

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

A moral character is attached to autumnal scenes—the flowers fading like our hopes, the leaves falling like our years, the clouds fleeting like our illusions, the light dimming like our intelligence, the sun growing colder like our affections, the rivers becoming frozen like our lives—all bear secret relations to our destinies.—Chateaubriand.

PASSED

THE currency bill received a heavy indorsement by Republicans in the house. It received a heavy indorsement by Progressives in the house. It goes to the senate with 286 votes for it and only 84 against.

It means that a great program of reform is to be put into American statute law during the Wilson administration. It was the tariff yesterday. It is currency today. It will be the trusts and other engines of injustice and special privilege tomorrow.

The senate will, possibly with minor changes, duplicate the action of the house as to the currency bill, as it ought to do. Our present system is a jumble. It would not be tolerated in any other civilized nation.

We have the most perfect arrangement for banking monopoly of enterprise and credit that the world ever saw. As has been said, Shylock, John Law, Jim Fiske and General Coxy in friendly conference could not in a lifetime produce a financial scheme more chaotic.

President Wilson is seeking to replace this jumble with a scientific currency system. He is trying to replace a system arranged in the main for the profit of certain great banking interests with a system for the benefit of the American people.

A COSTLY BUSINESS

THE government of the United States annually pays out for rentals in Portland as follows: Forestry service, Beck building, \$5549.

Geological survey, Couch building, \$780. Biological survey, Yeon building, \$336. Pure food laboratory, Worcester building, \$1260. Special agent federal department of justice, Wilcox building, \$990. Public health service, Medical building, \$760. Reclamation service, Central building, \$1224. United States engineers, Couch building, \$3240. Land office, Worcester building, \$828. Immigration service, Railway Exchange building, \$2028. Recruiting office, navy, Worcester building, \$900. Recruiting office, army, Railway Exchange building, \$732. Mailing division of postoffice, Fifth and Glisan, \$8988. The total is \$30,605, or nearly \$100 a day for every working day in the year.

the plans make no provision for discontinuing the rentals the federal government is foolishly and profligately paying out in this city. Regardless of the plan of Postmaster Myers, it is inexcusable public waste for the federal government while spending large sums for federal property in this city to continue payment of these rentals. It is a burden that has to be borne by the workers, because the highbrows and higher-ups can always protect themselves against the evils of such waste by recouping their losses from their weaker and less fortunate countrymen.

This vast public waste of \$30,605 a year in Portland is probably the rule in most of the large cities of the country. It is an unbusinesslike as it is costly. The Wilson administration should put this abuse on the list of great reforms it is working out.

OUTSIDE THE LAW

COUNTY JUDGE BUSHEY of Marion county says the widow's pension law is a "rot" law and he refuses to apply it in his county.

The law in itself is vicious. It invites laziness and carelessness among families which formerly got along all right. The law that has been in effect all the time is sufficient to cover all cases of poverty that come under our jurisdiction.

Unquestionably the general principle of pensions tends to create in the weak a greater or less dependence on government. Unquestionably, it spreads abroad more or less of a feeling among the unthrifths that government owes the individual a living. Because of these effects, there is no more delicate public problem than that of determining just where to begin and where to end in legislating pensions.

But the Marion county judge is wholly outside the law. He is not the legislature. He is not the supreme court. He is not the government of Oregon. He is not the people of Oregon.

He is only county judge. He is a mere functionary. He is but one little atom in a whole lot of atoms. He has no more right to set aside the widow's pension law than he has to set aside the constitution of the United States, and abolish congress.

The widow's pension law is in full force and effect. It has never been repealed. It was not vetoed by the governor. It was not repealed by the people. It was not declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. It has not been repealed by the legislature.

The only person who has attempted to veto it, or to referend it, or to set it aside, or to repeal it, is the honorable Bushey, and he is not Governor West, not the referendum, not the seven justices of the supreme court, and not Dan Malarkey and Pat McArthur, who were largely the last legislature.

MRS. PANKHURST

A GREAT deal of nonsense is being written about Mrs. Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette, who says she is coming to America in October. Why worry about her visit? Mrs. Pankhurst cannot turn this country topsy turvey, even should she try.

But in a Paris interview Mrs. Pankhurst said she is not coming to the United States to teach militancy. She will speak twice soon after her arrival and again toward the end of November. Her declared purpose is to explain the position and aim of the English militant movement in order that American women may understand it. She is not coming even to aid her American sisters in their campaign for the ballot.

Mrs. Pankhurst should be taken at her word. She has had a hard time of it bucking the cat and mouse law, and in spite of her record in England nothing will be lost in accepting her statement that no moral turpitude attaches to her. Being a suffragist, Mrs. Pankhurst, of course, will not object to submitting to regulations affecting her entry into the United States that apply to other people. She should ask no special favors, and probably will not.

It is foolish to become alarmed over the prospective visit of one woman. It would be silly to prevent her landing in this country unless there is some good reason not yet disclosed.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION

JAPAN'S contention as to California's alien land law is set forth in a pamphlet issued by J. Soyeda and T. Kamiya, members of Tokyo's Chamber of Commerce. These gentlemen were in Portland last July, and their pamphlet was issued after a thorough investigation of the Japanese question on the Pacific coast. It is an appeal directly to the American people.

from time to time as material for politicians is a course beset with great danger. For the lasting interest of both countries, the pamphlet says, such a thing must be avoided. It is necessary that the question be settled once and for all at the earliest possible moment.

If the pamphlet reflects intelligent Japanese opinion, it is evident that Japan does not intend to let the California incident die. If the controversy can be settled in no other way, arbitration is suggested, and the statement is made that another note will be sent by the Washington government.

Japan, it is said, has disregarded the problem of emigration. More attention must be paid to the general education and training of the people while at home, fitting them to lead successful lives when they go abroad. Japanese in America are said to be thoroughly awakened to the need of their own improvement in all directions.

While the California incident is deplored, the prediction is made that if it results in a better understanding of the Japanese people, and if the people of both Japan and the United States strive more for better living and thinking, good will come from the controversy.

HIS WHINE

WRITING in Thursday's Journal, George C. Mitty of Eola, says: City forces are raising a great hue and cry for good roads for farmers, yet it is a very significant fact that such forces are not willing to let the farming class select the roads to be improved.

The farming class do not blame the wealthy, pleasure-seeking class for striving to secure the building of scenic highways for tourists, but they do blame them for their unprincipled sham in pretending that the building of such roads is to the best interest of the farmers.

Many people believe that wealthy good roads advocates of our cities have little regard for the farming class and in their sham pretense are showing small principle to gain their ends.

Happily, all Eola statesmen are not like Mr. Mitty. Some folks in that town do not look upon themselves as the only honest persons in the world.

Mitty sees nothing but evil in people who live in the city. All their designs are wicked designs. All their plans are crooked plans. All their pretensions are sham pretensions. All their movements are movements to skin the farmer.

What of the man who sees nothing but evil in others? What of the inner heart of a man who thinks everybody else sinister? What of the mental make-up of a man who publicly vaunts his own purity and publicly accuses all others of hypocrisy and false pretense?

Good men see good in others. Honest men see honesty in others. Just men see justice in others. Sincere men see sincerity in others. Men of good intentions see good intentions in others.

What if every man in the United States was the suspicious, distrustful, growling, complaining spiteful whiner that George C. Mitty is?

EDISON'S VACATION

THOMAS A. EDISON will take no more vacations if he follows his doctor's advice. The inventor has long been noted as one of the hardest workers in the world. He has kept long hours in his laboratory, often forgetting to eat and always taking little sleep.

Recently, for the first time in eight years, Mr. Edison took a vacation. He was 66 years old and entitled to a few days of play. But instead of getting fun out of his vacation, Mr. Edison got sick. He is still ill, but is better. Under the advice of his doctor, the inventor will remain away from his laboratory another week, and then return to work without prospect of another vacation.

Edison's case is not typical, but it has general significance. Now that he is ill, work will not cure him; but, once well, work will keep him from getting ill. Edison's constitution and temperament are such that hard work, work that would kill most men, is necessary to his health.

and she has been especially neglected by the national department of agriculture." This statement was made by a man closely in touch with the agricultural and domestic needs of the country.

It is time that the farmer's wife be considered. Heretofore chief concern has been shown the farmer. Labor saving machinery has come to assist him; there have been public investigations on how to house and feed stock, how to till acres, how to select seed and how to plant it.

Machinery has helped solve the farm labor problem, but little has been done toward solving the farm kitchen problem. Farmers' wives find it almost impossible to secure competent help during the busy season, largely because girls shrink, not from the requirements of work, but from the dullness of farm life.

Secretary Houston expects the 50,000 women who receive his letters to discuss the matter with neighbors, so that the answers will represent the opinion of fully half a million women. Something should be done to aid the farmer's wife. She should be assisted in making the farm a home, not a mere plant for producing chickens, calves and cream.

Letters from the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of a buck that was supplied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire his name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them into the gutter where they appear in their reasonableness. It ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

An Inequitable System.

Portland, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—This is in comment of your editorial of September 15 on "Unpaved Broadway." Impudently I hold no brief for the Broadway property owner. I do not live on Broadway nor use the street frequently, however, and every time I come down the incline on the east side in any sort of a vehicle I mentally violate whatever commandments there be against damning the city fathers for allowing the present chaotic method of the approach to persist—two big holes, one on each side of the car tracks, left there presumably to break springs, strain wheels, ruin tires and tempers. And as I go bumpety bump up the ten blocks referred to in your editorial I feel that "rocky road to Hell" had nothing on East Broadway.

Now as to your editorial. You very properly remark that "the city has spent more than \$1,600,000 on the Broadway bridge." It is a monumental robbery for so much money to be spent on a public bridge and then permit the greatest possibilities of the bridge to be impaired by an inefficient bridge approach.

Preliminary to this statement you recount the various efforts to pave Broadway which were killed by the protests of the abutting property owners. They counted the cost as being too high for them.

Every one who uses Broadway—and they are legion—will agree that it is outrageous that it should remain unpaved. But it is not equally outrageous that my Broadway neighbor should be compelled to pave a street for my use while I escape cost free? If the Broadway property owner is to be taxed for paving the street, would it not be equally just to tax him with the cost of the bridge?

Our present absurd plan of taxation for street improvements has resulted in the practical confiscation of the little holdings of more than one poor struggling fellow who was trying to get a home for his family. It is a monstrous fact that street improvements are for the benefit of all the people just as a bridge or a viaduct or a policeman or a fireman are for the benefit of all the people, and tax cost accordingly.

Let us hear from The Journal along this line. If this plan were adopted property owners would not then block the public interest by protests. They would clamor for improvements and improvements would then be made, not where property owners are willing to pay for them, but where the public wanted them. As matters now stand we have miles of hard—almost hard polished—pavement out in Lonesome-by-the-Fir-Forests where some ambitious "real estate" is trying to sell it for a big price, while the condition of frenzied activity, while on Broadway where traffic policemen are needed at both ends of the bridge—and at Union avenue as well—on Broadway, we go bumpety bump. Isn't it a joke?

MALCOLM GEORGE O'MALLEY

The National Guard

Portland, Sept. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—The accomplishments and efficiency of the National Guard are looked upon too lightly by the millions of our country who would be dependent on it for their safety in case of a sudden outbreak of war with a foreign power. The first call to arms would undoubtedly include many of our National Guard organizations. Officered by citizen-soldiers, they have proven their military ability in difficult maneuvers with the regular army. The National Guard is conceded by military experts the world over as an organization that could prove a formidable line of defense in any emergency. Men in walks of life make up the complements of the various arms of the service—the infantry, the field artillery, the cavalry, the engineer corps, the hospital corps, the signal corps and other branches, combining a varied knowledge and experience that make up an efficient army. The mechanic and bank clerk alike tender their services unselfishly, for they seek no reward other than an honorable furlough. It is their faithful service after their enlistment has expired. It is the sacred duty of every able-bodied young man to serve in the National Guard—their military force for national defense.

The Oregon National Guard ranks well above the standard in efficiency and equipment. From the time of its organization up to the present it has maintained this standing in time of peace and in actual warfare. It has much to teach the young man who is willing to devote one night each week to military instruction. It demands young men of good standing and good intelligence. It is no place for the laggard. Its training and the knowledge it offers can be acquired only in military colleges and institutions and this through an expensive tuition. It is a mind-bruening and body-building opportunity every young man investigate the opportunities that our National Guard organizations right at home offer to him. There is no time to lose when it strikes. It is an honor to have served and served well, whether in time of peace or of war. The honorable dis-

THE FARMER'S WIFE

SECRETARY HOUSTON of the department of agriculture will ask 50,000 farmers' wives how the department can best serve their needs. The letters will be sent to wives of official crop correspondents and by them distributed in their districts.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

"Thaw is to get into the 'movies.'" "Summer's extended engagement is enchanting." "Poor old Republican party; it's got Lafferty again." "If one believes in a miracle hard enough, it happens." "There's Lum Sney, six years in jail and to be hanged." "Slides may make digging the Panama canal a perpetual job." "Many mourners wish the automobile had never been invented." "So far this season nobody has started a potato blight scare." "One Democratic candidate for governor has come out and he's a colonel." "For frigate, Nature is all in tune, and September is just as lovely as June." "Sometimes a girl or woman only imagines that she is being 'maimed.'" "Cold storage, once an excellent thing, is gone until it has become a great evil."

Progress in Venice, southern California, as W. M. C. A. is to supplant prize-fights. "Only 50 delegates attended the opening of the I. W. W. national convention at Chicago." "Portland people should take a lively interest in their own county fair at Gresham, and visit it."

A big, long plow altogether now will surely make Portland the veritable "New York of the Pacific coast." "Can anybody depend at all on the results of these Eugenic baby contests, wherein the judges figure out 99.9 per cent for the winner?" "It is unlikely that the Russian duchess who is visiting English royalty, with 104 gowns and 1000 hats, will in her portion ever have a happy waking moment."

Mexico, celebrating the anniversary of her independence under existing conditions, presents a rather ludicrous and farcical picture. Her Emperor, who she commemorates the day with fasting and prayer, in sackcloth and ashes?"

From the Christian Science Monitor. "In the institution of the American scheme of government no less effort was made to safeguard the people against those who might by any means attempt to deprive them of their rights and privileges than was made to safeguard them against their own impatience and emotion. Hence the entire republican system is one of checks and balances. The bicameral legislature in nation and state carries with it precisely the same idea of pause, extra consideration and review as that found in the coordination powers of the legislative, executive and judicial authority, and in the veto. Representative government is necessarily government by delegated authority. This being the case, it was conviction of the fathers that the greater the number of representatives, within certain limitations, the greater assurance of the dominance of popular will."

There has not in these later years worked out this way. Moreover, this conviction obtained at a period long anterior to the growth of another belief that has also become crystallized into a conviction in many quarters, namely, that the more direct and the less roundabout the method of government, the more certain are the people to maintain control over their liberties and their affairs. The people were much further away from government, government was much further away from the people, 125 years ago than it is today. In fact, the people of today are very much closer to government and government is very near to the people than it ever was before in the history of the republic. As a consequence less authority is indirectly delegated, more authority is directly employed; as another consequence, there is less occasion for complicated forms of government, less use for large and cumbersome and unwieldy legislative bodies. On the other hand, there is more occasion for a simplification of machinery that will enable the people to get what they are manifestly desirous of obtaining, and what they are determined to obtain by the shortest cut possible."

The public has been educating itself along this line for several years. Elementary instruction, reinforced by object lessons, has been made possible by the introduction and spread of the commission form of government in towns and cities. On all sides common councils and boards of aldermen have been abolished. Ward representation has been wiped out. Where from twenty to seventy representatives met to pass upon municipal business, five commissioners now do the work, do it more quickly, do it better. Scores of additions are being made annually to the list of towns and cities under the commission form. On the whole, the commission system is working wonderfully well. There are a few cities, however, now under it that would return to the old method of local government."

Governor Hodges of Kansas believes that the commission principle can be successfully applied to state government. He favors the abolition of the two-chamber legislative system in his own state, and the constitution for it a commission of sixteen members. He does this on the ground that the two-chamber system is misrepresentative rather than representative, that it defeats rather than forwards the ends sought by the people, that it stands for inefficiency and dishonesty. Many thinking people throughout the country are in entire agreement with him. The number and influence of these are very likely to grow. Revolutionary changes in governmental methods are not desirable, but there is, to say the least, something well worthy of the most serious thought of the American people in the proposal that state government be simplified.

charge from military service is something to be treasured. M. M. M. Streetcar Safety Provision. Portland, Sept. 20, 1913.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice, in connection with the fatal accident involving the death of Mr. Gevurtz recently, when alighting from a street car and attempting to cross the adjoining tracks, that various methods are being discussed whereby accidents of this character may be prevented, among which is the suggestion that when cars are discharging passengers at a street crossing the conductor warn such passengers to look out for cars approaching on the other track. It seems to me that a little thought will convince any one that such an arrangement would be wholly inadequate, because conductors could not at all times be depended upon to make such announcements, and even could not do so depending upon the notice would be absolutely disregarded by a large percentage of the people who patronize the cars; furthermore, in the event of a subsequent accident or alighting from the car, the conductor would be put as to whether the announcement was or was not made.

Now, why don't the managers of the street car system take steps to ascertain whether or not their system of operation is deficient in some particular, and whether by adopting some additional or more modern safeguards such accidents could be prevented. I think if the investigators they will find that an important eastern street car system there is a rule covering this particular phase of operation. The writer is familiar with the methods of such operation on the Twin City Rapid Transit company's line, and they have an inflexible rule that when any car is standing at a street crossing receiving or discharging passengers, a car approaching and moving in the opposite direction on the opposite track must come to a full stop before passing the rear end of the car, and so standing must sound a bell before proceeding. Under this rule, rigidly enforced, it would be practically impossible for an accident like the above to occur, and it would work no hardship in any way and is entirely practicable. M. M. FOWLER.

Wheat and Flour. Neah Bay, Wash., Sept. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—How much wheat does it take to make 50 pounds of flour? (It takes 2 1/2 bushels of wheat to make the average 50 pound sack of patent flour. The remainder of the wheat goes to make what is commonly called export flour, bran and shorts.)

A Minnesota inventor's electrical sounding device consists of a hollow shell which tips over when it strikes the bottom of the water, permitting a pendulum which it contains to strike one side, completing an electric circuit.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Among the students of the Central Point high school there is a self-governed society which has a primary organization and works under constitution and by-laws. "At last," exclaims the Sutherlin Sun, "the infamous Coullie Canyon road, so long made passable; the county is going to improve it to two miles of rough, rocky and ragged road at the rate of \$26,894 per mile." Gold Beach Gleaner: One only has to refer to the assessment roll to be convinced that Curry county contains many valuable dogs as well as other persons property. The assessor has found dogs in Curry to the value of \$15,600.

The Creswell school board has arranged to take the school text books in bulk and will permit the children in the schools to use them awaiting a decision by the voters of the district as to whether the district or the pupils shall pay for them.

The Lebanon Express will be changed at once from a semi-weekly to a weekly. The Express, which has prospered in existence of nearly 27 years. The publishers believe a bigger and more complete once-a-week edition will be better for both patrons and proprietors.

First National bank some time ago had its stone face washed with good soap and water in the old-fashioned manner and yesterday a coat of paint was applied to the second story windows, which leaves the exterior with a very creditable expression.

That Port Orford is the original eat-out-of-your-hand sportsman's paradise is the claim of the Tribune, which prints a story that a buck that was surprised while eating scraps in the early morning at the back door of a residence in town, and threatened to grow fat and fatter, that he had to go away before he finished his breakfast.

Will Hutchens of Bridge View Dairy Farm, near McMinnville, in generous acknowledgment of a recent sidelight cast from this column upon his justly renowned "Hutchens' Buck" since he expressed a crate of very choice specimens of Cucumis melo to the Sidelights editor, will furnish a crate of such and singular his colleagues of The Journal editorial and news force, as chapter and verse, the world's best. Hutchens unanimously elected to honorary membership in the club.

SIMPLIFIED STATE GOVERNMENT

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YOUR MONEY

By John M. Oskison.

By John M. Oskison. It is a very practical suggestion which was made by Harvey Blodgett of St. Paul to the Oregon bankers not long ago. He said: "Pick up a current newspaper or magazine and you will find pages teeming with advertisements designed to induce people to spend their money. The newlyweds are urged to furnish their home with the latest in the finishing touch with an installment plan. No stress is laid on these seductive advertisements, on the fact that the added burden of interest on deferred payments decreases buying power when goods are bought in this way, and, alas! it did not occur to Mr. Newlywed five years ago to begin paying his installments then into the savings bank and have the item of interest coming his way."

Mr. Blodgett believes that it is possible to make the idea of saving about as attractive to the average citizen as the storekeepers have made the idea of spending.

Advertise thrift, advises Mr. Blodgett, spend money in doing it, make a sustained campaign with the definite purpose in mind of convincing people that it is worth while being thrifty.

Already, according to the estimate of Mr. Blodgett, the banks are spending between seven and a half and ten million dollars a year in publicity of some sort. Why not direct a very large part of that to a campaign of education through thrift in the workmanlike way used by the department stores to educate the public into the belief that they are worthy of patronage.

Agitate for the observance of a "thrift Sunday," teach it in the schools, in every practical way possible, in every platform which can be gained. At best, bringing the people back to any general willingness to be thrifty will be a long job. Begin by advertising thrift as if it were something no family could afford to be without.

Poor Substitutes for Home.

From Suburban Life. It is a sad fact, but one which cannot be disputed, that the modern city parent has relegated the secular education of his children entirely to the public school and their religious instruction to the church. Both of these institutions are struggling to meet the requirements forced upon them by the indifference of parents. There is no institution on earth which can take the place of the good home, and those children who are thrust upon strange to learn the most sacred duties of life are defrauded of their birthright.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"I came to Oregon 60 years ago, landing at St. Helens on November 25, 1853," said D. W. Craig at his home in Salem. "From my home in Springfield, Illinois, I had been appointed to a position in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C. In those days the theory was firmly established that 'to the victor belong the spoils.' When President Fillmore was succeeded by President Pierce, I as well as most of the other government employees, was let out."

"I started for the Pacific coast. When I struck the Isthmus, they wanted \$18 for the hire of a mule to cross the Isthmus to the Pacific side. I was rather short of money at any way and I saw a better way of earning \$18 than walking across the Isthmus. The Panama railroad was built from Aspinwall to the Chagres river, a distance of about eight miles. They were just building stone piers for a bridge across the river when I was there. A small settlement had sprung up at the bridge called Gorgona, the settlement consisting mostly of bamboo houses occupied by natives. From Gorgona two natives poled me up in a dug-out to Barbours. At Barbours, I changed to still smaller boats and was poled up to Cruces. On each side of the boat walked from bow to stern poled the boat upstream. From Cruces, the head of navigation, I was poled to divide to Panama, a distance of about 25 miles. When I got to Panama, I found that the lowest fare to San Francisco, which was in the steamer, was \$150. It was more than I had so my only show of getting home was to Panama until I earned enough to pay my fare. A man named Middleton from Mobile, and another man named Boyd were owners of the Panama Daily Star. My walk across the Isthmus had made me feel so bitter and swollen that I had to cut my boots off, so putting on slippers I went early next morning and asked them for a job setting type. I told them I had just come from Washington, D. C., via New Orleans and asked them to give me a job. Middleton asked me when I could go to work. I told him that once. He took me back into the composing room and introduced me to a Jamaica negro named Simon who was the foreman of the press. He was an English printer and was an excellent printer. Before leaving, Mr. Middleton turned to me and said, 'I suppose you are interested in what wages you will get. I can pay you \$18 a week in gold. As I had been in the printing business for a week I told him that \$18 would be satisfactory for the present. After a week's work Mr. Middleton said to me, 'From now on you are to be the foreman and take charge of the editorial end of my paper. Your wages will be \$25 a week.'"

"Every week the boats would come from New York and New Orleans bringing four or five hundred people who would stop at Panama several days waiting for a boat to San Francisco. The mail was sent across the Isthmus on the backs of mules, two heavy sacks of mail being put on each pack mule. Sometimes there would be from 100 to 150 sacks of mail. It was an interesting sight to see anywhere from 50 to 75 mules come trotting in to town with the mail. It cost 20 cents a pound for the baggage to be brought across the Isthmus and the charge for a passenger for the 56 mile trip from the head of navigation to Panama was \$1.00. "Boyd, one of the printers of the paper, married a beautiful native woman. Only a few years ago I noticed that Federico Boyd was one of the provisional governors of the Republic of Columbia. He was a native English printer and that he was the son of my old employer and that he was one of 11 children."

"After I had been on the Isthmus for a few months they offered me an interest in the paper if I would agree to stay in the printing business. I went to the north and I used to stay. Several steamers coming in at the same time created a rate war and I was able to buy a ticket to San Francisco for \$50. "At San Francisco I met a former acquaintance, Dr. Galland, who had come from near my former home at Hannibal, Mo. Though his name was Galland, he was always called Garland. He it was who sold his place across from Hannibal, in Illinois, to Joe Smith and on the farm he purchased, they started the Mormon city of Nauvoo. Dr. Galland told me that he was promoting a city which was called Petaluma and he urged me to come with him and he would give me a piece of the entire territory. He was too anxious however, to go on so I refused."

"I bought my ticket for St. Helena, which was the terminus at that time of the steamship company. They were trying to make St. Helena the principal sea port in opposition to Portland. H. W. Corbett of Portland, occupied the stateroom with me from San Francisco to St. Helena. At San Francisco Dr. Galland had introduced me to a printer named Vic Trevitt. I was going into the legislature. Finally he advised me to go to Salem to see the state printer, Mr. Ashael Bush whom he said wanted printers. Mr. Wylie told me that a printer in Salem named Vic Trevitt was coming into the legislature. Finally he advised me to go to Olympia. He asked me to have Trevitt get into the printer's sticks he could in Salem and Portland to take up to Olympia with him as there were none in San Francisco."

"I arrived at Salem on the second of December and saw Vic Trevitt, who was working for Mr. Bush on the Statesman. He told me that he had changed his mind and was not going to Olympia. Vic Trevitt was afterwards elected to the legislature. Finally he advised me to go to Olympia. He asked me to have Trevitt get into the printer's sticks he could in Salem and Portland to take up to Olympia with him as there were none in San Francisco."

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