THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON ..... Publisher

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It is doubtful whether mankind are most indebted to those who, like Bacon and Butler, dig the gold from the mine of literature, or to those who, like Paley, purify it, stamp it, fix its real value, and give it currency and utility.—Colton.

OUT OF JOINT

WHY be out of joint with progress?

A ferry on a great thoroughfare under the shadow of Portland is a relic. It is a crude remains of a rude age. It is a hand-me-down from the primitive. Why perpetuate it?

A ferry on a great interstate thoroughfare in a day of electric cars, telephones, wireless and the auto truck is a misfit. It is a sorry survival from a pioneer past. It has been outlived, and belongs in the discard.

It came with the trapper and the trail. It was the civilization of the tepee and the tomahawk. It had its time in the days of the dugout and the ox wagon. It should have gone when the yell of the coyote disappeared before an advancing civilization.

The interstate bridge is the gleam of advancement. It is the sunburst of the morning. It is the full-orbed day of progress.

A time-worn inter-state ferry is the backwardness of non-progress. It is the landmark and pillar of mossbackism. It is the gloomy remnant of an ancient epoch.

We have thrown away the ox yoke and the grain cradle. The trapper has sung his swan song and locomotives are on the trail. We have the Babcock test and the cream separator. We cross the continent in four days instead of six months, and are soon going to Europe through the isthmus instead of around the Horn.

Why be out of joint? Why hang onto a misfit? Why cling to a primitive ferry in an age of bridges, thousand-foot steamships and flying machines?

To vote against the inter-state bridge is to vote for the past. It is a vote to turn the clock backward. It is a vote for the wilderness and the wigwam. It is a vote for the prairie schooner and the emigrant trail.

It is a vote against advancement, a vote against the future, and a vote against civilization.

COLONEL MOSBY

TIME heals many wounds and corrects many false opinions. Colonel John S. Mosby has been invited to Canada to talk on his war experiences. Many people may be surprised to learn that this fighter of the Confederacy is living, but that is not the point.

Mosby was known to the people of the North during the Civil war as a guerilla, and he was frequently called much worse names. But when the war closed Grant demonstrated that he put little faith in the stories told to blacken Mosby's character. Grant gave the Southern soldier a position under the government, and in one capacity or another he served the United States until a few years ago.

During Civil war days a Connecticut village held a meeting for the purpose of condemning the "guerilla" Mosby. Recently residents of the same village asked the colonel to be their guest and to give them a talk on war matters. He consented, and his hosts included a number of Grand Army veterans.

There was a price on Colonel Mosby's head during the 60's. He was hated by Union soldiers and stay-at-homes. Today he goes about Washington with head erect and many to do him honor. This veteran, an amazement to doctors, has probably been allowed to live as demonstration of what time can accomplish when people are sane.

Sherman said war is hell; Mosby demonstrated it. The North's present attitude toward this veteran is proof that it is better to forgive and forget.

MILITARISM AND TRADE

THE London Sphere contributes some interesting data bearing upon the relation between militarism and trade. The trade of the world, this paper says, is largely an Anglo-Saxon monopoly, and the figures show that the cost of militarism in five European countries as compared with Great Britain and the United States, is in inverse ratio to the value of foreign trade carried on by these groups of nations.

Germany, France, Russia, Austria and Italy have a combined import and export trade of 9160 million dollars, while the foreign trade of Great Britain and the United States amounts to 10,195 millions. For the protection of this trade and for national defense Great Britain and the United States maintain military and naval establishments at an annual outlay of 575 million dollars, while the five European countries spend 1200 millions for the same purpose.

That is not the end of the comparison, for Great Britain and the United States withdraw only 536,000 men from productive civil life, while Germany, France, Russia, Austria and Italy have constantly in barracks or on shipboard more than 4,000,000 men.

The Sphere calls attention to the fact that the tax for armaments falls most heavily upon the countries least able to bear it. Comparing trade figures with costs of armaments, the following results are given: Germany's expenditures on army and navy are 19 per cent of her total trade. Russia spends 48 per cent of her trade returns in this way; France, 14 per cent; Austria, 14 per cent; Italy, 16 per cent; Great Britain, 6 per cent, and the United States, 5 per cent.

The burden is becoming heavier each year, and more men are being taken from productive work. Even in Great Britain, where the cost of militarism is comparatively low, the strain is being felt. What must be the suffering in continental Europe?

Militarism is an economic sin. The Sphere's figures dispute the saying that trade follows the flag. Armaments debar millions of men from earning their living in a legitimate way. Trade is strangled and workers who are exempt from military duty have the added burden of maintaining workers who are prevented from contributing to the common good. The Sphere says that militarism will destroy trade if trade does not destroy militarism.

THE CORVALLIS MARVEL

NEWS stories and photos of the now famous Oregon Agricultural College hen have been ordered by several New York newspapers. The press of the entire country contains accounts and much editorial comment about her achievement.

The publicity she is bringing the state totals more newspaper space than all the wheat, all the fruit, all the salmon, all the lumber, all the livestock, all the hops and all the other products grown in Oregon this year. As a matter of fact, within the brief period of a few days she has become known around the world, and information as to the details by which she smashed every known record of egg production is sought in every civilized land and clime.

Her achievement is of marvelous significance. Her record is 291 eggs in 365 days, or nine more eggs than was the former high record, made by a hen in a competitive test held in Missouri and open to the world.

To get the full significance of the Corvallis hen's performance, it should be remembered that the average hen in the United States produces about six dozen eggs in a year. The Oregon hen produced 24¼ dozen. It was making more than two blades of grass where one grew before. It means more than six eggs laid where one was laid before.

More significant still is the fact that her record was not made under artificial conditions. She was not pampered, nor unusually fed, nor given an undue amount of attention. She was one of 50 hens housed in the same house and having the run of the same yard. The conditions were no more than any practical poultryman can easily comply with.

She was fed good food, but there was no secret in her feeding. She received exactly the same diet and attention as went to all the hens on the college farm. She had for shelter the same kind of house that was carried on the poultry demonstration train run by the railroads and the college throughout Oregon. The house cost about $25.

There is in her performance, a phase that is a message to the poultrymen of the country. Through her work, Professor Dryden, who is conducting these investigations at the college, is assembling evidence which is very strong to the effect that selective breeding, or breeding from a line of good layers, will increase the yield of the flock. Professor Dryden himself believes from his investigations that the laying qualities are transmitted and that a good increase in general production can, with proper pains, be obtained.

To strengthen the view, Professor Dryden has a second hen which, at last accounts, was making a record very much like the new marvel. He also has a large number in the same pen with a laying average of over 200.

The present work at the Oregon college is counteracting the effect of experiments carried on at an eastern station for ten years in which it was finally concluded that laying qualities were not transmissible. The discouragement to poultrymen that resulted throughout the country is removed by the facts brought out at Corvallis. Professor Dryden is making more progress than is being accomplished elsewhere in demonstrating the possibilities of the American hen.

MONOPOLY IN CANADA

CANADA, which is attempting to promote the general welfare by means of high tariffs and direct subsidies, is learning the cost of monopoly. The Montreal Telegraph calls attention to the milling trust, which is one of the worst in Canada.

The Canadians are beginning to protest against excessive freight rates, especially on wheat and flour, but the Telegraph prints some deadly parallel figures showing that if Canadians are handicapped by exorbitant railroad charges, they are oppressed by the millers to a far greater degree than the railroads have attempted. Despite the claim that freight rates are excessive, flour and bread made from Canadian wheat sell cheaper in England than in Canada itself.

The Telegraph finds that top grade Canadian flour on September 12 sold in London at $4.18 a barrel. The same day it sold in Montreal at $5.10 a barrel, and in Winnipeg at $5. The price of patent flour varied from $4.06 in London to $4.80 in Winnipeg and $4.90 in Montreal. Bakers' flour ranged from $3.60 in London to $4 in Winnipeg and $4.10 in Montreal.

No better illustration of monopoly methods has been presented. The London resident can buy Canadian flour cheaper than Canadians can buy the same article, and the London price must include the carrying charge and the profits of at least one additional middleman. The speculator and the miller in Canada are reaping enormous profits at home because of a governmental policy based on the fallacy that the prosperity of a country can be built upon unjustifiable profits to the few.

The United States has gone through experiences such as Canada is now having. This country is now committed to the policy of free competition; it has turned its back on prohibitive tariffs and unnatural monopolies. Canada's resources may stand the strain for a number of years, but the time will come when that country will follow America's lead.

A BLIGHT

WE ARE spending great sums to advertise Oregon. We send glittering and costly literature broadcast.

The counties send out their pamphlets. The state prints and distributes a state pamphlet. In every possible way, we are trying to induce homeseekers to settle in Oregon.

But there is an influence that tends to counteract the effect of these endeavors. Thus, what must distant peoples think of us when they hear that we are pulling down our state university?

They know its appropriation was referended six years ago. They know that its appropriation was referended and beaten two years ago. What will they think when they hear that its appropriation is again referended, and what conclusion will they draw if they are to hear that it has been voted down?

There can be but one result of these constant assaults on higher education in Oregon. Distant peoples will conclude that we are a queer people. They will be amazed, when all other states are building up colleges and universities, to see Oregon fighting the agencies and instruments of education.

The effect will be to benumb the enthusiasm to come to Oregon. It will have a deadening influence on immigration to this state. It will blight a great deal of the work of the costly literature and expensive advertising with which we are making bids for homeseekers.

Every state is striving to get away from illiteracy. Every state is opening wide the avenues to knowledge. Every state wants every possible boy and girl to be given every chance for education, and the news abroad that Oregon has an armed camp in opposition to higher education will keep away multitudes of people, and the most desirable people in the world, at that.

What is the use to advertise Oregon if we are going to keep education in Oregon in a hubbub?

What's the use of spending great sums on publicity, if we are going to keep the higher institutions of the state in turbulence and turmoil?

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS

SENATOR HOKE SMITH of Georgia has announced his intention to push his agricultural extension bill through the senate at the earliest possible moment. This measure has been described as one of the most valuable pieces of constructive legislation that has been before congress in the past fifty years.

The purpose of the bill is to carry directly to farmers of every state and every county the educational advantages which are now limited, in large part, to students at agricultural colleges. The aim is to put into practical use the great wealth of scientific knowledge of farming which is now available to a comparative few in many of the states.

The bill provides a fixed annual appropriation of $10,000 to each state and further conditional appropriations to be apportioned on a basis of rural population. The conditional appropriations will begin with a total of $300,000 a year, increasing by that amount annually until a maximum of $3,000,000 is reached.

In order to secure its share of the larger appropriation each state must contribute to the same purpose an amount equal to the sum offered by the federal government. The money will be expended through the state colleges of agriculture, and it is provided that at least 75 per cent of it must be used for actual field demonstrations. Of the remainder, 20 per cent may be used either for household economics or for further demonstration work.

Wonderful progress has been made by scientific agriculture in recent years, and to the agricultural college is due credit for this progress. But the colleges still have difficulty in carrying their knowledge, valuable as it is, to the farmer. Most farmers now admit that they can learn from the college professors, but too many agriculturalists have not the opportunity or the initiative to go to the college.

Actual field demonstrations throughout a state carry knowledge to the farmers in an effective manner. This method has all the advantages of shop practices by which a workman learns faster when he sees the foreman operate a machine as it should be operated. The Smith bill has merit. Agricultural extension of the sort to which the Georgia senator is giving attention will mark an important forward step in the country's welfare.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the 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 back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Prohibitionist Opposes Delay.

McMinnville, Or., Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is gratifying to read that the various church conventions are appointing committees to confer concerning the time for the next prohibition amendment campaign. All religious, temperance and civic organizations should agree on a time and then bend every effort to make the campaign a successful and convincing one.

Already two of the state organizations have declared strongly for 1914 as the time, and have called upon all other organizations to unite with them in the movement. The organizations so declared are the Prohibition party, at the meeting of its executive committee at Portland, September 22, and the state W. C. T. U., at its annual convention at Corvallis. There is no uncertain sound in their resolutions. They believe in waging war on the enemy of all righteousness, virtue, and safe government at the first opportunity.

There is another organization, which claims all the gains in temperance legislation and education as special trophies of its work, which is advising 1916, and is sending its agents to all parts of the state urging "delay, delay." Delay means two years of practically unmolested sovereignty for the liquor traffic. Why delay? The reasons given do not satisfy those who recognize that in the liquor traffic, health, virtue, safety, education, and religion find their greatest foe.

The chief reason given is that we must first make a special effort to repeal the "home rule" amendment, which was added to the constitution in 1910, and that then we shall be ready to engage in a prohibition campaign in 1916.

Is there any real need for this? I am not a lawyer, but I was convinced from the first that there was no such necessity laid upon us. To convince myself, I wrote to one of the leading legal authorities in the state, and while I am not at liberty to use his name nor to publish his letter, the substance is that a prohibitory amendment, if properly drawn, even if it does not make mention of the home rule amendment, will, if adopted, repeal that amendment by implication.

To a layman this sounds like good law, and I believe that the great majority of legal talent of the state would so hold.

If there are good reasons why we should not admit to the voters in 1914 a prohibitory amendment, let us have them, but until they are given those who really care must be governed by the numerous reasons which demand that the first opportunity must be improved in waging this warfare.

It is really death to the liquor traffic in 1914 or death to hundreds of the best boys and girls, men and women, of Oregon, before we shall have a chance to strike another state-wide blow, in 1916.

CURTIS P. COE.

Wilson's Diplomacy Precedent.

Portland, Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the matter of the Mexican embroglio, some of the foreign governments are beginning to show symptoms of "diplomatic colds." They are now beginning to hedge from their premature recognition of Huerta as the head of the de facto government of Mexico, and President Wilson's patience, tact and foresight have established this precedent in the conduct of diplomacy, that a defacto government in this enlightened age, must rest upon a government de jure and that no reincarnation of the bloody Macbeth can slaughter his way to the throne of a dictator and take his place among the governments of the world, from the viewpoint and standards of American diplomacy.

Judging from the inspired articles of British writers, the government of Great Britain still stands pat and is not concerned with the standards of nations looking for recognition any more than with the standard of the ancient Gauls. They seem to view the present Mexican standard as they depicted the standard of the American revolutionists, "as a snake with 13 rattles, about to strike, with the motto 'Don't tread on me.'" From Great Britain's point of view President Wilson's cardinal weakness is his persistency in judging the present Mexican government from the standard of the government of the United States. We are told that 80 per cent of the people of Mexico are illiterates and but 20 per cent intellectuals. But from the intellectuals comes the governing class of Mexico. It is now close to half a century since Lerdo sat as the first president of free, republican, Mexico, and what have the intellectuals to show from their stewardship? Aside from their periodic revolutions, assassinations and exiled presidents, they have thrown their country's resources open to greedy, foreign capital and neglected the welfare of their own people, so that today 80 per cent of their countrymen cannot read or write and are in a state of peonage that is a veritable disgrace to our civilization. It is to these intellectuals that President Wilson's diplomacy is directed, and the American people are behind him. Are we to lower our standards to meet those of Mexico or the "Bible and rum" diplomacy of our practical cousins across the sea?

AMERICAN.

The Glenesslyn Wreck.

Portland, Oct. 20.—To the editor of The Journal—From press reports I understand that recently, on a clear day, with fair weather and friendly wind, a ship in sound condition and under full control, was sailed upon the rocks near Nesh Kah Nie mountain, on the Oregon coast, and that after a so-called inquiry a verdict was reached censuring two or more of the ship's officers and punishing them by suspension for periods of three months each. In other words, the penalty for wrecking a ship on the Oregon coast is a slap on the wrist.

Evidently the trial of the officers was deemed a controversy in which only the ship owners and the officers were parties in interest. It occurs to me, however, and I submit the suggestion for your comment, that the commercial interests of the state of Oregon and of the Pacific Coast are vitally affected and that some means should be provided to discourage similar ship management in future. The wrecking of ships on the Oregon coast will not increase the sending of vessels to the Columbia River, reduce freight rates nor encourage ship passenger traffic in this part of the Pacific. The effect cannot be otherwise than harmful. At a time when we are spending millions to convince the world we have a safe harbor for the ships of all nations, we should not view in silence the incredible spectacle of three months suspension meted out as punishment for wrecking a ship on a clear day in fair weather. If this is none of our business we should specifically make it our business. A. W. P.

"Industrial Government."

Ashland, Or., Oct. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—I cannot but admire your well written and logical editorials against the loan shark and other exploiters who exploit to the limit. But what's the use? All forms of interest on money, rents on lands or profits from labor in the form of dividends are exploitation. All of these are unscriptural. However, they are made legal by political governments. A good definition of the phrase "political government" is as follows: "A government wherein the courts recognize as legal certain forms of exploitation while calling other forms theft." Such governments are necessarily class governments, due to the aforesaid recognition, and depend on the civil officials and the military arm to enforce exploitation and to protect the exploiters from the exploited—i. e., to protect those who hold indusrial titles granted by said governments or held as good by its courts, from those who depend on them for a chance to labor under exploitation.

If what we believe in is what we are, then those who believe in political governments are politicians and should defend exploitation much or little, and not apologize for or try to make it respectable by minimizing the act or the evils of the act.

As political government and politics are inseparable, to get rid of the thing that corrupts society is for society to discard or cast off political government. And why should she not? Society has given politics and the politicians 5000 years to make good, and failure is written clear across history's pages.

If politics cannot make good in 5000 years it cannot in 50,000. So what's the use? If the old house is unfit and cannot be made fit, build a new one. I will show you the design. If you like it show it to others until society will build a house or government after he pattern thereof.

The following is my definition of the phrase, "industrial government": "An organized society in which the government of its members would be by the consent of the governed, and whose courts could not constitutionally recognize the legality of any form of exploitation; a government whose constitution would be so framed or drawn that industrial or economic independence would be the heritage of all, because collective ownership of industrial property with cooperation in and democratization of industries would be constitutionally provided for."

As the laborers of our day are economic or industrial dependents, they are forced to swim near the loan shark, either little or big interest taker or profit monger. Therefore, don't throw up your hands in holy horror when you see him swallowed, whether at one mouthful or ten. You should expect that he would be. Under the condition of society industrialized, the laborer would be independent and no one could make him afraid, because no one could legally exploit him, neither could he legally exploit others. As there would be no politics, because politics would be displaced by industrialism, the corruption caused by politics would disappear from society.

I wish I could get the editorial staff of The Journal to see the design and the beauty of the house I want built, and get them to quit patching up the old house, which is rotten at the foundation and sagging at the roof and altogether unfit to live in, and help us build the new one after the pattern shown. D. M. BROWN, M. D.

Mr. Wylie's Attitude Criticised.

Verboort, Or., Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—Taking notice of a communication dated October 14, in The Journal of October 16, in which one E. J. Wylie makes an attempt to severely criticise that well-known student of Shakespearean English, J. Hennessey Murphy, because the said J. Hennessey finds fault with the grammar of Shakespeare, I hope you'll take it not amiss if I express an estimate of the estimable Mr. Wylie.

"Towering geniuses are far above the fast rules of grammar," says Mr. Wylie. Judging from the learned gentleman's own grammar he must be a genius himself of the highest order. Just think of a man charitably sniffing! There's originality to begin with. We don't know what Wylie may be by extraction, but he seems to have a strong contention against the Irish, and that may be the result of his deep learning and wide charity.

Now, as to the grammar part, that might easily be settled in favor of Shakespeare, for who knows but it was some towering genius of a printer's mistake? I opine that Wylie must possess a chronic temper against his Irish neighbor, otherwise he should be content to indict the Hibernian only for his "most unkindest cut of all." We know J. Hennessey out here, but we know of Mr. Wylie only by his contribution to The Journal, and judging by what we know, we would bet 10 cents that J. Hennessey knows more about the Lord's Prayer than Wylie does about "Home Rule." J. VAN LOM.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Murderer Wilkins may be sane, but nobody will deny that he is a fool.

* * *

Everybody won't be satisfied until all property is exempt from taxation.

* * *

Uncle Sam wouldn't trade Alaska, that he bought of Russia for "a song," for the new continent and many millions to boot.

* * *

Perhaps the only good use to which that new Arctic continent could be put by Russia would be to send all its rulers up there permanently.

* * *

It is unlikely that in this country Mrs. Pankhurst will be considered more than one tenth as important a personage as she supposes herself to be.

* * *

Whether higher salaries for public employes are deserved or not, most voters are against them, as they will show at the first opportunity.

* * *

A Washington state man, aged 113, has a son 86, who has a son 67; but what of the other three younger generations that should be in the story?

* * *

A piece of good news, if true, though small and of slight importance, comes from Paris—that Jack Johnson will never, never again set foot on American soil.

* * *

From various small items, one can readily believe that King George of England must be a very unhappy man—and this not altogether because he is a king.

* * *

The old adage that it is an ill wind, etc., is exemplified in the result of the recent storm at Nome; great quantities of gold-bearing sand were washed in—it is reported.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The De Koven Glee club of 12 members, has been organized by ladies of La Grande.

* * *

An electric light plant is being installed on the lower Mohawk river near Donna. It is a small affair, but will furnish lights for Donna people and the farmers thereabout.

* * *

Joseph Herald: Bill Smith is the Divide country. Bill McClain killed one of the largest bucks ever seen in this country. It had 15 points on its horns and dressed over 200 pounds. Considering that Bill is deaf and dumb, he is quite an expert as a hunter and angler.

* * *

The Silver Lake Leader wants to know what has become of the public watering place that was talked of last summer. J. H. De Lacey has offered to donate a pump and it looks to the Leader as though the city fathers could scrape up enough cash to hire a well dug.

* * *

"Union," says the Scout, "has more nice, substantial brick buildings than any other town of its size in eastern Oregon. Better than that, the town is not built beyond the surrounding country, nor is it hopelessly in debt. The next few years will see substantial gains here."

* * *

One of the obstacles encountered by the good roads movement is mentioned by the Rogue River Argus, which says: "We are very anxious to have good roads. We are very anxious to have the public travel that road and leave some of its money as it goes along. A man comes along and puts up a guide board at no expense to us and before the next morning some hoodlum tries to tear it down. It is about time that some of the scapegraces be put where they will learn something."

URBAN RAILWAYS TEND UNDERGROUND

From the Christian Science Monitor.

Demands of the people in certain parts of outlying Boston for subway as opposed to elevated transportation should not be regarded from a purely local standpoint. They are typical of demands made in other cities where the elevated system is in use. In Chicago, where elevated lines cover all sections of the city and center in a downtown loop, affording more convenient and more rapid transit than would have been possible through dependence on the surface lines, there is unceasing popular clamor for the removal of the unsightly and noisy structures, and Chicago has not yet tasted of the benefit of subway lines. In New York, where elevated railways for years unquestionably met a great communal want, they have been rather tolerated than accepted. It is quite certain that if they had not secured a foothold before subway construction began they would never have been introduced.

Indications point strongly to the probability that in large cities, at present without either elevated or subway transportation, movements will shortly be set on foot for the placing of existing surface tracks underground, and there is not lacking evidence of a disposition on the part of cities of the more populous class to take a similar course. It is seen in all of the large and growing American cities that some special and extraordinary provision must be made for the future of urban transportation; and modern advance in engineering, the recent great improvement in cement construction, the perfection of electric illumination, the demonstrated possibility of burrowing safely and in all directions beneath cities, are influences that combine to convince not only municipal authorities but traction interests that the solution of the urban transit problem must be found underground.

If persons experienced in city government were called together to plan for the building of a large city from the very beginning, one of their first steps would be to provide for arched-over streets. Knowing the cost of digging and redigging, of tearing up and covering over, no experienced municipal worker would lay sewers, pipes or conduits after the existing prevalent system. The new city would be subwayed throughout for the accommodation of every possible form of public service, and transportation would be included in the list. It will be difficult for cities built upon a plan the very reverse of this to adopt modern inventions to its use, but it will not be impossible. Little by little, at least, all cities can depart from the old outworn methods and take up the new. It may not be feasible or convenient now for some of the older communities to tear down or to tear up their traction systems, but it is feasible, and it should be their aim, to carry on all future traction construction upon different lines.

YOUR MONEY

By John M. Oskison.

Smith was the head of a family. There were Mrs. Smith, one boy of ten, another of seven, and a little girl of three. Smith wasn't a brilliant man, and his progress upward in the firm he worked for as a clerk wasn't startlingly rapid.

Mrs. Smith was a sane, clear brained little woman, and she took it into her head that she wanted those two boys of hers to have a better opportunity, if possible, than their father had had to get on. And they would get on faster, she decided, if they were educated better than their father had been.

That meant keeping them away from money saving jobs until they were past 20, and keeping them in school and college for about 12 years. But the real strain on the family resources would not come until the oldest boy left the public school and the high school.

So much, Mrs. Smith figured out, and then she set about creating in her family a conviction that every member must help to build a savings fund for the definite purpose of educating the children.

"Monday has always been wash day," said Mrs. Smith once. "Now, in this family let's make Monday 'bank day.' Every Monday one of us must go to the savings bank with something to put in.

"I'll be the messenger for the first year, and every time I go to the bank I'll take one of the children with me. Maybe next year Daddy can manage to go, and he'll take Tom with him. And by the time Tom goes to high school he can take our Monday savings to the bank."

In the Smith family "bank day" became an established institution. Before it became necessary to draw money out to pay for Tom's college course, every member of the family knew the way to the savings bank with eyes shut, and the inevitable part of the story is that after all the kids had drawn upon the savings fund for the necessary expenses of their education the fund was about as large as it ever had been.

That "bank day" habit has served the Smiths excellently well.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley

"I came from the state where they have to pry the sun with a crowbar," said C. W. Gay, on the Pacific coast the people conception of what cold is. The mercury in the thermometer to 40 degrees below zero and stay there for days in midwinter, took us six months in each year to get pretty near six months during the summer to cut enough wood to keep us thawed out during the six months of winter. Doing the chores in winter on a Maine farm is no joke. At any rate when I was 18 years old I changed from the icy blasts of the Atlantic to the mild southwest breeze of the Pacific. I arrived in San Francisco 55 years ago this month. Soon after my arrival at San Francisco I went across the bay to where Oakland is now located. At that time it was a stock ranch. The owner wanted to sell it at $50 an acre. It wasn't the dearness of the land but the scarceness of the money that kept me from buying.

"In the early fifties many of the rich gulches were playing out. Hundreds of people who had failed to make good at placer mining were crazy to get back east. They declared that California had been overestimated and would never amount to anything. I reckon it is as Father Clinton Kelly says: 'It is lucky our foresight is not so good as our hindsight for if it was we would all be rich and that wouldn't be good for us.'

"I came to Portland in February, 1862. That spring Pat and Nick Sinnott and myself walked from The Dalles to Florence, Idaho. We didn't stay there long. The two Sinnott boys came back to Portland and leased the old Columbia hotel. Nick soon went back to The Dalles where he rented the Umatilla house which he ran for many years. It is his son who is now our representative in congress.

"I leased a claim on Meadow creek where I made $20 a day till it ran out. I came back to The Dalles to get work for the winter. The Oregon Steam Navigation company were building a portage road from Celilo to The Dalles. I got a job with them as steward in charge of their mess house. I had over a hundred men to feed. I worked from 4 in the morning till 10 each night. A man named W. L. Brainard was roustabout. He sawed and brought in the wood for me and did the chores and helped around the kitchen.

"In the spring Brainard and I went to Canyon City and got a mining claim. We struck ground so rich that we got as high as $9 on the point of a shovel. The claim was 'pockety.' There were four of us who owned it. We took over $1400 of coarse dust and nuggets from less than 14 square feet of bed rock. When I had something over a thousand dollars in dust I sold my share for $800. Brainard held out for more and they paid him $2500. I left Canyon City just at the time Phil Metchan came. He started a butcher shop and prospered.

"The winter of 1863 found me back in Portland. That was 50 years ago and I have been here ever since.

"W. L. Brainard, my partner, came here also and together we bought in the fall of 1864 160 acres just east of Montavilla. Rev. Lewis of the Taylor Street Methodist church had owned the place. He put up a well built seven room house that cost him $1500. He had 36 acres cleared, a good well and 600 fruit trees set out. He borrowed $2000 on the place from Asahel Bush, the Salem banker. He could not pay when the mortgage came due so it was foreclosed and we bought it from Bush for $2000. Law Parrish was the real estate man who negotiated the deal. It was the first sale of farming land he had made, and his firm is still in business.

"When we bought the place Brainard and myself were both unmarried but within a year I married Minerva A. Gilliam, the daughter of Captain N. D. Gilliam. He had 320 acres on the north side of the Base Line road running from what is now Sixtieth street on Mount Tabor for one-half mile eastward and a mile north of the Base Line to the section line. He bought it in 1853, paying $1.50 an acre for it.

"Brainard and I divided the place. I took 40 acres with the house on for my share and he took the remaining 120 acres. He boarded with us till he got married.

"Ten years later people used to say that mine was the best improved 40 acre farm in Multnomah county. By 1874 I had four children and my wife and I wanted them to be near some good school. I sold my 40 acres with its orchard of 2000 pear trees and my other improvements for $5000. I paid $4300 for 40 acres owned by J. S. Newell, the father of W. K. Newell, the fruit expert. It was 40 rods wide and half a mile long and lay between Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth street on the west slope of Mount Tabor. I later sold two acres of this to the school board for $2000, and they built the North Mount Tabor school on it.

"In those days I knew every family living east of the river. Today I get on the Mount Tabor car and I rarely see a face I know."

Pointed Paragraphs

The less you say the more it counts.

* *

Platonic love, like perpetual motion, is all right as a theory—but it won't work.

* *

Some men will pay a $50 cigar bill without a murmur—and then get real fussy over a $2 bill for gas.

* *

The summer girl who can keep half a dozen young men up in the air at once is the real thing in jugglers.

* *

If you think the average woman is weaker minded than the average man, you are entitled to another think.

* *

Perhaps he is just that, Alonzo, but we wouldn't advise you to call the manager of a swimming school a dive keeper.

* *

It may be more blessed to give than to receive, but in most cases the average man would rather pose as the catcher than the pitcher.

* *

The chestnut trees of this country may soon be extinct, but unfortunately the jokesmiths are not dependent upon them for their supplies.

* *

We are not surprised that a man gets nervous at his own wedding. It is probably the first time he ever saw all the bride's kin lined up.

The Woman's Page

The Journal each evening presents a number of striking features. Many of them are of exclusive interest to women; others are of general appeal.

They all are worth while. Cultivate this daily feature page; you will find it profitable reading.