# THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

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The vision of things to be done may come a long time before the way of doing them appears clear. But woe to him who distrusts the vision.—Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

## VOTED AGAINST CHANGE

THE electorate gave a round majority both for the repair fund and for the building fund for the state university.

It is the better way. The last thing in the world with which we should tinker, is education.

No state that has established its state university and agricultural college as separate institutions has ever consolidated them. No state is now agitating such a step except Oregon.

Nothing would be gained by the change. Texas spent $25,000 and two years time investigating the question of uniting her university and agricultural college and recommended that they be continued as separate institutions.

That is practically what is meant by Oregon people in the vote last Tuesday. Consolidation was in reality an issue in the balloting, as is shown by the fact that the repair fund received a larger vote than did the building appropriation.

We should now agree to maintain the two Oregon institutions as separate establishments, each in its own distinctive and typical field. We should forego further effort at tinkering, and set about to uplift and strengthen each, and [illegible] return demand that each give back increasingly effective service.

## DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY

MUST the American senate be asinine?

After a splendid performance of tariff reduction, the Democrats of that body are at loggerheads over the currency bill. Are they going to fail of agreement, and thereby defeat Woodrow Wilson in his great struggle to deliver the American people from the power of Wall Street over banking and credit?

Democratic senators who are lining up against the administration mistake the mood of the country. The people know that the White House is trying to free the nation from a panic-breeding banking and currency system that is a constant menace to prosperity, and that keeps the business world in a perennial state of unrest and solicitude. They know that Woodrow Wilson is trying to take the control of American credit out of the hands of a coterie of New York and Chicago bankers and place it in the hands of the American people, where it can never be used to oppress the average man. They will regard it as a betrayal of the American masses into the hands of American plutocracy if Democratic senators, by support of various and divergent currency plans embarrass or weaken the legislation for which the president is asking.

Senators need not be disturbed by the hostility or darkling predictions of big bankers. The same predictions of disaster were voiced by the railroads when rate regulation was under consideration. Now the railroads want more regulation. The same warnings were sounded during the late tariff debate. But the bill is law and the country is swinging along in the even tenor of its way. Only a few years ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission was regarded by affected interests as a menace to republican institutions, but now it is looked upon by them with extreme favor. Anyhow, Democratic senators who swerve from the course of loyalty to the administration and enable the bankers to defeat currency reform will be recognized in their infamy and be held accountable for their treachery.

The country has seen enough to know that Democratic senators who betray Woodrow Wilson are also betraying the American people.

## THE WEST'S FUTURE

A FRENCH commission appointed to inquire into the Panama canal's possibilities has made its report. The results predicted are "the creation of a new traffic which will result in the economic conquest of the Pacific and the exploitation of the natural riches of the western part of the two American continents by the capital and industry of eastern states."

William H. Avery, for many years associated with the late E. H. Harriman and now manager of a large European shipping corporation, explains in the London Times how this economic conquest is to be brought about. Mr. Avery says American railroads will suffer by opening of the canal during a period of about five years, but after that they will be greatly benefited.

When the canal is opened there will be a great diversion of emigrant traffic from Europe to the western coast of North America. This will mean that immense areas now sparsely populated will become far more closely settled. A large railway traffic will gradually be developed in western states between the interior and the seaboard, and also between interior points. The earlier of the new arrivals, says Mr. Avery, will take to farming, and then new towns will spring up, causing a great expansion in trade.

The railroads will suffer on through traffic from coast to coast by reason of the cheaper sea route through the canal. But later, as western states feel the effect of this new immigration, the roads will be more than recouped by increased local traffic. Mr. Avery says this view of the future is now taken by the managements of all great transcontinental lines.

This vision of the new west strikes the imagination. There is to be swiftly advancing prosperity. Farming regions will multiply, cities will thrive, trade within and without the west will grow amazingly. Mr. Avery is right in saying that railroads will ultimately benefit.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S SERVICE

NO MAN in Oregon can take greater satisfaction out of the final approval of the West Umatilla project than can Senator Chamberlain.

He was a pioneer advocate of the project. In his time as governor, he appointed J. N. Teal as a special representative of the state to urge the plan at Washington. Throughout all the intervening years, the two have done team work in behalf of West Umatilla. By reason of Senator Chamberlain's longer service as an agitator for the project, he, as a public official and Mr. Teal as a private citizen are entitled to public credit far beyond any meed of acknowledgment due other persons.

Others, of course, have aided in the long and tedious fight. Governor West and Senator Lane, each in his public life has been of large service.

The great value of the final approval of the West Umatilla is that it seems to be assurance that the organized discrimination against Oregon in reclamation matters is broken down. The authorization of the first unit almost certainly means authorization later of the second unit.

Nor will the work end with West Umatilla. With the state once on the reclamation map of the country, there are other projects that in time will come in for approval and completion. The fact that a coast man is head of the department, and particularly the fact that Secretary Lane has comprehension and convictions as to what reclamation in Oregon can be made to mean, seem to be augury that many arid acres of Oregon land will be turned into prolific and profitable production.

## ALIEN LAND HOLDING

ONE of the tragedies of Mexico is the alien ownership of land. Next to the widespread illiteracy, it is perhaps the bane of the country.

Great tracts are in the hands of American syndicates and other private ownership. The oil concessions to the British financiers are example. The mines and plantations that have been given away or frittered away by the Mexican government are one of the disturbing factors of the country.

It is asserted that American capitalists financed the Madero revolution on account of the oil lands. It is likewise insisted that succeeding revolutions and counter revolutions are the outward expression of the battle between English and American concessionaires of oil lands in the Mexican states.

At all events, the presence of these alien owners makes it impossible for Mexico to be governed in the interest of the Mexicans. The illiteracy of the people adds to the power of alien land, oil and mining magnates for directing Mexican public affairs more in the interest of alien commercialism than in the interest of the men, women and children of Mexico.

Not only is it destructive of Mexican domestic welfare, but it adds to the embarrassment of the American government in seeking to solve the Mexican problem. The whole power of the alien land owners of Mexico is against a solution of the problem on a basis involving the uplift, emancipation and rehabilitation of the Mexican masses. The whole power of the concessionaires is against an American policy of Mexico for Mexicans.

The melancholy spectacle south of the Rio Grande seriously suggests the issue of whether or not it is sound policy for any country to permit alien ownership of land.

It compels us to wonder if citizenship should not be made a condition precedent to land holding.

## ANOTHER HONOR CAMP

CALIFORNIA now proposes to establish an honor camp for convicts in that state's two penitentiaries. A 2700 acre ranch in Napa county is owned by the state, and the board of control is working out a plan for using this property as a place of employment for men whose prison records warrant greater freedom.

In this camp there will be no cells or locks, no antiquated prison methods of abuse and repression which only sank convicts deeper in crime and increased their lack of responsibility to society. The honor camp will be a state farm, with the convicts enjoying practically all the privileges of farm hands working in the fields. A few officials will be detailed at the camp to direct the men, but these officials will be overseers, not guards.

All prisoners at Folsom and San Quentin whose conduct demonstrates that they are worthy of trust will be transferred to the farm to live a healthy outdoor life. The soil of the ranch is fertile. The men will plow it, sow it, harvest the crops and haul them to town. A world of opportunity will open to men whose ambition is to again become useful members of society.

The ranch was purchased by California as the site for a reformatory. But the legislature failed to appropriate money for buildings. The 2700 acres have been idle, but now they will be put to excellent use as soon as money is forthcoming for equipment and repairs to buildings.

The honor camp idea is spreading with wonderful rapidity. Oregon was the first to recognize the potential worth of a convict. Washington, Illinois, Nevada and many other states have since adopted the Oregon method with variations. But everywhere the basic principle of prison reform is the same. It is recognition of the fact that even a man in prison has latent power for good which should be cultivated rather than suppressed.

## A GLEAM OF SANITY

TWO years of useful life are lost to every American under existing educational conditions, due to the increased fads and furbelows in the schools and made part of their compulsory curriculum.

In effect, The Journal has so contended for years. The same finding is now made by a body of eminent educators, headed by President James H. Baker of the University of Colorado, whose report was issued last week by the United States bureau of education. These educators say:

> The great mistake in our education is to suppose that quantity and strain constitute education. Education is a question of doing a few essential things well and without overstrain. The college has committed a grievous mistake in demanding ever more in quantity than in quality produced under conditions of healthy normal development.

The report is the product of ten years of investigation and observation. The educators would have the elementary education of the young occupy only six years instead of eight. They would have the student pass through high school and college so as to be prepared either to enter the world at the age of 20, or, if desired, take up a profession that will enable him to be equipped within two or four years later.

There could be no sounder conclusion. We have run wild on educational fads and furbelows. We have stuffed grammar school courses, crammed high school courses and jammed college courses until the student has almost reached the age for Oslerizing before he is able to enter active life.

Eight years of grammar school, four years of high school, four years of college and four years for a profession are a mighty long educational journey. Yet that is what we require, and to make it the more exacting, we are daily jamming more and more frills, more and more fustian into all the courses. If the sociologists keep on narrowing down the time when men must retire from active life and the professional educationalists continue to extend the period of studentship, it will not be very long until the date of retirement and time of final graduation into the world will overlap.

The new and strange note for shortening the period of studentship by rationalizing the courses is as sane as it is welcome.

## MUNICIPAL MUSIC

TOMORROW afternoon at Gipsy Smith tabernacle occurs the first of the municipal band concerts.

The uplifting power of music is everywhere acknowledged. Municipalities widely separated are encouraging public concerts as an influence for forwarding the welfare of the masses.

The music of the heathen is the tomtom. The cannibal knows nothing of the exquisite inspiration of music. The Hottentot has never had his soul freshened and humanized by the magic power of musical expression.

By deduction, we can thus almost prove that the sweetening influence of music upon human lives is one of the factors of civilization.

In common with other advancing cities, Portland is to have municipal concerts. At first, they are to be experimental.

It will be well, if, in the end, they are a fixture, and a feature.

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The spirit of the criticism of Secretary Bryan on any and every occasion is exemplified in the case of Governor Johnson of California. While governor, Mr. Johnson campaigned all over the United States last year, but he is now criticizing Mr. Bryan for making a campaign speech last week in New Jersey.

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No man in all America fought harder or plugged longer for an inter-oceanic canal than did the late Senator Morgan. It has been proposed to perpetuate his name by giving it to one of the forts at Panama. The famous senator's work entitled him to that or some other canal recognition.

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Arguing against equal suffrage, a speaker cited the fact that a Missouri woman drove 2000 hogs to market. "Wasn't that better," he exclaimed, "than fighting and clamoring for votes?" It depends altogether on the viewpoint. There is not a really wide difference between driving one variety and coaxing the other.

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If the city commissioners should insert in the budget all the appropriations urged by the citizen committees, the taxpayer throughout next year will have to hold his hand on his pocket book when he visits the city hall.

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It will not make the slightest difference to the Thanksgiving turkey when the workmen's compensation law goes into effect.

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A French engineer says the Panama canal is too small. It is a lot bigger than the one the French engineers built.

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Even Bulgarian buttermilk is no guarantee of long life to a Mexican if he keeps on being a revolutionist.

## 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.

### Replies to His Critics.

Oregon City, Or., Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal:—It is in very bad taste not to say unprofessional for "Another Doctor"—as he styles himself—to attack anonymously a writer who has the courage of his convictions; and signs his name and address in full. Judging from the style of his diatribe, he is evidently a doctor only in name and outside the pale of medical ethics. He stigmatizes the educated physician who sincerely advocates the removal from the danger zone of all derelicts in the path of human uplift, as a "Frankenstein," "a moral monster," and hysterically accuses him of being "devoid of human sympathy"—"the most dangerous specimen of the human family"—worse than a "petty thief"—"who should have lived in the dark ages of thumbscrews and physical torture," and much more in the same ludicrous effervesence!

Really, I have not read anything quite so funny in many a day! As the respectable father of a lusty family, with nine robust grandchildren and prospects of great-grandchildren at no very distant day, it was comical to learn from "Another Doctor" (?) that I "undoubtedly stood at the foot of the class and sadly need the kindness and sympathy he denies to others."

To slightly amend "Puck's" motto: "What fools can mortals be!"

To his profound question: "Is the doctor prepared to take his own medicine? I hasten to gleefully answer: "Certainly, provided I can be classed with the habitual criminals, moral degenerates, and sexual perverts," specified in the Sterilization Act which happily I am not."

I trust that "Another Doctor" has really no just cause to dread a law of which his unbridled language reveals his horror!

If repairing hare-lip and other deformities and waging relentless war upon flies, mosquitoes, and rats, harboring minute forms of life causing typhoid fever, yellow fever and bubonic plague, shows "a want of respect for the Infinite Hand, of whom, and in whom, and by whom all forms of life "live and move and have their being," then I must plead guilty.

I have always thought that it was the function of the real doctor to correct, modify or destroy the abnormalities of nature.

To another anonymous critic on the same day—"K. E. S.," whose "conscience" he asserts is "fully as scientific" as mine, whatever that may mean, I have only this to say, that if he cannot discover the connection between the breakfastless children of Chicago and the windowless bedrooms of New York and my contention, he had better procure Malthus' "Principles of Population," and "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the same.

DR. W. C. SCHULTZE.

### Arleta's Social Center Work.

Oregon City, Or., Nov. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—There are new things in Oregon that are worth imitating, and one of these is the Social Center work at Arleta. Any progressive school director or school teacher who will call on Mrs. Johnson, secretary, or E. H. Flagg, president, of the Arleta Social Center, I think will learn much that he could tell with profit to the people in his own district. As Mrs. Johnson expresses it, they are seeking to occupy their schoolhouse as much as possible of every 24 hours, instead of allowing the investment to lie idle more than five sixths of the time.

The Social Center workers provide evening classes for adults and foreigners in the elementary branches. These are taught by volunteer teachers; they have a singing school, much like those at which our fathers learned to carry a tune, which is much more than most of us can do now. They furnish hot lunches to the school children at cost, and do other things for the common good that are well worth while, and that could be done in many other places with advantage to all the people.

I learned about this work last Tuesday evening at a meeting called by the Social Center, at which Honorable John Manning and myself were erroneously advertised to debate the single tax. Mr. Manning advocated his plan to bond the state for buying and clearing logged-off land for sale to farmers at cost and on low interest. I talked for the $1500 homes' tax exemption amendment, and for another to abolish the state senate. These people have no fear of the public discussion of politics, as was very evident at this meeting.

There was no joint discussion of the single tax and will not be in this campaign. It is not an issue. The homes' tax exemption amendment will help the little home maker, and that will be sufficient for one campaign.

W. S. UREN.

### Taxation a Sore Subject.

From the Vale Enterprise.

The present disturbance in Malheur county as well as in some of the other counties, being somewhat more intense than is usual does not necessarily indicate that the assessor is wholly to blame. There are many concrete instances of a legitimate increase in the property in the county. If we assume that the 1912 valuation was correct, is it not true that there has been improvement in the country? There is more land in cultivation, a new railroad has 75 miles of road bed completed. It has been found in many instances that men have three or four times the land in cultivation over that of the previous roll. Shall they not be punished for this? That is the system now in vogue. A man comes into the country and locates on a piece of wild sagebrush land, clears it, digs a ditch, cultivates it, buys horses and cows and chickens, builds him a little home, and lo! down comes the assessor and levies on him at a rate that takes at least all of his profits for several years. He has performed the function praised by philosophers of all ages: "made two blades of grass grow where NONE grew before," transformed a desert into a home, a wilderness into a farm; and he must be punished for it. He receives philosophical encomiums while his pocket is being picked.

More, still more, does he do for which he receives neither pay nor praise: He has increased the value of adjoining land for every purpose but taxation. The speculative owner raises his price and at the same time goes with tears in his eyes to the office of ye tax equalizer, and says: "Hon. Mr. I get no revenue from this land and can therefore pay you no taxes, tax this man who by his labor has made his land pay an income and perhaps some man will buy mine and make it pay later." The law or the present system imposes a tax on personal property. The, or "a" railroad company has $300,000 in rails and ties piled in the yard, on which they are willing to pay taxes at the usual valuation; they have $1,000,000 of the same material laid on their new road and desire, if not demand, that the taxation be merely nominal.

They give as a reason that the road derives no income, that the personal property has been transformed, by the process of labor, into realty which should be exempt. Yet the fruit grower who has a year old orchard and can derive no income for five years must not be exempt for the same reason. Why?

The railroad states through its officers that the cost of material has nothing to do with the value. Therefore when the rails are figured at their cost in the pile they must not be figured at their cost on the roadbed. Why?

The farmer's tools are assessed, horses and wagons and harness, year after year, and the cost is the basis of the valuation, no question is made that the revenue that he derives has anything to do with the taxation. He may be five years paying taxes on his tools before he derives any return on the work he has been doing with them. He cannot succeed in the same argument as the railroad man. Why?

There are two men, one has $1,000 (on which he SHOULD pay taxes) another has a lot assessed at $1,000. The latter borrows the $1,000 and builds a house and is assessed at $2,000. The note holder objects to being assessed at all, claiming that it would be double taxation. So it is, but it is the man that improved the property that is doubly assessed.

If he is valued at $2,000 and the note holder at $1,000 what kind of assessment should this be denominated?

If, as will certainly be done, the tax is passed on to the house owner from the noteholder we find a man that had a $1,000 lot adding improvements amounting to $1,000 taxed on $3,000; $2,000 by the assessor and $1,000 from the noteholder.

Certainly there are brains enough in the country to get rid of this outrageous system and evolve an equitable one. The real trouble is that the brains lie with the man that wants to avoid his share of the burden. Yet if a fair system were once in operation the wealthy man would take more interest in expenditure of funds and the saving would reduce taxes in so great a degree there would be less occasion for complaint.

## PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

What the people decide at the polls must be regarded as all right.

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Perhaps a pauper has the advantage of not caring much about death.

• •

The most sinister feature of Tammanyism has ever been Tammanyized courts.

• •

Even back east elections are not what they used to be; not so much partyism in them.

• •

It wasn't expected that the president of the National Woolgrowers' association would like the new tariff.

• •

Castro, a news item says, has been missing for three months. Let nobody advertise a reward for his discovery.

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Some people hate all dogs, but quite frequently a dog, by prompt, intelligent and heroic action, saves a child's life.

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Recipients of Carnegie prizes and medals for heroism doubtless deserve them, but no more than others who get none.

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A Mexico City paper declares that the alleged votes for Huerta were "influenced" if not manufactured. The editor's liberty, if not his life, is probably precarious.

### OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Woodburn Independent chides one of its exchanges—not naming it—which "comes to us week after week and year after year without a line of editorial." The Independent says this "seems to us exactly like a human organism destitute of a heart."

• •

Wheeler Reporter: Operations are being resumed at the Necarney City oil well with a view to determine without any question whether there is oil to be found in the valley. A new hole will be started as soon as the standard drilling outfit arrives.

• •

"If there is any state in the union that should observe Apple Day in the fullness of the spirit of the occasion, it is Oregon," says the Grants Pass Courier. "This is the premier apple state when quality is considered, and in quantity of production it will be found in the very front rank when the great acreage now planted comes into bearing."

• •

Rebuke of the voter of the delinquent or non-voting variety in Newberg Graphic: "Claude Lewis, who is a medical student in Portland, came home Tuesday to vote, while some fellows who were in easy walking distance of the voting places did not manifest enough interest to go and cast their ballots. But probably it is just as well for people of this class to stay at home."

## COMMENT ON CONGRESS

Mark Sullivan in Collier's Weekly.

The foremost interest in Washington centers about the question whether or not a currency bill will be passed at the present session. Failure to pass it will be a severe indictment of the efficiency of our present form of government. If the speed of congress is now limited to two major measures a session, it is obvious something must be done to take care of the constantly enlarging field of federal legislation. Meantime there is plenty of evidence that, although congress isn't able to pass a currency measure, it isn't very busy with anything else. These words were spoken in the course of the debate on the currency bill by Congressman Jeremiah Donovan of Connecticut:

"It is nearly criminal. You ought to have stated here, and let it go into the Record, that the leaders of both sides have abandoned this bill and have put it in the hands of new members and inexperienced ones. * * * Why did not you say that for months there has been barely a quorum here, and that most of the time less than half a quorum has been doing business? Take a great state like New York, with scarcely any of its members present, and other great states, and there is a very small percentage of them present."

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One reason why congress is resentful about being kept in Washington by President Wilson to pass the currency bill is rather sordid. If they are kept in Washington until the last day of November, obviously they cannot collect mileage. Some years ago, on an occasion when one session lasted until noon of the fourth of March, and President Roosevelt had called a new session for 1 o'clock the same day, congress invented what they called a "constructive recess." They formally passed a resolution giving themselves the mileage to which they would have been entitled if they had gone to their homes and returned. Although this "armchair mileage" episode happened as far back as 1905, the memory of the public disapproval of it is still vivid, and no one wants to try that device again. The mileage is a fairly important part of the compensation of many members. It is given at the rate of 20 cents a mile, and for some of the members runs over $1000. Reasonable people do not begrudge the mileage to members of congress. The salary, $7500 a year, is by no means too large, considering that the term is but two years long, and that every second year, in most cases, the member must spend a good deal of money even in the most modest and rigidly legitimate expense of securing his reelection. Moreover, many members are compelled to maintain homes both in Washington and in their own districts. It would be better all around if the lower house, now numbering 435, were cut down more than half, to 200, and each then given a salary of $10,000 a year.

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Many senators are honestly concerned about the domination which President Wilson has established over congress. With them it is not a matter of resenting his ascendancy—they sincerely believe that if such a situation grows there will arise a real danger to the constitution or the government or something. They forget that this ascendancy rests wholly on the popular approval of the legislation which the president is urging. Let the president urge something the people do not approve and his so-called domination will disappear in a day. How the public generally feels about it has been well expressed in the Newark (N. J.) Evening News:

"The president of the United States is the national administrator. The sooner that is understood and acknowledged the more direct and prompt will be national reform. * * * It is to the president that the people look for the vindication of their judgment. He is their chosen leader and they expect him to lead. * * * It follows necessarily that the people expect their president to have a free hand. He has been entrusted with pledges and must be allowed to redeem them untrammeled. * * * For the national welfare he is as nearly responsible in person as a single man by any possibility could be."

There is a strong point in the argument that the president represents national interests, while senators and members of congress represent local interests:

"The people have practically ceased to look to congress for leadership. They expect of their representatives in the national legislature the harmony and efficiency of action that will enable the administrator, the president, to make real the hopes in respect of which he was elected. Sectional interests, it is true, result in returning to congress always a proportion of men who register countercurrents of national thought and desire. * * * And yet the malcontents in congress take the attitude that the president is guilty of usurpation if he seeks to hold even his party in congress."

The real trouble is that the people are expecting ministerial authority and responsibility in a form of government which is not ministerial:

"Congressional usurpation is what the people of the nation have to fear. They understand this well, and they will understand it better and better. Sooner or later, unless the signs are deceptive, the people's attitude on this question is certain to be made clear by transforming the national government practically into a parliamentary government, in which the administration, perhaps through what will amount to a ministry, shall be held clearly responsible for each and every national policy. Until then, the president individually is the accepted national leader of his majority in congress, and whatever seeks to take this function from him, whether it be congress or any other influence or interest, will be disregarded and condemned by the people as usurping."

## YOUR MONEY

By John M. Oskison.

I have said that I believe the real investor is he who thinks more of the return he is going to get on his money while it is being employed by someone else, than he does of the chance of the thing into which his money goes increasing in value. At any rate, I have the backing of much European opinion and practice in this.

This was brought clearly to my mind not long ago when I heard of the investment experiences of a large number of Hollanders.

Very thrifty and very cautious, as a rule, are the Dutch. They are the sort of purchasers who are content with a low rate of return on their money if they can be assured that the money itself is safe. Working on that theory, the Dutch, for a good many years, have taken scores of millions of our bonds of the "savings bank" grade.

Those bonds the Dutch took at about the highest prices they have ever brought. Quotations have dropped steadily, year by year, until if the average Dutch bondholder should be compelled to sell out he would find that his loss would average between 2 and 3 per cent a year during the time he held the bonds. And, since the interest rate paid is probably but slightly above 4 per cent, he would find himself getting an actual return on his invested money of between 1 and 2 per cent.

In some cases the Dutch have been tempted to exchange their long time, low interest bearing and safe bonds for certain other sorts which pay a higher rate. These exchanges have taken place within the last five or six years, and in that time the prices of the new bonds have fallen even more rapidly than the others.

But most Dutch investors pay no attention to the price changes of the bonds they hold. What they want is the regular interest and the assurance that when the bond matures it will be paid.

The Dutch are real investors.

## IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

They call him "Big-Hearted Bill," though William Shearer is the name he signs to his checks. He lives at Toppenish, Wash. He has a 1700 acre farm in alfalfa.

"I started to learn farming," said Mr. Shearer, "when I was 13 years old, by getting a job as a messenger boy with the Burlington at $5 a month. I stayed with the Burlington for a good many years and finally went over to the Northern Pacific and worked for 14 years for them. I came to Toppenish when the only building here was a water tank. The land was Indian land at that time. I was appointed postmaster and for 15 years was postmaster here. A few years ago Archie McDonald came to me with a proposition to go in with him in a big way in raising alfalfa. I had saved about $12,000. We leased a lot of Indian land on a five year lease and we bought some heirship land. It was all in sagebrush when we got it. We planted 1200 acres to alfalfa and 500 acres to timothy and clover. I believe it is the largest hay ranch in Oregon or Washington.

"We cut three times during the season and pasture after the third cutting. We get from 5 to 5½ tons to the acre. We have cut this season so far, 5000 tons of alfalfa, 1200 tons of timothy and 300 tons of clover. We cut continuously from June 1 to October 1, employing about 75 men to do the cutting and baling. Our warehouse holds about 2000 tons of hay but of course, we keep our hay pretty well shipped out. We have already shipped 2000 tons of alfalfa hay this season, most of it going to Portland. We get $12.50 a ton laid down in Portland. That brings us, less the freight, about 9.50 a ton. We have already made our third cutting so we have 4000 head of sheep pasturing on the alfalfa now. We get a double benefit from this. The profit on the sheep and the enrichment of the land. We keep 60 head of horses at work most of the time.

"When the hay is cut we let it dry for a couple of days and then rake it into winrows. In place of hauling it on sleds, as most ranchers do, we use a rake to rake the winrows into haycocks. We leave the haycocks one or two days, depending on the weather and then with a buckrake we take it to the stack. The rakes are driven across big slings which elevate the hay to the top of the stack. It should stay in the stack for at least 30 days to let it sweat before being baled.

"Farming on a big scale as we do costs about $2 a ton to raise the hay and put it in the stack. If you figure in your interest on the money invested in the land or for the rent, as well as the cost of cutting, baling, hauling and delivery at the depot, you will find it costs you about $6 a ton. This leaves a net profit of from $10 to $15 per acre per year.

"The best way for you to appreciate what the hay industry means to Toppenish is to go out with me in my machine and see for yourself."

Fred Wiggins and Charles Atwood of the Toppenish nursery, Mr. Robert Johnson, Mr. Shearer and myself, went out in Mr. Shearer's automobile and visited the Toppenish district.

From the crest of a rolling hill we counted 47 haystacks. "Most of this land," said Mr. Shearer, "is in the Indian reservation and is leased by white men. The leases usually run for five years. The renter pays from three to five dollars an acre a year. Over 50,000 tons of alfalfa is tributary to Toppenish, while over 100,000 tons of alfalfa is raised in this district. Much of the owned land—that is the heirship lands purchased by the whites have been planted to orchards but there is approximately 20,000 acres of alfalfa grown in the vicinity of Toppenish. A good deal of the alfalfa is sold in the stack to stockmen who drive cattle and sheep in here to be finished for the market. We have shipped out something over 2000 cars to outside points. We have found the most successful way of raising alfalfa is to level the land with a Fresno scraper and sow eight pounds of seed to the acre. Some sow as high as 10 or 12 pounds to the acre. We disc the ground until it is as fine as flour. When the alfalfa has been planted we run a 30 foot leveler over it to fill in low places. The seed should not be drilled in deeper than a quarter of an inch. Some of the farmers here use the ditch system, plowing irrigation channels two and a half feet between the rows, while others use the check system. Personally, I prefer the check system.

"I usually plant alfalfa some time between June and August though it can be planted at any time between March and October. New land is thirsty so you have to put more water on than when the alfalfa has been grown for several years. When the alfalfa is up about an inch we irrigate it again and after the third year we go over the field with a disc harrow or spring tooth harrow. It looks as if all the alfalfa would be plowed up but of course it does not injure it any. It lets the air in to the roots and increases the fertility of the land.

"As the years go by, more and more of the Indian land is being purchased by the whites and while the Toppenish district is already rich and productive, it will be one of the richest sections of Washington in the next few years when all of our young orchards have come into bearing and more of the Indian land has passed into the hands of whites."

## Pointed Paragraphs

Love is responsible for most of the happiness and unhappiness in the world.

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About the cheapest brand of amusement is watching a pretty woman eating corn off the cob.

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Every properly constructed mother thinks children were a lot more obedient when she was a girl.