

THE JOURNAL

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He that will believe only what he can comprehend must have a very long head or a very short creed.—Colton.

THE M'ADOO ANNOUNCEMENT

AS IN the case of the crop movement, the secretary of the treasury announces from Washington that the great store of money at his disposal is behind the banks of the country...

It means that the government of the United States is going to bar the way to any contraction of credit. It means that there is no legitimate excuse for the banks of the country to begin a general movement of calling in loans.

A similar announcement by Secretary McAdoo about underwriting the crop movement prevented a contraction of credit, and the great billion-dollar crop moved without the slightest shock to the financial world.

Not a bank in the United States has reason, from passage of the currency bill, to call in a single loan. Not a borrower in the United States has reason from passage of the currency bill to be asked to take up his paper.

COLOMBIA'S DEMAND

THE United States secured its Panama canal concession from the Republic of Panama. Colombia is demanding that this country withdraw its recognition of the republic as a condition precedent to further negotiations in the settlement of a 10 years controversy.

Colombia maintains that the Panama revolution resulting in the creation of the Panama republic was aided and abetted by the United States. There is good ground upon which to base this claim.

It is probably too late to enquire closely into the influences behind the Panama revolution. The United States had attempted for years to strike a bargain with Colombia. Nothing could be accomplished, and the revolution on the isthmus, whether or not it was inspired by this country, came at an opportune time.

Whatever the facts as to the revolution, it is doubtful whether the American government can now withdraw recognition of the Panama republic and thus force that country to again become a part of the Colombian union.

a starting point for the bargaining. For our guidance, however, in the whole matter, there is one stupendous fact, and that is, that it is necessary for an individual to be honorable.

LANE OF OREGON

DISPATCHES quote Senator Lane as saying he favors a central bank. The kind of a central bank Senator Lane may think he favors is not the central bank of the newspaper correspondents ascribe to him.

Senator Lane could no more be for an Aldrichized central bank, such as the New York bankers want, than he could be for supplanting constitutional government with czar government. With his democratic opinions and all round sympathy with the common man, he could no more favor what the big bankers want than he could favor the inauguration of government on a throne in Washington.

The Lane mind is distinctly a Jacksonian mind. Harry Lane is no Nick Biddle. There is no more resemblance between Harry Lane and Nick Biddle than between Harry Lane and old King Cole.

The whole Lane nature is naturally and constitutionally antagonistic to a central bank that would be a central bank. That kind of a central bank would be the crime of the age. Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, declared "that any political party that fastened a central bank on the people would never carry another election."

He is right. A central bank could do anything. It could control the markets. It would control Wall Street. It would control railroads. It would control industries. It would control banking. It would control credit, and credit is the lifeblood that keeps the heart of business beating.

A central bank such as the big bankers are conspiring for, would mean an extending of personal power over finance. It would mean a greater personal dominion of the financial world and the activities dependent upon the financial world.

It would dictate interest rates. It would make money cheap or dear. It could interfere with the natural course of markets and distribution. It could encourage new enterprises or blast them. It could establish confidence or destroy it.

In the hollow of its hand would lie the power to make good times or hard times, a prosperity or ruin, business expansion or business stagnation among ninety millions of people.

RAILROAD MELON CUTTING

REPRESENTATIVE SIMS of Tennessee promises a bill at the regular session of congress to prevent "melon cutting" by railroads. The bill will provide that the companies be required to get the Interstate Commerce Commission's consent before new bonds or stocks are issued.

Disclosures concerning the Frisco road's looting through the issuance of securities which created a fictitious indebtedness of \$40,000,000 is argument enough for such a law. But the Frisco road is not the only offender, for the history of railroad financing is a long record of very similar occurrences.

Mr. Sims would have the Interstate Commerce Commission decide whether a new issue of stock or bonds is warranted. The commission would have power to direct sales to the highest bidders, and to make certain that the money is used for the betterment of the property.

ated between Cornwall and the Isle of Wight, 200 miles.

Now there is a project for eight stations, four transmitting and four receiving, that will girdle the globe, the link from Hawaii to Japan being 3394 miles in length.

The wireless telegraph has already rendered a wonderful service to humanity. No longer is it necessary for a ship equipped with this device to founder and sink in mid-ocean without hope of rescue for the passengers.

It is possible for people now in middle life to think back only a few years and smile at their wonder over a crude telephone. The smiles become broad grins when it is remembered that most people once thought the human voice was carried by mechanical vibrations of the wire.

The "telephone" did not work, and we wondered why. Now the project for talking into space excites only passing notice.

A SURPRISE CROP

IT IS believed to have been practically proven that corn is going to be a future important product in the Pacific Northwest. During a few years past experiments with that crop in Western and Central Oregon have been very satisfactory.

The showing on farms where corn was properly cultivated was surprising. There were fields that produced crops of 50 to 100 bushels per acre, and experts who have examined it pronounce the product the equal of the best corn grown in the famous corn belt of the Middle West.

It is crops that make civilization. It is the production of a region that peoples it. It is what the soil will bear that determines whether or not a district is to be inhabited.

The inland Empire is already advancing in production. If to what it already yields, a substantial corn yield can be added, the livestock industry of the region and the livestock development of Oregon will be one of the notable events of the near future.

THE NEW YORK LESSON

PROGRESSIVES are told by Boss Barnes and others, that there ought to be consolidation of the Republican and Progressive parties. The Barnes plan of consolidation is for the Progressive party to be swallowed up by the Republican party.

The New York Times analyzes Republican campaign contributions in that state at the recent election. The Times says:

The main contributors to this fund of \$112,490 were J. P. Morgan & Co., \$15,000; William Rockefeller, \$10,000; John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, each \$5,000; Ellihu Root, \$4,000; Henry Phipps, George F. Baker and Charles A. Peabody, \$2,000 each; William M. Cohen, \$1,000; Grant B. Schley, A. D. Julliard, J. D. Archbold, Chauncey M. Depew, each \$1,000.

The Chicago Post, a Progressive newspaper, says the majority of this support, practically one half the entire campaign fund reported, came because of the "paramount issue" on reelection of Judge Werner to the highest court of the state.

Colonel Roosevelt criticized the decision, Judge Werner's ruling becoming a Progressive issue in the presidential election. William Barnes Jr., boss of New York Republicans, renominated Werner and made his election the chief aim of party effort.

The Progressives fought Werner, and with \$6700 to spend in their up-state campaign they polled 200,000 votes for their candidate. Werner was defeated by the Democratic candidate, and now Boss Barnes and his lieutenants are saying that had the Progressives voted with the Republicans Werner would have been elected.

It is the Boss Barneses that neutralize the La Follettes. They nullify the saving efforts of the Borahs, the Cummins and the Governor Hadleys. The thought of the Barneses in seeking amalgamation is not principles but offices, not humanizing policies but plenty of plunder.

At 20, the Ayres boy is turned over by his banker father in Da-

kota to the court for breaking parole and is assigned to the Oregon penitentiary. At 20, he is only at high school age. At 20, he is at the point in his career when he should be under a gentle mother's guidance.

Another Princeton man is mentioned for a big office. What a large batch of military fit men that little old town had.

The country is not at all thankful to congress for the tariff as much time as was necessary on the tariff and currency bills.

Saloons in this country are too numerous, no doubt, but who would prohibit them if they were as thick as in France—one to every 80-odd inhabitants?

Home Tax Exemption. Portland, Nov. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Some of the objectors to the home tax exemption measure should get up a measure of their own and go to it for signatures.

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PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

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WORTHY SIDELIGHTS

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The Lapine Inter-Mountain says many young men who are planning to become doctors in the future would do better to come to Lapine and raise hogs.

Eugene Register: In Portland would-be voters who are planning to vote between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Now who says commission government is not a success?

Grover Devine, of the Shoestring valley, the Cottage-Grove correspondent of the Eugene Register reports as the result of one week's trading in the market of Lane county \$75 in cougar bounties and has pellets besides which he can market for \$5.

Enterprise will dedicate a Carnegie library building next month and the Record Democrat contains an interesting story of the growth of the now existing library, which was founded in 1900, and has grown thrifty and intelligent donations. Dues were at first 50 cents a year.

Joseph Herald: Does anyone—even the oldtimer—ever remember seeing people in Joseph in their shirt sleeves around town and the doors of the houses open at this season of the year—like we have enjoyed during the last month? It is certainly an "off" winter season—whatever that means.

The Dallas Itemizer boasts that the food and dairy commissioner has failed to find any restaurants in Dallas that are not clean, safe, and sanitary. The Dallas Itemizer further claims: "It is certainly a feather in our cap, as he has a long list of unsanitary ones, including nearly every town in Oregon."

Twenty-five years ago yesterday, according to the Salem Statesman's reminiscences, a certain young man who was about to be launched, I. B. Pearce of Turner, who had voted for Old Tippecanoe, was a caller at the home of a certain farmer, George A. Peabody, ex-superintendent of Marion county, had been offered the principalship of the Salem school. The Statesman observed, "will commence occupying a handsome new building about the first of the year."

From the San Francisco Post. Sheer weight of population has taken us far away from the original appointment of seats in the house of representatives, regardless of future increases in population, is being talked of informally in Washington, and probably will be considered officially when the next census begins in December. It is widely believed that the house has reached, or will soon reach, the maximum efficiency that can be had from numbers, and that further additions would retard rather than promote public business.

Under the present apportionment there are 435 members, or one for every 212,000 of population. Twenty years ago there were 357 members, or one for every 370,000 of population. In 1850, when the civil war broke out, there were 213 members, each representing 127,000 people. The only constitutional limit to the number operates at the other end of the scale prescribing that there should be no more than one representative for every 30,000 population.

Practically, congress could go on as in the past, increasing the number of seats in the house of representatives, until a new capitol would be needed to house them all. Even at the present rate, the membership would be close to 800 at the end of 20 years, and another score of years would add two or three hundred more. Because it has become politically expedient to a ruling party at some future time to indulge in wholesale gerrymandering, it is considered that a constitutional limit of not exceeding 450 should be set up without delay.

The only objection to the plan is that it might eventually deny to individuals the intimate representation in government they were entitled to have. But this is a slight intimacy in being one among 212,000 constituents. A citizen I. W. W. in California were equal to the work of Sioux Indians. The fact that they did not shoot their tormentors is one reason I hold them in contempt. We all can vote in Oregon. We have the advantage of lawmaking and law enforcing—the best on earth and I am content to rest the case with it, unless a greater danger than soapbox I. W. W. orators threatens our homes.

Examination vs. Sterilization. Oregon City, Or., Nov. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of November 17, I read a letter from Dr. O. W. Adams, trying to make it appear that sterilization is very necessary for the improvement of our race. It seems to me this is a very narrow way of looking at the matter. I look upon this as a very unnecessary and barbarous act, one that would not be pronounced an advance upon anyone who might be operated upon, and not only upon the patient, but upon all his relatives. Why could we not just as effectively obtain the desired results by passing laws requiring both sexes to undergo a strict examination by a competent physician before any marriage license is issued? Then those persons who know their own disabilities and know that they are not likely to pass a favorable examination will very seldom apply for a license. How much better this would be than the barbarous plan of sterilization, which would save so much reproach. GEORGE HICINBOTHAM.

Speaking of Bryan's Foes. Portland, Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—An article in a newspaper, by George D. Anthony, makes a noise like our street rattlers, and as loyal and patriotic to good government as I am, I am sorry to see it. When they were notified of the change in the administration they refused to go out without slandering the defunct.

The political crooks and staffers in the G. O. P. that made the party what it is today, defeated that most respected and eminent statesman, W. J. Bryan, by the coercion of the helpless voter, or he would have been at the head of the government long ago. The authors of these rales should acknowledge that their intent and purpose is to defeat good government and to keep the party in their time and discharged for the good of the service. They need rest. These attacks on Bryan by the down-trodden and the poor are a disgrace. As long as space in some public domain is available, let the public domain be Bryan's in gratitude, he will be there as their great teacher and leader. E. F. FUNK.

Parcel Post Possibilities. Newark Star. The price of farm produce will never come down as long as the farmer finds a harder and more profitable market in the storage warehouse than in the household. Congressman Lewis of Maryland, the father of the parcel post, says that when he first proposed it, he was looking down the wall between the country producer and the city consumer. The railroads do not handle freight under 100 pounds. The express company connects the cities and towns, but ignores the country.

Mr. Lewis would increase the weight limit of the parcel post to 100 pounds, and carry farm products 100 miles at 3 cents for the first pound and a flat cost per pound additional. This is the way to lower the cost of living and at the same time revive the truck farming industry. The without wage laborer of the city could buy a little truck farm a few miles out and pass the rest of his days in the healthful and pleasant occupation of raising food for his former neighbors. The parcel post can pass his door would pick-up his produce and carry it to the nearest post office for shipment to his mail order customers. Agh! all this needs no act of congress; it can be done right now by simple administrative order.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"There are not many people who have lived in Woodburn longer than I have," said Colonel J. M. Poorman, cashier of the Bank of Woodburn.

"I used to be conductor on the narrow gauge road that ran from Ray's Landing on the Willamette river, to the mouth of the river, for the first 15 years I lived in Woodburn I held down my railroad job. The road was owned by a Scotch company at Dundee, Scotland. The road was allowed to run down as small as the line between Woodburn and Ray's Landing was abandoned. While I was conductor, Homer Davenport applied for a job as fireman. He served his apprenticeship whirling engines at West Seio. Finally he was promoted to be a full fledged fireman.

"It was while Homer was an engine wiper and watchman that he let Dutchman's dog, act in his place as watchman while he was skulking elsewhere. Homer thought this proceeding rather irregular, so he visited the road yard after dark on a tour of investigation. He found, to his sorrow, the railroad property was well guarded. Duff freed him and what is more, kept him there till help could be summoned. At first Homer fired on the dog, which pulled the freight, but finally promoted to be Engineer Palmer's fireman and fired on the passenger train. In those days the engines burned wood and it kept Homer pretty busy putting coal on and then putting it in to keep up the steam. Homer loved animals better than anyone I ever saw. They say it was a gnat-eaten dog that lost Homer his girl when he was a young fellow at Silverton. I don't know it.

"I know it was a dog that lost him his job as fireman. Homer saw a farmer plowing on Howell Prairie. A dog was following in the furrow behind the farmer. Homer got the engineer to stop the engine for a moment while he went to see what the dog was doing. The farmer sat down on the passenger and argued the question with Homer. After a moment or two the engineer gave Homer the signal to come back. But a good dog or a game rooster was more to Homer than the entire railroad, and after repeated blasts of the whistle to summon Homer the engineer sent for the brakeman to fire for the rest of the run. Homer resigned by request.

once and Homer out hunting with me and the same kind of a hunter as he was a fireman. Phensanta kept his and sailing over in easy range. Homer would blaze away and the bird would shake his head as if he couldn't understand it. Finally Homer kept a bird in a small bush. Homer kept creeping up waiting for the bird to fly. When he was almost up to the bush he suddenly drew down his gun spread out the bush and captured the bird. He was twice as proud of his live pheasant as I was of my bag of dead ones. Homer was certainly the oddest and most lovable fellow I ever chanced to know.

"Near Silverton there is a spring on the hillside, the water of which is crystal clear and delicious. When Homer's mother was a girl who was riding she stopped at this spring for a drink. She stuck in the soft soil by the brink of the spring the switch she had been using as a riding whip. To-day there is a cottonwood bending over the spring, and the beautiful in spring and symmetrical and beautiful at all times. Homer loved this spring and his mother's tree. What should I tell you that a bronze tablet should be placed on the tree in memory of the man who carried the fame of Silverton to the four corners of the world and who, though courted by the great of the world, through it all, kept simple and unaffected and never forgot his old-time Oregon and his boyhood home?"

YOUR MONEY

By John M. Oskison.

An Arizona man took me to the office of a lawyer in one of the thriving little cities of that ore-burdened state, and on the way he told me this story with a moral:

"He (the lawyer) has been in the state for six years, but in that time he has acquired a fortune of about \$100,000. He made most of it last year on a mining deal—when he sold, with his three associates, a copper property to the C. & A. people for half a million dollars. In my first words, he told me that they would give him 30 cents a dozen for them.

"But the young lawyer, when the prospector appealed to him, decided to look at the copper prospect for the number, proved that the seller's partner in self-defense, and got him free.

"Then this young lawyer thought that he'd look at the copper prospect he had got a fortune out of, and he was good enough so that he got some practical mining men in with him; they acquired some more property adjoining, and then they formed a company. This new company did enough work to show that the ore and then the lawyer went to market with the property.

"Just lately, those fellows—four of 'em—sold out to the C. & A. crowd for a clean half million. Talk about luck! At that moment my friend and I entered the young lawyer's office and I was introduced to him. A certain coolness of eye and a certain firmness and shrewdness of mouth, a long, Caesar-like nose and an unusual air of quiet assurance made me suspect that the young lawyer's success was not, perhaps, wholly a matter of luck. And later I had the story of the development and sale of the copper prospect from the young lawyer himself.

In fact, it was a case where luck had played a mighty small part. Except for the hard work done by this lawyer and the practical mining men he got to go to it with, my friend and I would not have been anything else, and it would have been sought in vain for a purchaser at even one-tenth of the price the C. & A. crowd paid.

The Sunday Journal. The Sunday Journal's news columns are supplemented by a variety of news reviews and illustrated features that command attention. This big paper is complete in five news sections, 12 page magazine and comic section. 5 Cents the Copy