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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

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Many persons might have attained to wisdom had they not assumed that they already possessed it.—Seneca.

A BROADSIDE?

WHAT is called a "broadside" is fired at Governor West by District Attorney Godwin of Baker county, respecting Copperfield.

Mr. Godwin is in no position to fire broadsides. What would be most appropriate for his office to make public is why there was lawlessness at Copperfield and no visible effort by Mr. Godwin to suppress it. In a saloon owned by one of the councilmen of Copperfield were vile, obscene pictures draped with the American flag. That is to say, there was at Copperfield, not only gambling, sale of liquor to boys of 14 and upwards and various other unlawful practices, but there was desecration of the flag, an act strictly forbidden by an Oregon statute and indignantly resented by every patriotic citizen of the state.

If it isn't a district attorney's business to seek out and punish violations of the law, whose business is it?

If a district attorney isn't elected to get evidence and apply the law in Copperfield (or any other town in which laws are violated, what is he elected for?

If it isn't a district attorney's business to enforce the law, what is his business, and for what does he draw salary?

Incidentally, until a few weeks ago, Mr. Nichols, the lawyer who represented the lawless saloonists at Copperfield was the law partner of District Attorney Godwin and frequently appeared in court as deputy district attorney of Baker county.

A CHARITY TRUST

CLEVELAND has undertaken the regulation of its philanthropic and charitable projects by a central body of civic trustees. Frederick H. Goff, a banker, originated the scheme, and he is the active head of men who are carrying it out.

Mr. Goff says it is intended to create a so-called Cleveland foundation, to serve the same purpose for the Ohio city that the Rockefeller and Sage foundations serve for the nation. Philanthropic funds are to be centralized so that directors of the new foundation may control all revenues from all sources and apply the money to such uses as necessity may require.

The trust company with which Mr. Goff is connected will act as custodian of all charitable funds. It is proposed that Cleveland people be invited to make bequests to the trust, the income to be used as the directors may indicate. Thus funds entrusted to the foundation will be available for a variety of purposes, all centering in philanthropy and charity.

The foundation is planned on broad enough lines to include scientific research, the prevention of disease and of poverty, educational and hospital purposes, playgrounds, recreation centers, and any other activities which in the opinion of the trustees will benefit Cleveland people.

There is to be an attempt at scientific management of Cleveland's social service work, the idea being to secure greater efficiency through elimination of many organizations attempting much the same sort of work. It is urged that wealthy men and women will contribute more willingly if they are assured that their money is being used in a businesslike manner for the purposes for which it was given.

The experiment will be watched with sympathetic interest.

A SIGNIFICANT MEMORIAL

HISTORICAL societies of Illinois have announced that they will mark with a monument the site where Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis first met. The monument will be erected 75 miles west of Chicago in DeKalb county.

There in 1832 the future president of the United States and the future president of the Confederacy first saw each other. As soldiers they had gone to that point to assist in ending the Blackhawk war. Lincoln, then 23 years old, was captain of a company of militia, and Davis, one year his senior, was a lieutenant just out of West Point. Among those present at the meeting were General Zachary Taylor, later also a president of the United States, and Major Robert Anderson, commander at Fort Sumpter at the beginning of the Civil war.

The monument will have the outlines of a big boulder memorial, typical of the men who met on the spot. It will add no lustre to the fame of Lincoln, but it will visualize the martyred president's conception of a patriotism which called for friendship after strife.

The erection of a Lincoln-Davis memorial in Illinois has tremendous significance. A few years back such an undertaking would have been impossible. But now the rancors of fifty years ago have disappeared. It is a significant sign of the times.

WHY PORTLAND?

THERE has been no encouragement up the valley for Dr. Equi's plan of bringing the idle armies back to Portland.

Nor should there be. There is no known reason why Portland should be made the dumping ground of all the idle. There is no special facility in Portland, any more than anywhere else, for feeding and caring for those who, from one cause or another, are not at work.

Every winter, there is a rush of idle persons into Portland. Why to Portland? What place is obviously more inhospitable to an idle man than is any large city? How infinitely harder for an idle man to get a foothold in the city where next door neighbors are strangers and where the closer touch and the neighborhood life of the smaller towns and the country are little known.

Yet, when the outdoor employments of every year discontinue, there is a general rush of the idle from every part of the Northwest to Portland. Again, why to Portland? Why rush to a city where rentals are higher, where the exactions are more costly and where the cost of living is obviously far more than in country places or the smaller towns? Why assemble in this town in numbers so large that there is no possibility of providing all with work, and where a season of idleness for many men is inevitable from this unnatural and unintelligent practice?

Why crowd Portland with transients, when she has her own jobless persons to care for? At all times, every city has its natural quota of those who from lack of initiative and other reasons are unemployed, and Portland is no exception. Yet, from Seattle, from Tacoma, and from cities in every direction, hordes of idlers have swooped down on this town and now Dr. Equi wants to turn back to Portland the squads who are working their way southward.

In many Portland dooryards on this 19th day of January, roses are in bloom. To men of stern stuff, the blooming roses would seem to be a call to quit the hot stoves, the idleness and the mendicancy of the time and go to the country where there are ditches to dig, wood to chop, land to clear and other things to do for those who really want work. That there is such work in the country was the message of an Independence farmer in The Journal a few days ago, but, of course, it isn't work at $3 per day, of eight hours and with various concessions, easy terms and accessories to the worker to make his yoke easy and his burden light.

It is far better for departing idle men not to return to Portland. Portland has pressing problems in taking care of her own population. Portland has families in which there are women and little children, whom it is her bounden duty to make her first and perpetual care. Beside them and what they deserve, unattached young men in the full vigor of physical manhood and in possession of all their faculties merit far less consideration, especially when there are many such who don't want work.

A UNIQUE RECORD

A FORMER bandit, a man who has served time in two penitentiaries for train robbery, is asking the people of Oklahoma to elect him governor. Al Jennings, whose band of riders overran a wide territory, is a candidate seeking the votes of people he terrorized, and he may be elected chief executive of his state.

There is something unique in the fact that a former train robber can aspire to a governorship. It shows that society's attitude toward the man with a criminal record is changing. In such a transformation much depends upon society itself, but the greater burden rests upon the man.

Those who have read Jennings' story of his criminal experiences in Oklahoma, his five years in prison, his pardon, his later struggles against temptations which nearly led him back into crime, will appreciate his present unique position. The story was told recently in a weekly periodical.

When he returned to Oklahoma from prison Jennings mapped out a definite course for himself. He decided to be perfectly frank about his past, which he explained, but did not extenuate. He is still following that course, for in the announcement of his candidacy Jennings says:

I made a mistake and defied the law. I was caught and punished, kept five years in prison, and then saw how I had been wrong to become an enemy of society. I decided to reclaim my place in the world, and set about doing it.

Jennings is a leading lawyer of his state. He was once barely beaten for district attorney in his home county. His fight then was made against the corrupt politicians who had escaped the penitentiary. He promised, if elected, to send them there, and he was not elected.

Whether or not Al Jennings is elected governor of Oklahoma, his present position and prospects will furnish inspiration to other men who determine to regain their places in the world.

He is also visible proof that some men who get in jail are the making of better men than many of those who stay out.

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

SHALL the roads be improved before all the log timber is cut down or shall the improvement be postponed until after the chief resource of the county has disappeared.

This question will be answered by the voters of Columbia county February 2, at a special election called for the purpose of gathering the sentiment in the matter of issuing twenty year bonds to the amount of $360,000 for the purpose of creating a system of permanent roads. The assessed valuation of the county is $18,000,000. The proposed bond issue is two per cent of this. The principal taxpayers of the county are the timber owners. The amount paid by the farmer is estimated all the way from ten to twenty per cent. Even if it is twenty-five per cent the farmer who will receive the greatest benefit will only pay one dollar out of every four. On the present valuation of the county the average cost per year on each $1000 of valuation will be $1.58.

With good roads the total valuation of the county would be greatly increased and there would be a corresponding decrease in the average cost. In the creation of a permanent system of roads it is estimated that the county will save in twenty years $600,000, nearly twice the amount of the proposed bond issue. Under the present makeshift policy the roads of the county are costing for betterment and maintenance about $620 per mile, or a total of $52,700 each year.

If there is a county whose logged-off lands are being kept from development by lack of good roads it is Columbia county. Only a short time ago the county was canvassed by the agents of a Swiss colony seeking a location. They were pleased with the situation and the price of the land, but when they looked over the roads and saw what a heavy mud tax they would be compelled to pay in getting their products to market they concluded they would not settle in Columbia county.

If there is a county that has thousands of acres of low lying land that can be reclaimed and intensively farmed it is Columbia county.

If there is a county in the state that needs good roads it is Columbia county.

SMALLER BATTLESHIPS

THE Navy Year Book announces that $797,948,900 was expended last year by seven nations in naval construction. Great Britain spent nearly one third of the total; the United States was second in the list, and Germany was third.

Americans are being told that this nation is falling far behind other great powers in the matter of naval construction. Alarmists and selfish interests are attempting to scare people of the United States with the bogy of unpreparedness. And yet the figures prove that America is spending more for fighting ships than military Germany. That country is $30,000,000 behind us, and Japan is nearly $100,000,000 in the rear.

This mad race toward big armament is bound to end, and there is evidence that immensity will terminate it. Intimation comes from England that the limit has been reached in big battleships, and that future construction will return to the smaller type.

Great Britain is building five fighting ships of the Queen Elizabeth class. The Queen Elizabeth is to be 640 feet long, with a displacement of 28,000 tons and 60,000 indicated horsepower. Its speed will be 25 knots an hour, and the cost will be $10,000,000. There will be eight guns firing fifteen inch projectiles, each projectile weighing 1950 pounds.

It is stated that already the British admiralty has decided to return to a ship of smaller displacement and more moderate speed in the program of construction for next year. The announcement is proof that people who pay the bills have been led, not only into a program of extravagance, but also into a policy which permits naval "experts" to experiment with the people's money.

The very fact that naval experts find it necessary to contradict themselves so often is proof that their entire armament program is unsound in theory and wasteful in practice.

Says Mr. Moser in his announcement of his candidacy for governor: "Above all I believe in a vigorous and efficient enforcement of all the criminal statutes, including those regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, and this I should do with firmness and impartiality. The rich, the poor, the great, the humble, the capitalist, the laborer, the churchman and the liquor dealer shall be measured by the same standard, and each shall answer for his own acts." Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, Moser!

The Oregon Federated Women's Clubs are moving to have the cigarette law more aggressively enforced. A mass meeting of citizens is to be held with that end in view at Central Library next Saturday afternoon. Meanwhile, in spite of the laws, three or four out of every five boys from 15 to 18 in Portland are smokers. It is an amazing condition.

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.

U. of O. and O. A. C.

Portland, Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—If recent press reports of the decision of the board of higher curricula are authentic it is high time that the people of this state express their attitude on the question of higher education in Oregon. The problem as most of us see it is to make such a division of the work of the university and the college as will eradicate unnecessary duplication and so avoid the unwarranted expense and the unseemly contention that is involved in allowing the two schools to operate in the same educational field.

The board of higher curricula proposes to accomplish this by dividing the courses in engineering between the two institutions. Such action I believe would be entirely superficial. If both schools are to give courses in engineering both will need buildings, equipment and faculty. This will mean exact duplication in certain of these essentials. It will mean that much of the instruction that is required in the engineering courses will have to be provided at both schools, and especially while the schools are small the waste in these respects will be very marked. It will cost the people of this state almost double as much to support, for example, 60 students in engineering at the University of Oregon and 260 students at the Oregon Agricultural college as to support 320 in this same work at one institution.

The quarrels and jealousies which have marked the conduct of our two state schools have been prompted, not by the fact that the two schools have been teaching different subjects, but that they have been teaching the same subjects. In other words, the objectionable features of the rivalry existing between the state institutions is prompted by a desire on the part of each to get control of disputed territory. Neither the board of higher curricula or any other board will be able to divide engineering instruction in such a way as to prevent these controversies. To accomplish the task in hand the division of the subject matter of education must be along broader lines.

A logical division of the field of education between these two state schools is not only suggested but actually established by the character of the major work of each. The university is an institution of liberal arts, pure sciences, education, law, and medicine, and the college is an institution primarily devoted to industrial education. Why in the name of all that is common sense does not our board of higher curricula settle this question on this basis, save us the unwarranted expense which we are now subjected to, and make it possible for our two state institutions to go forward with their work clearly defined and with no conflicting interests. TRAVELER.

Suspects Lectures Are Tainted.

Portland, Jan. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Under the auspices of the Reed Institute, I understand, stereopticon lectures are being given in the Sellwood Methodist church, and will later be given at other places, the theme of which is "How the City Is Governed."

Thursday night I attended lecture No. 2, which treats of the phase, "How the City's Money Is Raised and Spent." I would like to hint to the public that I have a strong opinion that the whole thing is a cunningly devised scheme of some sinister interest, including even the ever subtle liquor interest, to throw a little fine sand into the good people's eyes and make them submissive to some conditions against which protesting sentiment has been manifest to a considerable degree since the accession of the new administration.

That predatory combinations should be cunning enough to use the noblest public institutions in such manner to accomplish their ends will seem to some inconceivable, but to one who can read between lines it is obvious that "best folks" have been taken in unawares again. To give one instance: One chart showed that the greater part of the city's revenue comes from the liquor traffic; but the chart that should have shown what the liquor traffic costs the taxpayer was cunningly omitted.

Now, all sincere students of sociology, political, industrial and medical science well know that liquor's revenue is never much for its expense and devastation, considered merely from the commercial, or business, point of view.

In almost every chart I could see similar inconsistencies and onesidedness. The effort to justify the officials for the things of which the citizens, as a whole, have recently given emphatic disapproval, was plain to me. That the taxeaters, etc., are not the soul of this comely creature, don't tell me.

I am not a sorehead. I voted for the commission form, and for most of the officers, but—we shall see what we shall see. C. A. REICHEN.

Recollections of Governors.

Hood River, Or., Jan. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read, in Friday's Journal, the article in the "Earlier Days" column, in which Supreme Court Justice Frank A. Moore relates reminiscences. I well remember the time he speaks of, when Governor Thayer appointed the first three judges of the supreme court as at present organized.

I was so kindly treated by Thayer at that time that, in this day of adverse criticism of governors (and governed), I feel it a duty to say that I found him a very plain and accommodating person, not feeling the "dignity" of his office, apparently, but he surely was a man who had great respect for the law, and also great respect for true merit, where he saw it, in or out of the law. He once taught me a lesson in politics. I called on him for a favor, and also told him at the time that I voted for the Republican candidate for governor, while he had been elected on the Democratic ticket. This is the answer I got: "That doesn't make a bit of difference. I guess I got as many Republican votes as I did from the Democrats, anyhow." Although then elected, he had not assumed the duties of his office and when he came to sign the paper I presented to him he put down his title as "governor-elect"; but he told me had a notion to write it "gobbler-elect." He had less conceit than many a man who has never held office.

I was also a little acquainted with Governor Curry and with Governor Gibbs and I wish I were as worthy of respect as I think they all were.

As to our present governor, I had a good square look at him when he was up here a few days ago about some road matters. I liked his looks, though I don't think he is perfect. J. M. BLOSSOM.

Woman Emancipated.

Portland, Jan. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—"Give thy servant an understanding heart, for who is able to judge this, thy so great people."

Well might this gift so craved by the wise Solomon be coveted by all, relative to women.

At the coroner's inquest over the body of the murdered Dr. Knabe, one of the officials remarked that Dr. Knabe was incapable of loving any man, because she was too masculine herself, citing as proof of his statement that she preferred being called plain "Knabe," like a man, and not "Doctor" Knabe. Dr. Knabe was a type of the future American woman. Sex distinction is a mark of slavery. People should be classed according to their mental qualifications, and not according to gender, like so many nouns in a sentence. In the Whittier state reform school, in California, Lucile Murphy, a girl of 16 years, big for her years, and healthy, has been confined since last March, breaking the monotony of her incarceration by various escapes and forced returns to the institution, the last but a few days ago. And her crime which has placed her among those who have committed murder, arson and theft? She refuses to wear corsets and willow plumes. Therefore her liberty must be taken from her. There are thousands of Lucile Murphys in the world who long to free themselves from the shackles of fashion, but they dare not assert themselves. Few women of the more advanced type but are rebelling against the diabolical corset. Intellectual freedom is demanding freedom of the body.

Seeing no other way, Lucile donned boy's clothes and made her getaway. But she was hauled back, brought before the juvenile court and remanded to Whittier. A number of "kindly disposed" women bought her a corset, a "foxy" dress, a hat with a willow plume, all of which Lucile speedily consigned to the trash pile, and, securing a pair of overalls, fled to the Mexican border, only to be overtaken and returned. If these "kindly disposed" women would take the corsets off of their brains and study the character and possibilities of this girl, a brilliant and "beyond" woman would be saved to the world, but as it is, because she rebels against physical slavery she must spend her time, her character building years, as a criminal, to be cast upon the world with the stigma of "reform school" besmirching her after life.

Lucile Murphy needs no reforming; her morality is thoroughly established by the fact that for months she worked among men without ever disclosing her sex. It seems that a willow plume and a "swagger stick" before a judge in a court room as a white slave victim, such as the Bixby case produced, gains more leniency than this free hearted girl who despises the shackling of the body God gave her. How would our histories read had some "kindly disposed" woman lariated Joan of Arc, Aspasia, Semiramis, Arsinoe or Kara Gul and shackled them with corsets, willow plumes and hobble skirts? Oh, piffle! FANNIE HARLEY.

Mr. Slover's Church Standing.

Portland, Or., Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please publish the following correction concerning Captain Slover's church standing:

Mr. Slover is not an ordained minister and never has been. However, he is an acceptable worker in the licensed local ranks. W. N. COFFEE, District Elder, Portland District, of the Oregon Conference, Free Methodist Church.

Genuine Words.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

We notice that when a member of any public body is about to do something he wouldn't like to explain thoroughly, he usually says, "I yield to no one in my patriotism and loyalty to the public good, but—" The "but" is genuine.

A FEW SMILES

"That new hired man of yours must have been a bookkeeper before he came to you."

"Why so?"

"I notice that every time he stops work for a few minutes he tries to put the pitchfork behind his ear."—Pathfinder.

Mr. X—, a lawyer, was much addicted to the habit of lecturing his clerks, the office boy coming in for an unusual share of admonition whenever occasion called for it, and sometimes when it did not. That his words were appreciated was made quite evident to Mr. X— one day when a conversation between his and another office boy on the same floor was repeated to him.

"Whatcher wages?" asked the other boy.

"I get $10,000 a year," said Mr. X—'s lad.

"I don't think!" ejaculated the other boy, derisively.

"Honest, I do," said Tommy; $5 a week in cash, and the rest in legal advice!"

A man who had been troubled with bronchitis for a long time called on a rather noted doctor. After a few questions the doctor told him he had a common ailment that would readily yield to treatment.

"You're so sure you can cure my bronchitis," said the man, "you must have had great experience with it."

"Why, my dear sir," confided the doctor, "I've had it myself for over 20 years!"

An actor who recently was "taken" while on the stage by a cinematograph, was greatly pleased with the result. Talking about it to a prominent dramatic critic, he said:

"It was the most extraordinary experience I ever went through — actually to see myself acting."

"Now," replied the critic, "you will understand what we have to put up with."

"The Declaration of Independence states that all men are born free and equal, I believe?"

"Something of the sort."

"Then why do you hold yourself so aloof?"

"My dear man, I'm descended from one of its signers."

They've All Gone "West."

By O. Joy.

From Copperfield to Huntington,
From Whitney unto Haines,
From snow peaks of the Granites,
From hills and sagebrush plains,
They hear the words of Greeley
Sound in their redlight nests,
So "shove the buck" and "pass the deal,"
For they've all gone "West."

Rand and Godwin had "no evidence"
Of the hell at Copperfield;
Of the outlaw gang of cutthroats
That the governor's raid revealed.
When the people told their troubles
They thought it was a jest;
But they are on the water wagon,
And they've all gone "West."

They wouldn't, 'cause they couldn't;
They wouldn't if they could;
But when the governor sent his "Fern"
SHE could because she WOULD.
She read her proclamation
And the Big Mutt did arrest;
But Nichols then enjoined her,
And they've all gone "West."

While the devil weeps in agony
And the state militia raids,
While a howl goes up from Baker
And the "free and easy" fades,
There's a holiday in heaven,
And rejoicing with the blest,
For the county got her "cleanup,"
And they've all gone "West."

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

None too many people are industrially busy, but there are too many busybodies.

• •

A "new thought" wedding took place in New York. Will it also be a new thought divorce?

• •

There are a few people who if they could would recall anybody except Old Nick himself from office.

• •

During many days lately one could quote Shakespeare appropriately: "With a hey, ho, the wind and the rain."

• •

The Alaska government railroad bill is a small and simple job compared with the trust regulation bills, and may be passed first; it will be a good piece of work.

• •

A gubernatorial candidate in his platform speaks of a sum as being a "yearly loss anually." If he had added, "Every twelve months," there would be no doubt as to the period meant.

• •

Man who owned land along Siuslaw harbor gave a large strip to the public for a dock site. This seems to be one case in which a private individual could beat a supreme court.

• •

Many people are hungry because they have squandered money. A woman with over $5000 in a bank, and other property, worked and slowly starved herself. Queer old world.

• •

Thousands upon thousands of people starving and freezing in Japan, in Bulgaria, in Albania, in Russia, and elsewhere. Even our tramping "armies" of no-workers have something to be thankful for.

• •

A few Republican leaders in congress are still wailfully predicting ruin and desolation for the country on account of the new tariff and currency laws, hoping and howling for bad times as the only thing whereby the Democrats can be beaten. They would bring loss and misery upon millions of people in order to regain and retain political power for their party and themselves. An eminent Republican, John Wanamaker, recently classed such men as traitors and said they ought to be deported.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Caressingly speaks the Eugene Register: "The temperature has fallen to 47 below zero in New York state. Good old Oregon!"

• •

The Medford Sun's "Smudging Pot" exhales the observation that between Villa and Huerta there is nothing to choose, so far as cussedness goes, but the old tyrant has a better looking nose than the rebel villain.

• •

Meterological observation recorded in last Wednesday's Albany Democrat: "A striking contrast was drawn this morning by F. P. Nutting, through the statement that in Albany, N. Y., yesterday, the temperature was 14 below zero and in Albany, Or., it was 50 above."

• •

In the Forest Grove Press will never again be seen a "turned letter," or a "high quad," and but seldom a "wrong font." Instead, it will mystify its readers with such cryptic phrases as "ETAOIN," "shrdlushrdlu," and "The convention at this point broke up in cmfwyp !!**--?@ 7-790... shrdlushrdlu." Which is to say that the Press is now installing a linotype machine of its own.

• •

Thrilling episode recounted in Salem Statesman's 25-years-ago column: "One of the Salem Truck & Dray company's horses got cold standing down to the O. P. wharf yesterday and started to warm himself by a good long run up hill. He made the old dray rattle at a lively rate until one of the street car drivers grabbed his line and stopped him at the corner of State and Commercial streets. No damage."

• •

Editor Pegg of the brand new Umatilla New Era is some philosopher, even when the trouble is his own. In the very first issue of the New Era appeared this: "Before our outfit was unloaded from the wagon that brought it over from Echo, our grip, which reposed on the top of the load, was annexed by some passing hobo, which was most unfortunate for us as it left us without a dud except what we were wearing at the time, which leaves the editor looking no better than the majority of hoboes. However we have scraped an acquaintance with the marshal and believe he will not 'pull' us through mistaken identity."

DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

From the Tacoma Ledger.

Because of strong democratic tendencies of the present British government, or, as we call it, administration, Americans are probably taking greater interest in British politics than ever before. There is a greater bond of sympathy for the reason that what the administration of Great Britain is seeking to accomplish in several directions is what we already have in America, or what Americans would like to see accomplished. For instance, there is now pending a bill against plural voting, which will prevent any elector from voting in more than one constituency. That is already the law in the United States. A Britisher who owns property in different districts or constituencies can vote in each of them.

The present Liberal government is seeking to abolish plural voting. A bill to that end has been rejected once by the house of lords. It is the intention of the Liberal government to pass the bill again and send it to the lords. In 1911 a law was enacted depriving the lords of the power to veto a measure more than three times in two years. That means if the house of commons passes the bill against plural voting three times, it will become a law despite the veto of the lords. The 1911 law also took from the lords the power to veto any financial bills whatever. The measure of 1911, known as the parliament act, established the supremacy of the elective branch over the hereditary.

It is the aim of the Liberal government ultimately to abolish the hereditary branch. The parliament act flatly declares, "It is intended to substitute for the house of lords as it at present exists a second chamber constituted on a popular instead of a hereditary basis." Just how this is to be accomplished the Liberals have not decided.

Even without this reform, which is a matter for the future, the lords are lacking in the power they once exercised, and the Liberals are confident that they will be able to put through three or four very important measures at the 1914 session of parliament.

One of the measures the lords have twice vetoed is Irish home rule. This will come up for the third time in the commons in 1914, as will also the bill to disestablish and partly disendow the Welsh church. It is interesting to note that the first bill likely to become law notwithstanding the lords' veto is Irish home rule.

Naturally the Liberals feel that they gained immense power when they managed to put through the parliament act, restricting the right of the lords to veto bills passed by the commons. W. M. J. Williams, a staunch Liberal, writing for the Yale Review on "The Next Session of Parliament," says when the lords allowed that act to go through "the wooden horse got inside the gate." Unquestionably, it marked the beginning of a decline in the power of the hereditary branch, for as matters now stand the house of commons can pass laws despite the lords' veto, though the act does provide against hasty action by requiring the commons to pass a bill three different times, despite the lords' vetoes, to make it a law.

Mr. Williams predicts that a bill to change the second chamber from a hereditary to a popular one will be presented at the next session of parliament. Whether the lords will resist and finally consent to this, as they did to the bill clipping their power of veto remains to be seen. If Mr. Williams has rightly estimated public sentiment in Great Britain, it leans strongly toward doing away with legislative power in the peers.

The possibility that the king will refuse to give royal assent to the Irish home rule bill and other measures that may be passed despite the lords' vetoes, is discussed by Mr. Williams thus:

"True, it has been conjectured by learned constitutionalists that the king might decline to give the royal consent to an act passed by the will of the commons alone; but can that be entertained seriously? Not only has the royal veto been left in abeyance for many years, and full ministerial responsibility established, but in this case two general elections were held in 1910 when questions now pending were discussed thoroughly, and the second was concerned specifically with the pretentions of the lords to override the decisions of the commons. It is admitted that it is inconceivable that the king should decline to assent to the will of the commons expressed three times, and that persisted in for two years and more."

The opposition of Ulster to the Irish home rule is admitted by Mr. Williams to be formidable. It is strengthened by the bill to disestablish the church of Wales. There is still opportunity for amendment of the Irish home rule bill, Premier Asquith having repeatedly invited "suggestions consonant with granting home rule." Mr. Williams does not believe Ulster opposition will go to the point of rebellion, but should it do so he is of the opinion that "the United Kingdom will uphold the government in maintaining order." The British take the Ulster threats calmly and Mr. Williams regards this as a good sign.

The political situation in Great Britain and Ireland is intensely interesting to all students of government. Americans will watch developments with an eagerness only secondary to that which they have in the proceedings of our own national congress.

IS YOUR MONEY SPENT BEFORE EARNED?

By John M. Oskison.

Doesn't this sound familiar?

The result is that I am always pressed for money. And every year I draw a little on my capital. Sometimes a lucky stroke on the market or an unexpected fee pays me back and sets me a little ahead; but usually January 1st sees me selling a few bonds to meet an annual deficit. As it is my finances are a constant source of mild anxiety."

No, the man who wrote that isn't a poorly paid clerk on salary. He is a rich and successful lawyer in New York (his story appeared in the Saturday Evening Post), who spends between $72,000 and $100,000 a year to live. And, in its essentials, this man's story is exactly like the story of every one of us who lives to the last limit of his income.

This man says that he is constantly feeling the pinch of relative poverty—there are always big demands upon him which he can't meet. He is past middle age; he has worked hard, with an unusual capacity for winning success; he has denied himself indulgence—except of late, in those stimulants he has found he must take in order to carry him along at the old gait.

He has failed in the attempt so many of us make to turn in to the family every year more than they can spend, and to save something besides for the possible time of disaster.

It simply can't be done by the man with a conscience, who prefers legitimate work to speculative enterprise or plain financial plundering. It can't be done; and so the need all over this country is for the recognition of the simple truth. You and I need to fix for ourselves certain living standards we can measure up to without undue worry, and we need to be cautious in raising those standards.

There is no merit in breaking down your health and dying prematurely, a nervous wreck, in the attempt to prove the unprovable. In our day there are demands for two dollars for every dollar that we can earn.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

Recently I spent several hours very pleasantly with Arthur T. Yeaton at Salem. "I came to Salem 45 years ago," said Mr. Yeaton. "My brother Cyrus had preceded me by five years. Where the Capital National bank now stands was a small book store, owned by Parrish & Yeaton. J. K. Gill, now of Portland, had a book store here in Salem on State street at that time. My brother Cyrus was a partner of Norman Parrish in the Book business until the summer of 1868, when he bought an interest in J. K. Gill's book store. In 1872 J. N. Matheny, who was sheriff of Marion county at that time, and J. N. Glover, who was the city marshal at Salem, went up into the state of Washington to try to locate something on the line of the proposed Northern Pacific railway. They visited Spokane Falls, where they found two men named Downing and Scranton, who had squatted there and put up a small sawmill. Matheny and Glover bought a half interest in their squatter's right.

"They returned to Salem to see if they could raise money to buy a stock of goods to start a store there. As my brother had recently sold out his interest in the book business, he had some ready money on hand, so the three of them formed a partnership, secured a stock of goods and machinery for a small sawmill. J. N. Matheny and my brother Cyrus, with his wife and daughter, went up to Spokane Falls with the goods. J. N. Glover stayed in Salem to settle up his affairs, and came up with his wife some time later. They put up a small building and started their store. My brother was appointed postmaster, at a salary of $12 a year, and thus became the first postmaster of Spokane. Their principal trade was with the Indians, although they had the trade of what few settlers there were in that part of Washington engaged in cattle raising. In those days that country was an open country, cattle being ranged wherever the owner desired.

"Soon after they moved there, my brother and his two partners bought out Downing and Scranton. Shortly after this a government survey was made, and J. N. Glover preempted 160 acres, including the falls on the river, for the firm. With the magnificent water power to be had from the falls they felt sure that some day a city would be built at Spokane Falls. The failure of Jay Cook & Co., who were financing the railroad, brought everything to a standstill. It looked as if their proposed town would die a'booming. Considerable friction developed among the three partners, so my brother told Mr. Glover to take his interest in the firm and pay him for it later, or deed him property in lieu of cash. Glover could not give a third of the quarter section then, as he had not proved up on it. J. N. Glover accepted my brother's proposition, and in 1877 he gave him a lot in Spokane, which, some time later, my brother sold for $5000. It is now in the heart of Spokane.

"Dr. Peyton had bought a half interest in the Snowden Springs property, and offered my brother half of his interest if he would go there and manage the hotel. Cyrus managed the hotel for one season, but upon hearing from Mr. Glover there had been trouble with the Indians and two companies of soldiers were stationed at Spokane, and the trade with the Indians had gone to pieces and the store had been discontinued, my brother secured a stock of goods and returned to Spokane and opened up a store. His wife and daughter had returned to Salem, but next spring he returned to Salem, bought a stock of goods with particular reference to the soldier trade, and with his wife and daughter went back to Spokane. While driving back to Spokane he learned that a military post had been established at Coeur d'Alene Lake and the soldiers at Spokane were to be located at Coeur d'Alene. He learned that a post trader was to be appointed for the new military post.

"Though there were 40 applicants for the position Schwabacher Brothers being one of the applicants, my brother secured the place, and was post trader there for the next five years. He then resigned and sold his interest to John C. Davenport and Clem King. After living in California for a few years, he went to Seattle in 1887 and helped to establish the Westerman Iron Works. In 1898 he went to Alaska, where he remained for the next nine years. In 1907 he returned to Seattle, and for the past three years has been bailiff in the federal court there. My brother's daughter, who was the first white child to live on the site of what is now Spokane, now lives at Crystal Springs. Her name is Mrs. W. L. Gazzam. J. N. Glover still lives at Spokane."

Pointed Paragraphs

After you have accomplished a really good thing, get busy again.

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A woman's face is her history—though few can read between the lines.

• •

No man ever knows how many friends he has lost by handing them advice.

• •

It's awfully hard for a girl with a pretty ankle to keep her shoe laces tied.

• •

Anybody who respects hoary age will not laugh at a patent medicine almanac joke.

• •

The average man's brains are useful to another man who knows just how to use them.

A Poor Excuse, but It Serves.

From the Walla Walla Bulletin.

The Pennsylvania coal operators have served notice of an advance of 35 cents a ton in the price of coal "because of the mine tax imposed by the laws of Pennsylvania."

The Pennsylvania mine tax, the constitutionality of which is being questioned in the courts, places a tax of 2½ per cent on the mine value of coal. This amounts to about seven cents a ton on anthracite, but it serves its purpose beautifully as an excuse for multiplying the tax by five or six and passing it along to the consumer, who always pays.

SUNDAY FEATURES

The Sunday Journal Magazine offers these compelling features for women readers each Sunday:

Patterns for the home dressmaker.

Suggestions for the needlewoman.

Hints on home economy.

Talks on health and beauty.

Sunday Journal Magazine