

THE JOURNAL

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

Man is the only creature endowed with the power of laughter; he is not also the only one that deserves to be laughed at.—Greiville.

THE CURRICULA ORDER

RESOLUTION adopted by the Linn County Council of the Graige, Saturday, proposed an initiative bill to cut out the duplication of work and fix the fields of the agricultural college and state university.

Almost simultaneously, the state board of higher curricula issued an order eliminating the duplication and permanently fixing the field of the two institutions.

Civil engineering, hitherto given at both institutions, and which has been a main cause of conflict, is taken away from both, though, to meet the great activity in road building and reclamation work in the state, highway engineering and irrigation engineering, which are prominent branches of civil engineering, are left at the college.

The action establishes the university in undisputed control of liberal arts and all the educational and graduate activities incident to a great institution of cultural education. It establishes the college exclusively in the field of technical education, which is the field set apart for it by acts of Congress by which the agricultural colleges of the United States were founded.

The action of the curricula board anticipates the initiative bill proposed by the Linn County grangers. The division of courses is on the lines advised by the state grange at Roseburg two years ago, when, after a year of investigation by a committee of the body declared in favor of dividing the courses between the two institutions on the same basis that has been ordered by the curricula board.

PROTECT THE DEPENDENTS

DURING the year ending June 30 last 345 employees in the industries of Massachusetts were killed in the course of their duties. In the same period 89,694 persons were the victims of non-fatal accidents.

Figures compiled by the Massachusetts industrial accident board are significant. Out of the total killed, 362 victims of industry left behind 770 wholly dependent persons and 103 who are partially dependent. The extent of dependency resulting from permanent disability among the 89,694 injured workers was not given in the report.

Of the total number killed, 290 were insured under a workmen's compensation law, and 255 were not insured. During the period approximately \$2,000,000 in wages was lost by injured workers, only a portion of whom were insured under the compensation law.

The Massachusetts law is similar to the Oregon act in that both give employers and employes the option of coming under its provisions. The two acts differ in the amount of compensation fixed by law and inducements offered employers to continue using casualty insurance. The Oregon law is much more favorable to the employe.

The importance of the Massachusetts figures lies in the fact that compensation to the dependents of 290 dead workmen was certain, while the dependents of 255 dead workmen were required to take their chances in collecting from casualty companies. It is imperative that the care be provided for their care after his untimely death.

The dependents of a poor workman who is killed must, as a rule, be cared for by society at large—they often become objects of charity. Many working families are always within a few dollars of the end of their resources. For that reason the workman should make his family independent of charity, and this can be done by electing

to come under the compensation law. The casualty companies can read but they cannot stop the nation-wide movement toward adequate compensation laws.

GETTING RESULTS

IT IS estimated that the annual road expenditure of the United States exceeds by some twenty-four million dollars the amount spent by England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Spain combined.

One hundred and fifty million dollars was spent in the United States last year, yet the results were not commensurate with so large an expenditure. Only that portion which was spent in a business like and scientific way will be of lasting benefit.

The prime need of the county or the state engaged in road building is the service of public spirited and skilled men who will direct the work upon lines of economy and permanency. When such methods are general the United States will lead the world in quality as well as expenditure.

The most important consideration, above every other one in an pending money for roads, is to obtain a dollar's worth of road for every dollar spent. Such a road is a good investment and will soon pay for itself.

BUYING SPECIAL FAVORS

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST, official organ of the high protectionists, has published a list of contributors to the fund for spreading the gospel of high tariff duties. These contributors are termed "defenders" of the cause.

Among the 800 persons named, 251 are residents of New York, 148 are Pennsylvanians, 59 live in Massachusetts, 42 in Connecticut, 52 in New Jersey, and 33 in Rhode Island—a total of 590 out of 800. They represent the big manufacturers of six eastern states. Their proportion is 590 to 100,000,000 of the people of the United States.

A remarkable thing about the Economist's list of defenders is the fact that such a small number of men seeking their own selfish interests were so long able to control the destinies of millions of people. But there is cause for congratulation that the Economist now classes as defenders these 590 eastern manufacturers.

Once they were the aggressors. But their relative position in the fight changed when President Wilson walked into the White House.

SYNDICALISM FAILS

THE recent collapse of syndicalism in New Zealand is explained by an Auckland correspondent of the Springfield Republican. He says that last October's strike was really against the world's first compulsory arbitration act.

New Zealand is cut off by sea from ready importation of workmen, and seeing their opportunity in this fact, English and Australian agitators, beginning in 1910, organized a "federation of labor" which slowly induced almost all unions to withdraw their registration under the arbitration law. It was argued that a general strike would reduce New Zealand to subjection.

The strike was called by the syndicalists. Artisans, common laborers and even shop girls quit work. "It would be hard to imagine a situation," says the correspondent, "in which the doctrines of the syndicalist could be reduced to practice with greater promise of success."

But the situation was handled, and there was no surrender to the syndicalists. In Auckland, where 10,000 men struck, 1000 volunteers went to work, and in a few hours 1800 farmers, representing a co-operative association, rode into town and went to work on the docks. Much the same thing happened in other cities. New unions were formed under the arbitration act, and in three weeks the strike was crushed without violence.

The Republican's correspondent says syndicalism and its methods have been utterly discredited in New Zealand. Its advocates have gone back to Australia.

THE ALIEN INSANE

THE state of New York has 9241 alien insane persons in her hospitals. During 1913 the federal government contributed \$2290 toward the care and deportation of aliens, while New York paid out \$2,579,902.

Governor Glynn, in a special message to the legislature, says the care of this large number of aliens is a national duty because of the unfairness of the present immigration laws. A state has no right to require mental tests of aliens entering it, and neither has a state authority to remove insane aliens.

Under the federal laws, it takes five years for an alien to become a citizen. When three years have elapsed, after which the immigration laws forbid deportation, an alien may become insane and escape being sent back to his mother country. He becomes a charge upon the state to which he owes no allegiance.

fortune. The insane should have the best of care, but there is no reason why our immigration laws should continue making America the melting pot of the nations. If it is just that the period during which an alien can be deported be kept at three years, it cannot be just to force his care upon one state. There should be a more thorough supervision of the mental condition of all immigrants; more responsibility should be placed upon the steamship companies.

America is experiencing difficulty in assimilating the physically and mentally fit immigrants who are pouring into this country. We should not be further burdened by the unfit. There are 31,624 insane in New York's hospitals. Of these 13,728 are foreign born, and of the latter only 4487 are naturalized. Evidently, something is radically wrong with immigration laws which permit the accumulation of such a large number of alien insane in one state.

Swindlers are reported abroad in Oregon with picture propositions in connection with the Panama exposition at San Francisco. Their plans and methods were exposed in yesterday's Sunday Journal. Many a scheme will be attempted by fakers with the exposition as a basis, and the work will profit by a skeptical non-participation in any schemes of the kind that may be presented by smooth strangers.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to the Journal for publication in this department should be on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 100 words, and should 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 reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and gives them the force of reality. It crushes them out of existence and sets up new ones in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

AN ANTIQUATED PLAN

A CHANGE in the present tax law whereby taxes may be paid quarterly is favored by the Linn County Council of the Graige.

The yearly plan of paying taxes was adopted in the days when store bills were settled but once a year, when the long credit system was in full career, and when wheat was almost the only crop and settlements were impossible oftener than once in a twelvemonth.

We put the plan in effect then, and haven't had the public progress yet to realize that it is economically wrong to take from circulation millions of money all at one time and store it up in banks for a whole year's use. Under our heavy taxation, we are robbing the channels of trade of so much money by the single annual tax collecting process that it has a bankrupt effect on general business.

The Linn County grangers are right. The yearly system is antiquated. It is unbusinesslike. It ought to go where the flint lock went.

Automobile Killings

NEW YORK is thoroughly awake to dangers attending reckless automobile driving. The number of killings in that city is startling—especially so in view of the fact that the people who ride in automobiles are a small minority of the total.

In January, 28 people were killed. The total number of killings in 1913 was 302, which is more than double the record for 1911. In 1912 the total was 221, as against 142 in 1911, an increase of more than 50 per cent in one year.

The enormous passenger traffic of New York's trolley cars was carried with only 108 deaths in 1913, as compared with 302 deaths caused by automobiles. The comparison is a tremendous argument for more efficient regulation of the motor car. There is to be a strong effort to secure laws, and their enforcement, which will check this taking of human life.

The Evening Post says the greater part of this automobile slaughter was caused by people driving for pleasure or to save a few minutes of time in getting from one point to another. They have the benefit of use of the streets in a degree far beyond what is just, considering their number or amount in maintaining the streets.

Nobody objects to this, but there is objection that a small minority who happen to be possessed of a luxury should be permitted to put nine-tenths of the people in danger. Automobiles should have reasonable use of the streets, but when, as in New York, these machines kill almost three times as many people as do the trolley cars, thoughtful owners of cars will agree that something should be done.

The problem is up to automobile owners themselves. The large majority of them exercise reasonable care. But there is a minority who utterly disregard the rights of others in the streets. It is this minority which should be regulated or prohibited from driving cars if efficient regulations cannot be devised.

The Washington supreme court declares 99 year and 45 year leases of land to aliens unconstitutional. Every constitution should deny leases of such duration to either aliens or citizens. Such a lease sucks the blood out of business endeavor, forces tribute out of the landlord, takes toll out of the tenant and in the end extracts a reward from the public. A long lease stagnates improvements on the site, because the approaching expiration of the lease forbids improvements. Fifty millionaires flitted from flower to flower in European capitals after the Baltimore fire, and drew long-lease rentals on city blocks, forcing an unnatural profit while tenants, landlords and the public kept the property, paid the taxes, and financed the leisure tourists in their European pleasures. Long leases bring a city.

The wholesomeness of well directed college life was visualized by the Oregon Agricultural College Glee club in its Portland entertainment Saturday night. The quartet, the subquartet, the violin solos, the vocal solos, the choruses, the reading, and the splendid performances of Mr. Russell were better

A FEW SMILES

A young man who had just been engaged as commercial traveler by an important firm was warned that a great fault of his predecessor had been want of tact. The man started out, and, to the surprise of his employers, orders began to come in at an unprecedented rate.

The climax came when a big order was sent in from a firm with whom the whole hotel business in the quarter, ending in a total stoppage of business.

The traveler's employers sent for him on his return and asked him how he had managed that particular miracle.

"I used tact, sir," was the reply. "As you warned me, when I got to Mr. B's shop he came up and asked me what firm I represented. Remembering the circumstances, I handed him my card and said: 'Why, these blooming idiots!'"

A good for nothing fellow was asked by his wife to keep awake long enough one day to dig out the buttons in the garage. He consented, and after digging a few minutes he returned to the house.

"What do you want?" she asked. "I found a coin," he answered. "I washed the dirt off and it proved to be a gold piece."

British school teachers are on a strike for a minimum salary of \$500 a year. In America that would hardly suffice for vacation expenses.

There is no danger of speeding automobilists and motorcyclists being punished too severely under the law. Any one of them at any time can kill a child or other innocent person.

Grouchy Voter—I think congress ought to quit sending out seeds to us farmers.

Congressman (visiting in his district)—Why, aren't the seeds good?

Voter—Oh, yes, the seeds are all right, but I think congress ought to plant the seeds and send us the vegetables.—Lippincott.

teach his countrymen the truth regarding alcohol. His book, "Alcohol and the Human Body," has had a wide circulation among English speaking people. What Sir Victor de Witt, an English and Dr. Jacques Robinovitch, a noted nerve specialist, is doing in France. At the request of the government he lectures on alcoholism in the most numerous lectures to the school children and has organized them into temperance societies.

On the other hand, the great German general, said years ago: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France. France has a million soldiers, but the cells of the body called leucocytes, multiply in order to defend the body against disease germs. A noted French scientist, even in minute doses, paralyzes these in their work of defense. Therefore, alcohol, which is not a disease, everyone is much better off to refuse to take alcohol in any form, even on a physician's prescription."—J. M. M. (M. D.)

The "Doll Baby" Article.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—An editorial that appeared in a morning paper of recent date was such a masterpiece of wit and character that southern women as to make one think it from the pen of an ill bred, ignorant person whose narrow mind was hard put to find something to say to discredit the editor.

On the other hand, it has been widely commented upon as being beneath notice, even by friends of the aforesaid newspaper. The editor, who is a man of no small ability, did not believe in the ability of women, as he had imbibed the "doll baby" idea of womankind with his mother's milk. He is not much of the "doll" type in his own family, each of his daughters representing the highest type of American womanhood.

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There were not many of the "doll baby" type of women at the siege of Vicksburg, nor during the days of reconstruction, but the finest examples of noble, helpful womanhood were to be found there. They were never discriminated in any part of America. But the morning journal of table politics is ignorant of many very quickly and substantially, and all to the contrary.

A Workingman Helped.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—If you will kindly grant me space I would like to state the fact that about a month ago I found myself out of employment and I wrote you a letter asking for work in order to keep my family from want. Of all the thousands who read that letter, only one charitable institution in the city, only one responded to my call for help. That was one Sister Mary Theresa of Oak Grove, a suburb of Portland, who responded very quickly and substantially, and God bless her for it. She, being of a different faith, was the last one whom I would have expected to answer my call for help. I know it for a fact that she is doing a great and good work, in a quiet way, and that there are a great many people in this city who have reasons for being thankful to her.

I am an American and have resided in Portland for several years.

Charity vs. Opportunity.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—The people of this world have always been long on charity and short on opportunity. The good people who really have kind hearts and all kinds of good intentions would give as much thought to securing for the working people as they do to charitable undertakings that would be very little need for charity. But we differ widely from you on the good roads proposition, and on the navy. Jonathan Bourne Jr., has a better plan for roads, and he should have been returned to the United States by George B. Frisvold, except for the fact that class fighting ship each year than does Japan, and if a national vote was to be taken, the result would more than justify my statement in your Journal.

Scoffs at Suffragists.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—The suffragists have read numerous articles recently published in The Journal regarding woman suffrage. It seems to be a mystery why women do not register in larger numbers with the same enthusiasm and energy which they used in order to obtain the adoption of woman suffrage. From talking with friends who are actively engaged in the cause, I believe that if only women had been allowed to vote upon the adoption of woman suffrage it would have been

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Now we know that the sun still exists. The split infinitive is often found in very good company.

The Red Cross has become a very big as well as a very good institution, and tortured lives than in the least.

Uncle J. D. Rockefeller never can understand why he should be expected to pay any taxes.

Of eleven decisions of the state supreme court, only eight were reversals of the circuit court.

Almost everywhere the liquor traffic is being more and more restricted, if not legally suppressed.

Increase in the number of judges seems to be a definite thing in the arrears of judicial work.

This is the biennial season when reports are published that Representative Highway is doing or is going to do this and so.

Champs Clark is such a good man that he can be forgiven for talking a little too much and too loosely occasionally.

In the various wet vs. dry cases, the people's votes, and not mazy, muddly legal subtleties and technicalities, won out a rich decision.

George Creel in Everybody's, Now comes the Minnesota city of St. Paul, proudly claiming to have found a "broader" way of handling "unpleasant" problems, and an equally infallible method for sinking the spur of self interest into the flank of a lethargic citizen.

"Ten dollar bonds" is the answer. Sold every day in the week, except Sunday, over the broad counter in the city hall.

The thing is simplicity itself. Any one able to read print can understand it. It is a bond, really, but not participating certificates representing a 10 per cent interest in a bond. They bear 4 per cent interest, payable on the second day of each month, and can be bought or cashed in any month or any minute.

Excited and fired by success, St. Paul has thrown off its cobble and is earnestly endeavoring to kick holes in the established horizon.

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YOUR MONEY IN A SAVINGS FUND

By John M. Oskison. A young woman who works in an office in New York city said to me the other day:

"I've read a good many of your articles about saving and investing money. Now what would you advise me to do with my little pile?"

"How much it is?" I asked. She drew her purse from a desk drawer and counted out the contents.

"It's all I've got," she said with a laugh which meant that she never expected to get more.

"Why isn't it in a savings bank?" I asked.

"That's why, they wouldn't take it!" And she told me what her idea of a savings bank was—a place where only the poorest and the lowest class of people would be allowed to put their money.

"Try one and see how quickly the man at the window will take your \$40!" Then I told her what I'd heard about the savings banks in this city, and she said she would put her money in the country say once—that his bank's greatest trouble was to keep it in "too much and inducing the

and undermines manly dignity. It has always been a shameful expedient, especially when opportunity to labor is withheld.

It is not merely that I think that by its spirit of fairness it is accomplishing more than all other papers on the Pacific coast for the general good. We think it has been instrumental in defeating corrupt candidates for office and electing decent candidates to office.

Appreciation of The Journal.

Paxton Station, Crook County, Or., Feb. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—We think your paper is fair to all classes. We think it is soon to become the leading paper of the northwest.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Medford has a new anti-cigarette ordinance, framed after the fashion of the state law, and it is being enforced.

Dr. Linklater of Hillsboro, the Astoria, is an excellent example of his cash book every year in a little entry, giving day and date, 'Crocua bloom' today.

Baker policemen work only eight hours a day. They will accept plenty of time hereafter for road work, physical culture, says the Democrat, and the freer his doctor look out.

The town of Rogue River is to have a new railway depot. While workers were clearing the old building off the site, telephone men were clearing the street of the old poles and wire. The Argus says the unobstructed view down certainly looks good.

Eugene Guard: Eugene is the only city in Oregon where the fact that where the exhibit of paintings of the 16 leading painters of America will be held in the public gallery of the people of Eugene have shown themselves equal to those of Los Angeles and San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

At the risk of incurring the censure that attaches to comparisons, the Brownsville Times ventures this: "We are not a city of the future, but we are the good people of Brownsville would be were they suddenly transplanted to the streets above, which we are told are paved with gold."

Oregon Mining Journal: Greenhorn, Baker county, Oregon—where the Mt. Hood National Park is located, is a limited stage from Whitney, but no one has any business here at this time of the year except to travel on skis. The altitude is 6249.

CITY SALVATION AT ST. PAUL

Instance, is no longer forced to cool its heels in the ante-chambers of the bond St. Paul, proudly claiming to have found a "broader" way of handling "unpleasant" problems, and an equally infallible method for sinking the spur of self interest into the flank of a lethargic citizen.

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IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"What do my initials 'J. C.' stand for?" said Mr. Moreland, clerk of the supreme court. "They stand for Julius Cassius." "What do my initials 'N. C.' stand for?" said Mr. Moreland, the 'N.' standing for Nicholas, but I decided that three initials were too many, so I dropped the 'C.' "What do my initials 'J. C.' stand for?" said Mr. Moreland, the 'J.' standing for James, but I decided that three initials were too many, so I dropped the 'C.' "What do my initials 'J. C.' stand for?" said Mr. Moreland, the 'J.' standing for James, but I decided that three initials were too many, so I dropped the 'C.' "What do my initials 'J. C.' stand for?" said Mr. Moreland, the 'J.' standing for James, but I decided that three initials were too many, so I dropped the 'C.'

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