THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

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Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues.
—Shakespeare.

THE FREE TOLLS MESSAGE

PRESIDENT WILSON'S free tolls message was read to Congress yesterday.

Nobody doubts the president's motives or questions his sincerity. As the chief magistrate, almost wholly responsible for our foreign relations, it is perfectly easy for him to attach more importance to international relations than do most of us on whom no such weighty responsibilities rest.

But the message gave us no new and powerful reason for repeal of free tolls, such as was possibly expected. Its main contention is that free tolls violates the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Here, then, is the position in which Congress will place itself if it yields to the president and repeals free tolls: If free tolls violates the treaty, the clause prohibiting railroad ships from passing through the canal violates the treaty. If there is reason to repeal the one, there is exactly the same reason to repeal the other.

If free tolls violates the treaty, the fortifying of the canal violates the treaty. If Congress repeals free tolls because of Britain's pressure under the treaty, we are equally bound to blow up the forts and dismount the guns that guard the canal.

If free tolls is a violation of the treaty, we have no right to pass even in time of war, our own warships, revenue cutters and transports through the canal on other than the same terms we grant British or other war vessels, revenue cutters and transports. If under treaty pressure Congress abandons free tolls, it must at once recognize for other nations the same privileges for warships, revenue cutters and transports that we establish for our own.

Worst of all, if the British contention is upheld, we can neither exempt our coastwise ships from payment of tolls, nor reimburse them for tolls they have paid, although Great Britain and every other nation is free to do so.

Furthermore, with our coastwise trade confined exclusively to American vessels, to abandon free tolls would be to concede that Great Britain has the right to dictate to the Government of the United States in a matter of purely domestic concern.

If the treaty is what the president claims it to be, King George is given by it such new and powerful rights on this side of the Atlantic that, for our own self respect, not free tolls, but the treaty ought to be repealed.

NEWSPAPER INFORMATION

TWO employes of the New York Tribune refused in court to answer questions concerning their source of information relative to smuggling indictments. On the complaint of treasury department officials, Judge Hand found them in contempt and fined each $500, telling them they could purge themselves by appearing before a grand jury and answering the questions.

The newspaper men were offered pardons covering all offenses they might have committed in securing information for the articles printed. But they declined to accept the pardons, and the Tribune has announced its purpose to carry the cases up to the supreme court of the United States. The claim is that freedom of the press is at issue.

Courts specifically recognize the confidential nature of information given to the clergy, physicians and lawyers, holding it inviolate. Some states protect sources of newspaper information as a safeguard of the liberty of the press. The theory is that a newspaper should not be crippled as a helpful critic of public men and measures, as it would be were sources of information closed to it through fear of the informant's identity becoming known.

Judge Hand himself said that the issues involved should be passed upon by the highest court. They should be, for, as the Tribune says, the theory of contempt under which its employes were convicted would set up bureaucratic control of all information concerning government operations which is to reach the public. It would mean that no newspaper could safely print any news about government affairs not officially stamped with the approval of the head of the department.

Newspapers should be held strictly accountable for the truth of statements in their columns. They should not be relieved of the duty of showing good motive in printing news. But if the press is required to reveal all its sources of information the time will come shortly, when the newspaper's usefulness will be greatly imparied.

A JUNGLE PLAN

THE new law imposes a penalty for non-payment of taxes before April 1, and a suit is to be brought to enjoin the Multnomah county treasurer from imposing it.

The main opposition to the penalty is the claim that taxpayers are not in position at this time, to easily pay all their taxes, and that, in any event, it would work no hardship if but half the nearly $9,000,000 of taxes were not paid until six months hence.

It is to meet exactly such emergencies that The Journal has long advocated quarterly payment of taxes. In answer to a query the county authorities stated this week that it would make no difference if half the taxes were not paid until September 1.

Of course, it would make no difference in the conduct of public business. That is the objection to the present foolish system. We collect in advance, enough tax money to pay salaries and expenses for a year. We drag the money out of the taxpayers and pile it up in the banks. Some of it will not be required for eight months, some not for ten months, and the last of it not until the lapse of eleven, eleven and a half and even twelve months.

No system could be more absurd. We add a penalty because tax money is not paid in, money that will not be required for ten or eleven months.

In Multnomah county, nearly nine million is thus withdrawn from the people and put in cold storage. The system violates every known law of economics and business. It is a survival from the jungle.

Payment of taxes as needed, say on a quarterly basis, would be a business-like plan, and it seems unbelievable that we have not before adopted some such method.

WHY POLITICAL JUDGES?

IN arguing for non-partisan elections of judges, W. M. Davis urged that in no court of justice should a political leader have the slightest advantage over the lowliest citizen, and declared that the only way to absolutely avoid such a thing is to take judges and the courts entirely out of politics. His argument was made at the weekly luncheon of the Progressive party at the Hotel Portland yesterday.

Though Mr. Davis did not so charge, L. H. McMahon related instances that clearly implied the influencing of courts in certain cases in Oregon through political pressure.

Judge Lawrence T. Harris of Eugene, a candidate for the Republican nomination for supreme judge and a jurist of demonstrated character and ability, declared that he believed in political parties as vehicles of government, but he heartily indorsed the plan for absolute divorcement of the courts from political alignments.

The plan has the indorsement of the Oregon State Bar Association, the Federated Women's Clubs, several labor unions, and has always been favored by Oregon granges. The main opposition was stated by Mr. Davis in his address to be from big corporations and corporation attorneys.

At the 1913 session of the legislature, a bill for a non-partisan judiciary passed the house by an almost unanimous vote. It was beaten in the senate by a small majority at the behest of a corporation lobby.

There is no room for debate on the advisability of passing the proposed initiative bill. Experience has shown that legislatures cannot be depended upon to make the reform. The fact that the legislature has repeatedly rejected the plan is an almost certain indication that it will be overwhelmingly adopted by the people.

REMEMBER THE BOERS

PRESIDENT WILSON and former President Taft have called attention to the tremendous cost of armed intervention in Mexico. They do not want American lives and American dollars sacrificed, and the people of this country are acquiring an adequate conception of a problem which a few urge that the United States enter upon.

Armed intervention may look like a simple matter on paper, but it is well to remember the Boers in South Africa. Great Britain entered upon that conflict firmly confident that an army could make an uninterrupted march to Pretoria and set up a British government.

The field of war in South Africa covered less than 100,000 square miles, and the total white population in a state of rebellion numbered less than 400,000. The Boers had no experience in war and no army organization. The total number of men they had under arms from first to last was less than 55,000.

But it took many months of hard campaigning by Great Britain's trained troops under able commanders to subdue the Boers. There were many bloody encounters. The invading force numbered 283,000 men. The cost in British lives was nearly 30,000 and the cost in treasure was more than $1,000,000,000.

There is about ten times the area to be controlled in Mexico, and thirty times the population There is ample evidence that should American troops undertake the task they would be required to fight both federals and constitutionalists. The Mexican is despised as a fighter, but so was the Boer. And the Mexicans have military organizations and military experience, whereas the Boers had none.

Armed intervention in Mexico would mean war, and war was adequately described by General Sherman. It is well, therefore, to remember the Boers, for they demonstrated what men can do in repelling an invading army.

ALL YEAR WORK

A GREAT effort is to be made to eliminate the annual army of the idle, which has become habitual in certain winter months.

A commission, of which Louis D. Brandeis is the head, is investigating the subject. The commission will endeavor to ascertain how many of the large industrial establishments that now lay off thousands of men each year at certain seasons, could perhaps cooperate to bring about approximately continuous operation, so that a time will come when it will no longer be necessary to employ many men only a part of the year.

The movement is national. It is one of many movements looking to greater social and economic justice. It deals with the symptom more than the cause, but can nevertheless be made helpful.

Every community can locally apply the plan to a greater or less extent. There is abundant object lesson in idle armies of late years that all-year-round employment is a problem, challenging the attention of economists and practical business men.

Conditions are most wholesome when there is work for everybody with everybody at work. There is mischief in the idle rich, as well as in the idle poor. There is as much harm to society in swollen fortunes as in poverty. It is because of the idleness of overwealth that poverty is driven to

Work, work, work,
Till the brain begins to swim;
Work, work, work,
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!
Seam and gusset and band,
Band and gusset and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream!

THE BAKER SHOOTING

IN AN altercation in a saloon at Baker Wednesday night, Charles Hyde, ex-district attorney, and prominent lawyer, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Thomas Williams through the hand, the ball coming out midway between the wrist and elbow. Mr. Williams is a prominent rancher and horseman of Grant county.

The law prohibits the carrying of a concealed weapon without a license. It also is a crime to use a weapon against a human being.

Did the ex-district attorney have a license for carrying his pistol? If not, why?

It is the business of a lawyer to uphold law. More than all others, he is under oath to uphold the constitution and the laws.

More than anybody else, the legal profession should set an example of obeying the law. More than anybody else, a lawyer should be the exemplar of the law's majesty.

The case at Baker challenges attention. If Mr. Hyde had no license to carry a concealed weapon, the authorities have a duty to perform.

NO TENNESSEE SALOONS

TENNESSEE has prohibited the distillation of whiskey for the last two years. Last Saturday night all saloons in the state closed their doors and all breweries drained the last drop of brew from their vats.

The state's "nuisance" law which wipes out all saloons and breweries, became effective. It provides for the arrest of owners of buildings rented for the sale of liquors, and also for the prosecution of saloonkeepers and bartenders in cases of violation. Governor Hooper issued a warning that if any one attempted to disobey or evade the law a special session of the legislature would be called for the enactment of an exchange judgeship law permitting the sending of state judges into any county to preside at trials.

Tennessee's new law is a drastic measure, and its operation will be watched with much interest. The claim has been made that prohibition does not prohibit. Perhaps Tennessee will demonstrate that it is possible to stop the sale of intoxicants if the attempt is really made.

In refusing to enjoin the enforcement of an ordinance against secret passageways in the Chinese quarter, Judge McGinn said that generally when Chinese joints are raided, the thing "is done, not in the interest of public morals, but in the interest of graft." In a properly organized and disciplined department, there ought to be a way to know when the raids are for graft, and if we haven't it, we ought to introduce such a police department in Portland. There will be wide sympathy with Judge McGinn's remarks on the subject.

The house ought to have no hesitation in passing Chamberlain's bill for an exchange of forest lands in Oregon, under which a forty-thousand acre tract in the Santiam reserve will become available as a state forest. The plan was originated by Governor West and is of undoubted merit.

There is no question about the desirability of the inspection of meats sold in Portland. The objection is to the fee system which makes inspection so expensive to them that it makes precarious the position of the independent packers and farmers.

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 200 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 or it sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Jack London Versus Mrs. Duniway.

McMinnville, Or., March 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mrs. Duniway, after having worked so faithfully for woman suffrage, now asks the women whom she has helped to liberate to use their new found liberty for the perpetuation of the saloon. Jack London says, "For this purpose I rode down into the valley of the moon and cast my vote for equal suffrage, knowing that the wives and mothers, once they had this power, would vote this thing out of existence."

Mrs. Duniway, from the shelter of her protected life, sees no danger to the youth of our land from the ready accessibility of King alcohol. Jack London, from his long and intimate acquaintance with the liquor, lays bare his soul, that those who do not understand may catch some vision of the terrible nature of this beast.

Mrs. Duniway says spare the beast, but punish the gods who gets too familiar with him. Jack London thinks the man has been sufficiently punished. He would destroy the beast with all its interests. He would destroy it in the same way that China set about to destroy the use of opium, by forbidding the cultivation and importation of the drug. It is the only way. The philosophers, priests and doctors could have preached against opium for a thousand years, and the use of opium, so long as opium was ever accessible and attainable, would have continued unabated.

Mrs. Duniway says seclude the man with the smallpox, but leave the germs lying around loose so that others may be infected; at least, that is what we infer from her logic. Jack London says as we have made a great success in not leaving arsenic and strychine and typhoid and tuberculosis germs lying around, treat John Barleycorn the same way.

Mrs. Duniway says liquor is not the cause of intemperance; it is the man himself. He doesn't have to us liquor. (What would become of the business if he did not?) Jack London says, "I am sad. And I am sad because John Barleycorn is with me. And John Barleycorn is with me because I was born in what future ages will call the Dark Ages of our civilization. John Barleycorn is with me because in all the unwitting days of my youth John Barleycorn was accessible, calling to me and inviting me on every corner and on every street between the corners.

On one point Mrs. Duniway and Jack London agree—that placing of women on an equality with man by giving her the ballot will promote the cause of temperance; because, as Jack London says, the women know: they have paid an incalculable price of sweat and tears for man's use of alcohol. They will legislate for the babes yet to be born, and in time the saloon will be known only in history, as an old custom similar to bull-baiting and the burning of witches.

In this article I have quoted from Mrs. Duniway's speech before the Progressive club of Portland.

M. A. COOPER.

The Clark Fee.

Portland, March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of March 3 you editorially attack the question of what is a reasonable fee in the case of Multnomah county vs. Lombard, claiming that $7500 is exorbitant. The foreclosure of a $120,000 mortgage befalls only a few lawyers, and then only once in a lifetime. To the lawyer who can possess himself of such clientele a fee of $7500 is not excessive, and no more than reasonable. But you have overlooked the vitals in the case of Multnomah county vs. Lombard. The county commissioners had no right or authority to employ a special counsel in the case. It was the duty of Walter Evans, our district attorney, to foreclose the mortgage. As prescribed by section 2820 of Lord's Oregon laws, it requires the district attorney to prosecute all actions on behalf of the county. The supreme court in the case of Gibson vs. Kay, decided January 13, 1914, has laid down the law very clearly that county boards and state boards cannot employ special counsel, and that it is the duty of the district attorney and attorney general to represent them.

When the county commissioners appointed special counsel in the Lombard case, Walter Evans was present and sanctioned the appointment of special counsel, and insisted on the mortgage being foreclosed.

It has become the custom with the Multnomah county commissioners to dish out private snaps to their favorite attorneys, clearly in violation of law. And in doing this it can be considered nothing more than sterilized graft. Lombard should pay the $7500 attorney fees, and the same should go into the general fund of Multnomah county, or into a fund of maintenance for inefficient district attorneys.

JOHN C. SHILLOCK.

Mrs. Unruh Backs Statement.

Portland, March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have been asked to reply to an article appearing recently in a Portland paper concerning a statement I made in a city in Montana referring to a reported organization of boys for vicious purposes. The article is copied from a "yellow" sheet and has been criticized by decent papers in this state.

The statements were given me by reputable people and the evidence was easily available by county authorities, who are reported to have hushed up the matter when convinced of its truth.

I was urged by leading citizens of the city to return for a meeting there and was told that no hall would hold the people should I come.

The expressions of commendation from ministers and other leading men of the state have been most grateful to me.

Conservative pulpits that might not have been open to a woman advocating "votes for women," are waiting my acceptance to come to them.

The organization in question is not the only one reported, nor Montana the only state where they exist.

ADA WALLACE UNRUH.

The Cartooned Governor.

Portland, March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice the latest slur the Oregonian has for our good governor is a cartoon showing a despicable looking man, the most sneaking sly appearing thing, that might lead a person to believe that the blood of his recent slaughters is not dry on him yet. This despicable thing as shown in the cartoon is going to run a Portland policeman by the name of Kay for an office that is at present held by some other Kay. Think of it!

I was horrified to finally notice that this despicable, sly-looking thing is marked "Governor West," as I had thought at the first glance that it must be some official of the Oregonian. We all know that the governor always makes his fight in the open, but if this is the governor, perhaps this policeman Kay is the Kay who should be elected, as Mr. West certainly knows that he is O. K., even if he has been a policeman and has the misfortune to be named Kay, otherwise he would never support him for office.

I am afraid the whole thing will turn out like the Oregonian's other scare over the Democratic plot in the game commission composed of Republicans.

Possibly the fellow who had this cartoon made has the same objections to the governor that the Republican editor had to the judge who was to try him for libel. He noticed he had drawn the wrong judge (the honest one). The judge, noticing the editor was unreasonably nervous, informed him that he would get justice in that court. The editor lost his head entirely and commenced to cry "I am afraid I will."

S. B. C.

A Textbook Denounced.

Portland, March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have been informed that the selection of textbooks of arithmetic is now being made by the school board and that it seems likely that a "relic of the system" under which we groaned so many years may be adopted. Surely, it is up to the parents of our city to protest against this book, which, in spite of all we have been learning of Montessori methods and other twentieth century ideas of individual development will make of our children mere "parrots."

Naturally the teachers are silent, as they dislike to oppose a coworker, and those who are products of our past pupil-teacher system know no other.

What is the use of having a superintendent, with original ideas? What is the use of the "Report of the Survey" of our public schools, made only last year, wherein we read that "our system is so perfect it was not necessary to visit all schools," if we are going to have for one of our new textbooks an arithmetic which is a relic of the system that taught "parts" instead of children.

E. H.

From the Tenant's Viewpoint.

Portland, March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Regarding the answer of "The Renter's" letters to Mr. Daly, I think Mr. Daly is mistaken about the light bill being included in the rent. The landlord gives the receipt end of the bill but not the stub with the meter reading. I hope the tenants of apartment houses will thresh the matter out, as the janitor should be paid by the landlord and not graft tips from the renter.

My understanding of the commissioner's duty is to see that each tenant pays for just what light he uses and no more. Possibly the water meters will prove another source of graft to the landlord. Let the renters sit up and take notice before they accept them.

Queer business, this. Just as the Quaker said to his wife: "Everybody is queer but I and thee, and thee is a little queer."

ANOTHER TENANT.

An Incredulous Prohibitionist.

Portland, March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Once more it is being asserted that "prohibition does not prohibit." The brewer, distiller, saloon man and all their wretched tribe repeat the refrain. And they wish down in their hearts that their statements were true. They are very much afraid that it is not, after all. The chilling fear that has seized these men, who do not believe their own doctrine, is seen in the fact that the present investors in stocks and bonds of the breweries and distilleries are looking to the future with greatest misgivings. This is not in the least surprising. The opponents of the liquor industry have the powerful press, the churches and the women's organizations on their side, and the outcome of their war on the saloon seems hardly to be in doubt. The war cry is, "Swat the saloon."

L. C. CHARLES.

Origin of Memorial Day.

Troutdale, Or., March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please tell me when Memorial Day started.

SCHOOL GIRL.

[The Encyclopedia Americana contains this paragraph: "The custom of Memorial Day originated with the southern states, and was copied scatteringly and on different days in some northern state—all in the spring, for natural reasons. On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order appointing May 30 of that year for Grand Army services, in so decorating graves—choosing that day possibly as being the date of discharge of the last Union volunteer of the Civil war. The states which observe the day have adopted it singly, there being no national law on the subject."]

Prosecutors as Lawmakers.

Portland, March 3.—To the Editor of The Journal — Several days ago there appeared in The Journal an article by a worried woman. Yes, our homes are in danger so long as men who prosecute their fellow men for a living are sent to the legislature to make our laws. When men prosecute their fellow men for a living, they soon lose that brotherly love that the old founders of the constitution of the United States had in the early days. It was their love for mankind that made great men of our old stock of statesmen, and it is just the same today. Great men have great hearts, and brains to govern them.

VIOLA BURR.

But there is always this hope for a mollycoddle good boy: He is apt to run across some tough kid who will take it out of him.

A FEW SMILES

John, whose father was a baker, was in the habit of bringing his teacher a fresh pretzel each day.

"I wish you would tell your father not to make them quite so salty," she once said laughingly.

Thereafter the shiny, brown delicacy—always minus the salt—was found frequently on her desk. "It is very kind of your father to make one on purpose for me," she told him.

"Oh!" was the startling reply. "He don't make them this way. I lick the salt off!"

Joel Chandler Harris, the author of "Uncle Remus," was at his desk one night when an old-time reporter looked over and said: "Joe, how do you spell 'graphic'? With one 'f' or two?" "Well," said the kindly Uncle Remus, who was too gentle to hurt even a common adjective, "if you are going to use apy, Bill, I guess you might as well go the limit."

It is reported of a well known professor of history at Harvard college that whenever one wants to find him all he has to do is to go into the college yard and make a statement about some fact in history, whereupon the professor will immediately come out and contradict it.

The fare at a certain boarding house was very poor. A boarder who had been there for some time, because he could not get away, was standing in the hall when the landlord rang the dinner bell. Whereupon an old dog that was lying outside on a rug commenced to howl mournfully.

The boarder watched him a little while, and then said:

"What on earth are you howling for? You don't have to eat it!"

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Many people sign petitions too readily.

• • •

A Progressive mayor was elected in one Maine town: wire the news to T. R.

• • •

At any rate Dewey and Diedrichs didn't fight, and all's well that ends well.

• • •

The people who are not kicking about paying an income tax are a great majority.

• • •

Prohibitionists may nominate Jack London for president; he will yield to the call of the dry.

• • •

If congress won't do all Oregon wants done, all the greater reason for doing more ourselves.

• • •

Some railroad presidents scarcely stay long enough to get acquainted with anybody or anything.

• • •

For awhile people of the eastern and middle western states boasted of their mild winter, but lately—O my!

• • •

In many cases the cost of living could be lowered, and health improved too, by cultivating the vacant lot or back yard.

• • •

Another very strange court incident; two lawyers testified that the fee of another lawyer—$7500 for a simple little job for the county—was too much.

• • •

Some one proposed that the height of the candidates for governor be made the test by voters, the tallest one to win. Was this why Geer got into the race?

• • •

How easily all this trouble could have been avoided if the canal treaty had specified somehow that "all nations" meant "excepting the United States, the owner of the canal."

• • •

An eastern young man writes saying that he wishes a job as secretary to an Oregon farmer. But he might do well to bring a bundle of blankets and some coarse boots and clothes along.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

An ice plant with the capacity of 1000 pounds a day is a late installation at Beaverton.

• • •

Hood River's commercial club is growing at the rate almost of a member a day. Twenty-six were admitted in February.

• • •

A. C. Gleason, who recently returned to Lebanon from Forest Grove, is again with the Express, having accepted the position of associate editor.

• • •

Each school boy in the Vida district, the Eugene Register's correspondent reports, has sawed out, nailed together and painted a birdhouse which will be exhibited at the school fair soon.

• • •

The water system at Wheeler will soon be turned over to the city by F. A. Rowe, the present owner and then, the Reporter affirms, Wheeler will be numbered among the progressive towns of the state which have taken like steps to insure a good water supply for years to come.

• • •

Figures have been prepared by the Haines Commercial club claiming that plums shipped out more carloads of products in 1912 than any other between Portland and Boise, as follows: Hay and grain, 1325; lumber, 60; livestock, 70; concentrates, 65; granite, 50; total, 1570.

• • •

The Baker Herald's Audrey correspondent writes under date of March 4: "March has come in like a lamb this time. The ground is almost bare at Hereford and water is running everywhere. Blackbirds, bluebirds, wrens, killdees and groundhogs have been seen already."

• • •

Experience of a Salem tourist in California, as recounted by the Salem Journal: "After wading about in water for several days, being compelled to remain in hotels which were water-bound and experiencing many other inconveniences, John H. Lauterman is back safe in his Salem home. Mr. Lauterman went to the 'sunny' state on a vacation, but says he spent most of the time he was there in keeping out of the rain."

HUERTA AND HIS YEAR OF CHAOS

Written in four parts for the United Press by an American in Mexico.

PART II.

Following the ruthless killing of Gustave and Francisco Madero and Vice President Suarez, General Huerta issued an "explanation" of the deaths of the latter two. "It was all due to their trying to escape," said Huerta's representative. "They were placed in an automobile to be taken to another jail. A band of men rode up to rescue them and, in the fight, both Madero and Suarez were killed. It is very regrettable and we wish you would quote us in your dispatches as saying that it is very terrible and sad." Huerta made no effort to explain why, in the "exchange of bullets" which had killed Madero and Suarez, and riddled the closed automobile in which they were claimed to have been riding, not one person besides Madero and Suarez had been hit. It was not explained how the so-called "band of rescuers" had shot down the men they were "trying to rescue," without wounding one of the guards who surrounded Madero and Suarez.

Civilization was jolted by the astonishing news. Huerta, from the chair in which the murdered president had sat, explained that he had had nothing to do with the killing. He would act as president until a fair election could be held. He felt he was able to keep peace in the country. The army, he said, was with him, and it had never been with Madero at heart.

Two matters of tremendous importance to Huerta occurred almost immediately. The hardy Venustiano Carranza, one of Madero's closest friends, governor of a northern state, student of Socialism and democracy, declared that he would fight the new government. And the United States government refused to recognize the government founded by Huerta.

Huerta had overreached himself in permitting the slaying of Francisco Madero. The killing of Gustave Madero would probably have been condoned by the world at large; it certainly would have been condoned by the Mexican people, for, though they liked Madero, the president, they hated Gustave for his lack of conscience and felt that it was Gustave who was making Francisco's administration a failure, through graft and cruelty. But the slaying of the little president, the gentleman who would not kill Diaz when Diaz was in his power, and who would not take the life of Reyes, when Reyes had tried to take his; who almost faithfully followed the Biblical admonition to turn the other cheek, and who was true to his big dream that human rights stand above all other rights, was an affront to all human progress. The man who slew such a leader tried to overthrow the hopes of common humanity.

It is not to be wondered at that the United States government refused to recognize Huerta as provisional president. England, however, hurriedly recognized the presidency of Huerta, but there is small wonder for this, because Huerta was friendly to the English oil interests of Mexico, and Lord Cowdray, head of these interests, was a leader of the ruling party in England. Other nation's followed England's lead.

Woodrow Wilson took office as president of the United States. He declared that Huerta must not hold office as president of Mexico; that a presidency "gained by bloodshed and treachery could not be upheld in any country in America." This seemed like sheer talk, for a time. Huerta didn't get out; his government continued in power. But the passage of a few weeks showed the force of Wilson's declarations. Huerta sent emissaries to Europe to sell an issue of $200,000,000 (silver) in bonds. But the European bankers said, "We cannot take these bonds until the United States recognizes as legal the government established by Huerta."

The efforts of Huerta to gain funds grew more and more desperate. Leaders of the people arose against him. The French revolution has nothing more grim and terrible to show than the incidents of the days that followed. One senator made his will at his home and marched down to the senate chamber. He arose and said, in substance:

"These are my last words, my will and testament to the Mexican people, whom I love. I believe I shall perish for what I am going to say, but here and now I declare that Victoriano Huerta is a tyrant who must be overthrown." That night he disappeared. He has never been seen again. Where his grave is not even his family knows.

Another member of the house of deputies, a young Mexican who was a graduate of Cornell College, in the United States, was outspoken against Huerta. One evening, dining at the house of American friends, near his own house, he said at the table: "I am against Huerta and I have declared myself. No one speaks publicly of all of Huerta's enemies who have been disappearing so mysteriously of late, but I suppose I will join the missing some fine day."

He bade goodnight to his host at 11 o'clock, to walk the three blocks to his home, and he, also, has never been seen again.

NEW WEALTH CREATED BY CROPS

By John M. Oskison.

Every real boost to the sentiment of optimism which colored the first two months of 1914 was given by the study of figures showing the production of crops in 1913.

It is on the farms that the greatest share of the country's new wealth is created. Ultimately, the farmer is the buyer of the increased number of shoes turned out, the additional tonnage of steel used in the laying of railroad mileage, or in the framework of factory buildings and office buildings, the increased output of clothes and food products. He supplies the additional tonnage of freight (on his crops as they go to market, and on the purchases he receives from the cities).

If the farmer has more money than usual to spend, business in general will be better. That is a perfectly logical deduction.

So, those whose comment helps to form public opinion concerning the state of the nation from a business point of view looked with interest for the first of the year announcements of crop values for 1913.

It was a record year. More than $10,000,000,000 of value—in crops and livestock—were produced from American farms in 1913. The department of agriculture estimated that of the total wealth produced, there would be sent off the farms and put into circulation through its channels of trade, the sum of $5,847,000,000. Next door, Canada came forward, too, with a yield of exceptional magnitude, including over 500,000,000 bushels of grain.

Here, then, is the farmers' contribution to the funds available for stimulating business. Every manufacturer and every merchant whose product makes an appeal to the purse of the farmer may expect to share in the distribution of that enormous sum. Every workman who is trying to build up a savings bank account may expect to share through continuous employment and perhaps increased wages. Every stockholder in the companies which manufacture what the farmer wants and in the railroads which haul for the farmer may expect to share.

So, the farmer has added his considerable influence to make the beginning of the year 1914 notable as one of exceptional promise.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"My maiden name was Charlotte Matheney," said Mrs. John Kirkwood, of Hopewell. "I am a Missourian. I was born two and one-half miles from Platt City on May 5, 1838. Daniel Matheney, my father, served in the war of 1812 and was mustered out at New Orleans. He served in the Black Hawk war as first lieutenant. Father and mother were married in 1819 in Indiana. In 1821 they moved to Illinois and from there they moved to Missouri, where I was born.

"Henry Hewett, my brother-in-law, and his brother Adam had decided to go to Oregon the preceding year. Henry wanted my father to go but father couldn't get ready. He said: "Henry if you will wait till next year I will sell out and we will all go." Henry decided to wait but his brother Adam went on to Oregon that year.

"In addition to our family, father's brother Henry with his family came along as well as Henry Hewett, my brother-in-law, and my brother Adam, who stole his wife and was married three days before we started. Then there was Aaron Layson and his bride of three days for he also was engaged and persuaded his sweetheart to get married and come to Oregon. In our family in addition to Adam, who was now married, there was Isaiah, 18 years old; Daniel, 16 years old; Mary, 14 years old; Jasper, nine years old, and myself.

"Our party went to Westport where we waited for about 10 days till the others who were going had assembled when we started. Jesse Applegate's party joined us at Independence. When we finally got started there were about 120 wagons and over a thousand people. They didn't list the women and children. The only list made was one of the men over 16, who were able to bear arms.

"When they organized they hired Captain John Gannt to guide them. He had been an officer in the army and was a mountain man and said he could guide us as far as Fort Hall.

"A good deal of the time Peter H. Burnett, William Beagle and my father rode ahead to pick out camping places and to kill game. I was only five years old so lots of things that the grown-ups would remember did not impress me at all, while many incidents that they paid no heed to are clear in my memory. One of the things still vivid in my memory is a storm on the Little Blue. John Ford's wagon fell out of line and the rest of us drove on. Presently word came ahead that Dr. Whitman was needed at the Ford wagon. Ready Ford, John's wife was a Kaiser. The Kaisers and some of their friends wanted to camp before crossing the Little Blue. It was already raining so my father urged them all to cross and camp on the other side before the Little Blue got higher and when Ford's wagon came up they could help it across.

"After we had camped John Ford drove up to the river. He wanted to camp there as it was dusk and cross in the morning but Ready insisted on coming over with her son, not yet two hours old. She wanted to be with the other women of the party. They helped them across. The river had risen and it was almost swimming depth for the team. The baby that swam the Little Blue before he was two hours old was Tilman Ford. "Till" Ford, as he was always called, became a brilliant and wealthy lawyer in Salem, where he spent most of his life and where he is buried.

"That night the flat where we were camped became flooded from high water and Jasper and I had to leave the tent and go to bed in the wagon. I can remember that storm yet and that was over 70 years ago.

"Dr. Whitman stayed with our party from the Platte to Fort Hall and helped us in many ways. At Soda Springs Kit Carson visited us. He took supper with us. We had no trouble from the Indians. Father had a little trunk filled with beads and paints and fish hooks. He used them to trade with the Indians for dried buffalo meat or whatever the Indians had to sell that my father wanted.

"At the Platte we laid by while the men killed a lot of buffalo. They took the green buffalo hides and fastened them around the wagon beds. When they dried they were tight as a drum and the wagon beds were water tight. We used them to ferry across the streams.

"You hear a whole lot about the men and what they did. You don't hear much of the women and children. While the men rode ahead the women drove the ox-teams in the choking dust. When it came time to camp the women cooked the meals, washed the dishes, took care of the children, made the beds and did their mending.

"When we got to Fort Hall Captain Gannt said: 'This is as far as I have been. From here on I don't know the road.' The Hudson's Bay doctor at Fort Hall said: 'You will have to leave your wagons here. From here on there is no road.' Dr. Whitman said: 'Gentlemen I can show you a way where you can take your wagons. You will need them when you get to the Willamette valley, so don't leave them. I know you can take them as far as The Dalles of the Columbia, at any rate.' So they took Dr. Whitman's advice and landed safely at The Dalles."

The Ragtime Muse

He's a Hustler.

He jumps up in the morning
And, speediest of men,
Despite his doctor's warning,
He bolts his breakfast, then
His coat and hat he snatches
And panting, runs afar,
And, quite exhausted, catches
The fleet departing car.

On to his desk he hurries,
His labor to begin;
'Twixt twice a hundred worries,
His luncheon's sandwiched in.
At eve this driven sinner
A-rushing home will go
To scramble through his dinner
And gallop to the show.

What is it that he chases
Beyond his daily bread?
Is it success that races
Each day two jumps ahead?
Although his pace immense is,
New efforts he will make,
At least I hope his senses
Some day he'll overtake!

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