THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Johnnai Build-ing, Broadway and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or. Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES Main 7173; Home, A 6051, All departments resched by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want. OREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Bldg., 225 Fifth Ave., New York; 1218 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

Subscription terms by mail or to any dress in the United States or Mexico: DAILY Ope year.....\$5.00 | One month.....\$.50 SUNDAY montal.....\$.25 DAILY AND SUNDAY. One year \$7.50 | One month \$.65

Men's thoughts are much according to their inclinations. -Bacon,

THE BAKER CLEANUP

HINGS have changed at Baker. The sheriff and district attorney have learned about Copperfield. The sending of Colonel Lawson to the scene by Governor West seems to have interested those officers in enforcing the law.

Every saloonman in Copperfield has been indicted by the Baker grand jury. Mayor Stewart was indicted. He was a saloon owner. Wiegand was indicted. He was another saloon man. He was also a councilman.

Tony Warner was ladicted. He was the mayor's partner in a saloon. He was also a councilman. William Woodbury was indicted, He was the mayor's bartender. Whether the saloon "swamper". who was also a councilman, was indicted, is not clear.

But everybody was indicted. J. J. Burns, a councilman, was indicted on a charge of giving liquor to minors.

Baker county never experienced such a cleanup. The sheriff and district attorney were never before so active, never before so rightcous.

A hotel man at Richmond was Indicted on a charge of bootlegging. The cleanup wave struck Eagle. And it thundered in on Pine Valley. In all there were 25 Indictments.

Never was there a change so spectacular. Only three short months ago, the district attorney and sheriff were telegraphing to Governor West to show them the evidence. And to show them the law. They could find neither, according to their telegraphic correspondence.

But the presence of Colonel Lawson at Copperfield helped them find it.

It helped them find out their official duties. It acted as a sort of official electrifier, a duty stimulator, a law enforcer.

For their latest results. Sheriff Rand and District Attorney Godwin merit commendation. Their work is belated, but is it creditable. The fact that they do it now, is proof that they should have done it before. If the governor had the evidence on which to act, they could and should have had that evidence and have acted themselves three months ago.

There is a moral in the sequel. The officers were not doing their duty three months ago. They are doing it now.

Governor West's action at Copperfield brought results."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

that is struggling under the shoulders of other states are being galled and there is a general cry for relief. To meet the cost of its legislative appropriations the state of Washington will require this year a total tax col-Lection of \$38,000,000 or a tax of \$37.41 for every man, woman and child in the state.

In some quarters there is a disposition to blame progressive and humane legislation for the rapid growth of taxation, but this is not borne out by the facts and is disproved by the fact that taxes have have not enacted progressive legislation.

The chief causes must be sought elsewhere. The Bureau of Municipal Research attributes the greater part of the increased tax burden to the inefficiency of the public service. For \$1 lost to a city, state or nation through graft \$10 is lost through inefficiency. This is the conclusion reached by that board.

Primarily the responsibility can be traced to lack of public interest and scrutiny and until people can be aroused to a forgetfulness of what is everybody's business is nobody's, little can be hoped for in the way of reform and relief. Taxes will continue to climb until the taxpayer makes it his business to hold them down.

At present, public officials and people alike are continually devising wavs to spend the public money. Some men get public office by promising to favor new schemes that call for new expenditures. Commissions, inspectors and experts are appointed without number. Not infrequently those who howl loudest at tax paying time, are the first to suggest new lines of expenditure, and quickest to condemn the official who hesitates or opposes.

WHO GOVERNS THE UNITED STATES?

COMMEND an American canal on American soil to the American people.-President U. S. Grant. The policy of this country is a canal under American control.

The United States cannot consent to surrender this control to any European power,-President Butherford B. Hayes. We have built a canal. It is an American canal, on American soil, and we supposed it was chiefly for the American people, in

short, the kind of canal commended by President Grant. Our right to control it is disputed. * Great Britain says we have not the right of free tolls, that we have not the right to grant subsidy equivalent to free tolls, that we have no right to grant free tolls to the shipping of the Republic of Panama, that we had no right to make a treaty granting free tolls to Panama, that we have no right to give our president discretion in fixing tolls on American ships, and that it is doubtful if we have a right to forbid passage of

railroad-owned ships through the canal. Though Great Britain exercises all these powers in her control of the Suez canal, and though she did not contribute one penny to the construction of the Panama canal, she demands that we abandon our claim of free tolls and the other functions to which she has made objection.

Obedient to the British protest, the American Congress, it is declared, is about to repeal the clauses in the Panama act to which Great Britain objects.

In August, 1912, the Congress of the United States construed the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It officially put upon the treaty the interpretation asserted by the United States. It was forced to make that interpretation by the protests of Great Britain, and it made it. And its interpretation was that the United States has the right of free tolls on home ships in home trade.

Both houses were agreed, and they wrote their interpretation in the Panama act, and it was a strictly American interpretation. Every member of President Taft's cabinet agreed with the principle therein asserted and President Taft proudly signed the bill. He said:

I am confident that the United States has the power to relieve from the payment of tolls, any part of our shipping that Congress deems wise We own the canal. It is our money that built it. We have the right to charge tolls for its use.

William Howard Taft construed the treaty in the same way that Congress construed it.

He construed it in the sama way that it was construed by two members of President Wilson's cabinet, Redfield and Wilson, who, as members of the house voted for free tolls. He construed it as President Roosevelt, in whose administration the treaty was negotiated, construes it. Mr. Roosevelt said:

I think we have the right to free bone fide coastwise traffic from tolls. I think that this does not interfere with the rights of any other nation, because no ships but our own can engage in coastwise traffic, so that there is no discrimination against other ships when we relieve the coastwise traffic from tolls.

This is not all President Roosevelt said. We quote again:

In all history, I do not believe you can find another instance where as great and expensive a work as the Panama canal, undertaken not by a private corporation, but by a nation, has ever been as generously put at the service of all the nations of mankind.

In a provision under the British treaty of 1815, it was provided

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any ports of the United States upon British vessels other than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States.

The supreme court of the United States construed this provision in a decision in 1904 in exact harmony with Congress and Taft and Roosevelt as to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Speaking for the court, Justice White, now chief justice, said: Neither the exemption of coastwise steam vessels from pilotage re- ment.] sulting from the law of the United States nor any lawful exemption of coastwise vessels created by state law concerns vessels in the foreign rade, and therefore any such exemption does not operate to produce a discrimination against British vessels engaged in such trade.

But in spite of all this vast array of authorities in favor of free tolls Democratic leaders in Congress are heading a fight to repeal free tolls and surrender to the British nation, a surrender that will who could work, by giving such work this city, I am assured that after a household furniture, plenty of it and our real estate. be in defiance of the warning of President Hayes, that, "The United to the school. This has been turned careful investigation of the application o States cannot consent to surrender this control to any European power." The repeal of free tolls would be notice to Christendom that we are no longer sovereign as to the canal.

If we repeal the tolls exemption, we yield a principle we cannot ple give this work to the blind, and it, and every city and town throughout those who had money and who loaned reassert. If we grant by repeal that free tolls is untenable, the right charge of this department in the after more as fast as possible. They crease the rate of interest because of a ward with the slightest chance of success under the Hay-Pauncefote some little work. Mr. Myers seemed in fact it is only a small and reasontreaty. There is a mighty difference between our position as to free much pleased to get this, and says they able application of the principle to tolls now and what it would be if by repeal, as a result of British protest, we shall acknowledge the principle contended for, by Great Britain. By our own consent to abandon it as a result of that pro- seats new, and they will come to of- have been taken. Indeed, it is expected test, we surrender for all time before the world our right to free tolls. By such a surrender we practically bind ourselves and our posterity to a non-American policy of charging tolls on our home ships through our home canal in our home trade.

They say our adopted policy of free tolls as approved by the senate, the house, the president, the supreme court, ex-President Roosevelt Richard Olney, Hannis Taylor, many eminent British authorities and by the Democratic and Progressive platforms is national dishonor. What is a greater national dishonor than to abjectly surrender free tolls, abandon an essential part of our control of our canal to a foreign power, and forever bind ourselves and our posterity to the principle that, though we built and own the canal, sent of this work will confer a benefit a chief control of it is in Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary.

If any such interpretation as is now put forward had been urged at the time the treaty was before the American senate for ratification, the treaty would have been buried under the oblivion of the indignation of 90,000,000 Americans. No senate would ever have ratified it. No secretary of state would have negotiated it. No REGON is not the only state American president would have signed it. No nation in the world would have ratified a treaty under conditions such as the United burden of high taxes. The States is now asked to accept.

It is argued by those who take the British view, that the remitted toils would all go to the ship owners. Then why are American lumbermen in the great South and West pleading for free tolls? Why are American apple growers, American stockmen and American farmers appealing for free tolls? Why are Pacific Coast wool growers, hop growers and fruit growers pleading with the American Congress to continue to be an American Congress and listen to the advice of President Hayes, who said, "the United States cannot consent to surrender this control to any European power"?

If it is the ship owners who will get all the benefit, who prospers from dredging rivers, harbors and channels, in lighting dangerous places along the coast, in charting the waters used by commerce? If it is only the ship owners who will benefit, why has this nation, exclusive of the Panama canal, spent \$625,000,000 on rivers and harbors of the United States in the past 40 years? The logic mounted excessively in states that of the ship owners' argument is that the United States, on all rivers and harbors that it improves should charge tolls, because the owners of steamboats and steamships will get all the benefit. The argument is the voice of the owners of the five transcontinental railroads in the United States, and the American stockholders in the

> Free tolls would be a reward offered in stimulation of American ship building and a bonus for rehabilitation of an American merchant marine. Returning from a 20,000 mile trip around South America, a party of American business men made a public statement declaring that though in almost every port they saw the flags of every nation, they did not get one glimpse of an American flag flying from the masthead of an American ship. An official of the Port of London stated some time ago that no vessel flying the American flag had been seen on the Thames in a whole year;

> When President Roosevelt sent our battleship fleet around the world, what Christendom beheld was an American war fleet accompanied by a fleet of foreign vessels flying foreign flags acting as colliers. We had not enough American vessels available to carry coal for our battle fleet out on warlike parade around the world.

> What would we do for colliers for our war fleet in time of war? It costs \$8000 to \$13,000 a year more to operate an American vessel than a foreign vessel because of American navigation laws and American shipping regulations. These regulations have driven our ships from the sea. Free tolks would stimulate American shipbuilding and American coastwise navigation, because huge volumes of traffic now moved by rail would be moved by American ships,

> With Democratic leaders in Congress trying to force a repeal of the Panama act at the behest of Great Britain, how prophetic are the words of Thomas Jefferson, who said:

> That the marketing of our products will be at the mercy of any nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and our politics may be influenced by those who command our commerce.

> What is the proposed abandonment of free tolls by an American Congress but exercise of the influence Jefferson feared from "those who command our commerce"?

A FEW SMILES

formerly said they couldn't find evidence of lawlessness in Copperfield. The indictments they have just secured are unanswerable proof that the evidence was findable just the same. The Copperfield saloons have been out of business ever since Colonel Lawson got there, and the present indictments are necessarily on offenses committed before his ar-

But the officers of Baker count)

At the Alisky Hall meeting last night, a united and vigorous protest was voiced against repeal of free tolls in a vote with every person present standing. If the Democratic majority in congress repeals free tolls, it will be an irreparable party blunder.

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 Goes not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robe principles of all faise sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. It they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly es them out of existence and sets up its conclusions in their steed."—Woodrow

The Currency Law. Albany, Or., March 24 .- To the Editor of The Journal-Please answer the following questions in your paper: What is the purpose of the new currency law lately passed by congress? How does it accomplish this pur-

pose? M. D. S. [The main purpose was to take the was flushed and he was puffing furicontrol of the nation's currency out ously. of the hands of a group of financiers of New York city and place the con-trol in the hands of the national gov-earth are you doing, Tommy?" ernment. This is to be accomplished by the establishing of not less than answer. eight nor more than 12 "regional reserve banks," to serve as depositories for the "member banks," and also to become each a local or "regional" center of credit, to take the place of the ter of credit, to take the place of the single grand center, which was New never support prohibition in its pres-York city. An additional supply of currency in time of stress is also provided, to be based on "commercial pa-This new system serves the ing currency most abundant old system, scarcest when most need-

The history of this measure as was developing was fully recorded in the daily press dispatches and was elucidated with uncommon minuteness and clearness in editorial columns. A review of the files of any metropolitan daily will provide full enlighten-

To Help the Blind.

we might all help on, with chairs, etc., graduated tax upon idle lands. which need repairing, and on which them busy in such lines.

Any communication sent to the Trades school, Eleventh and Davis Democratic National Committeeman streets, telephone Main 548, or to the office of the superintendent of schools, court house, telephone Marshall 5060; will receive attention, and anything on blind people. It is not necessary to confine, the work or request to chairs GEORGE TAYLOR.

Advocates a Gallon Law.

tor of The Journal-That there is great evil in the liquor traffic no one principles, lieve there are many answers to this question. Among the most important the taxes from a direct to an indirect source and make the booze fighter pay the bulk of the taxes. If there were no revenue to raise and no taxes to pay there would be no traffic in whiskey in a single city in the land, nounced his candidacy, but I have so The very fact that no one is allowed to sell whiskey without a license is sufficient proof that it is looked upon by the people of any city where whiskey is sold as being a business proposition, regardless of its evil effects. there any law compelling a city to issue a permit to anyone to sall whiskey? Such a law would be un-And yet permits are granted. I believe such a system is wrong, but I don't believe there is any evil in whiskey any more than there is in the many cereals from which whiskey is made and from which our daily bread is also made. I love the taste of whiskey and would not live in any land where I could not get it.

There are those who advocate pro hibition of the manufacture and sale of whiskey. I have always been and am still of the opinion that those who are loudest in proclaiming that doctrine are not the most sincere believers after all, since prohibition places restraint on all alike, whether they be engaged in the whiskey traffic or not. If such people would be grant a permit to anyone, drug stores not excepted, to sell whiskey or intoxicants in any form in quantities ess than one gallon, and attach a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty years in the penitentiary. I believe they will have found a remedy for at least the greater portion of the evils growing out of the misuse of liquor.

Prohibition has failed and has come ing for prohibition claim that if they can get prohibition they will have stopped the evil effects of whisky without producing another even greater? Another question: In a free country, where the majority rules, girls have to work to keep up. would a law long remain on the statute books prohibiting all people from opposed to the license system and to be gone.



never heeding Millie's attentive ears and wondering eyes. One night, however, as the little maid preparing for was whispered "Oh, mamma,

don't dare to go upstairs. I'm afraid there's a Democrat under the bed." Fred Bromley was an artist of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple

and blue canvas when his young wife came into the studio. "This is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for dear," said he, standing aside and proudly surveying his work

"Why not call it 'Home'?" said she, after a reflective look. " 'Home'? Why?" "Because there's no place like it,

she replied meekly, as becomes a wife who is entirely without the finer feelings of imagination.-Lippincott's.

of China, said: "The population of hina is so great that two Chinamen die every time you take a breath.

made a deep impression upon his young pupils, particularly one small boy at the foot of the class. His face

This information

"What is the matter?" inquired the "Killing Chinamen, sir," was the

the evil influence of the liquor traffic, G. L. PAXTON.

Land Taxes in Other Lands. Portland, Or., March 26 .- To the Edigreat and beneficent purpose of mak- tor of The Journal-In South Australia folders going into detail. when recently the town of Thebarton, after system was defeated at the same elec-

tion

This is called land value taxation there, as it is recognized by both opposingle tax. The latter would not only The Journal-Some short time ago cover into the public treasuries the schools, and yesterday, Mr. Thomas, ta, no one was found who condemned tion entirely. the school clerk, informed me that they would be only too pleased to have peother real estate dealers are proud of reducing the rate of interest so that need work of this nature, as they have local revenue raising. No politician or many blind people who can do such re- property owner, business man or farmpairing of cane chairs, making the er, but is satisfied with what steps fices or houses and get the chairs. This that a "surtax" will be enacted shortly is not begging, but is something that that will levy in addition a special or

These facts are worth careful con- \$45 by judicious trading to \$3000 in sell at any time for \$2700. Let me those unfortunate enough to be blind sideration by every citizen. Exempcan not only make something, but also tion of improvements from taxation can get some good employment, to keep must come sooner or later in Oregon. ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

Portland, March 26 .- To the Editor of the Journal-The position of national committeeman from Oregon is one of the most important from a party political standpoint. Our representative (and I write as an interested Democrat) will sit with and have a voice in the deliberations of, a representative body of men of high social, business and political stand Madras, Or., March 23 .- To the Edi- ing in the nation.

As a Demograt, favoring Demogratic and party supremacy can dispute. The evil grows out of above individual success, I object to the improper use of liquor. Then why any federal officebolder as national allow it to be used improperly? I be- committeeman. The rumor is current that a determined effort will be made to write the name of an officeholder is revenue—the love of money. Shift now absent from the state upon the Democratic ballot. This should not be

cone. I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Hon. W. H. Canon of Medford, whose friends have an much interest in the welfare of the party that I have made duigent inquiry regarding his fitness.

I have found that Mr. Cannon has all the personal and mental atta.nments which would reflect credit upon our party in this state if he becomes its representative in the national Lody. His party loyalty and activity for party success, while such as to warrant an appointment to federal of fice, has been such as to entitle him to at least the reward of this nonsalaried office. He has been a resident of Oregon for a number of years, end, under Cleveland's administration. served as United States marsnal in his native state of Wisconsin. Mr. Canon has filed his declaration

and petition and his name will appear upon the ballot. C H. VYSE.

Testimony of a Laundry Girl. Portland, March 26 .- To the Editor of The Journal-I am a laundry girl working in a laundry in this city. A lady came through our laundry Tues day, who was said to be one of the labor welfare committee. She went to satisfied with a law which forbids the office and one of the bosses acany city, town or commonwealth to companied her through the plant. He never left her once while I saw her. left.

far short of a remedy. Those clamor- any other time we would get ours. come in through the employes' entrance and talk to the girls before the is striving, are achieved. in full speed, before they get a chance ton.

soon as she went out, if we did.

Just as soon as anyone enters the

If you are one of the committee you to satisfy their own desires without know you are coming, and ask the girls infringing on the rights of others? I no questions while the bosses are nor. In the reorganization of the don't believe in saloons any more than around, for we dare not answer them fish and game commission, the Port-

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Everybody can't, or won't, get rich Poor Miss Mexico; the Villa(in) still pursues her. Better a Marchy March than Marchy May.

Nothing is so good or valuable as what one can't get. It must be said for Villa that he acts as well as talks.

As a rule, a man who dreams of finding gold won't; yet he might. Some Ulsterites may not be quite as lerce as they seem, even if they are Irish. Now the drumming of the pheasants

is heard again numerously in countryside. It is likely to happen that everything goes wrong with the man who goes wrong.

A nice preacher can assume an infinite amount of fancy for fact, and get away with it. Idle men are seeking blankets in Los Angeles, horrible climate. Los Angeles, says a dispatch. That

A schoolmaster, wishing to impress upon his class the great population of What's all this-higher priced wool

and smaller steel importations under awful "Democratic free trade"? Well

well!

If this country must have the greatest navy on earth, let the rich pay for it. If this be Socialism or some other dreadful ism, make the most of

The "Houston Plan" of taxation has | notes, mortgages, bonds or stocks, and

Houston, Texas, March 15.—To the homes to secure them on account of Editor of The Journal—Replying to the high price of land, so it announced Gori-Hama, about a mile from Uraga your letter asking for further infor- that it would tax land at its fair value as the place for the interview. The mation in reference to the Houston for use; as a result the owners of vaplan of taxation, it affords me great cant land have been improving it and Uraga, as they were sailing vessels pleasure to do so as far as I can with- thus increasing the number of build- and could not get into Sori-Hama. The the limits of a letter, which I will ings in our midst. Others who have Mississippi and Susquehanna, being supplement, however, with printed large tracts of land are getting in the steamers, went down the bay to Gori-The city of Houston decided that it which will tend to develop our city and ran out their guns, which were double most needed, instead of, as under the five years of exemption from taxation was going to become the money center accomplish naturally a more even dis- shotted, to protect the landing party. of improvements, voted over two to one of Texas; it therefore announced that tribution of wealth in contradiction to

have increased \$7,000,000 in two years. One half dozen cities in Texas have of Captain Buchanon. This boat was The city of Houston decided that it followed our example, with slight modneeded more buildings and better build- ifications, none of them, however, go- Zellner of the marines and these two ings, so it announced that it would re- ing as far as we have, because of our boats were followed by quire the owners of buildings to as- constitutional prohibitions. We simply ters. Our boat, the commodore's barge. nents and advocates that it is not the sess them at only 25 per cent of their saw the benefit and we proceeded to was the last of the reproductive cost; as a result in two do it. After two years' experiment no us Commodore Perry in this flag ship abolish all other taxes, but a single years the building industry has in- one has seen fit to invoke the law and the other vessels gave the building industry has in-Portland, March 26.—To the Editor one of taxing land values, but would creased over 50 per cent per annum, interfere with our laudable proposition. 13 guns. There were about 300, all

over now to the superintendent of tion of the principle throughout Alberschools, and yesterday, Mr. Thomas, to no one was found who are foun The city of Houston was desirous od of taxation which will be truly ben-

crease the rate of interest because of a further, and I will take the time to wrapped in cloth of carlet in which J. J. PASTORIZA. Finance and Tax Commissioner.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Phil Guthardt, who has a small ranch northeast of Myrtle Point, intends to try spineless cactus as a forage crop

Marshfield women who are promotng the public playgrounds cause have made provisional selection of a site that is said to be central and satisfactory.

Enterprise is to be beautified with trees planted along the streets of the residence district and furnished by the eity council, which also furnishes man to direct the planting.

By way of patronizing home industries the Molalia council has refrained from issuing an order for wholesale sidewalk construction, until the roads get dry enough to permit the hauling of lumber from mills of the vicinage.

After mature consideration of ways and hire a watchman.

Fly swatting scores for the week ending March 21, as reported in the Medford Sun: Valentine Singler, 758; Ruth Smith, 450; Warren Conrad, 374; Benjamin Mulkey Jr., 358; Naomi Cop-page, 179; Earl Mullammeix, 57.

Division of the La Grande Commercial club directorate into three dis-tinct committees which have for their aim obtaining added manufacturing institutions for La Grande, subdivision of valley farms and publicity, has been accomplished.

Eugene Register: That hobests and cougars are getting scarce and that the deer are increasing is the statement of George Moody, of McKenzie Bridge. The wildcats and cougars up to a year or so ago had been slaughtering the deer by the thousands, but the in-creased bounty has had a good effect.

THE "HOUSTON PLAN"

excited interest in all parts of the as a result the man who has no money country. The author of the "plan," can borrow it in Houston at a fair rate who is well known in Portland, writes of interest. about it as follows:

of continuing the system. In addition tion, and as a result the bank deposits by force, every candidate who opposed the new have increased \$7,000,000 in two years.

us, as we had call it single tax up there, although tax upon this loan, so it announced that reply. there would be no tax upon credits,

The city decided that it was becom-

ing too difficult for those who wanted mood to sell it at a fair price, all of Hama. The Mississiphi and Saratoga of the actual taxpayers alone (no ten- it would not receive cash upon its as- the ideas of certain people who want to boats ready for landing. The first cutants or nontaxpayers voting) in favor sessment rolls for the purpose of taxa- distribute the wealth arbitrarily and ter was from the Mississippi. It led

If my reply is not sufficiently full, were two pages, George Boyle and C.

The city decided that it was impos- To do so would mean to at once de- told, in the landing Mayor Albee stated that people who entire annual land value of all lands. sible to assess household furniture stroy the progress of our city, deplete the marines, the sailers and officers had cane chairs needing repairing in a private letter recently received equitably, and it also thought that it our banks of much of their deposits and the members of the two bands. would confer a benefit on blind people from a prominent real estate dealer of was a good thing for people to have and enormously reduce the value of We formed in single the on each side

SALARIED MAN'S THREE-YEAR RECORD

him:

By John M. Oskison. This is frankly the story of an ex-ceptional man. He is a salaried man with a checking and savings account who has increased a little saving of of \$300 and property which he could

three years.

pay was \$75 a month. By November, 1910, he was getting \$135 a month; at that date his bank account amounted to just \$45-sickness in his family had reduced it to that sum. He and his wife then determined to cutting radically their living ex-

He was married in 1904, when his

man worked. initial payment of \$100 on a lot.

he ldt for \$1200 cash. \$1200 toward the purchase of a \$2600 at a profit of \$200.

"A man does not need to deprive himself of the comforts of life to accomplish what I did. We have lived guard and the flag bisters started to from \$5 to \$100 a month during that reception house had been built exbegin a systematic saving campaign; time. I own a motor boat, and we pressly for the purpose. It was of spent three months last summer at the bamboo, covered with silk. Following

quote a comment he made at the time

the searcher after thrift stories found

the outskirts of the city in which the successful in trading in city lots. Yet was a cousin of Capalin McClaney in He first borrowed \$50 to make up an save something out of our salaries we entered the recogition house, we In and use our very best judgment and saw a sort of a timone or raised 8 months he had paid altogether \$1050 energy in putting the savings to work steps. Commodore Perry and we would learn to make money aside on the lot: then he sold his equity in from what some employer thought Two days later he paid down this our services worth in his business. lot; five months later he sold his man showed himself the exceptional equity in it for \$1600. With his sav- man most clearly by actually carryings he then had \$1850, and he then ing through a plan to save something nade first payments on two lots. One regularly out of his salary. That is of these he sold again in a few days the hardest step to take toward financial independence for the man who re-

The Ragtime Muse

Liberal Education. "The time has come," the Walrus said,

"To talk of many things That should amuse a Carpen Like cabbages and kings, rpenter, And fountain pens and motor cars, And potter wasps and cheese, And cuttle fish and liquid air, And lager beer and fleas.

And flies and floes and dynamite, And Persian rugs and screws, And guns and tea and pyramids, varn and kangaroos, And clocks and gems and tar and wine, And rubber boots and goats, And pills and lead and fish and glass, and germs and motor boats-

Of many things the Wairus talked-Intelligently, too--Exhausting entertainingly Each subject, old and new.

Not yet the Carpenter suspects,

Not yet an Oyster knows,

That he got all his learning from

Methods of the Oregonian

The films at picture shows.

From the Athena Press. One would naturally suppose would dare tell our troubles to her sort to deception and misrepresenta- As a member of the District of Co while the boss was with her, she is tion on issues political or otherwise. satisfaction may grow and a reversal If you are one of the committee, of sentiment seize the masses before results for which the party in, power The question is, Can they stop one evil bosses know it, and see the mangles Oregonian does not stop at Washing-"slickear It is trailing its to slow them down, and see how the branding iron across the political horizon of the state. It has turned its mud-slinging guns on Dr. Smith and have business in there. Make it your is pursuing a studied course of vituthe use of whiskey who merely wished business to come when the bosses don't peration and misrepresentation against the Democratic candidate for gover-

Three other trades followed, and ceives a weekly pay envelope. the nomination and election of Dr. Smith. A plain inconsistency is seen in this accusation, for the Oregonian knows, or should know, that the political affiliations of the game board are for the most part Republican. George Kelly is a Republican and is campaign manager for R. A. Booth; Mr. Finley, superintendent of the biological department, is a Republican; Mr. Clanton, superintendent of hatcheries, is a Republican; Mr. Evans, state game warden, is a Republican: Mr. Opsund, state fish warden, is a Republican. So, it will be seen if the commission favors his election, Smith should feel highly complimented, for the commission is Republican. But there is no semblance of a "machine" and the Oregonian, when contending there is one, is employing its usual jaundiced stunt.

Worked for Social Justice. When Congressman Robert

Bremner of New Jersey died at Baltimore on February 5 there passed away an enthusiastic fighter for soc- been taken in. ial justice who realized that only through the single tax can social jus-tice be obtained. Even during the who would refuse to take whiskey it through the single tax can social juslast month of his life, while suffer- the doctor prescribed big overgrown Portland Oregonian to ing from cancer, he did not relax in Now, if that lady thinks we girls be too dignified and resourceful to re- in his efforts in behalf of the cause. lumbia committee, he ably assisted We would get canned just as But, to the contrary, the big Portland the work of Henry George Jr., in morning paper studiously contrives to pushing his plan of more just taxa-color every act and movement of the tion for the city of Washington. While laundry that they think is from the Wilson administration in a despicable on his deathbed he worked on a speech welfare committee they slow down the effort and desire to impugn the true he intended to deliver. Nothing less mangles and come around and josh motives of the federal government, than death itself could stop him. His with us girls, and if we dared talk with the hope that dissension and dis- place is secure among those who have lived to make men free.

> Fame on Percentage. From the Kansas City Journal. "Let one man stand at my right hand," Horatius quoth, quoth he, "Let one abide by my left side And keep the bridge with me.

Associates will find me square; so in all my fights.
hold the bridge and later share The moving picture rights.

It takes a woman to conceal the prohibitionists do; I am bitterly truthfully. If we did our jobs would land paper makes the "discovery" that things she doesn't know, but a man's opposed to the license system and to be gone. A LAUNDRY GIRL. It is to be a machine to bring about ignorance is always cropping out.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

In talking of his experiences while with Commodore Perry when Japan was opened to western civilization, William Hardy, a pioneer resident of Portland, said:

"On June 18, 1853, we salled from Port Lloyd on Peel Island for Whampa. On the 2d of July, 1852, the Susqueianna, the Mississippi and the sloops of war Plymouth and Earatoga sailed for Japan. Two days later, we celebrated the Fourth of July by firing a salute of 17 guns, and the crews were excused from all extra daty.

"On the 7th of July we sighted Japan and were soon anchored in the Bay of Yeddo. We anchored just off Uraga. The flag ship was soon boarded by two officials from Uraga, who notified the commodore not to anchor. Our vessels were the first preign vessels and means for protecting the peace and property of the citizens of Florence, the Pilot says, the city council decided to keep the town lighted all night long had a letter for the Engeror of Japan from the president of the United States. The officials fold the commedora he would have to go to Nagasaki to deliver his letter. Commedore Perry refused to go. That night there was considerable excitement ashore. We could hear the guns and see rockets ascending in the air and hear the tolling of the bells. The Japs seemed to be as excited as a hive of hornets that had been poked with a stick.

"Next day the governor of Uraga visited the Susquehanna, but Commodore Perry refused to receive him and duct the negotiations, Commodore Perry had 12 cutters survey the bay for the next four or five days, while all of the ships kept up dodble guard duty. It looked for awhile as if we were going to have trouble. The decks were cleared, the guns were double shotted and the racks of small arms were gotten out ready for instant use. "In every way possible the Japan-

ese officials tried to prevent the delivery of Commodore Perry's letter from the president of the United States to the emperor of Japan. Finally they consented and mamed July 14, Plymouth and Saratogs anchored at "The signal was rungup to man the the procession and was in command 14 other cut-

procession, and

of the landing facing the water. by the marines and blus jackets. Then came the Commodore barge in which was the president's letter signed by President Fillmore are Edward Ever-ett, secretary of states. Following the pages were two six, foot negro sailors; heavily armed. These spegrogs seemed to astenish the Japk beyond expression. Commodore Perby, knowing that the Japanése were a mail people, nau

and most powerful looking men as a

bodyguard. Michael Hooley and Chas.

Saunders, both of when were over six

feet high, stood at at ention, one car-

rying the commodor a pennant, and the other the United states flag.
"At the word of command the body comfortably, and I've given my mother march toward the recogion house. The penses, they began to put aside from lakes."

\$35 to \$75 a month. Their accumulations they began to invest in lots in Most of us would not be so uniformly Charles McClaney, one of the pages. if we stuck to our determination to command of the Powhawtan. When suite walked up the middle of the aisle and took their fats. Two Jap-Perhaps you don't think so, but this anese officials were there as representatives of the empore to receive President Fillmore's letter, After introductions had been exchanged Comnodore Perry called the pages, who, with the two negro guards, marched up. They placed the document in a handsome box the Japanese had

brought for the purcose, and after further saluations and leave taking we went back to the ship. the ships in the "We departed for same order we had scome, the last to leave the shore being the commodore. I happened to be standing hear the commodore where Mr. Protzman, the Dutch interpreter said to Com-"The Japanese offimodore Perry: cials have just asked if you are coming back with all four of your ships.' Commodore Perry said Tell them that

Pointed Paragraphs

I am coming back with 12 ships."

right time are as popular as they are scarce. How a man does have to make love to a woman who were spectacles all

Folks who say the night thing at the

the time. Our funny language A man feels put out when he discovers that he has

In looking back over our past lives Instance where an we see one single worry made things any better?

SUNDAY FEATURES

The Sunday Journal Magazine offers these compelling features for women readers each Sunday: Patterns for the home dress maker. Suggestions for the needlewoman.

Talks on health and beauty, Sunday Journal Maga: ine

Hints on home