THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

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Order is heaven's first law,
and this confessed,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.
—Pope.

TEMPERING THE WIND

ARE we standing on the threshold of radical social change? Are the prophets accurate in their auguries? Are forces at work that are to bring about a gentle but swift transformation of the social structure with a purpose of drying human tears, eliminating human wretchedness and abolishing human poverty?

Three utterances by three notable men are significant. Speaking in Portland Secretary Redfield of President Wilson's cabinet said:

There are 100,000,000 of us in America, and I rather expect that the country was made for the whole and not for a part of us. If 10,000,000 of us are comfortable and 10,000,000 of us are miserable, we need not expect to stay here a great while.

Nations prosper not by what they have, but by what they are. It is more important that the American people be sound in honor, in morals and in health than that they have big bank accounts.

We can't afford to have factories in which we have a happy and prosperous group at the top and a suffering and miserable group at the bottom—out in the shops.

A nation is not well-to-do on an average basis if that average is midway between two terrible extremes.

We must take from those that have that which they should not have and give in equal opportunity to those that have not.

Here is a man at the head of a department of government that has most to do with the great industrial activities of the country. Here is assertion of social justice like unto that of the man who marked the sparrow's fall. Here is expression of public concern about those on the seamy side of existence, the men who face the fierce heat in the blast furnaces, the toilers at the machines and those whose whole round of life is early to work in the shops in the morning and back to supper and sleep at night.

Parallel with it is the expression of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard. Replying to a query from the Philadelphia North American, he said:

A new religious sentiment seems to me to be gradually spreading throughout the world, and especially among young people in the United States.

It is a sentiment which takes small account of ceremonies, rites, sacraments, creeds, and dogmas, but inspires an enthusiasm for the service of family, neighbor and society at large.

Guided by the modern scientific spirit, this sentiment is developing a new kind of Christianity, based on the ethics taught by Jesus, and particularly on the command "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and the parable of the good Samaritan.

It is refreshing to turn from the hard, grinding commercialism of the past and read in Dr. Eliot's words a contemplation of conditions as they might be. What gladness there would be in life under a realization of Jesus' command to "love thy neighbor as thyself"! The Eliot view may not be orthodox, but it harmonizes beautifully with the real teachings of the church, when, at least, the church clings closely to the teachings and life of the Nazarene. Its close agreement with the Redfield expression is more significant, especially when to both there is added the utterance of Winston Churchill, the well known American author. Speaking on the subject of "The Crucible of Democracy," in the Free Synagogue, in New York, he said:

Men and women of all creeds are arising around us and flinging themselves into service, each according to his gift.

The "rights of man" is now being supplemented by another philosophy, which proclaims the duties of man.

Society and government are also responsible for the individual. The motive is religious, the end is practical. Thus society protects itself from the ravages of waste through useless, feeble-minded, criminal—yes, and irreligious citizens. Thus, as the religious idea develops, government develops with it. They go hand in hand.

There seems to be a rising tide of humanism. After nineteen centuries, the spirit of the Galilean has swept across the seas to temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

FLOODS AND WATERWAYS

REPORTS from the East tell of threatened floods as the result of melting snow and spring rains. The need of controlling rivers for protection of dwellers along their banks is thus again brought into prominence.

Streams must be kept within their banks in the interest of life and property, no matter the cost, and the Chicago News uses the flood reports as an opportunity to show the relation between control and use of the waterways. Well considered plans for river improvement that might not be justified solely on the score of navigation are reasonable when only the excess of cost above what should be spent as a precaution against floods is charged against navigation.

The point is well taken. No serious objection arises when the government spends large sums of money to prevent floods, but when an appropriation is asked for river improvement to aid navigation opposition to the expenditure is based largely on the assumption that if the government makes a river navigable only commercial interests are served.

Protection of life and property is one of the functions of government, a function which justifies expenditures for river improvement. But in fulfilling this duty the government enters upon another field. By making a river navigable it opens up opportunity upon which the enjoyment of life and property largely depends.

Improvement of the waterways means that what the people already have will be saved to them. It also means that these great regulators of commerce will reach their full usefulness in serving more people and more property.

A DRY VICTORY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY GEORGE M. BROWN'S notable victory over the Roseburg Brewing Company in a decision just handed down by Judge Lawrence T. Harris of Eugene is not the first instance in which that officer has signally succeeded in applying the local option law.

Some years ago at Corvallis, effort was made to evade the option law by resort to a so-called Social and Athletic Club. The club dispensed liquors on the claim that as the beverages went only to the members of the organization there was not a violation of the law.

District Attorney Brown and his assistant, E. R. Bryson, attacked the plan, arrested and re-arrested the officers of the club and as a result of a case that went through the justice court, the circuit court and the supreme tribunal, the club was put out of business. As an effect, the principle is established in Oregon by decision in the Corvallis cases that clubs of the kind cannot be operated in dry territory. A curious coincidence is that Judge Harris rendered the decisions in the Corvallis cases and it is Judge Harris again who holds as annulable the charter of the Roseburg Brewery in the present victory of District Attorney Brown.

Like the Corvallis cases, the Roseburg case has attracted wide attention. In the latter, there is likely to be forfeiture of the charter of the Brewery, because of its violation of the law, and it is the first instance of the kind on the Pacific Coast. As in the Corvallis cases, it enormously strengthens the effectiveness of the local option law.

The Brewing Company contended that there was no legal authority for the annulment of its charter, even if the facts alleged in the complaint were true.

The state claimed that the facts set forth in the complaint if established, warranted the cancellation of the charter of the defendant.

On defendant's demurrer, Judge Harris held that the state is not "limited to the single remedy of punishment, but has the power under the statutes to annul the charter and deprive the corporation of any right to exist."

HOW MUCH IS FOLLY?

WE HAD our season of grand opera. The music was delightful to the educated few, but as hog Latin to the multitude who frivoled and fluttered under the glare of the lights and the diapason of the orchestra. The automobiles were banked around the playhouse like great rows of field guns waiting the hand wave of the commanding officer.

It cost Portland $26,000. Let no voice be raised in criticism, for if our people will it, so mote it be.

But where did all this money come from? How many workers had to toil a month each to pay $2000 a night, or $3000 a night, to some of the star performers? Every dollar in the world has to be created by human endeavor. Somebody had to create by work the wealth that went to pay for this gilded scene of song, music and fine linen, at $6, more and less, per.

There is complaint that taxes are high, and they are. Some men are mortgaging property to get the wherewithal to pay them. Incidentally, it was noticeable that some of those who wail loudest about taxes were spick and span in the lights and lure of the opera.

Before the opera, we had Marie Lloyd, at $1550 per week. We are to have Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at $2000 or so per. We had Fritzi Scheff at $2625 per.

And we complain that the cost of living is high. We loftily wonder why so many people are poor. We look askance and in incredible wonderment at the army of the unemployed.

Isn't it true—can we deny the accusation—that we are a silly, incongruous herd of faddists in pouring the dollars of toil into the laps of the Scheffs, the Lloyds, the Nesbits, to be wasted in fustian, finery, feathers, and worse?

How much are we overrating and overpaying these so-called artists, when some of them get for a week, or even for a night, as much as four hard working clerks can earn in a whole year?

LABOR

IN AN address before the lawyers at the annual banquet of the Multnomah Bar Association, C. S. Jackson of The Journal, said:

Every youth, every man, every lawyer, for that matter, should burn it into his conscience that everything he consumes is made by labor—some one's labor—and if he does not do enough productive, constructive work to offset this consumption, he is a social thief to the extent of his deficit, and is morally, as bad as any other thief.

A poet has said:

That which the worker winneth shall then be his indeed,
Nor shall half be reaped for nothing by him that sowed no seed.

In his time Colonel Ingersoll pointed out that the United States annually produced 1,000,000 tons of steel rails, worth then $60 per ton. The 1,000,000 tons were worth $60,000,000. A ton of iron in the ground, he said, was worth 25 cents. That is to say, labor takes 25 cents worth of iron in the ground and adds to it $59,75. The 1,000,000 tons of rails in the ground were worth $25,000, but finished by the labor of human hands were made worth $60,000,000.

We build in the United States, a ship worth $500,000. The value of the ore in the earth, of the trees in the forest, of all that enters into the composition of the ship which brings half a million in gold, was worth, by Ingersoll's claim, only $20,000. The construction of the vessel represented $480,000 added to the value of the raw product by the labor of human hands.

Labor was the beginning of things. All capital, all governments, all nations, all institutions rest on labor. Everything consumed is made by labor—some one's labor—and that labor should have the comforts of life, should be able to lay by something for declining years, so that the worker can have his own home, his own fireside, and stand before the world, a self respecting man. A country is not well governed in which those who do the most, have the least. We are not yet fully civilized. When we are, pauperism will vanish from the land.

Two hands upon the breast,
and labor's done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest—
The race is won;
Two eyes with coin-weights shut,
And all tears cease;
Two lips where grief is mute,
Anger at peace.

CHICAGO'S NEW CHURCH

CHICAGO is soon to begin the construction of a new church. It will be for use of the Chinese of that city, and the project is being backed by the federated council of churches, assisted by the Y. M. C. A.

The reason all denominations have united in the enterprise is that sectarianism is not easily understood by the Chinese. They are confused by it. Missionaries found that it was easier to make a Chinaman a Christian than it was to make him a Methodist, a Baptist or a Presbyterian. Missionaries to other lands have found that simple Christianity, without any particular label, is more acceptable to the heathen than any system of theology or peculiar belief.

Chicago's new church may serve even a greater purpose than that of converting the resident Chinese. There are a great many people, not Chinese, who are not attracted by Sectarianism. These people fail to see much virtue in fine-spun theories which separate the denominations. These people are attracted by the teachings of Christ, but a doctrinal sermon bores them.

If an undenominational church is good for the Chinese, why would it not be good for other people? If the general demand is for Christianity and nothing else, what good purpose does sectarianism serve?

It has been demonstrated in small communities that one church can serve many people of varying beliefs as to minor articles of faith. Most of the denominations agree on essentials. Sectarianism means, for the most part, an agreement to disagree mildly on nonessentials.

SCHOOL VACATIONS

DR. P. P. CLAXTON, United States commissioner of education, insists that there should be some kind of school activity for most children in the summer months. He is opposed to what he calls the "long, wasteful vacation," insisting that some kind of instruction should be provided.

Dr. Claxton says that school takes at the most 900 hours a year out of 5110 waking hours. Assuming ten hours of sleep for children each night, the average child spends about 600 hours in school and the remaining 4510 waking hours out of school. Summer work, the commissioner says, should last not longer than four hours, from 7 or 8 o'clock to 11 or 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

The prediction is made that the school of the future, both in summer and winter, will give less time to intensive study and more time to productive work, under supervision of instructors, in shops, outdoor gardens or in the home. It is urged that with this kind of an organization it would be easy for children to do ordinary school work three hours a day, six days in the week, through eleven months in the year. At the same time the children would contribute largely to their own support by well directed educational work, either at home or in the school, thus making it possible for the great majority to remain under instruction throughout the high school period.

The suggestion that vacations be abolished may appear to be in the nature of a major operation. The children, at least, would consider it so. But there is already a tendency to utilize the summer period under direction of competent supervisors. School gardens are an indication of this tendency, and there is increasing effort on the part of educators to keep in touch with children the year through.

GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY

GOING to church one day will not make a saint of any man, but it may start a habit which will assist in the transformation. For that reason Portland's go-to-church movement, which is to culminate April 19, is especially important.

What was once a common habit, growing out of a sense of individual need as well as personal duty, has ceased to be common among people of the Protestant sects. People who seldom sit in the pews are the ones who most severely criticise the pulpit. They have withdrawn from communion with their fellows, many assuming the privilege to condemn without any real effort to appreciate.

But the church has no occasion to complain of hostility, though it has ground for objecting to indifference. It is not true that the world is turning its back upon religion, but it is true that indifference has begotten antipathy to anything which deepens the seriousness or curbs the material tendencies of life. One need not be a communicant to appreciate what the church is doing and what it can do if given the support and guidance of people who know the world's needs.

Dr. Samuel Johnson said in his Life of Milton:

To be of no church is dangerous. Religion, of which the rewards are distant, and which is animated only by faith and hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.

Many other cities have had go-to-church Sundays, and they have resulted in uplift movements, the effect of which will be felt long into the future. In some of these cities the campaigns were not waged entirely from the religious standpoint. It was agreed by all thinking people that if men and women could be impressed with the duty of supporting institutions whose potential power for good is unmeasured the problems of every day life, of business, government and all human relations, would be simplified.

Religion is a universal need. It was Thomas More who said:

As down in the sunless retreats of the ocean
Sweet flowers are springing no mortal can see,
So deep in my soul the still prayer of devotion,
Unheard by the world, rises silent to Thee.

As still to the star of its worship, though clouded,
The needle points faithfully o'er the dim sea
So dark when I roam in this wintry world shrouded,
The hope of my spirit turns trembling to Thee.

A protest against the repeal of free tolls is voiced in ringing resolutions by the Central Labor Council of Portland. The toll on American products for American consumers through the canal is a toll on every American toiler. Somebody has to pay the added freight money which a toll on products means, and that added charge has to be created by a worker. The Labor Council is right. The protest of every worker in Oregon ought to thunder through the Capitol at Washington.

Her friends throughout Oregon are grateful for the complete recovery of Mrs. Clara B. Waldo from a recent surgical operation performed in San Francisco, and her return to Portland to reside. As a former lecturer of the state grange, as a woman of high attainments and broad observation, she is known and highly esteemed from border to border of the state. Her operation followed a trip through Europe, and her present return to Portland is after an absence of many months.

It can never be dull or stupid conjecture to ruminate over the question of what business Multnomah county had with $3000 worth of bedbug poison.

Expert Themselves.

"Disturbances have been noted on Mars."

"Is that so?"

"Some think Mars is trying to communicate with us."

"I wouldn't wonder if they want to congratulate us on finishing the canal."

What He Wanted.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"My wife insists on having a flying machine."

"We have some that are perfectly safe, sir."

"Have you one that will fly at an altitude of about ten inches?"

JOSEPH FELS

By Dr. Frank Crane.

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank Crane.)

There died the other day in Philadelphia a soapmaker by the name of Joseph Fels.

If not the greatest, he was the most typical, significant, and characteristic philanthropist of our day.

This he was because he represented direction which modern altruism is taking.

Since the impulse of Christianity became a factor in the world men have more and more been driven by conscience to help the poor.

The earlier manifestations of this desire consisted in giving alms, caring for the sick, and otherwise assisting the fallen by the way in the march of progress.

In time intelligence perceived that this sort of thing is futile, because endless. So long as the economic system under which we live continues to manufacture human wrecks our efforts to help only result in palliating the evil effects and continuing the machinery.

Hence the striking movements of modern times toward healing the hurt of humanity are aimed rather at preventing wrong than in caring for wrong's victims. That is the aim of socialism, of single tax, of democracy itself.

Joseph Fels felt the altruistic call. He thought, however. He gave himself to radical reform.

He objected to being called a philanthropist. "Charities," he said, "are the agents of pauperization." Further:

"We cannot get rich under present conditions without robbing somebody. I have done it and am still doing it, but I propose to spend the damnable money to wipe out the system by which I made it."

When asked to contribute to a sanatorium for consumptives he answered (I quote one paragraph of his letter):

"I contribute no money to charity. I know that neither your charity nor any other can do more than temporarily relieve a few individual cases of distress. I know that what the poor need most is not alms, but a change in social conditions which will make almsgiving unnecessary. It is to help in bringing about such a change that I give whatever I can spare to the abrogation of monopoly and special privilege."

I hold no brief for the propaganda of the single tax theory. The point I make is that while it may or may not be the right theory it is the right kind of a theory. Because it goes to the root of things and does not skim the surface.

The intelligent man of today is shy of old fashioned charities, for he sees that real charity is changing unjust conditions. What the manly poor want is not alms nor dole, but opportunity and a square deal.

How he goes at changing bad conditions is his own business. It may be through one ism or another, this party or that; the main thing is: Does he strike at the root or chip the bark?

It is claimed for Fels that he is largely responsible for the radical movement led by Lloyd George in England against the vested wrongs which have there oppressed the poor for centuries. Also, he is credited with having been a considerable factor in the effort to take the veto power away from the house of lords.

He purchased 1300 acres at Hollesley Bay, in England, and organized a colony for the unemployed. This was eventually taken over by the government.

He gave away $250,000 a year in England, Denmark, Canada, the United States and elsewhere. All this money went to the destruction of those stupid strongholds of ignorance and privilege which create poverty.

It is for this reason that I call Fels the most rational philanthropist of his time, and place his name in the list of those who benefit their fellow men by money above those of Carnegie, Rockefeller, Dr. Pearson, or any other princely endower of institutions.

NEWS FORECAST FOR THE COMING WEEK

During the coming week there will be numerous elections and primaries, the results of which will afford food for thought on the part of the politicians and the public as well.

The long and bitter contest for the United States senatorship between Congressman Oscar W. Underwood and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson will be settled in the Democratic primaries, to be held in Alabama Monday. At the same time a United States senator for the short term, 10 representatives in congress, governor and other state officials, members of the legislature and county officers will be selected.

Of national interest will be the special elections to fill vacancies in the seventh district of New Jersey and the twelfth district of Massachusetts. Both elections will be held Tuesday. The election of the Democratic candidates is expected in Massachusetts. In New Jersey the result is more doubtful, with the Democrats, Republicans, Progressives and Socialists all making hard fights.

Wide attention has been attracted to the municipal campaign in Chicago, where the aldermanic elections will be held Tuesday. Great doubt exists as to the outcome on account of the vote of the women, who will exercise the right of suffrage for the first time. Several women are among the candidates for places in the aldermanic council.

On the same day as the Chicago election several hundred other cities and towns of Illinois will hold their elections. The liquor issue is being fought out from one end of the state to the other, and it is believed that the elections will result in a large increase in the "dry" territory.

Wisconsin cities also will hold their spring elections on Tuesday. Most interest centers in the mayoralty fight in Milwaukee, where the contest is between the Socialists and the supporters of the non-partisan administration.

At the election to be held Tuesday in Superior, Wis., the voters will pass on the question of the municipal ownership and operation of the street railways.

Voters in the state of New York will got to the polls Tuesday to cast their ballots for or against the proposal to hold a convention to revise the state constitution.

A Republican "get-together" dinner is to be held in Chicago Thursday under the auspices of the Hamilton club of that city. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, and other political leaders of national prominence are expected among the speakers.

Republicans of Maine will hold their state convention in Augusta on Thursday. The principal work of the convention will be the framing of a platform. The party will make its congressional and state nominations at the primaries in June.

A state conference of the Progressive party of Colorado is to be held Monday in Denver, for the purpose of planning for the coming state campaign.

Important decisions may be handed down by the supreme court of the United States when it reconvenes Monday after the recess of two weeks.

Hearings by the Interstate Commerce commission on applications of railroads to continue after July 1 their holdings of water lines, under the discretionary authority conferred upon the commission by the Panama canal act, will begin in Washington Wednesday, and continue for several weeks.

The new Federal Industrial Relations commission has decided upon Monday for beginning its hearings in Washington on the methods of adjusting differences between employer and employe, such as collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration.

Delegates from practically all of the western states will attend the irrigation congress which is to meet in Denver on Thursday in response to the call issued by Secretary of the Interior Lane. The congress will follow the annual conference of western governors, which is to be held in Denver on Tuesday.

Louisville will be the scene of an important gathering of educators during the week. The occasion will be the first joint convention of the Southern Educational association and the conference for education in the south.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Allowable Vivisection.

Portland, April 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—In answer to the editorial in Tuesday's Oregonian upon a recent operation in Baltimore where a child's eye had been restored to sight by grafting from a pig's eye, I wish to refute the sarcastic assertion made by the writer that all anti-vivisectionists disapprove of "pig-vivisection."

Animals that are daily being led to the slaughter houses, where they are mercilessly killed for no other reason than to satisfy the human appetite, might indeed serve a better purpose to humanity in the hands of the vivisector. If pigs were their only victims we might readily approve of vivisection and rejoice in the great advancement of science, but our sarcastic writer in his enthusiasm over this one great operation has lost sight or, or at least has failed to mention, the fact that the lives of hundreds of little children, mostly of the poorer classes, are today being sacrificed, and many are being permanently injured, through the experiments of the vivisector.

It is in defense of these little children, and those dumb animals which are capable of great love, that the fair-minded anti-vivisectionist stands ready to fight.

The few benefits received from vivisection are lost sight of by many of us when we consider the price suffering humanity has paid for them in her own life blood.

Reason, justice and love are but synonyms of "anti-vivisection," and without any one of these the world would soon degenerate.

ANIM SNETAG.

A Discovery Regarding Dr. Smith.

Portland, April 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—I think it dreadful the way Dr. Smith, Democratic candidate for governor, is making the morning daily worry. He seems to be the only candidate that really is getting on their nerves. After a long and faithful search for something to say against the pestiferous Smith, they discover that he sent multigraphed letters to some friends and to some voters. No other candidate has done this treacherous thing. O, my fellow citizens! Have you had any cards, letters or literature from any other candidate but the next gov—I mean Smith?

The truth is, he sent out some typewritten letters, and is not a multigrapher hirer. Wouldn't it be awful to find he had hired a dastardly member of the multigraphers' union to do some work for him? Let him beware. The Oregonian is having the multigraphers' caves watched to catch Smith at it, and the man the Oregonian catches and knocks is—usually elected.

C. J. N.

Discusses the Two Kays.

Portland, April 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—By what "priority of right" does Thomas B. Kay, the politician, and chronic officeholder, seek to set himself above the common Tom Kay, the expolicoman?

T. B. is a self aggrandized individual possessed of enough egotism to make him imagine that the "divine right" rests solely in himself, and that any reckless aspirant from the lower strata who attempts to butt in must surely suffer defeat.

Tom Kay, the expolicoman, is nothing if not a self assertive character of the progressive stamp, who, feeling himself in a position to rise in the world, has come forward to grasp an opportunity which his right as American citizen gives him to aspire for an office he feels qualified to fill. Who can say that he may not prove to be the better man of the two?

True, Tom Kay, as a policoman, in the execution of his duties may have brought down the wrath of many persons who do not care for the law's application when directed against themselves, but we must pause to ask if those same duties were not performed in the interest of the public generally?

A public servant faithfully enforcing the law must in a measure incur the hatred and stir up the dander of many citizens, but this must not be held against him by the voters of the state. Let the public be fair. The two Tom Kays are out on the same ticket for the nomination for state treasurer. They should be accorded the same impartial consideration in measuring their respective attributes and qualifications.

BERNARD MULRINE.

Points to Front Street Flies.

Portland, Or., April 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am fully in favor of every movement toward ridding the city of both horse flies and house flies, and will help all I can, but there is one place it is up to the authorities to keep clean, and that is Front street. I work just above one of the main fruit and produce merchants, and there are others all around. In the summer it becomes necessary to open the windows to keep from suffocating under a tin roof, but the flies and smell are as bad, if not at the time, they often prove to be later.

Keep the swill barrels clean and the flies will not congregate and consequently not breed.

There is to be a law, I understand, to force residents to keep the lids on their garbage cans, but what about the downtown places?

JAMES ELLISON.

Harry Tracy's Death.

Freewater, Or., April 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please give me exact date of the death of the desperado Harry Tracy. J. H. WEST.

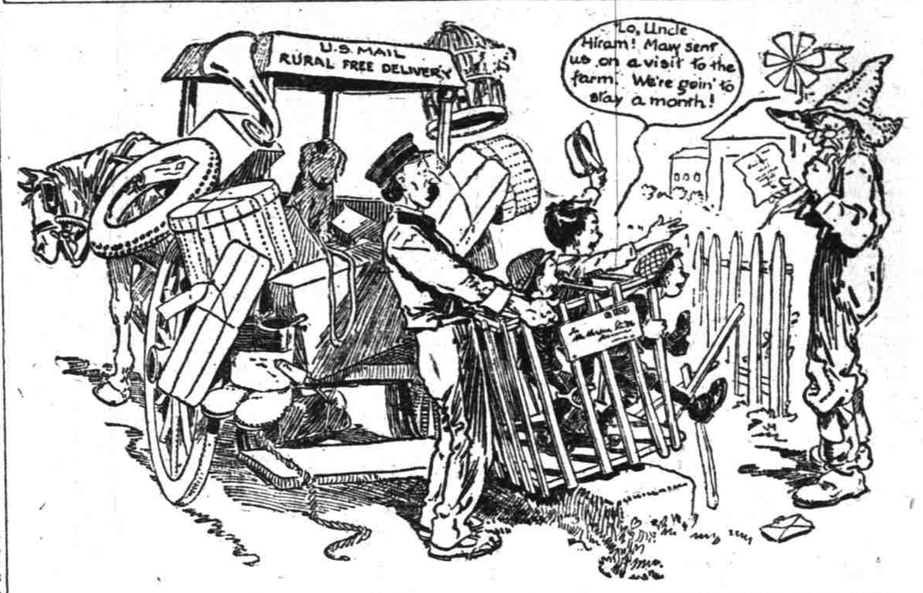
[Harry Tracy, surrounded in a wheat field by a posse, and with a desperate and probably mortal wound in the leg, blew out his brains at about 11 o'clock on the night of August 5, 1902.]

Newspaper in Swedish.

Portland, April 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please tell me, through The Journal, if there is a Swedish paper published in Portland, if so, where? SUBSCRIBER.

[Yes; the Oregon Posten, published at Second and Stark streets.]

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PARCEL POST



—From the Chicago Daily News.

CARRYING THE BIBLE TO ISLAND PAGANS

By the Secretaries of the American Bible Society.

From the Bible House in New York a thousand Bibles have just been sent on a voyage of 15,000 miles. They are a part of the eighth edition in the Gilbert Islands language, printed by the American Bible Society, and their destination is Sydney, in Australia, there to be reshipped to Ocean Island and Apaian, in Micronesia. The preparation of the Gilbertese text was the loving labor of a lifetime to the famous missionary translator, the late Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham. The finished books disclose a happy collaboration of Bible Society and missionary in giving light to the isles that "wait for his law."

In the bindery at the Bible House poison was worked into the covers to discourage insect foes; the packing room was turned into a tinshop while the books in parcels of 20 were soldered up in tin to guard against wetting by waves or weather, and the shipping office supplied the tin cases with 50 stout boxes as armor against rough handling by stevedores of many races—all these pains being taken to insure the safe arival of the precious freight at the Gilbert Islands. The cost to the American Bible Society of this consignment was $1367. It is a free grant to the American board's Micronesian mission. While the missionaries are free to give away the Bibles at their discretion, they will return to the Bible Society the net proceeds of sales among the people of the islands.

Ocean Island, to which most of these Bibles go, is only a mile and a half in diameter, a mere dot on the Pacific ocean, almost under the equator, some five thousand miles southwest of San Francisco. But the 40 boxes landed at Ocean Island will be sent or taken on adventurous voyages of 200 miles or so to other islands of the Gilbert group, by Richard Grenfell, of Australia, who acts for the American board. The secret of the choice of this little island as a distributing center is its great wealth of phosphate, which attracts steamers and makes trade serve evangelism. Steamers going to Ocean Island for phosphate that will fertilize the fields of Australia, carry from Sydney the Scriptures printed in New York to be the seed of a spiritual harvest throughout the Gilbert Islands. So the ends of the earth do praise the Lord.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

After establishing a colony at Port Orford in July, 1851, Captain William Tichenor resumed his regular Portland-San Francisco run.

The Sea Gull, with Captain Tichenor in command, continued to make regular trips and on August 29, 1851, left Portland with Dr. Anson Dart, superintendent of Indian affairs, accompanied by H. H. Spalding and J. L. Parish, two Methodist missionaries. At Astoria the steamer took on board Lieutenant Whyman with 11 soldiers, two mules and a mountain howitzer. The ship arrived at Port Orford on September 3. T'Vault had been sent out on a surveying expedition but his party met with disaster. They were attacked by Indians, several of the men were killed, and T'Vault went down the coast to Cape Blanco. He reached the mouth of the Sixes River, where the Indians took his Sharp's rifle away from him and also took all his clothing. The attack on T'Vault's surveying party occurred shortly before the arrival of Dr. Dart, the Indian agent with Spalding and Parish. Rev. J. L. Parish at once offered to proceed to the scene of the murder and investigate the outrage. He took with him two Indians whom he had brought with him from the Columbia river and the chief of the Indians of Sixes River. This chief had come in and returned T'Vault's rifle and offered to guide Parish to where the Indians were so that a council could be held and the murderers apprehended. The council was held by Rev. Parish but the Indians were so outraged by their chief's action that immediately upon the departure of J. L. Parish they killed their chief and quartered him. One of the chief's three wives carried the chief's remains to their village, where she buried them and word was sent to Dr. Dart, the Indian agent, of the action of the Indians. He sent out runners and called a council of all the Indians. Spalding and Parish and Dr. Dart, the Indian agent, returned to Astoria on board the Columbia in the latter part of September. On the return of the Columbia to Port Orford she brought Samuel Culver to act as Indian agent.

Next month both the Columbia and Sea Gull were chartered by the government to take Colonel Silas Casey and his troops consisting of cavalry and artillery to Port Orford. The Sea Gull brought Company C of the First Dragoons with 36 horses and 46 mules from Benicia. This company was under the command of Lieutenants Stanton and Stoneman. Colonel Casey, who had arrived a few days previously on board the Columbia chartered the Sea Gull to convey the troops to the mouth of the Coquille river, while Lieutenant Stanton with two whale boats prepared to ascend the Coquille river in pursuit of Indians who were still hostile. The troops were landed from the Sea Gull although one boat load was overturned, but before all the troops were landed a heavy gale made the sea so rough the Sea Gull anchored and waited for morning to land the rest. Next morning the storm was more severe so the Sea Gull had to return to Port Orford where she discharged the rest of the troops, who started by land for the Coquille river.

Lieutenant Stoneman built a block house on the bluffs which commanded the Indian village and the river. The Indians were entirely unacquainted with firearms and when the howitzers threw their shells into the Indian village they were terrified. They fled in their canoes up the river and were pursued by the troops in the two whale boats. The Indians were so severely punished by the troops that they never as a tribe entered into hostilities against the white man again.

The Ragtime Muse

Love's Tragedy.

Dear lost love of long ago!
Parted by a fate malign,
Much I mused upon your woe,
Missing these strong arms of mine.
Oft I dreamed with fond regret,
Of the beauty of your face;
None I subsequently met
Had your loveliness and grace.

I was sure that you, out there,
Long and patiently would wait,
Hoping still my lot to share,
Scorning any other mate.
So I, dreaming, toiled, unwed,
Seeking wealth to bring to you,
Thinking nothing need be said
Of the love of lovers true.

Fortune finally I won,
At a bitter, cruel cost!
I came to you on the run
For the love I now have lost.
Yes, I find—forgive these groans—
Waiting is a losing game!
You are obese Mrs. Jones,
And you've quite forgot my name!

The Woman's Page

The Journal each evening presents a number of striking features. Many of them are of exclusive interest to women; others are of general appeal.

They all are worth while. Cultivate this daily feature page; you will find it profitable.