

THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AND EVERY SUNDAY MORNING AT THE JOURNAL BUILDING, 225 FIFTH AVENUE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

WHO GOVERNS THE UNITED STATES?

ANSWERING the Marshallfield Chamber of Commerce in its request to him to oppose the repeal of free tolls, Senator Lane of Oregon says: President Wilson has assured me personally that, from his study of the question and perusal of state documents, he has been compelled to conclude, much against his personal preference in the matter, that this government is under solemn obligation to permit English vessels to use the canal on the same terms as our own.

QUESTION OF EQUITY

IN PASSING upon the application of Eastern railroads for authority to increase freight rates five per cent the Interstate Commerce Commission has a dual duty to discharge. It must protect the public from extortion and discrimination and on the other hand it must see that the railroads shall receive sufficient revenue to pay fair dividends upon the capital invested. The issue is to be determined not by the technicalities of law but according to the principles of equity.

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, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor, who will be held responsible for the name published, he should so state.)

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

Portland, April 9.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Referring to the editorial in the Journal of April 1 under the caption "Divorce of Oregon," which occurs to me that you may be interested in knowing that we are now working on a bill to be submitted to the next legislature to create a domestic relations court, modeled after the Chicago court, carrying that designation. I am informed that this court is really a branch of the municipal court of Chicago and has been designated the court of domestic relations by the newspapers.

CHALLENGE TO MR. LINSCOTT

Portland, April 9.—To the Editor of The Journal.—As the journals are granting its special dispensation of the subject of prohibition, I would like to reply to E. A. Linscott's letter in last Sunday's Journal.

FROM ELLA M. FINNEY

Gervais, Or., April 8.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The John Day lady uses diplomacy, forgetting that "who is not with me is against me." I am a daughter of the American republic. She has a right to remember: I have not criticized her; others did until I felt sorry for her.

ALWAYS YOUNG

JOHN BURROUGHS, the naturalist and author, who recently celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday, said: "I never felt better in my life."

THE RAGTIME MUSE

He's the boss. He's the master in my house. He's the one who makes the crown. Each time he comes, he makes me tremble when it seems he's gone. Wife goes by with quiet tread, But he's the one who makes me fret. My reproaches much they heed— But I've not made any, yet!

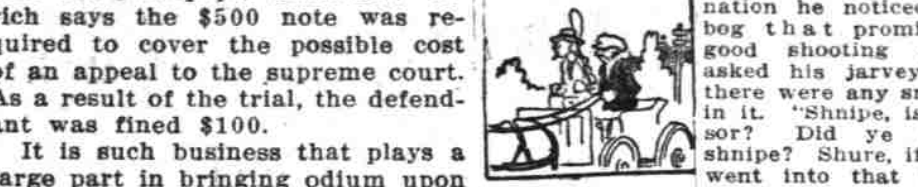
THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

The Great Home Newspaper, consists of Five news sections replete with illustrated features. Illustrated magazine of quality. Woman's section of rare merit. Pictorial news supplement. Superb comic section.

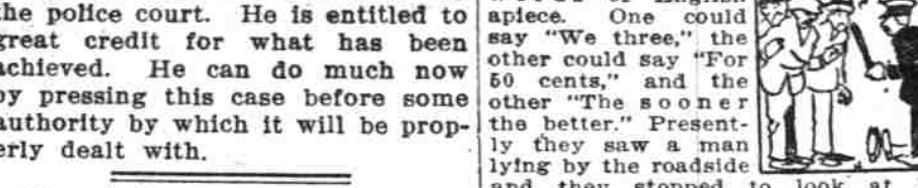
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A FEW SMILES

A Dublin gentleman was spending his vacation with some friends in the west of Ireland. As he was being driven to a distant part of the country he noticed a bog that promised good shooting.



One day three Germans who had just come over to this country were walking along a country road. They saw only a few people in the distance.



A survey was driving with an English visitor on a bitterly cold day in December through the wilds of Conemaugh. They became quite excited on the subject of the river and the bridge.

Representative Johnson spent weeks in Alabama campaigning for the senatorship. Representative Underwood stayed in the state during his campaign.

But raw wool has not for several years had the advantages of the tariff which it has long enjoyed.

When we see Naples, in the seventeenth century, the scene of a plague which 380,000 souls perished in six months; when we see Constantinople, in 1812, with 144,000 deaths; when we see London, in 1802, with a great plague, with 70,000 of its population carried off; when we go back to China and behold a few short years in which the carrying of sleeping sickness mortality record of 13,000,000 souls, and to Europe, in the great scourge of 1347-1350, and see 25,000,000 people dying; when we come on the great pestilence of 1892, which cost the lives of 100,000,000 people; when we see the pestilence which has afflicted death upon mankind; then, and not till then, can we begin to appreciate the magnitude of the pestilence which has wrought in humanity's behalf.

How can the mind conceive of the terrible toll epidemic diseases would take today, with our world wide commerce, with our metropolitan and cosmopolitan cities, and with the constant commingling of the people of all lands, were it not for preventive measures?

The writer then reviews the results of the discovery of the part taken by the mosquito in the carrying of yellow fever and malarial fever germs, the fleas on rats and ground squirrels in the transmission of bubonic plague, the house fly in the carrying of typhoid, sleeping sickness, and more recently the body louse as the typhus agent.

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PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

Considerable street improvement at Beaverton contemplated this season. The Tillamook Herald's correspondent says it is thought three or more miles of pavement will be put down.

Wasco county's largest tax collection aggregate for a single day this year was \$63,638.93, on March 14, as compared with the largest day last year of \$39,514.77, on March 4.

The old rifle range west of McMinnville has been reserved, and being put in shape for spring target practice for McMinnville's company of marksmen. Regular practice will begin May 1.

During March but 42 of an inch of rain fell at Medford, which is 2.35 inches below the normal. This makes the deficiency from the first of the climatic year 10.71 inches, but a wet and cool April is in forecast.

Miya Sannomoya, a young Japanese girl, was awarded the W. C. T. U. silver medal for the most successful participation given at last Friday night's contest at the Christian church in Seaside. She met five competitors.

Eugene Guard: The city owes its people entertainment as well as protection and administration, and every city of any size now recognizes the fact that it should provide a number of public band concerts each week in the public parks for the people.

"It is a matter of general comment," says the Pendleton East Oregonian, "that the automobile is very rapidly becoming a fact of life in the farming town and proof of the fact is furnished in the volume of our bank application for the automobile license. The greatest auto center in eastern Oregon fixed the tempo at a dinner, much to the pleasure of the guests. The third day seven Indians came, all but one of them having bows and arrows. The men did not know what to do. They didn't know the looks of things very well, so one of the number waited until after dark and came to Deep Hole station to tell me about the matter.

Porto Rico, Brazil, Italy, India, the Philippines and many other tropical countries have been redeemed from their various scourges.

"The fundamental principles of the fight are expressed in these: 'No mosquito, no malaria; no flies, no typhoid; no fleas, no bubonic plague; no lice, no typhus; no tsetse fly, no sleeping sickness; no ticks, no spotted fever.' The only good sanitary science open up the world for man himself, but for his domestic animals as well. In the generations to come, there can be no doubt that with a patient and a microscope, and a microscope which have inflicted death upon mankind; then, and not till then, can we begin to appreciate the magnitude of the pestilence which has wrought in humanity's behalf."

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IN EARLIER DAYS

"The second year I was at Deep Hole Springs," said C. W. Mulkey, "I found a meadow 10 miles from Deep Hole and a mile from a road. There was a small spring near by, and as I could more demand for hay than I could furnish, I concluded to locate the meadow and build another station. I called it the Granite Creek station.

As soon as I got through haying at Deep Hole I took my men and outfit to the new meadow. I had there, locating my men in the center of the tract, where they could watch for the approach of Indians. I had five men and I insisted that they all ways go well armed. In the center of the meadow we dug a pit 14 feet square and 4 feet deep. We banked the pit around the meadow with additional protection, and in one corner we sunk a well and struck water. I now felt that the men were perfectly safe from attack. In other words, I was staked out and they had plenty of water.

"When I had the Granite Creek camp fixed up, I took my men and outfit back to Deep Hole. I was very anxious to make a peace treaty with the Indians, and I told the men under no circumstances to shoot any Indians unless attacked. In other words, I didn't want my men to be the aggressors. A few days after I left one of my men was out near the edge of the meadow. He had a good sharp knife and a gun. He was very angry. He suddenly he came face to face with an Indian. Both stopped, but neither raised his gun. The Indian had a jack rabbit, which he gave to my man. The man took the rabbit and went back with my man into camp. Next day the Indian came back, bringing two more Indians with him. My haying crew fixed them up a dinner, much to their pleasure. The third day seven Indians came, all but one of them having bows and arrows. The men did not know what to do. They didn't know the looks of things very well, so one of the number waited until after dark and came to Deep Hole station to tell me about the matter.

"I took the country by my place, and all three of us rode back to the Granite Creek station. The grass on one side of the meadow was high enough to cover our horses and we hid them out of sight. I had an idea the Indians would come in force that day, so I had the regular crew of five men mow the grass near the pit. While the crew was mowing, I went with me stayed hidden in the pit. About 8 o'clock in the morning the Indians began coming in sight in small parties, four or five at a time. There were 27 of them, most of them being armed with bows and arrows, though a few of them had guns.

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