THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, 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 reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN 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 address in the United States or Mexico:

DAILY

One year.....$6.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Never did any soul do good but it came readier to do the same again, with more enjoyment. Never was love, or gratitude, or bounty practiced but with increasing joy, which made the practicer still more in love with the fair act.—Shaftesbury.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS

PRESIDENT WILSON will not rush headlong into a Mexican war.

He is a man of peace. His statemanship is the statemanship of humanism. He has no thirst for the thunder of artillery or lust for the letting of blood.

The country ought not to stampede the government into hostilities. A quiet patience by the people will permit a calm dispassionate outcome to the present emergency. Washington will not backdown, will yield no point of honor, will surrender nothing to Huerta. A way will be found to avert the desperate consequence of armed conflict, if the president be left unembarrassed by the clamor of the excited.

Except for the fact that Huerta is a desperado, there is little chance for actual hostilities. If the rebels would fall into Huerta's trap and join him in defying the United States, there would be a greater possibility of conflict. If Villa and Carranza would accept Huerta's cause against the United States as their cause and join in his defy, actual warfare could scarcely be averted.

But such choice by the rebels seems impossible. If they have the intelligence and foresight with which they are credited, they will see in the present status a splendid advantage for their cause. The blockade of Mexican ports will give them enormous advantage in their advance on the Mexican capital. It will shut off Huerta's source of supplies and confine him as to subsistence within the narrow limits of the territory over which he has control. With his seacoast closed and the railroads in the north in the hands of the rebels, his means of maintaining an army and a war will be vastly reduced.

It is wholly probable that the rebels will look upon the Washington government in its present mood more as an ally than as a foe. If so, the problem is far less difficult of solution. It can easily unravel without bugle calls and bayonets.

On the side of continued peace, is the fact that this is not a war-making administration. The president is not a war lord. The government is a government whose guiding aspiration is peace on earth, good will to men.

A FREE WATERFRONT

NEW YORK CITY has millions of dollars invested in public docks. The nation's metropolis occupies its commanding position largely because of accommodations to shipping which have already been provided. And yet the people of New York are not satisfied.

At a recent meeting of the Merchant's Association a letter was received from Mayor Mitchel in which he expressed sympathy with plans for increasing public dock facilities. The merchants are stirred by the prospect of increased water commerce on account of the early opening of the Panama Canal. Mayor Mitchel outlined a general program which includes the creation of a port development advisory committee. Certain projects already outlined are to be pushed without waiting for the preparation of larger plans.

New York business men know the necessity of adequate terminal facilities not controlled by the railroads. The further development of that port depends in large measure upon public docks. They are essential if waterways are to serve their full usefulness as regulators of rates for and accommodations to freight traffic.

New York's necessities are no greater than are Portland's. If this city is to assume its proper position as a freight and passenger distributing center, full use of the waterways must be made. That cannot be accomplished unless there are adequate public dock facilities.

It is to further this program for the general good that an initiative measure restoring to the people their former title to the foreshore of navigable streams has been proposed. That bill commands the support of every voter who wishes to see Oregon's waterways made the carriers of an increasing commerce.

If the nation's metropolis sees the necessity of keeping its waterfront open to the public, the people of Portland and of Oregon face an even greater necessity.

A DESPERADO'S STRATEGEM.

HUERTA'S withdrawal from his original agreement to salute the flag as reparation for a series of outrages is the act of a desperado.

It is accentuation of his character. It is harmonious with his assassination of Madero and his overthrow of constitutional government in Mexico.

Probably, he hopes that the threatening attitude of the United States may cement all factions in Mexico, and give him support for a leadership that is now denied him. With such power as he has fast slipping away, with Villa gradually and certainly cutting his way towards Mexico City, and with the unstable governmental fabric which he has reared on bayonets, artillery and assassination about to fall in ruins around him, Huerta, is undoubtedly ready to play any desperate game that may seem to offer respite or escape from a situation that cannot much longer endure.

He knows that the end is not far away if he is to rely alone on the few shattered regiments and depleted resources at his command. He sees doom slowly settling down over his rulership, unless some desperate expedient can shift the gloomy environments and upset the forces of destruction that are gradually gathering around his dictatorship. It is both possible and likely that his program of refusing to make reparation is a wild and reckless expedient made with a hope of drawing all Mexicans under his leadership for a further lease of power. The audacious game he has played since he first gained notice at the Mexican capital is scarcely less daring than is his present defiance of the power and purpose of the United States.

It is a last and frantic hope. It is a buccaneer's play for time and change. It is a reckless adventurer's desperate subterfuge to checkmate oncoming doom. It is a gambler's strategem to stay for a few brief days the knell of an advancing fate.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

A COMMITTEE of the Chicago Woman's Club made a survey of a block of tenements. People were found in cellars and basements that were unfit for habitation. Leaking roofs, lack of proper toilet facilities, dirty halls, insanitary kitchen sinks and walls needing kalsomining were common. The committee reported:

It seems to us wasteful and inefficient to spend large sums for the tuberculosis institute, the children's welfare and visiting nurse's associations and free dispensaries, when scarcely a beginning has been made at the root of the evils requiring these remedial agencies—adequate housing.

The Chicago women have put the matter in its true light. Not only Chicago, but other cities, including Portland, are spending big annual appropriations through public and private charity to offset the effects of bad housing. These expenditures are necessary, but they could be cut down and the people made much happier by going to the root of the evil.

There is no reason in justice or morals why owners of property should be allowed to make it a source of revenue when it is unfit for habitation. Property rights are not comparable with human rights, and there is no right of property which permits a man to maintain a disease-breeding building and thus throw the burden of repairing the results of his selfishness upon the community at large.

There are inhabited buildings in Portland in which no person should be allowed to live. They are a principal reason why the calls upon charity are so insistent and frequent.

THE WHITE SLAVE LAW

THE United States circuit court of appeals for the Seventh circuit has construed the Mann white slave law. In the case of Jack Johnson, negro pugilist, the court held that two groups of counts in the indictment on which the negro was convicted must be separated.

These groups are "sale of womanhood" and "immoral purposes" charges, the court holding that there was not sufficient evidence to convict on the commercial charge. The case was sent back to the trial court for resentence on the immorality allegations and possible retrial on the other set of charges.

This decision is important, for it is the ruling of an appellate court on an issue concerning which federal judges have differed. United States district judges have held both for and against the necessity of proving pecuniary gain to secure conviction under the law. In the negro's case the appellate court denies the contention that the Mann act is applicable only to cases involving the actual "sale of womanhood." The court says:

Nothing remains but to say that the present act obviously is concerned with the interstate transportation of persons. How far and with what governmental purposes the undoubted power shall be exercised must be determined by the legislative, not the judicial, department of the government.

This ruling should go a long way in fixing the law's scope and purpose. The United States has decided that the transportation of persons is commerce, and that commerce may be regulated or prohibited.

There has been strenuous effort to secure an interpretation of the law which would limit it to commercial traffic in women. If this decision stands, men who deal in woman's virtue for the gratification of their own selves will be criminals, as they should be, under it.

SPOKANE'S WAY.

THIS week, Spokane is raising a fund of $96,000 annually, to be used in forwarding community projects for the benefit of the city. R. L. Rutter, a Spokane citizen, said of the plan in Saturday's Journal:

It's the safest kind of a bet that the money will be subscribed, and quickly. We need the money for our annual apple show, for advertising purposes, to attract tourist travel, more industries, and many other things, which the various committees of the Chamber of Commerce have under consideration.

By the 1910 census, Spokane had a population of 104,402, about half the population of Portland. As Mr. Rutter says, there is no doubt that this fund will be raised, and quickly. Spokane does things that way. It is a city of live wires. It does things because everybody goes to the firing line in community projects. That is why Spokane, an inland city, far away from the assets that usually make cities, has had a splendid growth and a busy career. Its men have made it.

Spokane doesn't wait for a few wealthy men to put up all the money for public endeavors. Everybody goes to the front. They buy membership in the Chamber of Commerce at $25 for membership. Not only is each citizen expected to become a member, but every one, from bankers down, spends one day of this week in soliciting new members in the body. The plan places the burden on so many shoulders that it is not felt at all. In addition, membership in the chamber arouses civic spirit and makes the organization effective, representative and strong, says Mr. Rutter.

It is a splendid program. It is the same community spirit in another form which The Journal has urged in the Alaska steamship line. If Portlanders make the line everybody's line, it will not fail.

And what a promise the development of Alaska holds out to Portland, if, by steamship connections, she makes ready to take advantage of it.

THE COST OF LIVING

BRADSTREET'S announces a downward trend in the cost of living. Statistics of wholesale prices show an average decline in the price level of 5.1 per cent from December 1 to April 1.

Figures compiled by this commercial agency take account of the average price for a unit amount of each of 96 articles. On April 1, $875.62 would have bought as much as $883.20 on March 1, or $886.19 on February 1, or $888.67 on January 1, or $922.90 on December 1 last. Last month the American wholesale price level declined eight tenths of one per cent. In England the average level of commodity prices fell in about the same proportion.

Wholesale prices came down last month on the following articles: Dressed beef, butter, coffee, sugar, peas, potatoes, hemp, cotton sheeting, pig iron, steel beams, lead, tin, anthracite, coke, brick, nails, rubber and tobacco. Bradstreet's says that retail prices are feeling the effect of the downward trend, and if the movement holds the consumer will shortly get the benefit.

The figures are reassuring. While only a portion of the 96 articles included in Bradstreet's list are in daily use by all the people, a drop in wholesale prices which in four months' time permits $875.62 to do the work of $922.90 must have an influence on retail prices. There is accumulating evidence that the cost of living has reached top figures.

DOG RACING IN ALASKA

JOHN JOHNSON, with his team of Siberian wolves, won Alaska's classic dog-team race last Thursday. Johnson's time was seven hours slower than in 1910, but his team covered 412 miles over the snow trail from Nome to Candle and return in 81 hours and three minutes. It was a wonderful test of endurance and pluck.

The All-Alaska sweepstakes is perhaps the most remarkable race in the calendar of sport. It is a test of both man and dog. The latter, sensing his responsibility as the snowbound north's most dependable means of transportation for mail and supplies, shows tireless willingness to do his best. The man must husband his dog's strength, must show extraordinary skill in caring for his animals; he must be as intelligently careful of his dog as he is of himself.

It is a race suited only for red-blooded men, for once out upon Alaska's snowy wastes the man is placed upon his own resources. He has no friend nearby to assist in the event of failing, no person to cheer him on should he falter.

The contest just concluded visualizes Alaska's great need. Transportation is the problem which is to be solved. The dog team will be supplanted by the railroad. Alaska may lose a spectacular sporting event, but the north will gain opportunity for development. When dog racing becomes history, there will be a new Alaska with hopes in the fulfillment.

BOOKS BY PARCEL POST

RECENTLY the postmaster general issued an order admitting books to the parcel post. Packages of over eight ounces have all advantages of the merchandise classification.

The Virginia state library was the first to take advantage of the order in extending its circulation of books. The short trial has been a success, the librarian stating that extension of the parcel post rate to books has already had a considerable effect in increasing the use of the Virginia state library by people in the interior of the state.

The librarian of the St. Louis public library announced that he was prepared to circulate books through the mail, and before noon of the first day he began receiving applications.

The American Library Association is planning a scheme of national dimensions by which libraries of the country, working together and with the assistance of the postoffice, may increase their usefulness. The secretary of the association is impressed with the idea, and he cites the experiences of Virginia and St. Louis as evidence that it is practical.

This is a new field for the parcel post. It has demonstrated its usefulness in carrying things we eat and wear. Now it is to take a commanding position as an efficient agency in educating us.

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.

Bids Church Not to Interfere.

Bandon, Or., April 16.—Rev. C. I. Harris in The Journal remarks that persons committing crimes are not religious. It is also believed that preachers are religious and true followers of Christ, yet some of the most outrageous crimes ever committed on the face of the earth have been committed by preachers. Were these caused by drink? I think not.

They say, "Don't condemn us all just because some did those awful crimes." Mr. Harris also said saloons are enemies of the church. Did you ever hear of a saloon man, or one that drinks, criticising the church? Why, no. Take care of your affairs, and they will conduct their own. They pay enormous license, so their business can't be contrary to law. Take care of your own lambs, that they go not astray. In most cases men go wrong because they are desperately lonely and so wretchedly poor, and see nothing ahead but the dreary road of hard work, small pay and no pleasure, and after awhile they become indifferent to their fate. Young people must have their pleasure. It is their right. But religion is taking it away, or trying to.

Rev. Harris also said, "Live it and vote it, just as Christ did"—(meaning prohibition). If you do we will always have wine to drink, just as they did in His days.

At the present time the churches are not in harmony. There are so many different systems of faith. There should be only one religion, for there was only one Christ.

Close up the saloons, and that means thousands of dollars short, and the taxpayers will have to make it up. As it is, we can't get money enough to run the cities, and the taxpayers say taxes are too high. So vote against prohibition. Vote as your grandfathers and fathers did years ago. We had no confusion in those days. Oregon will stay wet, as it should.

F. J. ENGELKE.

To Solve Mexican Problem.

Oregon City, Or., April 18.—To the Editor of the Journal—Can you conceive of any way by which this United States, through its present administration, can delegate to the Oregonian full plenary powers to settle our Mexican muddle in particular, and to generally supervise our affairs with other nations?

We know this is a hard nut to crack, but what else is there to do?

Constantly we are informed in Oregonian editorials that the Wilson-Bryan policies are spineless and all to the bad. When the Oregonian condemns, who may question the motive or wisdom of this oracle?

It will scarcely answer to impute smug hypocrisy or rankling disappointment at having become a party has-been in place of former autocratic power as representative of the G. O. P., alas! now dead.

Nay, nay! Pure and noble patriotism, an almost godlike altruism, love and pride of country—these lie back of and prompt. Can you doubt it?

We repeat, how soon can the Oregonian be put in charge of our foreign affairs?

P. OLDRICH.

Defends the Hop Industry.

Dayton, Or., April 20.—To the Editor of the Journal—I have been following the letters of Mrs. Ella M. Finney who is defending the hop situation. What would our beautiful Oregon really do with prohibition? It is temperance we all want. We must raise our boys and girls as much as possible to learn temperance. If prohibition gets in, what is Oregon going to do with all its fruits? We have apples, pears, prunes and all kinds of small fruits. There is not a berry nor a tree fruit that cannot be converted into an intoxicant, and from these anybody can get as drunk as they like without resorting to whisky and beer. I am a woman and have seen all this. Why knock the hop business any more than the rest of what Oregon grows? Oregon itself uses but a very small amount of hops grown here anyhow. So why not pack up prohibition and seal it up and bury it, and teach temperance, for that won't kill all the industries of Oregon.

SUBSCRIBER.

Cheap Wit and Unmorality.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A London cable dispatch gave the gist of a talk that George Bernard Shaw delivered on Friday before the Fabian society. He said that child bearing ought to be a paid profession; that if he were a woman his fee for becoming a mother would be $10,000, and that a woman ought resolutely to refuse to have children unless she was paid for so doing. This may be bright repartee, yet somehow most sane folk will miss it for the simple reason that it is not funny. Mr. Shaw often overworks his whimsicality and pseudo cynicism, and obviously it is always a tiresome task to treat him seriously. But it is perhaps not too much to say that Shaw and his ilk have done more to produce the abnormal sex consciousness of this age than all other forces of yellow literature combined.

Whatever may be said about the Elizabethans, they were at least natural and open about their vices; and whatever may be thought about the coarseness of the times of Henry Fielding and Dean Swift, there was no insidious and perverted morbidness about what they had to say. To put it frankly, their vulgarity was above board. White slaves were called by their good old English names. And coming down nearer to our own times who can imagine Thackeray, with all his sarcasm and satire, saying if he were a woman his fee for becoming a mother would be $10,000?

The very fact that Mr. Shaw feels so secure about himself that he deems it profitable to pass ridicule upon motherhood and that he is unable to grasp the deepest joys that are denied to man is an indication in itself of the peculiar and unwholesome mental atmosphere that for the present has fallen upon us.

Oregon Logs and Their Lesson.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

A steamer specially chartered for the purpose, we are told, will carry 48 great Oregon logs from Coos Bay to San Francisco. They are to be used as the principal pillars in the Oregon building of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Each log will represent a state of the American union, and each of the states will be invited to supply a state flag or emblem and a copper or a brass plate to bear a suitable inscription of the dedication. Each log will also bear another plate giving the name of the donor and telling of the locality in Oregon where it was cut. The dimensions of these timbers are not given, but it will suffice that their transportation by water has been a difficult problem. Vessels generally engaged in carrying lumber were found to lack equipment for their handling. Hence the necessity of a specially chartered steamer.

The Oregon building at the Panama-Pacific exposition will, of course, be attractive. These great pillars of themselves are certain to arrest attention. It is to be hoped that they may impress the visitors with the lesson they are designed to convey. A short time ago an Oregon contemporary was disposed to be boastful because the state had begun to ship lumber in large quantities to the east. No doubt the Panama exposition will contribute toward increasing general knowledge of Oregon's forest resources, and no doubt the lumber trade of Oregon will increase in consequence in the years following the great fair.

But if the thousands who shall gaze upon the Oregon building in 1915 are at all familiar with the destruction of the forests in the old northwest, and with the forest destruction that is now going on in the south, they will rather sorrow than rejoice over the advertisement given by the great pillars to Oregon's wealth in timber. Unless all conditions change, they cannot fail to see Oregon's big log trees will soon have gone the way of the trees that once did, but do not now, cover vast areas of the nearer west.

The lesson the big logs of Oregon should teach is that the conditions ought to be changed, that there should not be repeated in Oregon the shameless destruction of forests that marked lumbering days in other states. The United States government is now teaching how timber growths may be harvested from year to year without impairing, but rather to the benfit of, the forests. Public opinion, in so far as the exhibit of 1915 may influence it, should be impressed by the big Oregon logs with the fact that conservation and not destruction spells development.

The Irony of Fate.

From Lippincott's.

At the Authors' club in New York a number of members were swapping stories, when one told a tale, during the course of which he more than once used the terms "the irony of fate."

"That expression," remarked one of his listeners, "may well have fitted the emergency of your story, but I have a better one. Once, in San Francisco, when I was nearly down and out, I received a money order from home in the sum of $40, and the only man who could identify me was one to whom I owed $38."

English Prudence.

From Punch.

Mrs. Briggs—So there's not going to be a postal strike after all, Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson (remembering the coal strike)—Well, you never can tell but what it may come at any moment; so I shall lay in a good stock of stamps now.

To lighten the labor of housewives, a swinging stool has been invented that may be fastened to a kitchen sink support.

A FEW SMILES

Every one in the hotel smoking room, with one exception, had been holding forth on his own personal bravery and presence of mind. Everybody, with the same exception, had recounted at least one hair-raising episode in which he figured as the embodiment of cool courage.

At last the silent exception was asked if he had ever had cause to exert his presence of mind.

"Only once," he replied, yawning. "I had dropped into a circus to pass away a couple of hours. It was a bright little show, and the performing elephants were particularly wonderful.

"Suddenly there was a shriek from the women. The biggest elephant had escaped from his keeper and was making for the most crowded part of the tent—where I happened to be sitting, by the way. There was a stampede of frightened people. The shrieks of women and children filled the air, strong men fainted, and the pandemonium reigned supreme."

The silent one's listeners gasped.

"But I am proud to say, continued that gentleman, "that I kept my head, and in consequence, escaped unhurt."

"What on earth did you do?" someone asked.

"I? Oh, I just kept on running behind the elephant!"

"Here, waiter," said the rude man in the cafe. "Tell the orchestra to play 'Carmen' while I eat this beefsteak."

"Yes, sir. May I inquire why?"

"I want to hear the Toreador song. I feel like a bull fighter."

"There is a young couple in our apartment house," he remarked, "that my wife and myself took quite a fancy to. They used to come in occasionally and we got very fond of them."

"Quite so."

"I used to sit and think of how I'd like to do something handsome for them if I ever got rich. You know how a fellow will dream about those things. Ever sit and speculate on what you'd do for your friends if you ever got hold of any money?"

"Oh, yes!"

"Well, I'm quite a hand for dreaming that way. For one thing I was going to give this young couple a fine party. They are both musical and this was to be an event of some magnitude. I figured I'd have Caruso to sing and Pederewski to accompany him. Some class there, eh?"

"Yes, indeed!"

"I used to dream by the hour of the big party I was going to give this young couple if I ever got rich. But they dished the whole scheme."

"How about that?"

"Gave a big party and left us out of it."—Judge.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

As usual, both sides quote the Bible.

Most campaign money expended is wasted.

"Wool going up"—which doesn't spell "r-u-i-n."

Admiral Mayo is the one who touched it off.

Hello, Huerta; see the big smoke moving down in your direction?

The primary political race is on; a few will run well, many slowly.

As to Mexico, the country will back up whatever President Wilson does.

Another tuberculosis cure. May it be better than those heretofore heralded.

A duty yet unperformed of some 30,000 Multnomah county men and women.

After the big river is sufficiently improved, railroad feeders will be a necessity.

What fine, great preachers the country would have if everybody went to church regularly.

Too many people fail to obey the scriptural injunction, "Become not weary in well-doing."

Yet there will be editors and others who will still carp at Wilson's "spineless Mexican policy."

Next to baseball, the movement of the fleets toward Mexico is the topic of "absorbing interest."

Huerta is said to be quite a joker, but he will discover that Uncle Sam's naval demonstration is no joke.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A Methodist church, free of debt, was dedicated at Ruckles, Douglas county, on Sunday, April 12.

The Rogue River Argus views with alarm the presence of mustard and admonishes all whose premises are infested that eternal pulling is the price of eradication.

"The carrying of the good roads bonds," says the Salem Statesman, "will do more for Marion county than a dozen new railroads; it will be the biggest thing that ever happened to this county."

The "paint up" movement is at work in Astoria. "The movement," says the Astorian, "is apparently the most systematic and comprehensive of any so far launched, its chief value being that it aims at permanent reform and continued effort."

Presbyterians and the two Methodist denominations at Bandon have combined in building a tabernacle in which to continue the union revival services now in progress under the leadership of Pastor Thomas of the Methodist Episcopal church South, of Coquille.

Canyon City Eagle: A meeting has been called for May 1 at Hamilton to discuss the division of the county. The difficulty will be in defining the lines. Some advocate a straight division east and west along a township line, and this will meet with better favor than a division along a watershed.

The McMinnville Register has dropped its Tuesday edition and has gone back to a straight weekly, speaking of which its neighbor, the Newberg Graphic, says: "It shows good business sense, according to our way of thinking; we have never been able to figure out where the profit comes in for a semi-weekly local paper."

AS HOTEL MEN VIEW PROHIBITION

From Hotel Life.

Just at the moment, in circles at the national capitol, as elsewhere, intense interest centers in just what action will result from the report of the judiciary committee on the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, forever forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this country.

An idea of the purpose of this resolution is contained in section 1, reading:

"The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited."

In the second section of the resolution congress is given power to provide "for the manufacture, sale and importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, pharmaceutical, medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts." Necessary legislation to enforce the provisions of this section of the article is provided for in the resolution.

An erroneous impression has crept into the public mind that the measure, if put squarely up to congress, following its passage out by the committee to that body of solons, would provide for immediate national prohibition. In fact the resolution merely provides for the submission of the proposed amendment to the various states of the union. Ratification by the required number of states would sound the signal of nation wide prohibition, and under no other circumstances. Then, and then only, would or could the constitution be amended in accordance with favorable action on the resolution.

The position taken by Hotel Life has always been, and will continue to be, that you can never eradicate the sale of liquor as long as people exist who persist in buying and drinking it. If it is wrong to use alcoholic liquor, this paper has always maintained that the best remedy to rid the country of its manufacture and sale is to educate the public to its non-use. Any law framed in opposition to this belief is no more really effective than the public sentiment that is back of that particular measure.

In our country today we have a cosmopolitan population. They come from all parts of the globe. They seek liberty, home and happiness beneath a flag that offers them freedom. Perhaps a majority of these people do believe that it is no more harmful to drink alcoholic beverages than others to drink tea or coffee. Most of them, perhaps, have learned the lesson that it is well known where one man's nose ends and the other man's nose begins.

Advocates of prohibition are bringing to bear great pressure in an effort to force from the judiciary committee its solemn pledge to report the proposed resolution out to congress. This has resulted in many of the senators and congressmen sealing their lips in the matter of committing themselves on the resolution.

The fact that this proposed amendment to the constitution, which, if passed, would seriously affect the hotel and allied business interests of the country, might possibly be reported out by the judiciary committee to the nation's law making body is one that should suggest to the hotel fraternity of the country the intense gravity of the situation, and the necessity for prompt and decisive action looking toward active preparation to effectively meet the exigencies of the occasion.

Hotel Life believes in the principle of meeting the situation at the threshold of the enemy. It believes that you can always stand the surprise of a profit better than you can stand the surprise of a loss. Senator Sheppard of Texas and Representative Hobson, an opponent of Democratic House Leader Underwood, as is well known, are insistent that the resolution be placed before congress, and they will force the issue, if they can. Whether or not the measure would be defeated at the hands of congress is a matter of serious conjecture.

The general trend of events throughout the country in the past few months is said to have given great encouragement to the prohibitionists. It is charged that this feeling of encouragement is largely due to inactivity on the part of the hotel men of the country who falsely imagine themselves secure in their strongholds, while the advocates back of the resolution have been working over time in their efforts to carry their point to the goal of completion of the ends that inspired the original dictation of the resolution.

It is time that the hotel men of the country took some concerted, concrete action through their respective associations, looking to the defeat of this measure. They have a duty to perform in this matter. They come in personal contact with the larger portion of the traveling public—the real thinkers of the country. Their establishments are either the temporary or permanent homes of an inestimable number of persons throughout the land.

It is sanely declared that excessive paternalism at the instance of the lawmakers cannot but result in individualistic reaction in its most virulent form. Admitting that it is the duty of the lawmaker to protect the citizen, we cannot quite agree with the "reformer" that the personal privilege of the upright citizen should be exploited. That is carrying paternalism to the extreme limit. Invasion of sacred home rights and curtailment of personal liberty is always bound to meet with resentment.

Hotel Life has always advocated that temperance will never be enforced by man made laws. Unless it is the statute of making a man believe that he does not need what he knows he wants, and what is necessary for his physical welfare and comfort, any effort to the contrary is bound to fail. Wherever this policy has been pursued rank failure stalks prominently in the way. This paper believes in regulating what you cannot control.

Hotel men of the country should know, heed and unite to defeat any attempt on the part of any legislative body to obstruct their legitimate right to conduct any legitimate business in a business way.

HOW TO JUDGE SAFETY OF A BOND

By John M. Oskison.

A young man came to me the other day with a copy of a current magazine in his hand and said:

"Is this man's advice about testing railroad bonds sound? I'm going to buy some, and I want to look them up." He then pointed to these words:

"To know whether the bonds of a railroad are good, take 'Poor's Manual,' 'Mundy's Earning Power of Railroads,' the 'Manual of Statistics,' or any publication which reports the income account, and see what relation the fixed charges and taxes bear to the net income, which is the income over all running expenses."

Not only is this a good rule for judging the safety of railroad bonds (so I told the investor), but it is a good test of all sorts of corporation bonds. For the bond you buy is only a piece of a corporation's debt; some time the corporation has borrowed certain sums of money which it has agreed to repay at certain times and on certain conditions; you are one of the creditors—the tax levying bodies are other creditors.

First of all, the corporation must earn enough to pay taxes, otherwise the state would sell it out. Then it must earn the interest charges on the money it borrowed—the interest on the bond you hold must be met regularly, or else the corporation will be sold by the bondholders. It must continue to show earnings which will be large enough to pay off its borrowed money when due or justify it in renewing its obligations.

Second, the corporation should earn enough above all running expenses to pay dividends on the money which was actually used by the owners of its stock in establishing and pushing the business, for if the stockholders have no prospect of getting returns on their investment they are not likely to feel very greatly concerned over the fate of the bondholders.

If you find, in a corporation's report of income, that 90 cents of every dollar earned must be paid out in taxes and bond interest, you had best pass on to consider some other corporation's bonds.

Ask yourself this question when buying a bond: Is it to the corporation owners' interest to see that this debt represented by this bond is discharged? If the answer is yes, buy; if no, don't buy.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"The pioneers didn't have much money, but they had a lot of devotion and willingness to put their shoulder to the wheel," said Rev. C. H. Mattoon, who for more than 60 years has been a Baptist minister in Oregon.

"About all they had when they got here were the clothes they stood in and a gaunt and jaded yoke of oxen. They had plenty of land, more than plenty, but no money, so we preachers didn't get nor did we expect much in the way of payment for our work. Little as the pioneer Baptists had, they were willing to contribute their produce, their labor and their energy toward advancing the cause of education and religion.

"School was started in the Baptist church at Oregon City shortly after its completion in 1849. Rev. Hezekiah Johnson started a school in the church building and put his niece in as teacher. Late in 1849 Rev. Ezra Fisher, a Baptist minister, became teacher. It was decided to start a Baptist college. Dr. John McLoughlin had contributed a lot for the church and he now gave ground for a Baptist college. By 1852 Rev. Mr. Fisher and Rev. Mr. Johnson had pledges of about $4000, payable in lumber, labor, supplies and money. They put up a three story building 34 by 60 feet and laid the nucleus for a Baptist college in Oregon. Rev. Ezra Fisher, Rev. Hezekiah Johnson, J. R. Robb and Joseph Jeffries bought 600 acres of land near Oregon City for $5000. They donated to the college a tract 940 by 2640 feet and divided the rest of the claim among themselves. After teaching for two years, Rev. Mr. Fisher was succeeded by Rev. George C. Chandler and J. S. Read. Mr. Read was soon succeeded by J. D. Post.

"It was planned to train young men to become Baptist ministers. After a hard struggle the college was compelled to suspend. In January, 1856, a charter was secured for the Oregon City university, which succeeded to the property and rights of the Oregon City college. The university was unable to carry on the work, the school building fell into decay and was finally torn down and the grounds sold.

"In 1855 a school was started at McMinnville by Rev. John McBride, Rev. S. C. Adams, William Dawson and W. T. Newby, all of whom were members of the Christian church. S. C. Adams, whose son, L. K. Adams, now lives in Portland, finding it impossible to carry on the school, offered it to the Baptists in 1856 if they would convert the school into a Baptist college. In addition to the school they offered 30 acres of land as an inducement and their proposition was accepted.

"In the winter of 1856 and 1857 a frame building 30 by 80 feet, costing $3600, was put up. In 1858 a charter was secured. Henry Warren, who was secretary of the board of trustees, came to us and said: 'We cannot assume responsibility for this school. We will furnish the building, but we cannot guarantee you any salary. If you want to take hold of it and make it go, all right. Whatever you make is yours, whatever you lose is your loss.' We accepted his proposition. Rev. G. C. Chandler, John D. Post and myself were the first faculty. Professor Post taught the languages, with the dead and live ones. I taught mathematics and natural science, while Rev. Chandler taught mental and moral philosophy, English literature and the arts.

"By New Year we had 176 pupils enrolled. I traveled all over the valley, securing over $11,000 in pledges on scholarships and nearly a thousand dollars in the general subscription. Professor Post and myself both resigned and in 1860 Rev. Mr. Chandler also resigned.

"In April, 1861, the trustees turned the school over to me. I offered to run it for five years. In August, 1862, Rev. Mr. Chandler and myself leased the school for five years. In March, 1862, I resigned and shortly thereafter Rev. Mr. Chandler also resigned.

"Professor J. W. Johnson, later the first president of the state university, took over the work at this time, with the help of John Hall and Mrs. N. E. Morse. By the winter of 1864 he had 120 students. In March, 1863, the trustees leased the school for five years to Professor J. W. Johnson at $200 a year, the rent to be paid not in cash, but in improvements. Two of my pupils later became distinguished in Oregon's political life—one was Governor Woods, the other Congressman McBride."

The Ragtime Muse

April.

April,
Irish through and through,
Here's my caubeen off to you!
Look you! now my head is bare,
Drop your tears upon my hair,
Weep your fill upon me, then
Warm me with your sun again.
Here's my heart! O! make its strings
Populous with linnets' wings.
So your holy birds are there
Not a ha'porth do I care;
Mute with sorrow, wild with glee,
So they make their home in me.

April,
Dead, forgotten days
Tremble in your dim blue haze;
All the glories of the race
Flicker on your mobile face.
Heroes panoplied for fight
Glimmer in your golden light;
Martyrs, sanctified by pain,
Murmur in your silver rain.
All your smiles and all your tears
Voicing now our hopes and fears,
April, Irish through and through,
Here's my caubeen off to you!

Pointed Paragraphs

Gentlemen are necessarily conceited because a gentleman never forgets himself.

The more you talk to a man about himself the more intelligent he thinks you are.

You are wrong, Cordelia. Earthquakes assuredly were not invented by Quakers.

Sometimes a married man dislikes to visit people who try to make him feel at home.

Bound to Be.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There will always be special privileges. Some fellows can get a kiss where others can't.

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.

5 Cents the Copy