THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON ..... Publisher

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Look on this day. In its brief course lie all the verities and realities of your existence—The Bliss of Growth, the Glory of Action, the splendor of Beauty.—Sanskrit.

INSULTING THE PRESIDENT

FEW newspapers in these days ever stoop to the depths of partisanship displayed in a cartoon in this morning's Oregonian.

It is a bitter attack on President Wilson and his administration. The Democratic mule, almost blind, and covered with welts is depicted hopelessly entangled in a rope labeled Bryanism. A little wagon on which is the dove of peace is marked "my peace policy," a jeering thrust at the president's efforts at peace.

The landing at Vera Cruz is pictured as one injury to the administration, and an empty dinner pail is displayed as another. The welts on the mule's body are made by hornets, one of which is labeled "tariff changes," another "discontent," another "currency changes," and another "Mexico."

Most people in this country have all along believed and still believe the tariff bill to be a new birth of freedom for American industry, and one of the best pieces of legislation ever passed by an American congress. Most people believe the currency bill to be a new birth of freedom for American finance, and the deliverance of the control of banking from the Morgan alliance in Wall Street into the control of the American people.

Yet by this cartoon, these two great measures are ridiculed and insulted. The landing of the American troops at Vera Cruz is jeered at. President Wilson's efforts to solve the Mexican problem without war are sneered at. Mr. Bryan's great efforts in behalf of peace, efforts that have made him a conspicuous international figure, are leered at and insulted.

The cartoon is an undeserved insult to one of the best and greatest administrations this country has ever known. It is an unqualified condemnation of every act of President Wilson and Mr. Bryan.

THE PROBABLE REASON

NO REASON is assigned for the postponement of the visit of Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria to the United States but it may be guessed that the true cause is a quarrel between Oliver Bainbridge, press agent, and William Caspar, personal representative of the queen.

Bainbridge was preparing to deliver lectures on Bulgaria in conjunction with the queen's visit, confining himself to the country's commercial possibilities. Of course he would charge a small admission. He did not know where the money would go, but he could give assurance that he would not receive any of it. He exhibited a letter from King Ferdinand authorizing him to accompany the queen and help in her study of American charitable institutions, schools and settlements as well as to make Bulgaria better known to the citizens of the great republic.

Caspar declared that the best way to avoid giving a commercial taint to the queen's visit was to call off the lectures.

Another peculiar feature in connection with the proposed visit of the queen was the fear of the Greeks of America that she was coming to this country, not to study its institutions, but to convince the people that the Greeks were responsible for the frightful atrocities of the Balkan war. This fear was voiced by the Atlantis, the leading Greek paper published in America, in these words:

Let the people of the United States realize that they have been selected as an audience deliberately because Bulgaria has been informed that they know little or nothing of Balkan affairs, and because Americans are believed to be title maniacs who will accept as truth anything from the lips of royalty.

FUNSTON - HUERTA

IF BY chance General Funston should be ordered to march to Mexico City and to capture Huerta it would be the irony of fate.

According to a story now told Funston, Huerta and Sir Lionel Carden, the British Ambassador to Mexico, were once intimate friends.

It was before the Spanish-American war when there was a big movement in Mexico to bring in foreign capital to develop the country. Funston, who was in Mexico at the time, became acquainted with Carden, who was then a consul. Together with Huerta they planned a huge syndicate to buy land, divide it into small plantations and make a fortune. The plan would probably have gone through had not a commercial crisis come in Wall street three hours before the time for signing final papers arrived.

They may all meet again under entirely different circumstances.

OUR LITTLE FATHER

WHY these rancorous feelings that surge in the breast of the Oregonian respecting Dr. C. J. Smith?

Why its uproarious and multitudinous demand that Mr. Smith not be given the Democratic nomination for governor?

Since it will support the Republican candidate for governor and fight the Democratic candidate for governor, what is the reason for its excited endeavor to induce the Democrats to nominate some other candidate than Smith?

Editorially, yesterday, it declared Smith to have been a bad mayor of Pendleton and an expensive senator for Umatilla county. If the Oregonian regards Dr. Smith as such a vulnerable candidate, why does it call upon the Democrats to nominate somebody else? If it thinks Smith so weak, since it is going to support the Republican, why does it not welcome Smith as an opposing candidate?

What a nice arrangement, for the Oregonian to pick the Republican candidate and also pick the Democratic candidate for governor! Its great love and guardianship for the Democrats is evidenced nearly every day. It charged the Democrats yesterday with meddling in Republican primaries, but, of course, that was just a little of its quiet fun. It condemns Woodrow Wilson and his policies every day, but that is only a little joke. It has persecuted Mr. Bryan for twenty years, but that is only an innocent pastime, in which the Oregonian shows its consuming affection for Democracy.

By all means, the Oregonian should be allowed to run the Republican primaries and the Democratic primaries. It ought to be allowed to be the Republican party, the Democratic party, the Prohibition party, the Socialist party and any other party yet to be organized. It is the beloved and all-seeing guardian of the Republicans, the Democrats, the Socialists, the Prohibitionists and the I. W. W.'s. It is the little father of us all.

Meanwhile, since it is going to support the Republican candidate for governor and try to beat the Democratic candidate, why shouldn't the Democrats allow the Oregonian to pick the Democratic nominee?

Since it doesn't want Smith, what candidate for governor does it want the Democrats to name?

How can the Democrats carry on their primaries to suit the Oregonian if it doesn't make itself understood?

GOOD FOR ALL

THE recent decision of the federal court affirming the authority of the State Railroad Commission to order an interchange of service between competing telephone companies operating in the state is a far reaching one, removing as it does another restraint on trade and making possible wider competition. The decision follows the line laid down in the decree made in the suit of the United States against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company dissolving the telephone trust in the Northwest.

The issue involved was the order of the railroad commission compelling the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company to make connection on its switchboard in the Oregon and Benson hotels with calls coming over the Home Telephone Company's lines. In relation to the contention of the Pacific company that the order was in effect a confiscation of property without due process of law the court said:

The requirement is not such that another person or corporation occupies or utilizes the lines or systems of the plaintiff. The Pacific company is still left the free and unoccupied use and operation of its own lines. It is ordered merely to comply with regulations requiring it to also transmit Home company messages. This is not a taking of the plaintiff's property in any sense.

In practical effect the decision is in the public interest by affording greater convenience. It is also in the interest of hotel proprietors in that they are saved the expense of installing a double system of room communication. It is also in the interest of the telephone companies in that it lets down the bars of competition and makes service the prime requisite of successful operation. Whichever company gives the best return to patrons will get the business.

A NEW MEASURE

PUBLIC hearings on the administration Interstate Trade Commission bill will begin in a few days before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee.

The bill provides for a commission of five, not more than three of one political party, at a salary of $10,000 a year. Each commissioner is allowed $5000 for a secretary. The commission will be authorized to investigate the organization, business, financial condition, management and its relations to other corporations, of any corporation engaged in such commerce as Congress has the power to regulate. The bill also empowers the commission to require annual or special reports from any corporation subject to the act, to make public its information and to recommend needed legislation to Congress. Nothing in the act, however, is to interfere with the attorney general's enforcement of the anti-trust or interstate commerce laws. The commission is required to furnish to the attorney general any evidence and findings of violations of the law.

The measure prohibits interlocking directorates in competitive corporations and holding companies. It prescribes that all corporation stock must be paid for.

Guilt is made personal by making directors, officers and agents responsible for violations of the law by corporations. A fine of $5000 or one year's imprisonment as a penalty against such officers is provided.

VILLA

A DRAMATIC exposure of the motives of Huerta in provoking the United States to land troops at Vera Cruz is made by General Villa.

It is an answer to General Maas, one of Huerta's commanders, who wrote Villa as follows:

As Mexican patriots we should not permit foreign nations to mix in our internal affairs. We, therefore, call upon brothers to rally to the common cause for the defense of the national integrity. You could not more nobly yield your present position than for the purpose of rallying to the cause of the whole of Mexico, that we may march together against the invading Yankees.

With his government crumbling under him, Huerta's series of insults to Americans was a cunning scheme to provoke a landing of American troops in the belief that it would stampede the Mexican rebels into support of the dictator. Scathingly and incisively, Villa lays the plot bare. He says:

I know that the cientificos, by various processes, have up to this time sought to bring about North American intervention in Mexico. It is known without doubt that the coming of the Americans was desired and provoked by you. The manner in which you have excited internal troubles and then called on all Mexico to help fight the external troubles is clear to all the world.

General Huerta and you did not show much wisdom when you were converted into instruments of the cientificos and brought about the assassination of President Madero, Vice President Pino Suarez and some other liberal Democrats, because you did not realize that the blood of the heroes who started the democratic movement in 1910 would cause a civil war which would lead to your ruin.

Now you desire to provoke a foreign war to save yourselves from the disaster coming from the civil conflict.

Villa not only exposes Huerta's scheme for provoking American intervention as a means of drawing all Mexicans to the dictator's standard, but he delivers an ultimatum. He declares that even if the constitutionalists have to fight the United States, they will also continue to fight Huerta. He says:

You seek to arm many Mexicans whose sympathies are not with you, but whose patriotism you expect to exploit without reflecting that you are about to arm a people whose justice would chastise your crimes. These same people, when they discover you are an assassin of democracy, you seek to win over by starting a war against a foreign nation to save your personal interests and those of your party. The constitutionalists have a desire to do all possible compatible with the national dignity to avoid a foreign war, but if we are not able to avoid it, we will face two enemies, the powerful stranger and the depraved compatriots.

Villa may have blemishes and weaknesses. But he is the one commanding figure in Mexico who is standing between the United States and war. He is the conspicuous influence that is doing most to drive Huerta into mediation.

He is the potential instrument that is doing most to aid President Wilson in solving the Mexican problem not by artillery, but by peace.

IO, THE POOR INDIAN

IN ORDER to ascertain what the Indians themselves think should be the policy of the government concerning them, Secretary of the Interior Lane recently sent a letter to representative Indians throughout the country asking them certain questions. The letter was sent to three of the most intelligent and progressive at each of the more than one hundred reservations and agencies. About 275 replies were received.

The questions asked by Secretary Lane were as follows:

Do you think it would be a good thing for you to have your property and be independent of the Indian Bureau?

What reasons have you for thinking so? What one thing should the government do for the Indians that it is not now doing?

In answer to the first question a large majority of the Indians agreed with the Indian policy of the administration, which is that all should be given their property and made independent as fast as they show themselves competent to take care of it. There is a vast difference of opinion, however, as to what proportion are ready for citizenship and independence and as to what should be the government's policy toward those not ready for citizenship.

In a general way the answers to the first and second questions may be classified into three groups, those who urge that the only possible solution of the Indian problem is to let each Indian solve it for himself. This is the view of the younger and educated Indians who deprecate the old tribal laws and customs. They claim that being treated as wards and children forces them to remain dependents. The second group take the opposite view and want to be continued as wards of the nation with their customs not interfered with.

The third group express the hope of eventual citizenship, but urge that immediate citizenship would be bad for the reason that the Indian is not sufficiently acquainted with the methods of the white men to compete with them successfully.

In answer to the third question of Secretary Lane, there is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the writers to the effect that the government should do more to teach the Indians practical and scientific methods of farming and stockraising. A number also urge that Indian children should be educated in the public schools where they will come in close contact with white children and learn their ways so that they will not degenerate after leaving school.

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.

A Sunday Closing Question.

Portland, Or., May 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your paper appears to be fair and unprejudiced on all public affairs, so why not discuss with us the fairness of the Sunday closing ordinance in so far as it pertains to grocery stores? If this is to be a closed town, let us close it right, and include along with the saloon and grocery, also the fruit store, the cigar store, the pool room, the drug store and in fact every commercial place where anything is for sale. Why allow a restaurant to sell cooked foods and not allow a grocer to sell foods to be cooked? I am not a grocer, nor have I any interest in this affair, only so far as it affects me as an individual. Food is an essential on Sundays as well as any other day. A visit from a few unexpected friends on Sunday may place me in an embarrassing position, but a nearby grocer could alleviate my lot by supplying a can of milk or a loaf of bread. Truly, the baker with his bread can stay open. The creamery with its butter and eggs and its milk can remain open. There is no law closing the butcher shop, and the fruit man will still sell fruit, but the grocer who has invested money enough in our town to handle all of these lines must close. Is there any fairness in it? Did any other city ever pass such a law since the days of the Puritans? If so, is it still on the map? And was it the city of Toronto, Canada, that prohibited the running of its street cars on Sunday and became the laughing stock of the civilized cities of the world?

Here is an instance in a thousand which might be cited: A suburban home, an infant of perhaps 4 months, a bottle of sour milk, and then some guessing as to what we shall do. The grocery is closed. The druggist has no substitute. The baby can't eat meat. The only alternative is to buy a cow. Am I right in asserting that the same council which passed the law closing the groceries should pass a blanket law and close every store selling any article whatsoever in Portland? The picture shows and street railways might as well fail with our food supply.

NELSON GRAHAM.

Argues Senate a Superfluity.

Portland, May 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—The governor of Kansas points out very strongly the vicious nature of a double legislature, as given in The Journal of recent date. There is no more need of a double legislature than of a double city council. Suppose we had our five commissioners working with a coordinate body of 15 or 20 common councillors? That was the way once. It worked fine for privilege and corruption.

State Printer Harris has saved a good deal of money to the taxpayers by application of common sense business principles to his office. He could save a lot more if the state senate were cut out. That body doubles the expenses of a session, doubles the time and is more inclined to double-cross the people than the house, and is no more representative.

What business corporation could prosper with two coordinate and criss-crossing boards of directors?

What the governor of Kansas needs to look up is the data concerning proportional representation. With a single legislative body should go a system whereby it would be truly representative of the people. We shall probably have before the people next November both the abolition of our double legislature and the establishment of a genuinely representative one.

Perhaps Kansas will lead off in establishing a one-house legislature, but Oregon has the chance to do so looming before it. A senate is about as much use as a horse led behind an automobile. It becomes a drag if speed is put on, and can't push the auto ahead any.

ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

Mr. Flegel Warmly Indorsed.

Portland, May 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—If you will grant me space in your valuable paper to say a few words in behalf of my friend of many years' standing, A. F. Flegel, I shall consider it a favor to myself and trust it may be of interest to the general public as well.

I am glad to convey to voters of Oregon something of my esteem for Mr. Flegel, who is the Democratic candidate for the congressional nomination in the Third district. I read with pleasure and interest the article relating to him which appeared in The Journal under date of May 3, and I desire to say that I have been a resident of and a business man in Portland for about 26 years and my acquaintance with Mr. Flegel has been most intimate, both personally and in business relations.

I know of his struggles in the early days of his profession and the serious financial conditions under which he labored and that by scrupulous honesty, high integrity and business ability he has climbed the ladder step by step until he has reached his present eminence. He has been my legal adviser during that period and I have always followed his instructions fully and implicitly in my business affairs, many transactions reaching as high as $40,000, and have never found his advice to be ill-timed or wrong, but always on the right side of the question. His motto has been "Keep clients out of trouble," and by his timely suggestions I have been saved many hundreds of dollars.

He is a man of clean private life, worshipped in his home, and by all his intimate friends and acquaintances highly loved. He is absolutely dependable and if nominated will receive a large vote throughout the state irrespective of party and if elected to congress will reflect great credit upon his constituency. He is a man whom neither money nor infleuce can swerve from the path of duty. He has a broad knowledge of public affairs and has been very closely affiliated with and instrumental in much constructive legislation in this state, and is well qualified for the position he seeks.

SAM'L BROMBERGER.

Dr. C. J. Smith, Trusted Leader.

Pendleton, Or., May 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—With your permission I will avail myself of space in "Letters from the People," to briefly relate what I know of Dr. C. J. Smith, candidate for governor.

I have known him ever since he began the practice of medicine here; and this, by the way, is where he first established a practice. Like many of our successful men he was poor when he set up for himself. He first traveled about on a bicycle, but his practice grew rapidly, because he was not only a good doctor, but he was reasonable in his charges, always cheerful and sympathetic, and altogether one of those men that one naturally loves and trusts.

As time has passed Dr. Smith has become what was to be expected. His simple life, his capacity to work, his interest in his profession and in public affairs, have culminated in that maturity of judgment, sincerity of purpose, and personal charm which fit men and women for exceptional leadership.

Men of mature mind and sound principle such as Dr. Smith possesses, are needed to pilot us through this peculiar period. Only progressive leaders, such as President Wilson calls forward-looking men, are qualified to interpret the need of the hour.

The reactionary elements of the state, and especially those engaged in commercialized vice, see their doom in Dr. Smith's success, and they realize too that if he once secures the Democratic nomination the moral and progressive elements which constitute so large a majority in our state will unite, regardless of party lines, and elect him. Therefore, they are making a mighty effort to defeat him in the Democratic primaries, May 15.

J. M. HAYS.

St. Johns Fire Department.

St. Johns, May 1.—To the Editor of The Journal—The St. Johns fire company has sent in its collective resignation. The present city administration faces a term minus good fire protection. The local firemen want a big fire truck and engine, while the city hasn't water pressure or sufficient water to supply the present equipment of hose the fire boys are now supplied with. Whence the following lines:

The Fireman's Plaint.

"We want a fire engine,"
Is what the firemen said,
"We want a fire engine
All shiny brass and red.

"We want an auto engine
So we can get around
To quickly reach the fire
When you're dwelling's burning down.

"We want a fire engine,
A ten ton truck or more;
We've pulled the old, old hose cart
Till our feet are getting sore.

"We know the pressure's faulty;
We can tell it by the sound;
But we'll pump and make a racket
'Till the pipes come out the ground.

"We responded with alacrity
To every fire in town;
We fought like little demons
'Till the people turned us down.

"We want a fire engine;
That voting was a slam.
Now if the whole town's burning,
We will not care a clam.

"What though the fire bell clatter,
To rouse us from our beds,
We'll sleep a little tighter
And cover up our heads.

"What though the people grumble
And make an awful fuss—
We'll stand around the corners;
There are no more fires for us.

"We'll tap a keg of cider;
We'll tap a keg of beer;
We'll retire to headquarters
And you can find us here."

J. A. H.

Will Keep On Fighting.

Redville, Or., May 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—F. J. R. is somewhat of a peculiar authority on the question of the unborn child, denying that the use of liquor has any effect upon the child before birth. I don't know much about medicine or the medical profession, but believe I have horse sense enough to know that F. J. R. is mistaken. Mother and child are one flesh; weakness in one is a weakness in the other. A diseased tree bears diseased fruit. A liquor drinking mother imparts the appetite to the child. It is nature's law. There are alcoholic cripples, the same as any other kind of cripples. It is a lame argument for the liquor traffic. Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Catholic church in America, goes on record against prohibition because he says it will make hypocrites of men. Why will prohibition make hypocrites any more than the law against robbery? The cardinal further states that it will lead to the "illegal manufacture of cheap booze." We have cheap booze today, in spite of this legalized traffic. We are coming to the time when we don't have to have others do our thinking for us. We will do some thinking for ourselves. With due respect, I will keep on fighting against this enemy of our homes.

O. E. FRANK.

The Moth's Challenge.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Doomed is the New England elm. Three hundred of these noble trees will soon be cut on Boston Common, killed by the leopard moth. Every elm in the Harvard yard in Cambridge is sick and dying. The subtle attack of the deadly parasite is having effect. Harvard university, with all its wisdom, is helpless before this unseen army. It were easier to destroy a nation than master this pest, which combines the stealth of the leopard and the delicate beauty of the moth.

The New England elm is one of America's great trees. It stands as the symbol of the Puritan spirit in the poetry and pictures of New England, typical of that repose and strength which have characterized the people. The elm is a natural Gothic structure of simple majesty. Having stood against the storms of hundreds of years it now succumbs to a worm. The little enemies are the worst. Microbes are more to be feared than beasts of prey. Colonel Gorgas had quite as much trouble with the poison-laden mosquitos of the canal zone as Colonel Goethals did with the Culebra cut. Here is an opportunity for the brains of Harvard to stop the destruction of its own elms.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser.

From Collier's Weekly

He came to this country as a laborer. When he married he was earning a dollar a day working on the slab pile of a sawmill at Rock Island. Those who appraise his fortune, largely invested in growing timber, as potentially worth $1,000,000,000, do undoubtedly exaggerate—but the figure itself is not material. From a brewery hand to one of the richest men in the world is the span of the career of Frederick Weyerhaeuser. By our laws we threw away the legitimate interest of the people in our great forests, and Mr. Weyerhaeuser picked it up. That a German immigrant boy could amass such a fortune in 50 years is quite to his credit, but it is vastly more to the discredit of the laws which allowed him to do it. He died the greatest monopolist of our forests, but it was not the fault of Weyerhaeuser that we threw them away. He took them over, and is said to have been rather in advance of the age in conserving them. Possibly it is better for the nation for a Weyerhaeuser to own $40,000,000 worth of our children's heritage in forests and mines than to have it distributed among 400 less efficient men, each owning timber lands to the value of $100,000. Whether this great natural resource belongs in morals to the Weyerhaeuser heirs is a question for the future. The generation which allowed him to acquire the title to it acted for itself—and professedly for all future generations; but future generations were not consulted, and may have something to say for their claims. "The earth hath He given to the children of men"—not some of the children of men, and not alone to the generation of the children of men who allowed Mr. Weyerhaeuser to acquire the paper title to the forests of a continent. The future will probably try titles with the Weyerhaeusers and their like in one way or another.

The Ragtime Muse

Nature Lover.

I'd love to see the sunrise
Come flaming o'er the hill,
But 'twould demand
Of me to stand
So I would beg of nature,
And own it as a boon,
If she'd agree
To let me see
The sunrise come at noon.

None to the mountain's glory
Yields tribute more than I;
I'd love to climb
A peak sublime,
But they are so blamed high!
So in the sheltered valley
Here quietly I'll stop
And some fine day
A trolley may
Convey me to the top!

The sea, the field, the forest,
My interest engage,
And then I view
In comfort, too,
Upon the printed page,
Thus drenchings, mud and chiggers
Avoiding, I'll adore,
Dear Nature's plan;
And thus I can,
Respect her more and more!

A FEW SMILES

"So," said the visitor, "you intend to become a physician when you grow up?"

"Yes, sir," said the youth.

"And why have you decided upon the medical profession?"

"Well, a doctor seems to be the only man who keeps on getting paid whether his work is satisfactory or not."

Residing in a little village is a lawyer who is famous for drawing wills, in which branch of business he has long enjoyed a monopoly of the country for miles around.

A few months since a wealthy man died. There was much speculation as to the value of the property and the town gossip set about to find out the facts. He hunted up the lawyer, and, after a few preliminary remarks about the deceased, he said rather bluntly:

"I suppose you made Brown's will?"

"Yes."

"Then you probably know how much he left? Would you mind telling me?"

"Not at all," the lawyer answered, as he resumed his writing. "He left everything he had."

"What kind of meat have you this morning?" asked the husband of the butcher.

"The best steak we have ever had, sir," replied the butcher. "Here you are, sir; as smooth as velvet and as tender as a woman's heart."

The husband looked up and said:

"I'll take sausage."

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Get ready to take three days off for the Rose Festival.

• •

All housekeepers should have scales, and use them often.

• •

Better late than never—to plant gardens on unused lots.

• •

Muzzle the dogs. Muzzling candidates would be unconstitutional.

• •

There are lawyers and lawyers; the late Rufus Mallory was one of the best sort.

• •

Uncle Ezra Meeker and his Dave and Dandy and prairie schooner merit encouragement.

• •

In many cases the nominations won't settle the question of who will fill the offices.

• •

The senate will never do business expeditiously as long as it permits unlimited talk.

• •

As soon as it can be done with due "dignity," Uncle Sam will do well to get out of Mexico, and keep out.

• •

Soon the country will have to hurrah again over the return of the extraordinarily distinguished colonel.

• •

Children are the bosses these days; instead of implicitly obeying, as formerly, they are to be obeyed, humored, pampered, spoiled.

• •

It is pretty certain that young women who give up city life to take up and live on remote homesteads will make first class wives, but they deserve first class husbands.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Herald complains that the driving of livestock through the city of Baker is "still playing hob with lawns," and insists that it should be stopped.

• •

Plans for the construction of a 40 by 60 foot gymnasium are being made by the students of the high school at Pleasant Hill. The students plan to do the work themselves.

• •

A band stand on the Central school ground at Albany is nearly ready for use. It will be turned over to the high school band and free concerts will be given during the summer.

• •

Rev. H. A. Van Winkle, of the Christian church, under whose pastorate at Heppner a membership of 116 was doubled and a church edifice erected, has accepted a call from Tillamook.

• •

Eugene Register: The rhododendrons in the Southern Pacific park are blooming. They attract a great deal of attention on account of their beauty. The mountains along the coast are now covered with these flowers.

• •

Responding to the first fire alarm in 71 days, the La Grande department made a two mile run but to find the fire was only a burning brush pile. The speedometer on the auto truck registered a maximum of 53 miles an hour.

• •

By means of a combination birthday party a vast social economy was effected in Falls City circles when on April 25 seven persons whose birthdays fall in April were honored in a group, as follows: Mrs. W. R. Hinshaw, Mrs. Jessie Moyer, Miss Ida Mack, George Mix, Charles Hartung, Earl Fulgham, Arthur Baldwin.

ABOUT POLITICAL GENERALS

From the Detroit News.

Senators Fall of New Mexico, Weeks of Massachusetts and Sheppard of Texas have offered their services for the war, if the United States government is forced into war with Mexico. This may be taken as a manifestation of patriotism but, remembering past history, such service is to be viewed with alarm if these men, on account of their political prominence are to be given corresponding military prominence.

The union army during the Civil war was badly handicapped because it too often joined battle with brave troops in the hands of political generals to fight equally brave troops in command of men of military genius who had the complete confidence of their men and deserved it. War is a skilled profession. Courage and resourcefulness in commanders must be supplemented by training in the art of maneuvering troops and in the study of military practice as a game or science.

There was a long period of the Civil war when the political generals were conducting a cabal against the military generals. One of these cabals used its political pull so artfully in congress and in government circles at Washington that it once succeeded in relieving General Grant of his command just as he was about to cut off a part of the Confederate army at Nashville. It made another attempt to discredit Grant after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and during the siege of Vicksburg it sought to remove both Grant and Sherman from their commands for incompetence. There was in certain instances more striving for personal glory and promotion than for advancement of the common cause of loyal support to the leaders in command.

The result was delays in carrying out commands which brought disaster upon the army and turned possible victories into defeat. The war department in Washington was bewildered by these results and worst of all the rank and file of the army suffered a loss of confidence and morale.

President Lincoln's letter to General Hooker of January 26, 1863, contained a passage which illustrates the case: "I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable quality. You are ambitious which within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm, but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer."

It was not until Charles A. Dana, as assistant secretary of war, was sent to the front to keep matters under close observation that the cabal against Grant and Sherman was brought to the understanding of the government at Washington. Remembering these and numerous other incidents which embarrassed the prosecution of the war for the union, we should have learned to beware of political commanders without military training or experience, when we engage in a war.

THIS SCHOOLGIRL UNDERSTANDS THRIFT

By John M. Oskison.

Not long ago the American Society for Thrift offered a small prize for the best 200 word story illustrating the meaning of individual thrift. School children were eligible to compete and 2000 of them sent in papers.

A girl student in the Lowell school, seventh grade, at Sioux Falls, S. D., Winifred Wilson, won the prize. I like her little story:

"I have observed that a boy who lives near us is a thrifty person. There are six in his family. His father works in a store and the mother does all she can to keep the children neatly dressed.

"This boy takes care of other people's chickens and raises and sells chickens himself. He sells newspapers after school and runs errands. He has a vegetable garden every summer and sells his vegetables from house to house.

"The neighbors all like him—I think because he is thrifty and will work honestly for them. He does not spend his money carelessly, but buys his clothing and other things he needs. He saves his money and puts it in the bank every Saturday. He dresses neatly, too, and often buys things for the home and for his mother and father.

"He is 10 years old and in the fifth grade. He has over $25 in the bank now. I think this boy is thrifty and will be rich when he is older."

No theorizing about this case! Winfred Wilson studied that boy and got his methods. She found out why this boy has $25 in the bank, why he dresses neatly; she found out just how much being honest and industrious has paid this 10 year old boy.

That boy is the symbol of thrift personally applied. In this country he is fairly numerous; he will be increasingly numerous as the thrift idea spreads. He strikes me as being a mighty happy, sane kid. I'd like to see the kids in whom I'm interested take the same sort of frank interest in this important subject.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

A few years more and taps will be sounded for the last of the Indian war veterans. A few white-haired pioneers, survivors of the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, are at the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, and scattered throughout the northwest, here and there, you will find an occasional veteran of that historic conflict.

We are accustomed to think of this war as an Indian war, but an examination of the official records and the correspondence of those long-gone days will show that it was a war of the whites against each other as well as against the Indians.

Pioneers will remember, though those of a later day may not, that at the time of the breaking out of the Indian war Franklin Pierce was president of the United States, and Jefferson Davis, who, a few years later, became president of the Confederate States of America, was secretary of war. Isaac I. Stevens was governor of Washington territory, and George L. Currey was governor of Oregon territory. Major General John E. Wool, who had won distinction in the Mexican war, was in command of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks. Joel E. Palmer was superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon territory. The war with the Indians has been widely discussed, but the war of the whites is almost unknown.

On January 21, 1856, Governor Stevens, in a message to the house of representatives, of Washington territory said: "I regret on this occasion to be compelled to criticise the offical acts of a gallant and war-worn veteran, one whose name has been on the historic rolls of the country for nearly half a century. Seven hundred Indians in the Walla Walla valley were met and defeated by volunteers when the regulars were in garrison. Major General Wool thought best to disband the troops and bring them into garrison. * * * I am opposed to any treaties. I shall oppose any treaties with these hostile bands. Nothing but death is a mete punishment for their perfidy—their lives should pay the forfeit."

Under date of March 21, 1856, General Stevens, in writing to Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, recited the history of the conflict to date, and in referring to General Wool said: "Those reasons, it seems to me, are conclusive, and they show the necessity of removing from the command of the department of the Pacific a man who has by his acts, so far as this territory is concerned, shown an utter incapacity."

Major General Wool, in a letter to General Stevens, said: "Whilst I was in Oregon it was reported to me that many citizens, with a due proportion of volunteers and two newspapers, advocated the extermination of the Indians. This principle has been acted on in several instances, without discriminating between enemies and friends, as in the case of Major Lupton and his party of volunteers, who killed 25 Indians, 18 of whom were women and children. These were friendly Indians, on the way to the Indian reservation, where they expected protection from the whites. This barbarous act is the cause of the present contest in the Rogue River country. I am informed that the friendly Cayuses are every day menaced with death by Governor Currey's volunteers. They have despoiled these Indians, who have so nobly followed the advice of Mr. Joel Palmer to remain faithful friends to the Americans.

"These same volunteers, without discipline, and without orders, are not yet satisfied with rapine and injustice, and wish to take away the small remnant of animals and provisions left. Every day they run off the horses and cattle of the friendly Indians. These have become indignant, and will not much longer be restrained from resisting conduct so unworthy of the whites, who made them so many promises to respect and protect them if they remained faithful friends. If the volunteers are not arrested in their brigand actions, the Indians will save themselves by flying to the homes of their relations, the Nez Perces, who have promised them help, and then all the Indians of Oregon and Washington would join in common defense.

"In regard to the operations east of the Cascade mountains, if Governor Currey's volunteers have not driven the friendly Cayuses and the Nez Perces into the ranks of the hostile tribes (and they should be withdrawn from the Walla Walla country), I have great hopes that I shall be able to bring the Indians in that region to terms, notwithstanding the volunteers killed the Chief Peo-peo-mox-mox, scalped him, cut off his ears and hands and sent them to their friends in Oregon. All this, too, after he met them under a flag of truce declaring he 'was for peace, that he did not wish to fight, and that his people did not wish to fight,' and that if any of his young men had done wrong he would make restitution while at the same time he offered the volunteers cattle for food. In your frankness and determination to represent me to the department I trust you will be governed by truth, and truth only."

In answering this communication Governor Stevens said to General Wool, among other things: "If you say you were uninformed, then you are not fit for your position and should give place to a better man. If you were informed, then your measures as a military man manifest an incapacity beyond example."

Under date of April 2, 1856, General Wool writes the war department a lengthy report which begins as follows: "Having been wrongfully and unjustifiably assailed and denounced by the governors of Oregon and Washington Territory, the legislature of the former has demanded of the president of the United States my recall from the command of the department of the Pacific."

His report is a lengthy one and concludes as follows: "So long as governors of territories make war and exercise powers, as I believe, unknown to the president of the United States, and individuals raise volunteers and make war on Indians whenever they please and congress will pay the expense, so long will we have war in Oregon and Washington territory."

Across the face of General Wool's report is indorsed: "I have full confidence in General Wool's statements of facts and fully concur in his views and sentiments.

"WINFIELD SCOTT."

While the war was raging between General Wool and Governor Stevens and Governor Currey, the Democratic members of the Oregon legislature were bringing up horse, foot and artillery to defeat Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs. The correspondence between General Palmer and the legislature is acrimonious to a degree. It finally resulted in 35 members of the legislature sending a petition to President Franklin Pierce to remove Palmer, whom they charged had "a spirit of political perfidy, ingratitude and meanness."

From all of the above it will be seen that the years 1855 and 1856 were turbulent years in Oregon's history—the volunteers were at the front fighting with their guns, the generals and governors were fighting with their pens, and the legislators were fighting with their mouths, and the people were paying the bills.