

THE JOURNAL

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Happy is the man who conserves his God-given energy until wisdom and no portion shall direct it.—Robert Hubbard.

SACRIFICING OREGON

PORTLAND business men ever stop to think how, by its calamity howls, the Oregonian is injuring their daily business? The campaign conducted by it and its standpat satellites destroys confidence. It makes the buyer reluctant to make purchases. It causes him to wear his old suit of clothes longer, to hang on to the old pair of shoes and last season's hat and to require members of his family to forego the little luxuries that mean so much to the life of trade. It causes the unthinking to hoard their money through a false fear of evil days to come.

The constant and daily insistence through cartoons and reading matter that times are hard causes men not to pay their obligations which has the effect to take the life out of business and to prevent men from collecting debts due them.

The soba and calamity talk causes employes to lose their positions, cause workers to have their wages cut and cause those on the borderland of bankruptcy to be forced nearer and nearer the precipice.

By the practice advertisers are compelled to connect with empty dinner-pail editorials and hard times cartoons. If the calamity cry has the Oregonian and the standpat machine intend it to have, there is not a business house in Portland but has suffered heavily from the false cry uttered for political purposes.

The business people of this town have been deliberately sacrificed and betrayed by these reckless politicians whose sole thought and desire is to put something over on the people of this state without regard to the welfare of the business world or concern for the jobs and wages of the workers.

It is a campaign of great injustice to merchants, to tradesmen, to shops, to workers, to the cities and to the state, and it ought to be resented by defeat of the candidates who are encouraging the wanton sacrifice of all these interests and people as a means of getting into office.

THE TIMBER ISSUE

MR. BOOTH'S corporations own 324,000 acres of timber land in Oregon. In an effort to get some Oregon timber land, the Booth-Kelly Company at the time Mr. Booth was manager, abetted an employe, Jordan, and the La Rauts, in committing perjury. The perjury was committed in answer to questions propounded in the course of his duty by Henry Booth as receiver of the Roseburg land office, who was also secretary of the Booth-Kelly Company. (See records Roseburg land office.)

After reciting that the Booth-Kelly Company and allied corporations possess 324,000 acres of land in Oregon, an official report by the commissioner of corporations to the president of the United States says: "That a substantial control of the land situation and of the transportation throughout a large timber region gives a far-reaching power over the industrial development of the territory hardly needs argument (page 187). Moreover, those who exercise economic control in this fashion are likely to seek also political control in order to make their position more secure. (Page 183)."

These words are not from campaign literature. They are from a United States public document. Never were words more prophetic. "Moreover, those who exercise economic control in this fashion are likely to seek also political control in order to make their position more secure."

Booth's candidate for United States senator. He is asking the people of Oregon to commission him to go to Washington to help dispose of the Oregon California land grant of more than 2,000,000 acres, about to be forfeited to the people of the United States.

A CITIZEN FIRST

THE best reason in the world for passing the non-partisan judiciary bill is the fact that a committee of corporation lawyers, as self-appointed guardians of the public welfare, are advising the people to beat the measure.

This is no indictment of the corporation lawyer as such. He has his place in human affairs. Perhaps he is useful to society as we have it. But his viewpoint is the viewpoint of the corporation, and what the American people have suffered from certain kinds

of corporations is a national tragedy. There is not one sound reason why a judge should not be an American first and a party man afterward. The lawyers' committee, by its opposition to the bill, demands that he be a party man first and an American citizen afterward.

Let every influence be taken away that can in any way scar or mar the courts. Let the judges be selected, not as corporation lawyers want them chosen, but as the people want them chosen.

VOTE 355 NO

IF THE bill to revive the assembly passes in the balloting next Tuesday, it will almost certainly seal the doom of the direct primary in this state.

If once the assembly be made a part of the direct primary, there will be just reason to claim that the system is too cumbersome and too costly. Yet there are many honest men in addition to the politicians, the old convention generals, the corporation brigadiers, the little Boss Tweeds and other thousands who are strongly endeavoring to pass this bill.

A danger that the bill may pass is that there are many shrewd men who have views like Dr. Withycombe, who said in a speech in Portland June 20:

I believe, for the sake of clearing the field in advance of the primary, the assembly plan is advantageous. While I favor primary laws, I believe in the issue of fairer candidates, such as the so-called assembly of four years ago, should be adopted.

There is abundant evidence of a powerful state-wide movement for the passage of the assembly bill. Much money has been spent, and much more is being spent. Literature is being sent broadcast, and there is going to be a surprise in the vote that will be thrown for the bill.

The measure with all its vicious provisions is found on page 88 of the state pamphlet. If the people remain asleep at the switch, they may soon wake up to find that a law has been passed which lays down the principle that people don't know enough to select candidates without being advised.

A FINE SHOWING

THE third quarterly report of the California Workmen's compensation commission has been issued. It is an object lesson in the benefits of a wise law enacted in the interests of the people as a whole.

On September 30 nine months had passed since the establishment of the state compensation insurance fund. The Los Angeles Express announces that the fund, begun with an appropriation of \$100,000 has grown into a total of \$567,000. There has been paid into the fund on applications for insurance received and accepted \$462,514.

During the nine months a total of 2278 accidents occurred. Including expenses and salaries, which amount to less than 10 per cent of the premiums, compensation and statutory medical payments actually made and outstanding, together with unearned premiums, and deducting the initial appropriation of \$100,000, leave a surplus of \$124,020 in the fund.

The Express is right in its endorsement of California's workmen's compensation law. Ample protection has been given employers and employes coming under the law. Abundant funds have been set aside for recovery. There are 15 per cent of the earned premiums which is proposed to distribute as a dividend January 1 next.

California has learned that a workmen's compensation law is not inimical to the employer. California's experience is practically identical with that of other states. There is no loss to the employer in transferring his casualty insurance to the state, where there is a workmen's compensation law.

328 AND 330

ILLINOIS, stimulated by Governor Dunne, is lining up behind Chicago's project for a navigable connection between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The state board of engineers has brought forward a plan for a canal system connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, this waterway to have a minimum depth of eight feet.

Barges will be used on this canal system. It will give Chicago open navigation to New Orleans, South America and the Panama canal, not for ocean going ships, but for vessels that can carry merchandise in sufficient bulk to make them regulators of freight rates.

In New Orleans it is maintained that an eight foot channel 12 months in the year from Chicago to St. Louis, and 10 feet from St. Louis to New Orleans will secure the movement of millions of tons of commerce annually where now there are a few thousands.

The Upper Mississippi River Improvement association has renewed its activities in behalf of water transportation as a regulator of rates. This association has offered assistance to river cities for the building of terminals. It is pointed out that the Mississippi will not reach its full usefulness unless wharves independent of railroad control are provided.

Throughout the length of the river the demand is for terminals not controlled by interests opposed to full utilization of the river as a

highway for traffic. Adequate water and public terminals are requirements of equal importance. These requirements go hand in hand in Oregon. If the people of this state are to have the full benefit of their waterways, they must have deep water and control of dock facilities. That is why initiative measures 328 Yes and 330 Yes have been submitted to the people. These proposals are designed to place Oregon abreast of other states. They should pass in the interest of a greater Oregon.

THE GOVERNORSHIP

IN OREGON, there are two principal candidates for governor. They are C. J. Smith and Dr. Withycombe.

No other candidate has even the most distant chance of election. Votes cast for any other candidate will be votes thrown away. They will be votes cast without the slightest chance of exercising direct influence on the result. They will be votes cast without the slightest hope or expectation of being thrown for a candidate who may win.

Either C. J. Smith will be elected governor or Dr. Withycombe will be elected governor. It is from these two candidates that the people will make their choice.

There is a wide difference between the two men. Dr. Withycombe thinks "this nation made a mistake when it failed to elect," as he says, "that great statesman Taft," and C. J. Smith is a follower of the Wilson-Lincoln school of thought. One is a reactionary and the other a progressive. Their candidacies are a clean-cut contest for supremacy between reactionary government and a government of progress.

It is no time for a division of strength among progressive forces. All the standpaters will go solidly for Dr. Withycombe. Every voter who believes that we should not turn backward ought to be behind C. J. Smith.

Votes thrown to other than these two candidates will be futile and wasted.

WHAT WOULD THEY DO?

FOR months we have had a campaign of Chinese eggs, flapdoodle, hard times sobas and other slaps at Woodrow Wilson.

What would these critics of Woodrow Wilson do? What act of Woodrow Wilson's would they reverse?

Would they repeal the income tax and return to taxing poverty instead of wealth?

Would they repeal the Underwood tariff and re-enact the Payne-Aldrich tariff, a tariff that robbed all the people for the benefit of a few manufacturers and that drove nearly all its framers into exile?

Would they repeal the new currency law and again put us under the panic-breeding banking and currency system which made the Morgan-Rockefeller group of money kings, the masters of the credit and money of this country?

Would they overthrow the regional banks with people's control of credit and return to the former system of Wall Street control of credit?

Would they destroy the reserve banking system with elastic currency and restore the old system with the money reserves all in New York, where, as in 1907, of the millions they had piled up in Wall Street money chests, outside banks could not get a cent, though those millions were used on the stock exchange in the wildest stock gambling any nation ever saw?

Would they throw aside the new system and go back to the plan under which, when we wanted our money for panic times, the banks would not give it to us, but instead gave us clearing house certificates based solely on faith in the banks and issued without authority of law?

Would they repeal Woodrow Wilson's anti-trust bills?

Are they against his plan for government control of the issue of railroad securities by which stock watering and stock jobbing are to be ended? Do they want repeal of the trade commission law by which huge combinations are to be prevented from conspiring together for the robbery of the masses of the American people?

Would they repeal the new Wilson law by which it is proposed not merely to tickle trust magnates with petty fines but when they violate the law to send them to the penitentiary?

Would they repeal the Chamberlain appropriation of \$35,000,000 for a rail road in Alaska and the coal leasing law which saves Alaska resources to the American people instead of giving the great wealth of that empire over to Gugenheim?

Would they give the government of the United States back to Wall Street?

Abraham Lincoln's work would have been. The standpat squad in Oregon is more out of tune with the Republican masses in Oregon than is Woodrow Wilson.

THEY COULD NOT WAIT

A YESTERDAY, busy men who stopped to vote on their way to business, were unable to do so because election boards had not promptly organized. At one place, nearly a dozen voters waited for the officials to get ready to receive ballots, and many left without voting, because of the delay.

It is an inconvenience to which electors ought not to be subjected. Eight o'clock is the hour for the judges and clerks of election to be ready, and the machinery ought to be in operation promptly to accommodate the busy business men who cannot waste precious moments waiting for the polls to open.

In next Tuesday's election every election official should be at his post on the dot, so voting may begin on schedule time.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

A Salem nine-year-old boy was playing with a rifle that was thought to be unloaded. He pointed it towards his mother saying "I'll shoot you," and pulled the trigger.

The gun was discharged and the mother fell, probably fatally wounded, the usual result of playing with deadly weapons.

A darkened home, a blighted life because they thought the "gun was not loaded." It was an accident but an accident that could have been easily prevented. In this is the tragedy.

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 100 words and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. The Journal is not responsible for the return of unsolicited material.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It rids the mind of its prejudices and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them and leaves no room for any conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Prohibition in Kansas. Topeka, Kan., Oct. 22.—To the Editor of the Journal—A communication in your issue of October 24 contains a reference to me which is very unfair. The Taxpayers and Wage-Earners' league is using my name in such a way as to give the impression that I am a prohibitionist in Kansas. In the name of a square deal, please publish this statement. I have traveled all over Kansas and talked with the people of the state. I have made a thoroughgoing investigation, especially in Topeka, and am prepared to show that prohibition really prohibits. Kansas is a free state and should have the right to legislate as it pleases. The laws against the sale of liquor were never more strict nor were they ever more universally enforced. I can't even buy liquor for medicinal purposes.

Last week I spoke at Hiawatha, at the academy, and a member of the faculty told me of one student that had been caused on a recent afternoon by the appearance of an intoxicated man. Many of those Kansas boys and girls of high school age have never seen a drunken man. He was as curious to them.

I have lived in license territory long enough to know what the open saloon means to the people. I have lived in a half year's experience in Kansas I can speak from first-hand knowledge regarding prohibition. This is my conclusion: Prohibition is the only and incomparably better than license at its best.

The sentiment for this policy is longer than it is new. It is more hazardous to engage in bootlegging or anything of that sort than at this time. Two years ago there were 40,000 saloons in this state. There were 25,000 saloons in this state in 1914. Texas had recently turned down state prohibition. She should have said she had turned down the state. She had added that Texas voted on the same proposition in 1887, and got a majority of 95,000. In 1911 the majority was reduced to 6000. This indicates the direction the sentiment is moving in Texas. She might also have said that all Texas is dry under local option except seven towns, and a very few saloons are left in the state. The evidence of what they think of prohibition in Texas. I went to Ellis county, Texas, in 1876—the year the local option law was first passed. I predicted I lived in was among the first to adopt the law, and it has been dry ever since, and I can say that it is still one of the most prosperous sections in the state. Prohibition contests, precinct, county and state, and know that the anti's have always predicted dire calamities to follow prohibition, but they have never come true. The laws promise to make the saloon a lawabiding, respectable and innocent institution, but they never fulfill their promises. W. B. FRUETT.

Defending Booth-Kelly. Wendling, Or., Oct. 24.—To the Editor of the Journal—I feel it my duty to answer F. B. Jones' letter. I think it is a pity that the Booth-Kelly bunk house and cook house are modern and up to date. They have nice houses on the tract, painted white, with from four to nine rooms in them. There are shacks on the north side of the tract which people built so as to avoid the law. They are made of wood and walk and a mail delivery once a day. My husband has worked for the Booth-Kelly company since 1901 except for a few months in 1902 and one year in Mable. I know what Mable is, and in each case we were glad to return to our homes. If Jones will come to Wendling we will be glad to show him around and he will see that he was mistaken. We have a four room school house with high school. We do not have to send our children away to school. And we have a nice church. I have worked for the Booth-Kelly company for 15 months and they are very nice to me. I could tell a great many more things. MRS. MYRTLE COBINE

From a Booth-Kelly Worker. Portland, Oct. 26.—To the Editor of the Journal—After reading some of the articles regarding wages and conditions at the Booth-Kelly Lumber company plants, most of which are signed "Former Employee," and the like, I want to add a word in this regard which I hope, out of fairness to the present management of the company, you will see fit to grant some of your valuable space. I worked at the Booth-Kelly plant in Springfield from March 30 to October 1, and I wish to say that I never received better wages nor better treatment than I did during that time. I was paid \$1.00 a day for a regular day and was paid time and a half for two hours extra each day because it was necessary to work 10 hours.

I have never seen a better satisfied lot of workmen on any job than there were on this one, and I never, in the time I worked there, heard a man say

A FEW SMILES

"Father, why do giraffes have such long necks?" "In order that they may feed from the tops of the trees," replied the father.

"But why," asked the son, "are the necks of giraffes so long?" "In order," was the reply, "that the giraffes may be able to eat."

Hans and Fritz, two small boys, had gone to the rink to skate. Hans' overcoat hampered him and he wanted to get rid of it. The German coatroom person does not check your coat, he said: "less you pay your fee. The fee was only a penny, but Hans had no pennies. He was at a loss. 'Huh! It's dead easy,'" spoke up Fritz. "Give me your overcoat. I'll take it to the man at the checking place and see I found it. He'll put it away. When you are ready to go home you go to him and ask if anybody has earned a cent overcoat to him. Then, of course, you'll get yours."

Peter Thompson went to visit his son-in-law. It was his first visit to the city and the young man showed him all the sights. As they were about to ascend Mount Royal, in a burst of enthusiasm young man said: "See, father, isn't it wonderful down there?" "Well," said his father, "if it's so wonderful down there, why don't you drag up here?"—Everybody's Magazine.

A word against the treatment he received from the Booth-Kelly Lumber company. "I am particularly interested in politics, but I hate to see a man accused of things that I know are untrue, and I hope you will grant me a few lines of space in your paper of an early issue. GEO. WURELL.

Prohibition and Cigar Making. Portland, Oct. 26.—To the Editor of the Journal—Before the prohibition issue was voted on in the spring there were 100 cigarmakers working in Portland; and in the last eight months no less than 60 have lost their jobs as a result of the prohibition law. These men earned about \$900 a year, and sixty times \$900 makes \$54,000, which the cigarmaking industry has been deprived of. Besides this, several cigar packers, tobacco stemmers and cigar delivery clerks have also been put out of work, meaning a loss of \$100,000 to the city. In addition, bringing the amount to \$50,000 in loss to this industry. There are about 40 journeymen cigarmakers left and they are being paid less than half time. If the saloons are voted out, then goodbye to the cigar factories in Portland.

The saloons carry from 5000 to 20,000 cigars and the prohibition agitation started the saloons of course began to reduce their stocks. Therefore they bought as many as possible of the cigars, because of loss of trade, reduced their forces of men until at least 60 have gone away. Some of the men who were in Portland, and while working in the east, are sending money here to pay their taxes.

There are about 18 small shops here that employ no one but the owner. These men will also be put out of business if the saloon is voted out, making some 58 more men looking for work. Ten thousand men and women out of work is a very light estimate, and even if only that number, you can see the hardship that is being put on each one thrown out of work, which means at least 50,000 people will suffer from the depression of business if the saloons are voted out. Vote 333 X No against prohibition. M. C. KAUFFMAN.

Texas and Prohibition. Hood River, Oct. 24.—To the Editor of the Journal—Ella M. Finney stated recently in The Journal that Texas had recently turned down state prohibition. She should have said she had turned down the state. She had added that Texas voted on the same proposition in 1887, and got a majority of 95,000. In 1911 the majority was reduced to 6000. This indicates the direction the sentiment is moving in Texas. She might also have said that all Texas is dry under local option except seven towns, and a very few saloons are left in the state. The evidence of what they think of prohibition in Texas. I went to Ellis county, Texas, in 1876—the year the local option law was first passed. I predicted I lived in was among the first to adopt the law, and it has been dry ever since, and I can say that it is still one of the most prosperous sections in the state. Prohibition contests, precinct, county and state, and know that the anti's have always predicted dire calamities to follow prohibition, but they have never come true. The laws promise to make the saloon a lawabiding, respectable and innocent institution, but they never fulfill their promises. W. B. FRUETT.

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Complaints of Nuisance. Portland, Or., Oct. 27.—To the Editor of the Journal—How long must the people of Portland stand the awful stench from the rotten grain in Lower Park? It seems to me that the owners of this stuff have had plenty of time to move it out of the way, but apparently they are not trying to move it and won't do so until the people do something more than register protest with the mayor and chief of police. I live fully two miles

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. Despair is the blighted bud of hope. Some men court, then marry, then go to court again. Occasionally a man's sense of humor may head off the doctor. It's easy for money to get an audience when it wants to talk. Many an ill-natured wife has developed into a good-natured widow. A mouse scares a woman almost as badly as a milliner's bill scares a man. Speaking of soft snaps, what's the matter with the bite of a toothless dog? The skeleton in the wife's closet is rarely the skeleton in the husband's. Occasionally you meet a man who looks as if he had tried to preserve his dignity in alcohol. Aches and pains would not be so bad if they didn't get busy at the wrong time and in the wrong place. No girl really wants to marry, but she finally yields to some man's plea, because she feels sorry for him. The owner of a barking dog is always the first to complain about the noise made by the neighbor's children. Another reason why meat is high around here is that the porterhouse comes along but once, whereas your shirt will come along as often as you wash it. A New York dentist says defective teeth cause more poverty than any human system than alcohol does. That may be true, but just imagine the havoc that is wrought when the two work together.

The committee appointed by the Commercial club to investigate the proposed recreation center announced that the required funds have been subscribed to the amount of \$100,000. It is the intention of the committee to institute a permanent work in this movement. Eugene Register: Mrs. Mary E. Cox, the police matron, performed a marriage ceremony last evening for George B. January and Miss Verneita Winfrey, husband and wife. Mrs. Cox was officiating as usual for the past two years ago. This is her first marriage ceremony since taking her present office.

Hillsboro Independent: The committee appointed by the Commercial club to investigate the proposed recreation center announced that the required funds have been subscribed to the amount of \$100,000. It is the intention of the committee to institute a permanent work in this movement. Eugene Register: Mrs. Mary E. Cox, the police matron, performed a marriage ceremony last evening for George B. January and Miss Verneita Winfrey, husband and wife. Mrs. Cox was officiating as usual for the past two years ago. This is her first marriage ceremony since taking her present office.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—My dear Senator—Referring to our conversation of the other day, I want to say to you again how sincerely I hope for the reelection of Senator Chamberlain, and I am sure that the Democratic majority in the senate is of the utmost importance to the country if the present policies and program of the administration are to be sustained and continued, and I am sure that you will be recognized in the result at the polls. Cordially and sincerely yours, Hon. Robert L. Owen, United States Senator.

United States Senate, Committee on Banking and Currency, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—Hon. George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator. My dear George: Having received a letter from friends in Oregon regarding your being represented in Oregon against you that President Wilson was indifferent to your election, I spoke to him about it, and he said that he would be glad to give you my information. I enclose his reply for your information. I think the state should know the truth, and suggest you advise your friends of the president's letter. The people of Oregon should know that you not only are greatly honored and esteemed in the senate, but that the president also sincerely hopes for your reelection. Yours very sincerely, ROBERT L. OWEN.

The Vice-President's Chamber, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—My dear Mr. Haney: I had hoped that the congress would adjourn so that I could get to Arizona, hence, to California and to Oregon, but it is now impossible. Aside from the delightful experience of meeting again a liberal-minded people, untrammelled by precedent and seeking the best of things, I am sure that you will give me reasons why Senator Chamberlain should be returned to the United States senate. I hope he is not going to be punished for his success in the senate. No member of the body over which I preside is harder working or more painstaking in the discharge of duty than is Senator Chamberlain. He has never had the slightest trouble with the administration.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—My dear Mr. Chamberlain: I am glad to express to the Democrats of your state my sincere regret that it will be impossible for me to come to Oregon and assist in your campaign. I am especially interested in the reelection of Senator Chamberlain and the Democratic candidates for congress. It is of the utmost importance that there shall be a Democratic majority in the senate and house, to aid the president in continuing the progressive policy which is being carried on here. It would be most unfortunate if the work of this administration should be interrupted by a change in the congress. Therefore, it is my hope that you, too, it must be remembered that a defeat of the Democratic ticket at this time would be regarded as a rebuke to the president, and I am sure that the people of Oregon will be proud of the course which he has pursued. I need hardly add that Senator Chamberlain's personal popularity and the respect in which we all feel here in his return to the senate. Yours very truly, W. J. BRYAN. C. S. JACKSON, PORTLAND, OR.

Washington, Oct. 2, 1914.—My dear Mr. Jackson: I am glad to see that you have achieved on these experimental farms. I wish we had in our American cities a preacher of thrift as well known and as popular as you are. It is to me one of whom we would listen at the price of closing up our offices and factories for an afternoon; some one who could talk as concretely and directly about the problem of living as something left over from our earnings after we had paid the week's bills; some one who would show us how to get our own houses and where tenants are abhorred as a good farmer abhors the cocklebur which chokes the life out of his corn and wheat. What Mr. Hill preaches to the farmers who live along the line of his railroads is thrift—just the making of the most of your resources, seeing that when you make a deal, it shall be with intelligence and that it shall bring you the maximum return. I'd like to have Mr. Hill for a neighbor in my town!

By John M. Oakison. While I was in South Dakota last fall, a county fair at Anoka, across the line in Minnesota, was going on. One afternoon James J. Hill got off the train at Anoka and went out to the fair grounds to make a talk. That afternoon all the business houses in Anoka were closed, and everybody in town went to hear Mr. Hill deliver a sermon on better soil culture, better stock for the farms, and better farming methods. This is something of the best farming philosophy I ever heard. Restore the fertility of worn-out soil; keep cattle to the end; save the manure; plant much good seed, but also of breeding good beef steers. With good cultivation, every acre of tillable land in Minnesota ought to be made work for \$100 to \$200 an acre. Mr. Hill isn't what he calls a "mouth farmer"—the railroad system

of which he is a sort of president emeritus maintain 200 five acre demonstration farms; and every statement Mr. Hill makes is based on reality, as achieved on these experimental farms. I wish we had in our American cities a preacher of thrift as well known and as popular as you are. It is to me one of whom we would listen at the price of closing up our offices and factories for an afternoon; some one who could talk as concretely and directly about the problem of living as something left over from our earnings after we had paid the week's bills; some one who would show us how to get our own houses and where tenants are abhorred as a good farmer abhors the cocklebur which chokes the life out of his corn and wheat. What Mr. Hill preaches to the farmers who live along the line of his railroads is thrift—just the making of the most of your resources, seeing that when you make a deal, it shall be with intelligence and that it shall bring you the maximum return. I'd like to have Mr. Hill for a neighbor in my town!

For the Unemployed. Portland, Or., Oct. 26.—To the Editor of the Journal—Last winter the city paid \$3 for eight hours' work. All were satisfied while the work lasted and full wages were paid. Then the city cut the same wage to \$2.50. The same wage is expected this winter, because those who work have others dependent upon them. Let us figure. Two men can dig up two cords of wood in eight hours. The price at the place delivered is \$11. Wages for men is \$5. There is a remainder of \$5 for extra running expenses. If the city will give the people a square deal and there will be no discord and a sinking fund for the helpless. Last winter the city allowed drunkards to run a game. Take notice that the public during the coming winter demand congenial environments. J. A. CHAPMAN.

Unresolved Mysteries. From the Medford Mail Tribune. Because the Mail Tribune has the temerity to inquire about Dr. Withycombe's birthplace and as to why he was born in America, the editor of the paper before he renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria, facts strangely omitted from the official pamphlet, the Portland Oregonian characterizes it as "a vicious and nasty

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The city offices at Woodburn have been moved from the old quarters in the Old Fellows' building to the new city hall building.

The Dallas Commercial club expects to have a new building erected in the near future where it can maintain a reading room and also have a place for the sale of produce.

To Baker's new nitrogen street lamps the Herald-Examiner writes: Baker having been the first city in the United States to order and the order reached the factory before the first lot had been completed.

R. B. Coglan, for the past two years seed inspector for the state of Idaho, has been selected to act as county agent for the state of Oregon. He will report for duty about November 1. Mr. Rader goes to Klamath county, Wash.

"Five cent fares for the Pendleton auto streetcars will begin today," says Monday's East Oregonian. "G. P. Barker, proprietor of the service, having received a contract from the city, an endeavor to get the people of the city accustomed to the idea of riding."

Hillsboro Independent: The committee appointed by the Commercial club to investigate the proposed recreation center announced that the required funds have been subscribed to the amount of \$100,000. It is the intention of the committee to institute a permanent work in this movement. Eugene Register: Mrs. Mary E. Cox, the police matron, performed a marriage ceremony last evening for George B. January and Miss Verneita Winfrey, husband and wife. Mrs. Cox was officiating as usual for the past two years ago. This is her first marriage ceremony since taking her present office.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—My dear Mr. Chamberlain: I am glad to express to the Democrats of your state my sincere regret that it will be impossible for me to come to Oregon and assist in your campaign. I am especially interested in the reelection of Senator Chamberlain and the Democratic candidates for congress. It is of the utmost importance that there shall be a Democratic majority in the senate and house, to aid the president in continuing the progressive policy which is being carried on here. It would be most unfortunate if the work of this administration should be interrupted by a change in the congress. Therefore, it is my hope that you, too, it must be remembered that a defeat of the Democratic ticket at this time would be regarded as a rebuke to the president, and I am sure that the people of Oregon will be proud of the course which he has pursued. I need hardly add that Senator Chamberlain's personal popularity and the respect in which we all feel here in his return to the senate. Yours very truly, W. J. BRYAN. C. S. JACKSON, PORTLAND, OR.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—My dear Mr. Chamberlain: I am glad to express to the