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Calvin and of Scotland to Knox. The beginning of history in New England was the fruit of the Puritan revival. The echoes of many an evangelistic campaign still resound throughout the United States and there are still living those who date the beginning of their religious life from the preaching of a Moody and the singing of a Sankey.

EXCELLENT ADVICE

IN HIS message, Governor Withycombe makes a number of excellent recommendations to the legislature. Here is one: I venture to recommend that this legislature set a record for brevity, particularly in the number of laws passed. Nothing in the general situation demands great activity in the field of lawmaking, and assuredly the popular frame of mind presages thankfulness for the least possible new legislation. A short, sane session, with a few good laws is at this time infinitely preferable to a lengthy assembly, replete with drastic changes and burdened with many enactments carelessly devised.

GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE

GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE enters office with clean hands. He comes from a field of activity widely divorced from politics and political schemes. He is transferred suddenly to a position around which beat all the conflicting forces of state life.

For years political schemes ran riot at the state capital of Oregon. The state house was, once the clearing house for all kinds of jobs, schemes and public plunder. The then status is disclosed in the fact that at one legislative session the house failed to organize, and through forty days shame, riot, bedlam and corruption held high carnival. The use of money in legislation, the frittering away of public resources and jokers legislation figured so conspicuously in public affairs that they were common knowledge throughout the state.

But there has been progress. The people revolted and in a succession of ballot revolutions ordained a change. They created new machinery of government and put it into use. As Governor Withycombe enters office, he finds the state changed from the old to a new political order in which the schemes of politicians can be resisted, and in which a government of, by and for the people in all its purity and beauty can be maintained and applied.

It is such a government that the people have committed to the keeping of Governor Withycombe. The power of the office whose great responsibilities he now assumes has, for the past dozen years, been exercised with signal devotion in resisting the demands of those who would use public affairs for private advancement and public resources for private gain. No governor in recent years has taken his place at the head of the government with a greater opportunity to pursue in comparative peace a policy of pure and popular administration in the interest of the whole public than falls to the lot of Governor Withycombe. The Journal congratulates him upon the public career that thus opens before him.

Though the order in political Oregon has changed, human nature remains the same. Selfish interests are not content with things as they now are. The forces of special privilege will rally at the capital and under the guise of reform and with pretty platitudes about virtue seek change. Politicians will be on hand with propositions, fair on their face but evil in their consequences.

Resistance to these things is Governor Withycombe's way to a successful administration. He owes nothing to politicians or politicians. He was not nominated by them. His great vote came from the people and it was a vote of confidence in his purpose and his desire to administer the government at Salem as Lincoln administered it at Washington.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS

TO SAY that the old fashioned revival meeting is out of harmony with the modern idea of religious expansion is to controvert the dictum of Professor William James—an other leading psychologist that it is a very legitimate form of religious expression. The history of religion is marked by revivals. Buddhism was the result of the return of Gautama to the simpler elements of the early Vedic beliefs. Mohammedanism drew its chief strength from its appeal to the first form of Hebrew monotheism. Confucianism found its sanctions in primitive Mongolian traditions. Christianity itself is a fulfillment of the law of Moses.

According to the earliest document of Christian history extant the popular natal hour of Christianity was a revival movement in which 3000 persons were converted. Among the most notable revivals were those of St. Francis of Assisi among the hill towns of Umbria and the cities of the Lombardy plains; the effect of the preaching of Ambrose of Milan and Bernard of Clairvaux; the awakening of England under St. Augustine; Wycliff and Wesley; the response of Ireland to St. Patrick; of Hungary to Huss, of Germany to Luther, of Switzerland to

bunch of uninformed men on a special subject the obligation and duty in a forty-day session of preparing a most complicated law on a most important subject.

If this line is followed something will be done. But above all, those selected for the committee to prepare the law should be so far above all suspicion of working either in their own interest or in the interest of others that there should be no question about it. Otherwise, the law will be so severely criticized that it cannot stand the fire to which it will be subjected when it goes before the legislature.

IN JUSTICE TO MR. EATON

IN THE late speakership fight, The Journal was an onlooker. The man elected is an excellent citizen. So is the man who was defeated. It was a contest in which, whatever the outcome, there was promise that the state would be well served.

But in that fight, many hard things were said by the Oregonian against Mr. Eaton. They were undeserved things. Mr. Eaton is not "a snake in the grass." Nor "a public enemy." Nor a "broker in favors."

Mr. Eaton has been elected representative from Lane county five times. At the late election, he received the highest vote on the legislative ticket. He was nominated not only by his own party, but by the Democratic and Progressive parties.

No higher tribute could be paid any man. The confidence of his neighbors and the people of his own county as expressed in that election is incontestable evidence of Mr. Eaton's standing at home.

There is more to the credit of Mr. Eaton. He was one of the pioneer supporters of Statement One. He voted for every Statement one United States senator. He was always on the side of the people in the struggle for popular government in Oregon. He has always been an ardent advocate for reform of rules and committees in the legislature, and at the 1913 session made a strong fight in that behalf. In the legislature, it has always seemed to The Journal that Mr. Eaton was a fair, sincere and consistent supporter of those measures that made for good government.

It seems only just to Mr. Eaton that these things be said in his behalf at this time. A good name is the most precious jewel in a man's life. To rob him of it, is to make him poor, indeed.

For any man to have a worthy ambition for a speakership is not a sufficient offending to warrant a wanton mutilation of his best asset, an honorable fame.

THE WAIST LINE

THE latest edict of the Fashion Art League is that the waist line must come back to the place where it belongs. As a result of this decree the woman who is fashionable but fleshy must diet or lace. There is to be no cheating with a movable line that may be anywhere between the shoulders and the knees.

The waist line of a costume is the key to its modishness. In recent years this line has gone up and down the figure from bust to hips and back again and has seldom been seen in its normal location. The mode of 1915 will be a well defined line with a tendency to a pointed front.

There will be a military suggestion in the slight nipping at the center, sides and front somewhat on the lines of an officer's uniform.

It might have been worse, so perhaps we ought to be thankful. With the war to suggest the military modishness, what we might have been up against was our gentle women in equelettes, plume helmet, spurs, brass buttons and with a saber by the side and a military swagger in the gait.

A POLICEMAN'S HEART

THERE are many charges of graft, corruption and collusion against Chicago policemen. But in the midst of all these allegations comes the story of Tom Williams, for twenty-five years a patrolman, but now no longer a member of the force.

The greater part of Williams' service was in looking after crippled children who attended the Spaulding school. He rode on the bus that took them from homes to school and back again; he carried them from their beds and wheel chairs to the bus, and from the bus to their desks. He has been at this job for years, and in all that time not a single child was injured.

The children had to be fed at school. Some of them would have gone hungry had not Williams provided food. He says he never paid for lunches, but Chicago says the recording angel wiped out the record of that statement with a gear.

The children did not go hungry. Chicago needs more policemen to protect property, and so Tom Williams received an order to report for other duty. But instead of reporting at the station, he had served long enough to be entitled to a retirement pension. The children needed him, and he proposed to remain with them.

It is a pretty story, such as to inspire greater respect for men

who often are criticized unjustly. It is a look into one policeman's heart.

STATE CONSERVATION

By C. W. Lamar, of Portland.

The Oregon Conservation commission, with "Cooperation" for its slogan, has submitted to Governor West a report covering its work of investigating the natural resources of the state during 1914, with recommendations for legislation deemed necessary for its protection and development.

The report is remarkable for its exhaustive analysis of each subject and contains a fund of valuable statistical information told in an intensely interesting and inspiring way. It is the result of painstaking research work such as only an intense spirit of local patriotism, with the public welfare of the state as a whole sincerely at heart, could have accomplished.

Its urgent plea for a closer cooperative spirit between the federal and state government, and of the state with the county, is a worthy recognition of the old adage that "in unity there is strength," and must be stimulated and encouraged if the "greatest degree of efficiency is to be attained."

This is shown by the splendid results achieved in the past four years, through the combined efforts of the various county and private patrol associations working harmoniously with the federal and state governments, in protecting our forests from the ravages of fire during the dry months of the year. It is stated that in 1913 the total loss of green timber was valued at \$460,25, while for the season just closed, the driest in the history of the local weather bureau, the loss is estimated at not to exceed 20,000,000 board feet.

During this time some 400 men were employed by these associations, including the state and the federal government. In normal years approximately \$125,000 is expended by private owners for forest protection, but in seasons like the one just closed, the amount is much greater.

The state expends \$37,500 annually and as a result of such expenditure, received \$10,000 from the federal government. The report recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, an increase over 1913 of \$25,000. When it is understood that "Oregon's forests still constitute, next to land itself, her greatest natural resource," it would appear from the excellent records made that this sum is none too large for its adequate protection and ought to be approved and the amount asked made available for the use of the state board of forestry.

Closely allied with the protection of our forests from fire, is the question of their taxation. It is made clear in the report that it is vital to the success or utter failure of the forest policy of the state, and recognizes the futility of expecting any relief from our present system until constitutional amendments to our general land tax laws have been made.

The report advocates a tax on the land value with a yield tax on timber as a stimulus to the reforestation of our logged off lands, and emphasizes "as of greatest importance in a forest state, the danger that lies in new and radical tax propaganda that does not bear forestry in mind."

The correct solution of this great complex problem is universally recognized as of paramount importance and our law making body will commit a very grave mistake if, for any reason, it should fail to relieve by legislation, as it has in the past, a condition that is actually retarding the development of the state.

Naturally enough, with an increase of 120 per cent in the population of Portland and a corresponding increase in the state as a whole, together with a flood of untold millions expended for the betterment of transportation and market facilities, all within the span of a few years, there came, necessarily, an increase in public expenditures, which means higher tax levies. These are the influences which have contributed largely to, if they are not entirely responsible for, the extraordinary prices now being asked for our lands. It is necessary that we have a readjustment of our assessed valuations, with a more equitable levy, if we are to derive benefit from the expected improvement of financial conditions.

Another momentous question confronting the state for an early solution, and exhaustively considered in this report, as that of reclaiming the vast areas of wild, nonproductive logged-off lands, rich in agricultural possibilities, that are scattered through all of the counties west of the Cascade range of mountains. According to this report, in the 18 counties comprised in this section of the state, there are 2,024,680 acres of improved land. Estimating the average farm to contain 66 acres, we have 30,458 farms in western Oregon upon which a population of 210,000 reside and cultivate 1,321,455 acres with an average value of \$125 per acre.

On the other hand, we are informed that there is in this same section of the state, in every way as rich and as capable of sustaining just as large and prosperous a population, but now a waste and a burden to the state, 2,811,344

acres of this logged off and burned over land with an average value of \$8 per acre. It exceeds the improved land by 786,664 acres and the cultivated land by 50 per cent and is increasing at the rate of 90,000 acres per year.

That we should remain passive and indifferent to such a condition and permit it to exist longer in the face of a crying demand for cheap land, not alone from our home people, but from the thousands in the eastern states with eyes turned westward, seems incredible.

In pursuance of a solution for the reclaiming of these logged off lands, the report, as near as can be computed, gives the cost of clearing the brush lands at \$63.50 per acre and the heavily timbered lands at \$75 to \$180 per acre. Continuing, it says:

If land-clearing can be conducted on a sufficiently large scale and under some sort of business organization employing adequate engineering methods and machinery the present cost can be reduced from one to two thirds, and if some practical process can be devised for saving and marketing the useful wood products obtainable from the logs, the cost, by encumbering the land, could be overcome altogether and in some cases a profit made from clearing operations.

From investigations and experiments which have been made during the past five or six years it has been found that from 25 to 150 or more cords of useful material can be obtained from an acre of the logged-off land in the heavily timbered districts.

The only organization competent to deal with this question in a practical way, is the county with the aid of the state. The interest of the state being the greater of the two, it should, after an accurate survey had been made, acquire title to such lands as are best suited for its purpose. This does not necessarily mean, as is popularly supposed, that we must go to the people for their approval of a large bond issue. On the contrary, it is doubtful if the state would need to advance a single dollar in purchase money. Indeed, it is almost certain that many of the owners of these large tracts of land would be willing to transfer their interests to the state at a reasonable price and accept in return an interest-bearing mortgage, maturing in five, ten or even twenty years, if secured by the land and the good faith of the state.

After obtaining title to such lands considered best suited for agriculture, it would then be a matter of making them attractive to the homeseeker. This can be done, first, by offering the land to him at the actual cost price. Second, a low rate of interest on deferred payments. Third, not less than ten years in which to pay for it. Fourth, by clearing and making ready for the plow, five or six acres, which would be enough to sustain himself and family while making required improvements on the balance of the forty, sixty or eighty acres as the case might be. The county, under the supervision of the county court, can do this, as well as blaze the trails which later would become roads, because it is amply able to buy and operate the expensive machinery necessary to do it.

The same power used to operate this machinery will suffice to turn the stump and other refuse into the products mentioned in this report, such as cordwood, box board and a wood pulp suitable for the manufacture of the heavier kinds of commercial and building paper. These products are of great commercial value and could, with reason, be expected to pay operating expenses, if they did not actually pay the entire cost of clearing the land.

Governmental and private experiments have been made in the belief that resinous products of great commercial value could be extracted from the refuse of these lands which in time would attract capital in the development of an industry of great magnitude. This, it is claimed, would eventually solve the problem of colonizing these waste lands. This plan, however, is entirely too vague and indefinite for consideration. The time is the present, not the future, and in advancing the suggestion that the state and county take over and colonize these lands, we are only applying, in a broader sense and on a larger scale, the principle of the successful real estate firm in handling logged-off lands.

It is of utmost importance that some action looking to a practical solution of this problem be taken at the present session of the legislature.

The report concludes with a lengthy discussion of the water and mineral power resources of the northwest and its influence upon the development of the state, recommending the closest cooperation between the state and federal government, especially mentioning the various irrigation projects under way or projected.

Marching Orders

From "The Oregonian's" Magazine. An old Irishman, long desirous of official dignity, was finally appointed marshal in a parade on Memorial day. Veterans, bandmen and school children were lined along the streets of the town patiently waiting the signal to start.

Suddenly Mike, on a prancing charger, dashed up the street. After inspecting the dignified procession, he gave his horse the quick kick. Then, standing up in his saddle, he yelled with a voice filled with pride and authority:

"Ready, now! Every one of ye, kape shute with the horse!"

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The average man likes to work—his wife's relations. Most men wouldn't do a thing if they didn't need the coin.

The heart of a pretty girl may be as chilly as a dog's nose. Some men are good because they find it cheaper than being bad.

The man who does things can afford to let his wife do all the talking. A woman's work is never finished— if she is trying to reform some man.

The more indignant women can become over a scandal the more they enjoy it. A woman is never more anxious to hide her age than when she begins to show it.

Women will find it awfully monotonous to heaven if the fashions never change there. If the silly actions of a man are not due to his being in love, they are probably natural.

A woman has to be in society at least six months before she acquires the art of being real rude. If a man coaxes his wife to accompany him on a business trip it is a sign that the trip is going to be short.

Even when the doctor doesn't know what is the matter with the patient— he usually knows enough to keep his lack of knowledge to himself.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Eugene's anti-dog ordinance will become effective February 1. After that there is to be no more running at large.

Coquille Sentinel: Efforts are being made to add another school district to the new consolidated district on Coos river. The south of Coos consolidated district, but has only 10 residents of school age, while its assessed valuation is more than \$100,000.

Speaking of gold strikes, the Baker Herald says: "When central Oregon has been explored all its possibilities for gold, we invite them over to eastern Oregon to see the real thing. At that, we wish good luck to all those who are trying for riches over there."

The Helix and Adams school boards have combined to secure a manual training instructor, who will divide his time between the two schools. Walter K. Burgess, graduate of Washington state college, is the man.

There is but a single criminal case on the docket for the present term of circuit court, Josephine county, and there was but a single indictment returned by the grand jury. From the county clerk's office it is concluded that the county is getting better, or the evildoers are getting more careful.

Under the direction of R. T. Jackson of the department of agriculture, residents of the west end of Umatilla county are being urged to take a disinfection upon the jackrabbit, using poison as a weapon, one ounce of strychnine per bushel of alfalfa, and spread over 15 pounds of chopped alfalfa, taking precautions to protect sheep and cattle.

HOW THE JUNIOR PARTNER GOT IN

By John M. Oakison. "You ask me who gave me my start? Well, my father started me. I worked and made my opportunity. Like you, I came to this place when I was about 19.

"For the next year my old employer seemed to me to be interested whatever in me. But at the end of that time, when my father died and my mother and sisters came to live with me, he called me to his study and asked me, 'How much money I had saved. I showed him my bank book. "My bank book showed only a \$100 credit, but I had scrimped and saved to get it. At the same time, I had picked friends, too, who talked about other things than money. Well, the old man made me his junior partner."

"It wasn't much of a store then—" You don't have to be told anything more of the history of the man who was made a junior partner. But the old man's little magazine gave a prize, went on to say something of the young man to whom the veteran was talking. He was on the point of quitting his job with the firm; he said that his salary was not all that good; that he was in debt, and that the boys he was accustomed to train with had more to spend than he.

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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 200 words, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor. We reserve the right to edit and to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and it makes the patriotic and progressive taxpayer no more reasonable, it ruthlessly crushes them and sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Tribute to Retiring Governor. OREGON, Jan. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Please accept congratulations, which you surely deserve, on the appointment of our governor, Oswald West, to a position on The Journal's staff covering the legislative and executive departments. I am writing today, so you will see, to congratulate you for tomorrow he will step out and give way for Governor Withycombe to fill the office that he has so faithfully held. I felt proud when I was in Washington and he was noted man say Oregon had the best governor in the United States. I feel that The Journal has done a favor to all the people of Oregon in this way.

As an Auditorium Substitute. PORTLAND, Jan. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I was in Portland from the much discussed and notorious auditorium; neither do we hear a very loud clamor for the resuscitation of its ignoble memory. It seems that in its palmy days Portland was infested with a lot of visionary day dreamers, whose purpose in life was to devise ways and means to separate the patriotic and progressive taxpayer from his hard earned money. Various plans were proposed, including the stupendous "city beautiful" plan, Roosevelt island, a subway under the scenic auto joy riders' boulevard, and others, all entirely non-essential and commercially worthless, including the aforesaid auditorium, which would have cost \$1,000,000 to build and would have cost \$1,000,000 to operate and would have cost \$1,000,000 to maintain.

World Peace. PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—It is pleasing to see so many of your contributors crying for peace, and world peace is the only kind that can endure. In The Journal of January 10, "Mrs. T. W. J." writes well of "The Resolvent of Love," but she goes too far. She asks for suppressive laws. This would make it a class movement. Love was never forced on any subject, it must be free. It is labor's love, not its price in material wealth, which is acceptable to God.

St. Paul, that great metaphysician, by trying to hand the power of love over to the patriots, only, in disregard of labor, put in the wrong way love. He said, however, that if this power were accepted by all men, we should be "changed in the twinkling of an eye."

The last session of congress declared that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity of commerce." This is a wise saying, and it is a pity that the plan of Abraham Ben Adhem has been worked out by one here in Portland whereby this wedge may be quickly driven to do effective work. It will allow to the worker as soon as this wave of fear and hate shall subside, so that love can get a hearing, and by this plan, the few who know of the power of labor, will be able to cry out and live in a condition of peace. And who unto him who (whose business interests) stands in the way of this power of love, but in the construction of a "Fear not, little flock; it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." C. A. STRICKLAND.

Nothing Overlooked. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It is now said that Mr. Bryan took violin lessons when he was a boy. A public man's enemies remember everything.

A FEW SMILES

"So you come from New York?" said an English lady to a traveling American. "I supposed you came from Boston." "Why did you think that?" "Because I supposed you were an intelligent American."

"Your legal department must be very expensive." "It is," sighed the eminent trust magnate.

"Still, I suppose you have to maintain it." "Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think it would be cheaper to obey the law."

A senator from Mississippi asked an old colored man what he considered the best of chickens he had ever had. He replied: "All kinds has merits. De white ones is best, but de black ones is easiest to hide."

subdivision or factory. The interest on the \$750,000 annual payment for 20 years would be \$150,000. The profit on \$2,400 profits for each factory division of lots, for 25 years would more than pay interest on the bonds and the principal. The interest on the bonds would be paid as much as interest paid. Can as much be said of the auditorium? And besides, what would be left of the auditorium by that time? The plan is elastic and can be expanded in many ways. E. J. M.

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The last session of congress declared that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity of commerce." This is a wise saying, and it is a pity that the plan of Abraham Ben Adhem has been worked out by one here in Portland whereby this wedge may be quickly driven to do effective work. It will allow to the worker as soon as this wave of fear and hate shall subside, so that love can get a hearing, and by this plan, the few who know of the power of labor, will be able to cry out and live in a condition of peace. And who unto him who (whose business interests) stands in the way of this power of love, but in the construction of a "Fear not, little flock; it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." C. A. STRICKLAND.

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THE OREGON COUNTRY "IN EARLY DAYS"

By Fred Lockley, Special Staff Writer of The Journal. "Early in January