

THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER C. S. JACKSON, Publisher Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning. The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or.

Think of thy brother no ill, but throw a veil over his failings.—Longfellow.

THE GALLANT SOLONS

The legislature might have done worse. Instead of one, it might have authorized two stenographers for each member.

It was in vain that protests for many years have been lodged against the clerk-hire extravagance. It was in vain that Governor Withycombe, in his message, pointed out that a saving of \$20,000 could be effected.

In the galleries dozens of pairs of eyes, black, blue, gray, hazel and brown eyes, looked down on the debaters, and beamed approvingly against a reduction of the stenographic force.

Because a man suddenly leaps into fame as a newly-elected legislator, it need not be supposed that he loses his susceptibility, and like Adam with Eve, a majority of the house bit the apple and the stenographers won.

Yes, it might have been worse, and the taxpayer knows it. As he sighs at the thought of one sweet, young stenographer for each member, he remembers that it might have been two apiece, or three apiece, or even half a dozen apiece.

THE COST

UNTIL the last few months we looked upon the Civil war as a tremendous struggle. But the figures of fifty years ago sink into insignificance compared with the present-day records of men shot down by the million, wounded by the million, taken prisoner by the million.

The Civil war lasted four years and comprised about 2000 battles. The total number of deaths on the Northern side aggregated 356,435. There were 67,058 Union soldiers actually killed on the battlefield; 43,012 died of wounds; 199,720 died of disease. The dead, from other causes, such as accidents and imprisonment, totaled 40,645. The Confederate losses raised the total to above half a million.

It is estimated that on January 1, 1915, there were 6,000,000 men killed, wounded or missing in Europe. It was a monthly toll of 1,200,000. The estimate of the total number of dead is 1,000,000 men. Think of it. One million dead as the result of five months' war, compared with 500,000 American dead after four years of war!

The cost in money is placed at \$7,000,000,000, which is \$1,400,000,000 a month. The monthly expenditures for fighting Europe were nearly four times as great as the cost of the Panama canal. England's share was \$225,000,000 a month, or within \$128,000,000 of the canal's cost. There are other losses due to paralyzed industry and stagnant commerce, ruined Belgium and devastated northern France. But these figures are not known.

A JOINT CELEBRATION

THE fact should not be overlooked that the Cello canal will be opened to traffic next April. This will be an event of the utmost importance to Portland and the Columbia river basin and it should be celebrated in a fitting manner.

The present river and harbor bill carries an appropriation of \$85,000 to complete the canal. While every one hopes the appropriation will be made available the work is far enough along to justify a formal celebration.

have roads as feeders for the collection and distribution of freight. A base for a road system is found in the Columbia Highway from which will radiate branch roads to shipping points. In connection with the formal celebration of the completion of the canal which will doubtless soon be taken up by commercial bodies The Journal suggests that recognition be given to the Columbia Highway, which will by that time have reached a stage of completion that will warrant its inclusion in the general rejoicing.

THE FIGHT ON

A FIGHT is already on at Salem for what is equivalent to an overthrow of the workmen's compensation law. It is proposed to substitute for present provisions the principle of the Michigan system. In effect, it is a plan to make the Oregon law an appendage of the casualty companies.

It is said that a firm of Portland lawyers has been retained at large cost to carry on a campaign for the change. Advantage is to be taken of the fact that minor changes must be made to render the present system self sustaining, and all the wiles of lobbying and all the forces that can be requisitioned are to be invoked in the attempt to restore casualty insurance to its former place of power and profit in the state. It is a fight that legislators will have to face, and no individual member should make a move until he has carefully investigated all sides of the issue.

A prominent feature of the question is whether the fund for workmen's compensation shall be loaned in Oregon for the development of Oregon, or whether it shall be sent away to casualty organizations in distant states to build up industries and enrich people there. At Amity, Oregon, there is a handsome school building which was built from the compensation fund, and the interest is flowing into the Oregon compensation fund for the future relief of those injured in industrial accidents in Oregon. At Rainier, a smaller school building is being financed by the Oregon fund with similar benefits for Oregon workers. It is a home system, a system that pays no profits or fees to go-betweeners and that keeps all the money in Oregon for Oregon purposes.

The casualty companies desire to break down this system and instead of having the money handled by the state for Oregon people, to have it paid over to them to be manipulated with great profit to themselves in distant states for purposes entirely foreign to Oregon and Oregon people.

Before the legislators became a party to such a program, they should consult the returns of the special referendum election held in Oregon, November 4, 1913, when the present compensation law was up for adoption or rejection by the people. After a campaign in which its merits were widely discussed, the measure swept the state by an overwhelming majority of more than two and a half to one. It carried every county in the state. In some counties, the majority was three and four to one. In Multnomah county, it was three to one and in Hood River four to one.

MADE IN AMERICA

PITTSBURG'S "Made in America" exhibit at the Carnegie Institute had to be abandoned. Manufacturers refused to display their goods because they did not want it known that their products were made in this country. They said there is a "popularity" though erroneous impression that European manufactures are superior.

The fact, disclosed at Pittsburgh, is that a considerable proportion of so-called "imported" goods is American made. These manufactures are given foreign labels to catch the eye and tickle the conceit of American buyers—and the strange thing is that the deception has promoted sales.

The Portland Manufacturers' Association is furthering a campaign for greater use of Oregon-made goods in Oregon. Members of this association claim that manufactures of this state are, at least, equal in quality to goods made in any other state, but Oregon people have not yet seen the necessity of supporting their own industries whenever they meet price and quality competition.

The failure of Pittsburgh's "Made in America" exhibit points a moral. National manufacturers have been forced to eliminate the label "U. S." to meet a prejudice rooted in ignorance and watered by thoughtlessness. The fact is that many Americans have been paying for the foreign label. They have been getting good goods, but they have been getting them in spite of a lack of ordinary intelligence in selecting. The foreign label was placed on American goods for the special benefit of such people.

Portland manufacturers have not attempted to catch Portland trade in that manner. They still rely on Portland's ability to think. They should be able to retain their confidence that ultimately people whose welfare is to be found in

this city will act upon the theory that anything made in Portland and bought in Portland gives additional impetus to the city's progress and to the greater prosperity of everybody in it.

TWO RECOMMENDATIONS

IN HIS message to the legislature, Governor Withycombe said: "Therefore, you are earnestly urged to provide the governor—or whatever official upon whom may be placed the responsibility—with the means of properly enforcing the provisions of performing this duty adequately. In my opinion, it will be necessary to amend the constitution, authorizing him to remove delinquent officers."

Section 19 of Article VII of the Oregon constitution, provides that "public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses, and judgment may be given of dismissal from office."

In his message to the same legislature, Governor West said: "If the governor is to be charged with the enforcement of the law he should be fully provided with the means of performing that duty. Among other things, he should be given, free from any red tape restrictions, the power to remove and appoint successively his judges, attorneys, sheriffs and constables, whom he may find refusing or failing to enforce the law, or otherwise perform the duties of their office."

Both recommendations are the same. Both follow the same recommendation made by Governor West to the 1913 legislature, which so amended a bill carrying the provisions that its effectiveness was destroyed with the result that Governor Withycombe now asks to be given the power that the then governor was denied. The governor is under oath to enforce the laws. Except by the course followed by Governor West, he cannot enforce them if district attorneys and sheriffs pursue their frequent habit of enforcing some laws and not enforcing others as best suits their fancy. The case of Copperfield is in the record.

THE SUFFRAGE VOTE

THE proposed woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution was defeated in the house of representatives by a vote of 174 to 204. A two thirds affirmative vote was necessary to pass the resolution; it lost by a majority of 30, with 57 representatives not voting.

While the resolution was killed by an unexpected majority, the cause of woman suffrage sustained no defeat. The vote itself is indication that suffrage for women has not yet reached the dignity of a national issue with prospect of success in the near future. The vote has a meaning indicating that success depends upon continuance of the fight within the states, where the suffragists have already made notable progress.

President Wilson told a delegation of Democratic women that changes of this sort ought to be brought about by the various states acting independently in accordance with the views of their own people. It is not as though the suffragists had no alternative. They are not in the position of women in Great Britain, where the vote can come only through action by parliament.

In one way the vote in congress was a disappointment to the suffragists. They did not expect a two thirds affirmative vote, but neither did they expect a majority against the resolution, especially in view of the fact that Senator Chamberlain's resolution was defeated last March by a vote of only 35 to 34. There was actually a majority affirmative vote in the senate, but not the necessary two thirds.

IT COSTS MONEY

IN HIS farewell message to the state legislature former Governor West concisely and comprehensively summed up the high-way situation. He said that his experience as a member of the highway commission taught him three things: first, good roads are our greatest need and no material development can come without them; second, many favor better roads but few are willing to pay for them; third, he who undertakes the construction of roads gets damned for the cost, but no credit for his effort.

The same conditions develop in all public work. The pioneer is crucified and does not receive his meed of praise until long after he has passed from mundane scenes. It would be a fine thing if roads could be built, according to every individual's idea without expense, but unfortunately they cost money in their construction and maintenance.

If built on proper lines with a view to permanency the added burden of original cost is more than counterbalanced by the reduction of the upkeep charge. One of the most expressive epigrams of a noted good roads advocate is "It takes brains to build

roads." It follows that the fatter the brains employed the better will be the roads.

One element of cost in highway improvement is the amount paid out for engineering. This is an essential charge and one that makes for economy in the end.

In railroad construction many preliminary lines are run before the permanent one is selected. It should be the same with a highway. The ground should be thoroughly studied and cuts and fills be figured out in order to determine a location that is the most economical and one that is to be unchanged in years to come.

In the erection of large structures architects do a great amount of preliminary work which is seemingly thrown away but which in reality is absolutely necessary. It is the same in all the affairs of life involving building for the future. This all costs time and money but it is the only way by which permanent results can be achieved. It is only through honest engineering work that the cost of road construction and maintenance can be ascertained. It is not possible to do so under the old system to which many wish to return.

THE JOURNAL NATIONAL EDITORIAL

South American Market Miscalceptions.

By CHARLES M. PEPPER Former Foreign Trade Advisor to the State Department, Author of "Panama to Patagonia," Etc.

Charles M. Pepper was formerly a trade expert in the service of the United States department of state. He was United States delegate to Pan-American conference at Mexico City, 1901; St. Louis exposition commissioner to Cuba, 1902; special Pan-American railway commissioner, 1903; foreign trade commissioner, department of commerce and labor, 1908; commercial advisor of state department, 1909-1913; Canadian reciprocity commissioner for state department, 1910-1911.



SOME popular miscalceptions about South American trade perils, but others have been cleared away in the quest for knowledge which followed the discovery that the European belligerents were likely to lose valuable commerce. One of these miscalceptions was that the South Americans could be persuaded into buying what they did not want. It was apparent that the South American merchants knew the peculiarities and the requirements of their customers.

The textile mills of the United States were not ready to take advantage of the market conditions resulting from European belligerence because they had been going along under the misconception that the South American consumer could be persuaded into buying their products, though these were not suited to his requirements. Argentina buys annually \$40,000,000 of cotton textiles. The United States supplies less than \$500,000 of this amount. The proportion will not be materially increased until the cotton mills of the United States provide the kind of cotton goods that the people of Argentina want.

The spirit of inquiry has resulted in clearing away a widespread misconception for which professional exploiters of the commercial possibilities of the Southern Continent were responsible. It has shown that, outside of textiles, a large class of manufacturers were not trying to sell the South Americans what they did not want; were not sending them drummers who did not speak their language; were not forwarding, with underpaid postage, catalogs and price-lists in English, and were not losing business because of ignorance of packing.

It has developed that in the sale of mineral oils, lumber, iron and steel products, electrical apparatus, and several other lines, manufacturers in the United States have studied the requirements of the market, and after years of preparation are doing a good business.

Mills in the United States which a few years ago secured large orders for steel rails in Argentina obtained these orders because they manufactured the kind of rails that were wanted on the Argentine railways. The car foundries that developed a satisfactory business in railway equipment in Chili did it because they supplied the kind of equipment that was suitable for the Chilean railways. The locomotive companies which furnished engines to Brazil obtained the orders because they built the locomotives that were best adapted to the Brazilian railways.

A lock manufacturing concern sent an expert to South America to study the manner in which houses were built there. He knew carpentry. When he came back to the United States his company began manufacturing locks and keys which suited the doors that the people of South America put on their houses and their business structures. A heavy trade was the result, and the misconception that all hardware manufacturers in the

United States are short-sighted was refuted.

A misconception which is still widely held, but which is yielding to the light, is that the United States commerce with South America is relatively small because we do not practice the basic principle of international trade, and buy as well as sell. A passing glance at official statistics should entirely dispel this misconception. The balance of trade with most of the South American countries always has been largely in their favor. Brazil, for example, sells to the United States twice as much as she buys from us. Argentina was the only important exception, and an equilibrium is now being established in our commerce with that progressive nation.

One reason for the relatively small purchase by South American countries was that the great majority of manufacturers in the United States had misconceived the value of the market; and had therefore not sought to cultivate it. They also had misconceived the opportunity for what is known as small lines. The fact that Germany's \$175,000,000 sales to South America were largely of small lines is the evidence on this point.

Discovery that with the restoration of normal world trade conditions the billion-dollar purchase of South America gradually will rise to \$1,500,000,000 should further stimulate the spirit of inquiry as to the means of increasing the participation of the United States in that market.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written in plain English and should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer so desires the name shall be published.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms, rationalizing everything it touches. It is the principle of all fair and honest trade, back on their responsibilities. If they have no right to exist, they should be driven out of existence and set up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Denying Reports.

Portland, Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Evidently as a result of my fight, through the press, against a certain telephone company, a false report is being circulated to the effect that I am employed by the Pacific Telephone company for the purpose of creating public sentiment against competition in the telephone business with the ultimate purpose of forcing the Home Telephone company out of business.

Another false report is being circulated to the effect that I am employed by the Home Telephone company for the purpose of creating public sentiment in favor of consolidation of the telephone systems, whereby the Home Telephone company will take over the Pacific company.

I will pay \$50 to the first person who will prove that I am employed by either telephone company. Another false report is being circulated to the effect that I am fighting the Home Telephone company because I was discharged by that company. I was never discharged by that company, and I was discharged by both telephone companies, insofar as I have a nice letter of clearance from each company, each letter composed in such manner as to cause confusion in the minds of the public.

During the past four years, while governor of this state, Oswald West has been outrageously cartooned and constantly and wilfully misrepresented by an unfriendly section of the press. He has been lied about and vilified by his enemies, and hated and denounced by favor-seeking politicians. Every day I see in the newspapers and on every saloon bumper and in every newspaper a red light being thrown at the name of Oswald West. These past four years sought his ruin and eagerly joined in an effort to bring such a result about, yet he has withstood all these assaults without a wince and emerges from it all with a light heart and clean hands, and as a citizen and Democrat whom the people of Oregon will honor and respect more and more as the years go by as they become better informed as to the great services he has rendered this state as its chief executive.

The long list of his executive and meritorious achievements establishes the fact that the administration of Governor West stands preeminent in the history of Oregon. It is the duty of every man and woman in Oregon should carefully read his last message to the legislature, and should then continue to keep in touch with the things he is doing for the people of Oregon.

Now here's to you, Oswald West, always doing what is best. Down the gravel, up the pen. Working for your fellow men. Water, water, let us know The good or bad, whether friend or foe. WATCHEFUL OBSERVER.

The Farmer's Help.

Battle Ground, Wash., Jan. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—An official high in the U. S. department of agriculture is quoted as follows: "If the farmers will apply the methods of scientific agriculture they can save the country \$25,000,000 a day. Our duty is to teach the farmer to do what we have learned through our research work. If we now apply the knowledge we have gained, we can double the production in the next decade."

A more senseless propaganda than the above can hardly be found. It can be shown that by doubling yields farmers can increase their profits, they may well be expected to strive for such an objective. It is a delusion and a snare. Increase in crops is met with decreased prices and increased handling expense to such an extent as to wipe out the profit in many cases except a distinct loss. The incentive of farm activity, as well as other, is profit, and lacking that element, farmers cannot be expected to produce more. The line on any such proposition as above outlined. The \$5,000,000 may be saved as claimed, but some one else will have to pay for it. It is not the saving, expects to get it. A few farmers may profit by increased crops, but as a country-wide economic policy, it is a delusion and a snare. It is a titler of the soil. Assertion crop statistics bear out this assertion.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Often a full purse goes with an empty head. Only a foolish man will kick himself when he is down. The heat way to get out of a tight place is to sober up.

If a man marries a widow let's because she originated the thought. A lovers' quarrel and a small boys' trousers are soon patched up.

We would have more ideal cities but for the scarcity of ideal citizens. A self made man is as proud of the outcome as he is of his income tax.

The statement that while meat is good to eat may be true, but it sounds like a fish story. What a lovely collection of pessimists we would be if we could see ourselves as others see us!

A woman doesn't object to a man's safe and then proceed to run him to some other female. And many a man's so-called dignified silence is due to the lamentable fact that he does not know what to say.

Churches would be better attended and more prosperous were it not for the fact that there are so many people who in religion are merely innocent bystanders. When the young man went to father's bedside and said, "I'm working hard to get ahead," and father replied, "That's what you most need. When you get one, come back and talk to me."

"DEFERRED" CHARGES

By John M. Oskison.

One reason corporations have not been looked upon with friendly eyes is that they have adopted financing methods that we don't approve.

You and I have been taught to believe that we'd better do what we can't pay for until we have the money to pay for it. To us, that seems to be a safe and sane thrift doctrine. But when corporations became numerous they adopted another plan: they decided not to wait until they had the money to pay for it, but to borrow money with which to make the purchase. They began to load upon themselves "deferred charges."

Certain charges of this kind of course, are justified; when it can be proved without the shadow of a doubt that the benefit to be derived from that which will be earned by the money is more than the cost of the borrowing, borrowing is justified. But not otherwise.

So intelligent thrift practice in the home and the family can be measured by the same test: if you are going into debt to buy a home, you should be able to demonstrate mathematically that by borrowing money to buy a home, you will in the end save more in rent than the cost of the land and house, repairs and taxes and insurance. You have no business to place any "deferred charge" upon your individual resources or those of your family. That those who come after you will not churlishly pay because they recognize it is a just charge. The test ought to be: "If I should die tomorrow, would my heirs prefer to see me on a meeting house steeple rather than to allow them to be defaulted?" It is when the answer, of either the individual or a new board of corporation directors, is in the negative, that we are in the unwise wisdom of much borrowing in anticipation of benefits or earnings.

If you are honest, "deferred charges" have to be met; and if you have had much experience you will know that it isn't often that the future pans out as well as you think it will. About three out of five pleasure automobiles bought on credit fail to bring their owners any more pleasure than energy as to enable them to make more money to meet the installment payments on the cars with no extra strain.

A FEW SMILES

Tramp—If you'll gimme a meal, morn', I'll promise to turn over a new leaf. Mrs. Subbubs—Never mind about a new leaf, I'll turn over those old leaves on the lawn. Then remember that a new leaf is a new story, and keep on till you get them all into a pile.

The Johnsons had an old hen which insisted upon neglecting her comfortable nest to lay a daily egg in the coal shed. "I can't think," fretted Mrs. Johnson, as she and her small children hunted for that particular egg, "why this one hen insists upon using the coal shed for a nest."

"Why, that's easy, mother," exclaimed Joe in astonishment. "I's pose she's seen the sign, 'Now is the time to lay in your coal!'"

A southern lawyer tells this story: "The other day an old colored man came sauntering down my yard where there was a pile of rubbish. 'Morning,' John," I said. "Morning, Mars Tom; don't you want that rubbish hauled?"

"What'll you take?" I asked. "Dollah a load, 'n I think I'll take jes' about two loads. 'Cause you got 'bout 75 cents a load, I told him."

"You remember me, do you, Mars Tom?" "Well, you remember when I was up for shootin' craps and you pleaded me guilty in police court?"

"An' you charged me \$10, an' I never said a dog-gone word!" "John hauled the rubbish at 'n a load, and he made three loads of it."

perfectly, that small crops are invariably worth more than large crops. Our agricultural institutions have done and are doing good work but out great need is a scientific marketing system. Let the powers that be address the farmers to the task of providing such a system and show the farmer where he can get \$3 where he got only \$1 before, and scientific agriculture will then come into its own.

Farmers will eventually see that their real need in their problem must originate and be fostered by themselves. Beneficiaries of the present system cannot be expected to give their own help. The farmer who does not first take care of his own, benefit to the farming class being only incidental.

True cooperation is the only true remedy; it has been so found in practically all special crop districts and sooner or later it will be extended to all crops. The farmer who has no cooperation will compel it, if self-interest does not seek it. A FARMER.

A Question of Nationality.

Heppner, Or., Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Kindly state what country would protect a child born on the high seas of Irish parents, if the ship was flying the Stars and Stripes, and the child was born on the high seas? Would the child's nationality? A READER. [The child's parents being subjects of Great Britain, no world the child be subject. Assuming that a ship on the high seas flying the flag of the United States is constructively a port of call, until it is captured by a vessel of another nation, the child would be only of the same status as if born within the actual territorial limits of this country. He would be an alien, a subject of Great Britain, until naturalized either by his own act or as a consequence of his parent's naturalization.]

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

To the Medford Sun it "begins to look like a beet sugar factory is going to come, whether or no."

The Lake county court has made provisions for a farm experiment, appropriating \$1500 for that purpose. Polk county, the Dallas Observer thinks, should pride itself on having the largest yearling school yearling of the United States.

Klamath Falls Herald: Wesley O. Smith, editor of the Herald, is now in Salem as a member of the legislative body. He began to work for the "long distance."

Ohio people at Eugene have formed an Ohio society of 34 charter members and many more in prospect. Officers are: L. O. Beckwith, president; J. W. Zimmerman, vice president; A. K. Meek, secretary; Mrs. A. W. Tidd, treasurer.

The East Oregonian figures that Pendleton's recently installed gravity water system will effect a saving of \$15,000 a year, including fire insurance premium reduction to be credited thereto, which sum is \$1500 more than the yearly interest to be paid on the water bonds.

Canyon City Eagle: Some kind hearted gentleman scattered poison in town and killed the editor's dog. We do not wish this gentleman any bad luck, but we would like to see him every worthless cur that has died in the last 2000 years will set up a howl. He was in the negative howl and growl in his ears through all eternity.

home you will in the end save more in rent than the cost of the land and house, repairs and taxes and insurance.

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The Ragtime Muse

Rondeau of the Wise Bachelor. There is in tact an essence fit. That can itself quite well acquit. For a woman who is not a fool, a well-chosen method fling the race. Though fools may heed it not a whit. Where beauty's beacon is not lit. And you indulge your mood a bit, Consider how you'll come out. There is in tact.

Jarred Him.

From the Kansas City Journal. "Wimmen ain't got no sense of their properties." "How now?" "She knows that buldog I got in my wife."

The Sunday Journal

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

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