

THE JOURNAL

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It is right and estimate what we call good evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison—Locke.

TOMORROW

The arrival of a great modern liner at Astoria tomorrow as beginning of a 26 hour steamship passenger service to San Francisco, should be an inspiring sight.

There is enough omelet in it to justify the big excursion programmed from Portland for the occasion. The great ship, the latest and best modern marine architecture, is the confidence of capital in the port of the Columbia, expressed in terms of investment. A great sum of money is represented by the Great Northern and her twin ship. Their appearance on the Astoria-San Francisco run is an epochal event in the history of the Columbia river.

Both are great passenger liners. They are in remarkable contrast with the vessels of 16 and 17-foot draught that formerly crawled in and out of the mouth of the Columbia before the hand and brain of man had applied improvements to the entrance. The difference between the ships of that time and the huge ship the Portland excursion is to meet tomorrow, is the difference between the seaport as it was and the seaport as it is.

There could be no more vivid visualizing of progress. There could be no more perfect presentation of future possibilities than will be seen in the recollection of the craft of the former day and the sight of the Great Northern as she steams out of the Pacific into the Columbia and proceeds to her dock. The spectacle should inspire all who see it with new dreams and new purpose. It should renew and strengthen their faith in the Columbia river and its potentialities.

THE CITY PRACTICAL

CHICAGO has inaugurated a movement to promote cultivation of gardens. Through cooperation of the park commissioners, the school board and other civic agencies, model demonstration gardens will be planted in various parts of the city. The model gardens will be in charge of competent experts, who will advise novices. They will be told how to garden and what to plant, how to take care of a crop, if it is only a row of lettuce, a few hills of potatoes and a half dozen tomato plants, and how to keep their garden plots productive and pleasing to the eye. The twin ideals of "the city beautiful" and "the city practical" are to be promoted for the benefit of Chicago's people collectively and individually.

NEW YORK'S BREAD

SOME time ago New York's big bakers increased the price of bread from five to six cents a loaf. They said the higher price was made necessary by the increased cost of flour. The small bakers continued to sell at five cents a loaf, and one of them, testifying before a commission named by Mayor Mitchell, said there was fifty per cent profit in bread at four cents a loaf. The people refused to pay six cents, and finally the big bakers, finding a large part of their product unsaleable, surrendered and returned to the five-cent price. The fight in New York was interesting while it lasted, and now that it is over the newspapers are pointing out the fact that big business, which claims the virtue of lessening costs of production, does not necessarily reduce prices to the consumers. It was the little bakers, a newspaper publicity that kept down the price of bread. Nobody disputes the fact that highly capitalized baking companies are able to produce bread at less cost than their small rivals. Nobody should attempt to dispute the fact that in New York it was highly organized selfishness which attempted to capitalize the war to exploit the people. In spite of all the efficiency experts may say about economies effected by big corporations, there is much to be said in favor of the small producer who gets close to his customers.

A TAMMANY THREAT

PRESIDENT WILSON recently made three appointments to important federal offices in New York city. Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall had candidates for the places, but none of them was appointed. Because of this fact, Representative John J. Fitzgerald has declared war on the president. He has called to his support the entire Tammany contingent in and out of congress to make a fight on the man in the White House who refused to recognize Tammany's asserted right to distribute government offices in New York.

WHICH IS ECONOMY?

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WATER AND RAIL RATES

OWNERS of steamboat lines on the Great Lakes are making another effort to advance lake and rail rates to the Atlantic seaboard. A petition asking approval of increases is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission has twice refused this request on the ground that existing rates furnish adequate profit. It permitted a five per cent increase on all-rail rates, but that is not entirely satisfactory to the railroads. The boat lines between Buffalo and western lake ports are owned by the railroads, and they wish to make lake rates high in order to protect their interests as carriers by land routes. The question for the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide is whether the cheaper or the more expensive haul shall fix rates. The roads insist that the more expensive route should determine. If it does not there is danger that the roads will be unable to profit by the five per cent increase recently granted them. There is practically no competition between lake and rail carriers because railroads own the

boats. But the petition just filed shows the potential value of water transportation. It demonstrates what would happen were the boat lines independently owned and in competition with the railroads for traffic. Rates would drop to the water level—and they would stay there. There is an important lesson in this situation for every community having access to a waterway. The railroads will control it if they can. If they cannot, they will meet its competition. That is why the people should use, improve and defend their waterways.

MEN WHO GO WRONG

MUSIC is to be taught, besides shorthand, geography, history, mathematics, literature and law in a night school to be established at Sing Sing prison, New York. When Warden Osborne proposed that convicts under his charge have a school he thought about fifty of the men would want to study shorthand. More than 200 have already applied for admission to the class, and the school has not yet started. The men's eagerness to take advantage of any opportunity for raising them out of ignorance and making them self reliant is stimulating to renewed efforts the committee of prominent men and women, who are raising funds to equip the night school.

People who say that a man once gone wrong will always stay wrong will probably disapprove of this attempt to strengthen the characters of convicts and to equip them for returning to the world able to make their way honestly. Warden Osborne is flying in the face of the teaching that convicts are entitled to the treatment of lower animals, and nothing more. But the good, old world is progressing. In the worst penitentiary of the country, where men have to "double up" in cells, some of which are less than four feet wide, where the walls are so damp that water can be scraped off with the hand, wonderful progress has been made since Mr. Osborne took charge two months ago. A convict republic has been set up in this prison, which once knew only riots and repressive measures. A committee of honor men form a court to pass on all minor infractions of the former day and the sight of the Great Northern as she steams out of the Pacific into the Columbia and proceeds to her dock. The spectacle should inspire all who see it with new dreams and new purpose. It should renew and strengthen their faith in the Columbia river and its potentialities.

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THE PAROLED MAN

IT IS of consequence that the state parole officer be fit. His power for good or evil is great. To him is committed the oversight of men paroled from the state prison. Their liberty is practically in his keeping. Upon what terms with them may depend whether paroled men go straight or go wrong. The knowledge among them that the parole officer can send them back to prison gives the parole officer a club which he can use over paroled men. If he wishes, he can use it for improper purposes. If he so desired, a parole officer could use this power for private profit. Many a paroled man ultimately becomes a good citizen. One, who was paroled in the early days of Governor West's administration, has become the mainstay of his parents. A recent letter from his mother announced that he had just completed paying off the mortgage on the family home. The parole period, is a critical time in the life of a paroled man. The helping hand held out to him, the good counsels vouchsafed him, the sympathetic interest in him by a humane and whole-hearted parole officer may be his rock of safety. The opposite kind of treatment can easily check his progress to an honest life and throw him back into wrongdoing. Henry Ford said before the Federal industrial commission that he could reclaim every convict in Sing Sing. Many an ex-convict is a loyal and honest worker in the Ford establishment. Such testimony from a practical man of the world means that efforts at reform of men who go wrong are not all maudlin sentiment. It is indication of the possibilities that are in the hands of a state parole officer. No average position in the state employ is more important. No position calls as loudly for an honest, sincere, straight man of humanitarian sympathies and broad intelligence. Being himself an honest man, Governor Withycombe may weigh all these facts well in observing the conduct of whatever man he maintains as state parole officer.

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a whole will not have two opinions as to the issue. There was a show-down between Tammany and the forces behind Woodrow Wilson at the Baltimore convention, and everybody knows the result. MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE

WHEN you hear one of them in an address, you are compelled to soften your sometime severe view of the English suffragettes. This, at least, is the effect of listening to the poised, eloquent and delightfully phrased speeches of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Few women who have spoken in Portland have brought themselves so close to those in the audience, or left upon them an impression so profound. Some who heard her, inactively, recalled the compelling addresses of Mrs. Ballington Booth, formerly delivered in Portland on another subject.

Explanation of the reasons for militancy, as made by Mrs. Lawrence, involve a contrast of conditions in Great Britain as compared with conditions in the United States. Thus, militancy was not employed in England until after 1000 women petitioned the premier for permission to be heard in the House of Commons in behalf of the suffrage cause. The peremptory refusal and the arrest of the petitioners at the entrances to the parliament house were the overt act that caused the women to invoke militancy. In striking contrast with certain occurrences was the recent address by Mrs. Lawrence before the joint assembly of the Colorado legislature, delivered at the voluntary invitation of the legislative body.

One divorce law and one marriage law for man and different and discriminating laws in both cases for women in England, are among the fundamentals pleaded by Mrs. Lawrence as at the bottom of the English suffrage movement, and which drive English women to radical lengths in struggling for recognition.

Because of the war, militant tactics are not in vogue in England now, but the propaganda for suffrage goes on unabated. With Mrs. Lawrence as a sample and defender of English militancy, it is possible to understand that differences in national conditions may make it possible for a method to be essential in Great Britain that would only bring disaster in the United States.

CHILD LABOR AND CONGRESS

By EDWARD T. DEVINE, Director of the New York School of Philanthropy. THE passage of the Palmer-Owen child labor bill by the national house of representatives in February by a vote of five to one, and its failure of final passage only because of the pressure of business it could not be brought to a vote in the senate, leaves this subject in a very favorable position for action by the next congress. Sentiment in favor of the measure is so emphatic that when congress convenes again there should be no difficulty and little delay in bringing the bill to the White House for the president's signature.

The purpose of this measure is merely to make national and uniform certain minimum standards of child protection which represent the overwhelming public opinion of the nation. It was hoped when the National Child Labor committee was organized in 1904 that it would be able to accomplish its purpose and go out of business after ten years. We are greatly disappointed that it has not. There are still obstacles to be encountered. Especially, as Dr. Felix Adler, who has been chairman of the committee from the beginning, says, "laws that now lie cold in the statute book as in a tomb are to be resurrected into the life of enforcement."

This is the reply to those who point to the success of state campaigns, largely initiated and supported during the past ten years by the national committee, as an argument against federal legislation. Thirty-six states now have, it is true, a fourteen-year limit for factories; 34 prohibit night work under sixteen years of age; 18 require an eight-hour day between fourteen and sixteen, and 30 make some provision for inspection of factories.

The national committee has not gone impatiently and prematurely to urge national legislation in a fit of discouragement, or in a sectional spirit. Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, whose name will remain associated with this legislation, although he is not to be in congress next session when it should be enacted, comes from the state in which at present the largest number of children of fourteen and fifteen are employed at wages. It is upon that state that the most solicitous attention of the friends of child welfare is fixed this year, partly because no other state north or south has so many children of this critical adolescent age at work, and partly because the new governor of that state, Martin G. Brumbaugh, himself a schoolmaster of long experience, knows the needs of school children, and has announced in his inaugural message the sound principle that no child under sixteen should work in industry.

At fourteen the bony structure of the body is still plastic and yielding. Important physiological functions are in process of establishment. The cost of the pitiful wages earned at this age is high—in disease, in accidents, in juvenile crime, in inefficient maturity, in demoralized, topsy-turvy relations of parents and children. Boys and girls who work in mills have about twice as high a death rate as other boys and girls. Machinery bites off children's fingers when they are inattentive, as children sometimes are, leaving them "no good for work any more." Children who work are apt to be undernourished and anaemic. They are found in juvenile courts out of all proportion to their numbers, are more inclined to the serious offenses, and very much more apt to become habitual delinquents. In most cases arrangements are made between the landlord and the tenant whereby the tenant pays the bill. This election was to decide whether the present system of paying the bill should be changed to a quarterly system and billing to the premises.

Who Pays Water Rent? Portland, March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please give me information in regard to the water rent. It is a half cent per day. Is this the property owner's? Also, what was the election for? MRS. A. FOX. [The bill for water is sent direct to the premises, and the water bureau whether the tenant or the landlord pays, but the bill has to be paid by one or the other. In some cases arrangements are made between the landlord and the tenant whereby the tenant pays the bill. This election was to decide whether the present system of paying the bill should be changed to a quarterly system and billing to the premises.]

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In order that this "snivl service" be not made a bigger joke than it is, especially the way it is administered in this city, I have the suggestion that civil service, as it was intended, should be made to include the heads of departments, who in very many instances are not fit to be employed. I can give names, dates and places of quite a few of these incompetent departmental heads.

Testimonial to the Christie Home. Portland, March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—I hope every reader of The Journal will give a shilling, or more, for the benefit of the Christie Orphans home. All should take time—it is worth while—to visit the Christie Home. It lies well up the west bank of the Willamette river, about one mile south of Oswego. The way the orphans and children are handled and treated there is a credit to the orphans home. Those interested in the welfare of children will be delighted and pleased to see this home; everything for their comfort, recreation and pleasure is so nicely arranged. The quarters are spacious and well ventilated halls and rooms, clean and neat clothing, bedding and equipment—all these assure one that the little ones coming under its guardianship will do well and be a credit to the school and this community. ISAAC E. STAPLES.

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roads. The cost of oiling the present macadam roads last year was \$18,000. At five per cent that was the interest on \$360,000. The winter rain washed the oil away and there is nothing to show for the expenditure. The same amount of money would have paid for a mile or more of hard surface, or paid the interest on twenty miles.

Which is the more economical, continue to pour money into mud-holes or issue bonds and take them off the maintenance list? The cost of the bonds will be \$5.50 on each \$1000 of assessment for a period of ten years, or fifty-six cents per year.

These figures are based on the present assessed valuation of the county. As the valuation increases they will be proportionately decreased. Better roads will aid materially in increasing valuation.

The cost of a bond issue for \$1,250,000 will be \$5.50 on each \$1000 of assessed valuation or 56 cents per year.

THE JOURNAL NATIONAL EDITORIAL

CHILD LABOR AND CONGRESS. By EDWARD T. DEVINE, Director of the New York School of Philanthropy.

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The purpose of this measure is merely to make national and uniform certain minimum standards of child protection which represent the overwhelming public opinion of the nation. It was hoped when the National Child Labor committee was organized in 1904 that it would be able to accomplish its purpose and go out of business after ten years. We are greatly disappointed that it has not. There are still obstacles to be encountered. Especially, as Dr. Felix Adler, who has been chairman of the committee from the beginning, says, "laws that now lie cold in the statute book as in a tomb are to be resurrected into the life of enforcement."

This is the reply to those who point to the success of state campaigns, largely initiated and supported during the past ten years by the national committee, as an argument against federal legislation. Thirty-six states now have, it is true, a fourteen-year limit for factories; 34 prohibit night work under sixteen years of age; 18 require an eight-hour day between fourteen and sixteen, and 30 make some provision for inspection of factories.

The national committee has not gone impatiently and prematurely to urge national legislation in a fit of discouragement, or in a sectional spirit. Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, whose name will remain associated with this legislation, although he is not to be in congress next session when it should be enacted, comes from the state in which at present the largest number of children of fourteen and fifteen are employed at wages. It is upon that state that the most solicitous attention of the friends of child welfare is fixed this year, partly because no other state north or south has so many children of this critical adolescent age at work, and partly because the new governor of that state, Martin G. Brumbaugh, himself a schoolmaster of long experience, knows the needs of school children, and has announced in his inaugural message the sound principle that no child under sixteen should work in industry.

At fourteen the bony structure of the body is still plastic and yielding. Important physiological functions are in process of establishment. The cost of the pitiful wages earned at this age is high—in disease, in accidents, in juvenile crime, in inefficient maturity, in demoralized, topsy-turvy relations of parents and children. Boys and girls who work in mills have about twice as high a death rate as other boys and girls. Machinery bites off children's fingers when they are inattentive, as children sometimes are, leaving them "no good for work any more." Children who work are apt to be undernourished and anaemic. They are found in juvenile courts out of all proportion to their numbers, are more inclined to the serious offenses, and very much more apt to become habitual delinquents. In most cases arrangements are made between the landlord and the tenant whereby the tenant pays the bill. This election was to decide whether the present system of paying the bill should be changed to a quarterly system and billing to the premises.

Who Pays Water Rent? Portland, March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please give me information in regard to the water rent. It is a half cent per day. Is this the property owner's? Also, what was the election for? MRS. A. FOX. [The bill for water is sent direct to the premises, and the water bureau whether the tenant or the landlord pays, but the bill has to be paid by one or the other. In some cases arrangements are made between the landlord and the tenant whereby the tenant pays the bill. This election was to decide whether the present system of paying the bill should be changed to a quarterly system and billing to the premises.]

Know This Train? From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Stranger (at station)—What train is this? Station Master—That's the 4:38 last Monday afternoon. You'll get to Philadelphia about three days before yesterday, according to the timetable.

On Ships Endangered. Arlington, Or., March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am a constant reader of The Journal; have been so for a long time. I read of the European liner, the Lusitania, which was sunk by a German submarine. Why does the United States persist in sending vessels laden with food-stuffs and munitions to Europe, when they are at the risk of being blown up by mines or seized at any time when they are near the war zone? Here in the United States, and in other countries in Europe, send their merchant vessels over to the United States to take on cargoes, instead of the United States vessels being endangered by delivering cargoes to them? If America's goods are not worth their while to come for, they are not worth having. If the European vessels came here to take on cargoes, they would not run the risk of being torpedoed or blown up by mines, as our American boats do, until they get back to their own waters. Then if any of the boats were destroyed or captured by any opponents, the United States wouldn't be out anything. MRS. MAMIE LAMOREAUX.

Relating to Peace and War. McMinnville, Or., March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Kindly inform me through your paper what government certain nations are treating as enemies. Mr. Bryan has been advocating this government equip for service, with the present equipment? It is our duty to be strong in naval strength? G. W. MANNING. [Treaties have been signed with Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Liberia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Italy, Norway, Peru, Uruguay, Great Britain, Chile, Paraguay, Great Britain, France, Spain, China, Russia, Ecuador, Greece and Sweden.]

Civil Service Refinements Ridiculed. Portland, March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—The statement made in the press that the civil service examination board intends to add to the already multitudinous—and many I do not consider necessary—refinements for clerks, stenographers and laborers, it is proposed that the physical examination shall be made to include the condition of the heart of the stenographer.

In order that this "snivl service" be not made a bigger joke than it is, especially the way it is administered in this city, I have the suggestion that civil service, as it was intended, should be made to include the heads of departments, who in very many instances are not fit to be employed. I can give names, dates and places of quite a few of these incompetent departmental heads.

Testimonial to the Christie Home. Portland, March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—I hope every reader of The Journal will give a shilling, or more, for the benefit of the Christie Orphans home. All should take time—it is worth while—to visit the Christie Home. It lies well up the west bank of the Willamette river, about one mile south of Oswego. The way the orphans and children are handled and treated there is a credit to the orphans home. Those interested in the welfare of children will be delighted and pleased to see this home; everything for their comfort, recreation and pleasure is so nicely arranged. The quarters are spacious and well ventilated halls and rooms, clean and neat clothing, bedding and equipment—all these assure one that the little ones coming under its guardianship will do well and be a credit to the school and this community. ISAAC E. STAPLES.

Who Pays Water Rent? Portland, March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please give me