THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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The day is coming when no one will be called a Christian unless he lives for humanity as Jesus lived. A new life is stirring in the hearts and minds of men and women today. It is a new vision of the Christ.—Dresser.

TWO PICTURES

THERE are two pictures which may well fill the American mind with sober reflections. They mirror American foreign relations in the European war of 1812, and American foreign relations in the European war of 1914-15. In his fifth annual message to congress, December, 1805, President Jefferson drew the first picture. He said:

Since our last meeting the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed. * * * New principles have been interpolated into the law of the nations, founded neither in justice nor the uses or acknowledgment of nations. According to these, a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy which it denies to a neutral on the ground of its aiding that enemy in the war.

Bitter international controversies arose out of the "interpolations" that Jefferson described. They ultimately involved the United States. They had their sequel in the war of 1812.

In 1915 Jefferson could paint in words a similar picture.

"New principles have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the uses or acknowledgment of nations." As pointed out by the New York World, we have been warned away from the British islands by Germany which, after proclaiming no true blockade, has explained that its submarines may accidentally sink our ships or cargoes. We have been warned away from Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian states by Great Britain and France, which, proclaiming no true blockade, are kind enough to say that, while they intend to hold up our ships and cargoes, they will not, in the case of non-contraband goods, either sink or confiscate them.

These are "new principles" which the belligerents have "interpolated" into the law of nations. Trench fighting is a stubborn business. To the present, it has been a draw. It threatens to last for years, and to impoverish all concerned. Both sides have turned to the desperate expedient of trying to starve the other. In doing so, both have "interpolated" new principles into the law.

In law, a blockade to be a blockade, must be effectively maintained. Neither side pretends that its purported blockade blockades effectively, and yet American commerce and all neutral commerce of the world is subject to seizure under existing conditions if destined to interdicted ports.

The present status amounts to a declaration that neutrals as well as belligerents are involved in the war. The desperation of the belligerents as thus revealed presents a problem of extraordinary gravity to the United States.

On the one hand, we are in danger of torpedoes from submarines in the open sea. On the other, we are virtually ordered off the sea. Law is broken down and civilization is at the breaking point.

In the picture of 1805, there was a final tragedy of war. In 1915, under circumstances even more distressing, there is a weighty problem for the United States in avoiding war and maintaining an honorable peace.

The ghastly events of Europe make the United States the trustee of civilization and are an impressive appeal for self control and exalted patriotism in the American White House and among the American people.

IDLE ACRES

OFFICIALS of the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company have arranged to make use of the company's unoccupied land. Unemployed heads of families will be permitted to turn the idle acres into gardens. No charge will be made for use of the land, and in extreme cases the company will furnish free seed.

This is a move in the right direction. The railroad company is said to have vast tracts of land in Oregon, Washington and Idaho that are not in use. It has much vacant land in Portland, hundreds of acres scattered in various parts of the city that is doing nobody, not even the railroad company, any good.

Land held from use is a handicap on prosperity. This railroad company's vacant acres are a drag on the railroad's progress. A transportation company depends for traffic upon the country it serves, and if any considerable part of this territory is kept out of use the railroad will not and cannot prosper as it should. No railroad, no business of any sort, can be a 100 per cent success when tributary land is idle.

Officials of the company hope that their plan will be followed by other corporations owning large tracts of idle ground.

Their action is creditable.

THE UNSIGNED LETTER

THE anonymous letter about the Portland schools, which has been sent broadcast throughout the city, contains such personal abuse of superintendent and principals as this:

An inside ring, headed by Inspector Grout, assistant superintendent, who wanted to become superintendent when Mr. Rigler resigned; Pope Thomas, school clerk; Dishonest Draper, principal of Shattuck school; Sneak Boyd, lord of Albina Homestead school; Dearie Wiley, principal of Montavilla; Puppet Stafford, loafer at Woodlawn, an illiterate man, who never had credits enough to enter college, but through faithfulness to Inspector Grout holds a hand-me-out job of $2000 so long as he is on the right side, plus several others of the old alignment, old grade school principals, who have no scholastic standing, but stick by Grout because he gives his friends good jobs.

There is much more of the same kind. The principal of Franklin high is referred to as "the illiterate and bull head Mr. Ball" and Superintendent Alderman is called "coarse grained" and "not a technical school man" and "an advertiser."

Where is the constant criticism of the Portland schools leading to? Under it, what else can be expected than that, hiding behind an unsigned letter, some disgruntled objector will be made bold to place superintendent, principals and school officers generally on the outlaw list?

Demoralization and disorganization is the certain fruit. A shadow is over the whole school system. By it the school atmosphere is unsettled and made restive. Even the pupils become affected by the disorder and the efficiency of discipline is lowered.

These disturbances reduce the effectiveness of the great sums the taxpayers are providing for support of the schools. The feuds created and the factionalism engendered dull endeavor and weaken enthusiasm.

The anonymous letter is a natural product of the general system of agitation and fault finding. Its vicious personal abuse of faithful principals and instructors who are giving their lives to an inadequately remunerated calling, a service that deserves a far better recognition, is a contemptible and uncondonable offense.

SERIAL BONDS

ONE of the great mistakes often made in connection with bond issues for road improvement is their issuance for a very long term and expending the proceeds on roads which have a comparatively short life so that the debt outlives the road.

There has also been considerable laxity in the matter of the retirement of the bonds through a sinking fund.

These mistakes are avoided in the proposed bond issue by Multnomah county.

In the first place the bonds are serial bonds and no sinking fund is required. For the first four years the interest charge on the bonds will be the only charge. Based on the present assessed valuation of the county this interest charge will be 18.6 cents on each $1000 of assessed property. On the entire bond issue the interest at the rate of five per cent will amount to $62,500 per annum the first four years. To maintain the present macadam roads will cost $70,000 per year. There will be a saving here of $7500 per year.

Beginning with the fifth year one-tenth of the issue will be retired. The cost for principal and interest will be 55.80 cents for each $1000 of assessed property.

The cost will then gradually decrease until the fourteenth year when the last one-tenth of the issue will be retired. The cost for interest and principal that year will be 39.06 cents for each $1000 of assessed property.

It is reasonable to assume that during the bond period the assessed valuation of the county will be increased, causing a corresponding decrease of the cost of the bonds.

The improvement is to be guaranteed for 10 years and at the end of the bond period the roads should be in good condition, requiring but a small amount for upkeep.

With fixed term bonds retired by a sinking fund there would be considerable loss, as the sinking fund would only draw two per cent interest while the bonds were bearing five per cent.

As a mathematical proposition there is a great saving to the public by using serial bonds.

THE MEANING OF CELILO

WALLA WALLA is not the only community alive to the intimate connection between the opening of the Celilo canal to transportation and good roads leading from the river to the farming country.

The value of a good highway in supplementing river transportation is appreciated at Pendleton and throughout Umatilla county. To get the benefit of water competition in rates a movement has been started to construct a highway from Cold Springs, the Holdman district and from Pendleton to Umatilla via Echo, Stanfield and Hermiston.

At other points along the Columbia, there will be similar preparations. The Celilo falls are passing. There is a changed order. Water routes are the cheapest means of transportation, and the improvement at Celilo opens up one of the greatest river routes in the world.

Some company or companies will comprehend Celilo. Boat lines will go on the Columbia. The old influences that strangled them before can never do it again.

Astoria is already planning such lines. It is Astoria's means of rising in importance in the shipping world. Her efforts will make opportunity for farmers east of the Cascades in Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

Whether Portland wants to or not, she will be driven into a similar enterprise. She will have to do it, or lose heavily in business. The gathering forces give cities and districts contiguous to the Columbia full reason to plan roads for connecting with steamboat lines on the Columbia waterway, a waterway that is second to but one in North America.

Celilo has a ponderous meaning.

KEEPING STEP

ANOTHER telegraph wire has been installed in The Journal office. It works through to San Francisco, and from early morning until the last edition of the paper is put on the presses, a stream of news floods from it for The Journal from connecting wires and cables to every part of the world.

It is another step forward for this newspaper. The money paid to the paper by its patrons is reinvested for them in better facilities, larger sources of news supply and more and better news for their information and use.

The Journal has assembled and placed at the service of its readers, news agencies, news syndicates, presses, wires, writers, artists, mechanical and business forces, constituting a newspaper resource equaled by few newspaper institutions in the west.

The marvel of it is that within the month The Journal's progress was emphasized by the fact that it has passed a birthday that was only its thirteenth.

TWO PATRIOTIC WOMEN

JUDGE ANDERSON, who is trying the Terre Haute election fraud cases at Indianapolis, has ordered three defendants into custody for alleged tampering with witnesses. He has announced that he will put all the defendants in jail if he hears of further attempts to influence or bribe government witnesses.

This trial has developed some startling testimony. One man, who had pleaded guilty, testified that he made out an application for registration in the name of a dog, that the name was placed on the registration books and was voted by a negro. It was put in evidence that a one-legged man voted seven times, using different kinds of wooden legs, and crutches to establish seven identities.

All the testimony so far goes to show that officers of the law were engaged in a conspiracy to prostitute the ballot and make the election an indorsement of corrupt politics rather than a free expression of the people's will.

But there are two redeeming features to the trial. One is Judge Anderson's determination that his court shall not be corrupted and that if the indicted men are guilty they will be punished. The other is the testimony of two women.

These women stood at the polls from morning until night and made a fight, practically alone, to stop illegal voting. Their testimony was that they did prevent much fraud, but they could not stop it all. However, they remained at their posts and made a brave struggle.

In that, they reflected the known leaning of their sex to cleanliness in civic affairs.

A NEW YORK FIGHT

NEW YORK has a workmen's compensation law which permits insurance either with the state fund or with casualty companies. Under this system the casualty companies are trying to maintain rates 20 per cent higher than the state's rates.

In order to do this, the charge was made in the New York legislature the other day that the casualty companies were attempting to wreck the compensation law. It was stated by Assemblyman Sullivan that a pending bill permitting the casualty companies to effect direct settlement of claims was the fruit of a deal between political bosses and the companies. Concerning this charge the New York Globe says:

The Globe does not know that these charges are well grounded, but it does know, as every intelligent friend of the workmen's compensation act knows, that to allow direct settlement of compensation claims will bring back the ambulance chaser, open the way to all manner of abuses, and prepare the way for destroying an efficient, economical and just administration of the compensation law.

The struggle in New York is illuminating in Oregon. Under the name of the Michigan plan, the principle of the New York law was recommended by Governor Withycombe to the legislature for adoption in this state. If the legislature here had adopted the Michigan plan, for which a bill was introduced, the status that now prevails in New York would have been installed in Oregon.

Happily, the Oregon house foresaw the effects of admitting the casualty companies to a sort of partnership with the state in the compensation field, and this state was saved from the struggle that is now going on in New York.

Our compensation law was saved, workmen's compensation was salvaged and Oregon workers protected, although the Oregon senate forced the house to accept the notorious spoilsmen's law as a ransom for the Oregon compensation plan.

HOUSTON TAX PLAN SUSPENDED BY COURT

By R. G.

"THE Houston plan of taxation has just been declared by the lower court illegal. As a result, we have commenced to assess all forms of property, real and personal, at 100 cents on the dollar, so as to conform to the antiquated document known as the constitution of Texas."—J. J. Pastoriza, in a letter to a citizen of Portland.

* *

Since 1912 Houston, Texas, has enjoyed unusual prosperity and made growth in every direction. By many this development has been largely attributed to the methods in assessments devised by J. J. Pastoriza, its tax commissioner, who in spite of the letter of the law steadily reduced the valuations upon all kinds of personal property and improvements; in fact, ignoring some classifications of personal property altogether. He justified this procedure by alleging that no assessor ever followed the letter of the law, but exempted in various degrees and percentages according to his own views. Pastoriza materially increased the valuation of land to make up for reductions on other classes of property. The result was the reduction of taxation on four-fifths of the property owners of the city, and so satisfactory was his administration that he was recently elected for his fourth term by a vote of three to one. He made no active campaign, nor did his friends for him, his record being considered sufficient.

* *

However, the sentiment in favor of his methods was not unanimous, and a few large property owners went to the courts to invalidate the assessment roll for 1915. The lower court decided against him on the point of law, and from this decision Pastoriza and his friends have decided to take no appeal. He will, in accordance with the decision of the court, make a complete reversal of his policy and endeavor to give Houston the distinction of being the first city in the United States to levy an assessment strictly according to law.

* *

Assessor Pastoriza ignored improvement values of the amount of $40,000,000, but the litigants who have succeeded in reversing his policy are contemplating the placing on the rolls of $100,000,000 of personal property, mostly belonging to a few wealthy men, which has heretofore largely, when not entirely, escaped taxation.

What will be the effect on Houston prosperity of taxing bank deposits, notes, mortgages, jewelry and other forms of tangible and intangible personal property?

According to H. F. Ring, one of the leading citizens and tax reformers of Houston, six men in Houston have over $500,000 not now on the tax rolls, and they will be called upon to either put it there or perjure themselves.

J. J. Pastoriza is a business man of wealth, and a shrewd investor in landed properties throughout the Lone Star state. He has no political ambitions and he is in a position to make an assessment according to the letter of the law if any local assessor in Texas can do so. The tax laws of Texas differ very little in general provisions from the tax laws of Oregon. All property is subject to taxation, with some exemptions allowed for household furniture.

* *

Pastoriza, when elected tax commissioner, proposed to exempt buildings completely. Leading citizens objected and Pastoriza was summoned to meet a delegation of them in the mayor's office. They demanded that he enforce the law. Pastoriza objected, but finally gave in.

"I will assess myself first," he said, taking a blank form. He then put down a statement of all his property including all his household furniture, money and mortgages. "Now I will take you," he added, turning to the wealthiest man present. "If I have $3000 in the bank, you have $30,000. If I have $15,000 in mortgages, you have $150,000. Your house and furniture are worth $50,000 easily." Thus he proceeded to assess all the men present, according to law.

"But you will drive all the capital out of Houston!" they complained.

"I know it," said Pastoriza, "but it is your proposition, not mine. If you insist on my enforcing the law, I will enforce it to the letter, although not one assessor in the state of Texas does so. If I break the law, I will break it my way, not yours."

* *

The thoroughness with which Pastoriza will now carry out the constitutional provision relating to taxation is shown in a circular, addressed to all taxpayers of Houston, dated February 26, 1915, during the pendency of the suit which has recently been decided against him and his assessment system. In this circular, after giving notice that a suit is pending and that provision for an adverse decision must be made, he advises property owners as follows:

"It is necessary that the taxing officers take steps at once to gather information as to the property whose omission from the tax rolls is complained of by said taxpayers. With this end in view, we would ask you to give us a list of the property which you had on hand on January 1, 1915, of the following classes:

"1. Money on hand and in banks.

"2. Stock and bonds, whether the corporations were domestic or foreign.

"3. Mortgages and vendor's liens, whether on property in Harris county or elsewhere, and whether recorded or not.

"4. Notes, whether secured or unsecured.

"5. Credits, including accounts receivable and interest which had accrued to January 1, 1915.

"6. Household furniture, in excess of $250 in value.

"We are gathering data on these matters, but a prompt report from you would greatly facilitate matters and save mistakes, which we are anxious to avoid."

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Maris Not a Candidate.

The Dalles, Or., March 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—A short time ago you published a news item stating that I was "the leading candidate" for the secretaryship of the Oregon state fair. Please permit space in your valuable columns to deny the allegation. Not that I am not interested in the state fair, for I am, and have always been. And at times I have thought I would like to hold that position and help build the fair up in keeping with the development of the state and make of it a great educational and truly representative institution. But I am contented and happy in the position I have and, feeling that it is one of the most useful and fruitful fields of endeavor being cultivated by human effort, I think I would not be justified in giving it up. The idea of accepting the secretaryship has been suggested to me by several, but I have not seen fit to consider it, for the above reason.

In my present position I have the opportunity, and am working for the state fair, as well as the local fairs, all the time, and think I can render greater service where I am.

For the past month I have been working in the interior of eastern Oregon, out where I have not seen the Portland papers more than once or twice a week much of the time, and did not see the item referred to and knew nothing of it till I received a letter yesterday from a friend asking "How about the article in The Journal saying you are the leading candidate for the state fair secretaryship?"

This is all I know about it, except that the report is exaggerated and that I am not, and have not been, considering the matter. I will thank you for the opportunity to make this explanation, for the benefit of all concerned.

N. C. MARIS,
Field Worker Industrial Fairs, State Department of Education.

Mr. Gilmore on Prohibition Law.

Portland, Or., March 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—In yesterday's Journal Cyrus H. Walker of Albany says: "I have read with interest the criticisms of President Gilmore of the Model License league upon Oregon's prohibition law, as given in last night's Journal. From my viewpoint he had good grounds for much that he said, but I question his motives."

I do not blame Mr. Walker for questioning my motives, because, as a representative of the brewers, distillers and wine makers, I can hardly view this question as disinterestedly as the interests of society prechance demand, but I do believe that Mr. Walker will agree with me that if the manufacture and sale of liquor are to be forbidden the purchase, possession and use of liquor should be forbidden. If the brewer, distiller, wholesaler and retailer are to have their fortunes destroyed, and if the state is to surrender a big revenue, then the shipment of liquor into this state for the benefit of drinkers and blind tigers, ought to be forbidden. It would be akin to a crime to pass a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of cigars in Oregon if the law provided that. "It shall not be unlawful for a citizen to order from another state, for his own use, not exceeding 200 cigars each 30 days."

Such a law would not be prohibitory, but it would be cruel and confiscatory. If prohibition does not prohibit personal use, what in heaven's name is it expected to prohibit, and for what purpose are you closing your breweries, driving out your law abiding dealers and dispensing with your large and needed revenue? Under the Oregon prohibition law, that Purley A. Baker lauds so highly, it will be lawful for the mail order house to ship into this state all of the liquor the people may desire, and mark my word, that the mail order man will prove his efficiency, and he will ship to old and young, sober or inebriate, and he will ship in liquor that will make a rabbit spit in a bull dog's face, and the Rev. Purley A. Baker will not ask the legislature to close this channel for supplying Oregon with liquor, because the Anti-Saloon league objects to prohibition, if it prohibits, but I believe Mr. Walker would sign a petition asking that prohibition, so long as it prevails in Oregon, shall not only prohibit the manufacture and sale, and intrastate shipment of liquor, but the purchase, possession, use and interstate shipment for any purpose whatever. If Mr. Walker will prepare such a petition it will be in accordance with honesty and common sense, and he has my authority to add my name as president of the National Model License league, and as a representative of the liquor trade of the United States.

T. M. GILMORE.

The Three Dollars Wage.

Portland, March 23.—To the Editor of The Journal.—With your correspondents and others who favor the $3 per day wage on city and county work I disagree. I hold that one working man is as good as another. Whether he works on a farm or in a sawmill it matters not, so long as he is engaged at honest work, and if all wages were raised alike we would be just where we started. The consummation devoutly to be wished and worked for is to give each what he earns by his labor and eliminate the innumerable throng who live by scheming, and if things were properly regulated a working man would be as well off working for 10 cents a day as for $10. Such high wages have a tendency to produce a crowd of hangers on around the city, hoping to get on the inside track, and also it creates a special privileged class which is something every working man should struggle against in order to give all an equal show.

J. M. LONGACRE.

Federal Prison Reforms.

From the Boston Globe.

The current issue of Good Words, published monthly by the inmates of the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, contains this interesting list of beneficent prison reforms accomplished there since its first number went to press, exactly three years ago:

Abolition of stripes—substitution of plain, unmarked clothes.

Men addressed by name instead of by number.

Two half-holidays a week for games and pastime on the grounds.

Abolition of the silent system.

Freedom of conversing at meals and elsewhere.

Full orchestra with professional director.

Letter writing once a week.

Allowed to buy more tobacco.

Allowed to buy and use safety razors.

Allowed to have lights on until 10 p. m.

Better food.

Motion pictures.

Sanitary barber shop.

Games with outside baseball teams.

Since 1912 there have been marked changes for the better in nearly all the penal institutions of the country. "The old theory of vindictive vengeance," as a convict contributor to Good Words remarked truly, "is no longer popular." As a theory it is a dead idea.

Size Also Reduced.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"The blamed shirts won't fit me; they're three sizes too small!"

"But, Henry, they are regular $3 shirts I got for $1!"

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Crooks often take their whiskey straight.

* *

Friendships you buy are never worth the price.

* *

Too many men spend their money before getting it.

* *

However, the way of the transgressor is very popular.

* *

It's a poor phonograph that is ashamed of its record.

* *

Women are changeable—except that they always have the last word.

* *

Life is a grind for the man whose grist isn't worth the grinding.

* *

Get the best of a man in a trade if you want to see his sore spot.

* *

People are anxious to lead the man who is blind to his own interests.

* *

The more women see of men the more they find to admire in mirrors.

* *

If a man is too fat either to fight or to run he just has to be good natured.

* *

It does look like folly to give up $2 to see a show instead of waiting for the movies to give it for a nickel.

* *

Maybe a young man loses sleep nights wondering how he can win the only girl, when all he would have to do is to ask her.

* *

If your friends had as good opinion of you as you have of yourself they would ask your advice oftener, wouldn't they?

* *

When planting a garden always place the empty packages on a stick at the end of the row. This makes it possible for the bugs to know what they are eating.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

"Cows at large in the streets and invading the lawns in search of feed these warm spring days, form an old time Bandon scene," says the Recorder.

* *

"To have the new public library building erected and ready by Roundup time is now the aim of members of the Pendleton library board, and daily meetings are being held for the purpose of considering plans.

* *

Dallas Observer: Clean up and paint up. That's a civic prescription that is worth while. We have had our go-to-church day, our salmon day, our apple day, and our what-you-call-it day, now let's have a clean-up day.

* *

For public spirit displayed in appearing in marching order on a recent city boosting occasion, the Ashland Commercial club has passed formal resolutions thanking and praising the school children of Ashland. The resolutions have been read in all school rooms of the city.

* *

Dallas Itemizer: Considerable interest has been attracted the past few days to a large white gopher in the window of the Fuller pharmacy. The animal was captured on one of the Illihe tracts west of Dallas and is probably the only white animal of its species ever seen in this vicinity.

* *

Rainbow Mine correspondence Baker Herald: Spring was formally announced last week by the arrival of the first meadow lark. The snow on the south side of the mountains is entirely gone and some of the men are beginning to limber up for baseball—a sure sign that summer is not far away.

* *

Bit of satire in Gardiner Courier: Since the crab law was passed all the crabs are leaving Coos Bay and coming into Winchester Bay, much to the disgust of J. W. Bennett and others on the bay who are depending on the crabs to keep the Coos Bay bar in condition by crawling in and out over it, the scratching effect causing it to deepen. There is an old saying which is true in this case, "That which is one's loss is another's gain."

OREGON, THE FREAK STATE

From the Medford, Mail-Tribune.

The Tory journals of Oregon have been in the habit of advertising Oregon as the freak state, because the people have the right to make laws, and unmake them. Direct legislation has brought disgrace upon the people of this state, according to the hired press of monopoly. As a result of this systematic misrepresentation at the last election, the people permitted the reactionaries to gain a strong membership in the legislative assembly that just adjourned.

Comparisons are odious, but at this time seem to be in order. U'Ren of Oregon City has been for years the target of abuse and censure, because he fathered a scheme to make the government responsible to the people. According to some, this is a calamity and a crime. It has been denounced as such, and taking courage from such denunciations we have in the session just adjourned had good examples of the ideals of those who believe the mass of the people are too ignorant and stupid to legislate for themselves.

* *

It seems not to occur to these reactionaries that the fault is not with the system, but with the people. It has not occurred to them that it is possible to raise the standard of the popular intelligence to meet the oportunities of the system. Instead of that, there were studied attempts to pass laws that will deprive the people of the right to pass upon legislation, by attaching an emergency clause to spoils measures that might be unpopular, and thus eliminate the consent of the governed.

The effort to choke and strangle the people into submission to boss rule has been largely successful. The people have been betrayed. Their rights have been boldly stolen, their privileges have been contemptuously trampled upon for the time being.

* *

What the Tories in the state senate would have done had it not been for the opposition in the house can only be guessed at. That their work would have been bolder and more defiant it is reasonable to believe. Once in awhile their real sentiments would crop out. We read of Senator Bingham asserting that the time would soon come in this country when a property qualification for voters would be the rule, though today the world is farther from such laws than any time in its history. Even in darkest Russia, in India, in Mexico, the contest is going steadily on for the extension of the elective franchise, based upon the idea that governments are to be conducted for the benefit of all the people and not the property of the few. Legislators with such views entitle Oregon to the name of the "freak state."

* *

Other senators are entitled to credit for their efforts to live up to the name given the state by the buccaneers. One instance is that of Senator Smith of Josephine, who broke his eloquent silence to denounce a bill introduced by the lady senator from Douglas county, as an insult to every man, woman and child in Josephine county, because it took a few miles of road in Josephine county and attached it to Douglas county. What a noble defender of the children Josephine has!

Then again, when Miss Hobbs offered to resign from the state industrial accident commission we have the fiery words of Senator Kiddle, who denounced it as a dastardly attempt to put "somebody in a hole."

Noble senators! Let us keep them forever with us. They add much to the humor of Oregon politics. If we are to be known as a freak state, it is proper we should keep a few freaks and a freak senate to exhibit them in.

HOW SAVINGS GROW; FRANKLIN'S FUNDS

By John M. Oskison.

After publishing his "Poor Richard's Almanac" for 25 years and giving 32 years more as thrift teacher of his country, Benjamin Franklin put into his will a provision to demonstrate the power of accumulated savings.

To the cities of Boston and Philadelphia he left $5000 each. The money was to be put out at interest and allowed to accumulate for 100 years. At the end of that time he figured each city ought to have $650,000. He directed that at the end of the 100 years $500,000 should be invested by each city "in public works which may be of most general utility to the inhabitants." The rest should then be put at interest for another 100 years, when the accumulation should be divided—one-quarter to the city and three-quarters to the state.

When the first hundred years were past Boston found that she had $663,923 to her credit from the Franklin fund. Taking $500,000, Boston established a training school for mechanics. The remaining $163,923 was put out at interest again.

Philadelphia's experience with the original fund of $5000 was about the same as Boston's.

Now, Franklin figured that at the end of the second 100 years, when the fund is to be distributed, each fund ought to amount to about $20,000,000. But Boston's fund at the end of the first 100 years exceeded Franklin's estimate by $13,923. So here's a problem:

If Boston handles the fund as successfully in the second 100 years as she did in the first, how much in excess of $20,000,000 will it be?

When you've applied your mathematical mind to the solution of this problem, I recommend that you undertake to figure out what is possible for you to do by setting aside a certain sum every year during your earning years and letting it remain at interest.

Franklin's demonstration was impressive: 5000 will go into $663,923 how many times? Nearly 133 times! Wasn't he amply justified when he said: "Money is of a prolific nature."

What sort of a demonstration can you make?

A FEW SMILES

"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use of washin' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"

A gentleman traveling on horseback not long ago came upon an Irishman who was fencing in a most barren and desolate piece of land.

"What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat?" said he.

"A herd of cows would starve to death on that land."

"And shure, your honor, wasn't I fencing it to keep the poor bastes out of it?"

"I've just had a queer telegram from my daughter."

"What's wrong with it?"

"I don't know. Here it is. I'll read it to you: 'Zimersogoliamnovofhkptuwxy?'"

"What on earth do you suppose it means?"

"Why, it either means that the wires are crossed or else she's engaged to a Russian nobleman."

A Weather Vane.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"What is your occupation?" asked the judge of a witness.

"Same ole thing, jedge—prayin' for rain or shine, as they're needed an' predictin' the end of the world whenever the signs p'int that-away."

OREGON THE OREGON COUNTRY "IN EARLY DAYS"

By Fred Lockley, Special Staff Writer of The Journal.

"The bodies of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and the others lay where they fell when they were murdered, for three days," said Mrs. W. F. Helm of Portland, adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, and one of the few remaining survivors of that bloody tragedy of nearly 70 years ago, in telling of the affair.

"Joe Stanfield buried the bodies on the edge of the hill near the Indian graveyard. Their heads were to the south. Within a few days the wolves dug them up. Joe Stanfield said he was going out to bury them again. I asked him if I could go along. He said 'yes.' So I went out to see them. The wolves had gnawed all of the flesh off of one of Mrs. Whitman's legs up to the knee. The bodies had been buried in a family group. First came Mrs. Whitman, then the doctor, then my brother John, then my brother Frank, then Mr. Rogers, and then the others. Mr. Stanfield said he had buried them on the slope of the hill, as the ground was softer, and it was easier digging.

"Seven days after the massacre the Indians told Crockett Bewley and Mr. Sales they must take Indian wives. Both Mr. Bewley and Mr. Sales were lying in the same bed, very sick, Mr. Bewley having the intermittent fever and Mr. Sales the measles. Crockett Bewley said: 'We will do anything you ask of us, but do not make us take Indian wives.' Crockett said: 'We will work in the mill, or do whatever you want.' Edward, who talked English fairly well, said: 'You must do it. The Indians will kill you if you don't. The Indians are taking the white girls, and you must take Indian wives.' Eliza and I were listening to what Edward and the other Indians who stood by were saying. Edward had taken the end post from one of the spool beds and had it in his hand. It made a heavy club. Crockett Bewley kept insisting they would not take the Indian girls for wives. Edward lost his temper and struck Mr. Bewley over the head. The other Indians then attacked Mr. Sales and killed both Crockett Bewley and Mr. Sales. When Edward began striking Crockett Bewley over the head, Eliza, Mrs. Young and myself, who were in the room, ran out. The Indians ordered us to come back. We came back. Edward said: 'We are not going to kill you. We are only to kill the men.' When they had finished killing them they threw the bodies of Mr. Bewley and Mr. Sales out of doors. Next day Joe Stanfield came with an ox wagon, put the bodies in the wagon and took them over to the burying ground.

"We had a cellar full of food, and the Indians made the women cook it. The Indians, however, would not take anything until we had first tasted it. The Indians took all of the sugar. There were six kegs of sugar, and so the women asked me to go and see if I could get a little from the Indians. When I asked them they gave me a small jar of it. The Indians would sit down at the big table in the mansion house with the rest of us and eat—that is, the head chiefs would, not all of the Indians. The Indians would always insist on having a blessing asked, and they would be awfully cross if any of the small children wanted to eat before the blessing had been asked.

"As to how the Indians treated the older girls is something I would rather not discuss. While it is true that Mr. Smith and Mr. Young urged the girls, among whom were their own daughters, to consent to the Indians' demands, they undoubtedly thought it was necessary for their own safety. A few days after the massacre little Helen Meek died, and so did my sister Louise, and two more graves were added to those on the hillside.

"One night after dark, we heard a lot of Indians coming past on horseback. We looked out. It was light enough to see that they were painted for war. They stopped at the house. One of them called out that the white soldiers were coming, and they were going down to the river to kill them, and would then come back and kill us. You can imagine what kind of a night we passed. When they came back they said: 'It was not the soldiers; it is Uncle Pete. He has bought you all, and you are to go in three days.' Uncle Pete was Peter Skeen Ogden, one of the best men in the world.

"Shortly after the massacre the young Indians and the squaws came to kill the women. Joe Stanfield and Beardy told them not to. Joe Stanfield was crazy about Mrs. Hays, who had recently become a widow. He said: 'You must not kill these women. Mrs. Hays is my wife.' The Indians said: 'You lie. She is not your wife. We know.' She told Mr. Stanfield, however, that when they were rescued and got down to the valley, then she would talk with him about being married; she asked him not to bother her or talk to her about it now, when she was so full of grief and worry. When we finally got down to Oregon City, Joe Stanfield came to get Mrs. Hays and marry her. She told him she had thought it over, and decided not to marry him. He said: 'If I had known that you were going to refuse, I would have let you all go to hell when the Indians wanted to kill you.'"

The Ragtime Muse

Lots of Trouble.

I think the laws of nature
Are cruel at their best;
They drive and drive
While man's alive,
And will not let him rest.

They wake him when he's sleepy,
And force him out of bed,
And make him toil
To till the soil,
Because he must be fed.

He's always getting hungry;
I say it is not right.
Were nature kind,
Each man you'd find
Would need no appetite.

Then, too, his nails keep growing,
And eke his beard and hair;
They must be cut,
And tended, but
I hold it is not fair.

Thus nature keeps us busy
Supplying her demands,
A man, my son,
Can have no fun
With nature on his hands!

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