

THE JOURNAL

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Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were gold, and no less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than his earthenware.—Aristophanes.

KEEP THE COVENANTS

ROAD that will not stand wear for ten years is not worth building. If contractors have not enough confidence in their work to give a guarantee that their roads will stand ten years, Multnomah county ought not to have confidence enough in their work to let them build the roads.

It is nonsense to hold that it would be unlawful for a county board to accept a guarantee by a contractor that roads he is to build for the county will stand ten years. That would be almost equivalent to contending that a county could not exact a bond for faithful performance of contract.

In the road campaign the people were promised that there would be open specifications and a guarantee that the roads should remain good for ten years. Those pledges caused many a vote to be cast for the bonds. It is now up to the county board to keep these covenants.

There are plenty of responsible bidders who can give a ten year guarantee in some form or another. If they are not willing to give such a guarantee, they have not much confidence in the roads they want to build. If they have no confidence in their own work, how can the public afford to take chances on that work?

Let the specifications be wide open. Let there be a fair field. Let every bidder be required to back his offer with a ten-year guarantee. If these things are not done, the pledges made in the campaign to secure the people's votes will be repudiated and the chances will be good for a nasty road scandal.

BRITAIN'S WAR CABINET

ENGLAND is to have a coalition cabinet composed of the strongest men of leading political parties. This announcement from London means that Great Britain fully realizes the serious task it has on hand, a task requiring the united efforts of every Briton, whether statesman, soldier or mechanic.

All has not gone well with Britain. The resignation of Lord Fisher as first sea lord of the admiralty because he and Mr. Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, were unable to work together was evidence of a crisis. There had been much criticism of the admiralty for its conduct of the Dardanelles campaign, and when the Lusitania was sunk a veritable storm broke over Mr. Churchill's head.

When war was declared there was a reorganization of the cabinet, Lord Kitchener taking the war portfolio and a number of pronounced pacifists retiring. For nine months the Liberals have conducted the government with loyal support from leaders of the Conservative party in parliament.

There is no hint of partisan politics in the proposed changes. They are apparently being made solely with the object of strengthening England at home and abroad. The Liberals are in a minority in parliament and have held office only through a coalition with the Irish Nationalists. British pacifists point out that the reconstructed cabinet will not mean any surrender by persons or parties of their political purposes. It will be a coalition cabinet differing only in membership, from the cabinet which has existed.

the expelled monarchy and the church, was treated in the same way. It is evident that the recent uprising was not against representative government nor in behalf of a monarchy. The de Arriaga government was finally overcome because it was corrupt. The Portuguese are passing through the unhappy experiences of many other young republics. It does not necessarily mean return to a monarchy, for the people may like their taste of a republic even though it has been bitter.

WHAT OTHER CITIES DO

IT COSTS a lot of money to deliver water in Portland. This town owes \$7,044,000 now for its water system and the debt soon begins falling due. Pipe lines cost heavily. Water reservoirs are expensive. Water mains are very costly. It required \$12,000,000 to lay for 30-inch supplemental main now being installed to increase the supply on the northeast side.

A 24-inch main was supplying the district. If there were no waste, the 24-inch main would have been sufficient for twice the population. But there is waste, due to lack of meters, and the 30-inch main had to be added at a cost of \$12,000,000.

The added main shows how expensive is increased by waste. Such mains installed from time to time all over the city make an enormous total. Even if meters were to cost \$500,000, as opponents of the meters say, they would be a good investment. One 30-inch pipe line for a single district almost reached that sum. How many times would the mythical \$500,000 be multiplied by adding 30-inch mains at \$12,000 each all over town? How many times will it be multiplied by installing the new pipe lines at \$1,250,000 per, which the continuation of waste will compel?

But the meters will not cost \$500,000. Five thousand meters are to be voted for, and at \$7.87 each will cost \$39,350, and no more. That is the proposition which is to be voted on and it is all that is to be voted on at the coming election. The question on the ballot will be, in effect, shall Commissioner Daly be authorized to spend out of the water revenues \$39,350 for water meters? That is all there is to it. All of the mythical \$500,000 above the \$39,350 is misrepresentation. The mythical figures are used to deceive, and frighten, and to dupe people into voting against meters without stopping to consider them on their merits.

Commissioner Daly has no motive in asking for 5000 meters, except to get the money for himself. He wants to make good as a commissioner by economical administration. By reforms he has inaugurated, he will have saved \$200,000 in the operating cost of the water department by the end of the fiscal year, and he wants meters as a means of making further reductions.

Every saving prepares the way for lowering water rates. Every waste prepares the way for higher water rates. That is fundamental and it lowers water rates that Commissioner Daly is striving for.

If private capital owned the Portland water system, the owners would not run it on a plan of waste, but on a plan of economy. They would have meters.

The gas company doesn't sell gas except by meters. The electric light company does not sell light except by meters. Neither could afford to sell on a flat basis, allowing consumers to waste more light or gas than they consume. They would be bankrupted by such a system. The water department of Portland, continued on a waste basis, would ultimately bankrupt a private owner. Only a great city could stand the drain, and even that great city has been run in debt more than \$7,000,000, and ultimately, unless reforms are instituted, higher rates for use of water will have to be inaugurated to meet this great debt, soon to begin falling due.

All engineering authority, all advice, all records of water systems compare use of meters. The cheapness, the durability and the efficiency of perfected meters is causing their adoption and extension of use in all well conducted cities. Of 77 cities of 50,000 population and up in the United States, all but three use meters in some measure. Nine are 100 per cent metered, among them Milwaukee, Rochester, Fort Wayne, Dayton and Hartford. Nine are 90 per cent metered, including Atlanta, Worcester, Des Moines, Columbus and Cleveland. Eleven are metered 75 per cent, including Memphis, Hoboken, Providence, Los Angeles, Seattle, St. Paul, Toledo and Minneapolis. Fourteen are metered 50 per cent and above, among them Grand Rapids, Duluth, Spokane, Birmingham, Wilmington, Richmond, Newark and Kansas City.

A number of these cities range in population from 250,000 to half a million. In all not yet fully metered, there is a gradual extension of the metered districts. Seattle is continuing its extensions until the whole city is covered notwithstanding that it has a far more abundant water supply than has Portland.

These great cities know what

they are doing. The installation of meters is not to waste money, but to save money. It is done by them to secure lowered cost of the system and reduction of water rates, instead of being driven by waste to make higher rates for use of water.

JUDGE GATENS

JUDGE W. N. GATENS, who retires today from nearly four years' service as head of the juvenile court, carries with him the confidence and respect of many thousands who have watched his splendid work in behalf of the delinquents and wayward children of Portland.

Endowed by birth with a deep sympathy for the waifs and stragglers, and by that sympathy especially equipped with knowledge of how to deal with them, the good influence he has exercised upon many young lives has been very great. From the beginning, he threw himself into the juvenile work with great zeal, and throughout his administration, before church congregations, before parent-teacher organizations, before city clubs and wherever else there were public addresses for workers and movements that would stay the inroads of evil upon child life and throw all possible safeguards and protection around impressionable youth. With tireless energy and fidelity, every phase of the juvenile work has been pushed by Judge Gatens and his faithful assistants with the result that so many lights have been hung up in dark places and so many danger signals raised over fester spots that Portland is a far safer and better city for children to be reared in.

Judge Gatens was legislated out of office. The same thing was done with Judge Ben Lindsey, the famous juvenile judge at Denver, but he was kept in his position by a veto of the governor of Colorado, who killed the bill passed by the legislature.

Of course, in Oregon and in Colorado, the legislative proceedings were by politicians, politicians being almost the only people who have no respect for the importance and sanctity of a court to which the welfare of waifs and straying children is committed.

The Eugene Register tries to argue that the power which could give and did give grant lands in trust to a railroad to sell for its own profit, could not give grant lands in trust to the state of Oregon to sell for creation of a great irrevocable school fund. What a price the Register pays for standing in with the "midnight" resolution!

In its ludicrous opposition to the 5000 meters which Commissioner Daly asks authority to purchase, the Oregonian refers to the plan as "Mr. Daly's \$500,000 meter scheme." What a funny newspaper the Oregonian makes of itself, when the 5000 meters to be voted for or against in the election will cost, fully installed, only \$39,350!

The noiseless street car is foreshadowed by the invention of a wheel within a wheel. The inner section is fixed to the axle while the outer section takes the bearing on the track. Between the two sections is a cushion of rubber which absorbs the vibrations and eliminates all noise. Heaven prosper the inventors.

New York is boasting of the construction of a highway cut out of the solid rock which forms a promontory just above West Point on the Hudson. New Yorkers ought to see the Columbia highway to become acquainted with one of the most wonderful pieces of road construction in the United States.

What to eat and how much to eat has been settled by the Rotary club. After long and learned discussion the conclusion has been reached that a person should eat when hungry and as much as can be paid for. It has also been decided that the dishes that mother used to make can never be improved on.

When the present war began Europe's debt per capita was \$63. Today it has climbed to \$119. Another year of hostilities will, it is estimated, saddle every man, woman and child with a total of more than \$200 of national debt. Yet this is nothing to the cost in life and agony.

According to the Popular Mechanics magazine, the extermination of mosquitoes by means of bats has proved so successful in the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas, that the city has adopted an ordinance forbidding the killing of these little flying animals.

people make it out to be. It should be stated, however, that this publication does not cater to women readers.

The Oregonian calls the East Oregonian "a cuckoo." The East Oregonian has the comforting thought that so long as it remains "a cuckoo" it will not be a buzzard.

The present government of Portugal shows some signs of permanency. One whole day has passed without a change.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION IN WALL STREET

From the New York Evening Post. WALL STREET has often been called the embodiment, the epitome, of the thoughts, feelings, impulses, at times even the emotions, of the community at large. That speculative market embodies the opinions of the outside world on current events, everybody knows that is why people look at the daily stock list who would not know how to "go long" or "go short" of anything on the list, and would possibly find trouble in distinguishing the City Bank building from the Sub-Treasury. But from the very fact that Stock Exchange prices must instantly move in response to any important public event, indicating whether the influence of that event is to be good or bad, it results that the Wall Street community itself must make up its mind with great rapidity on such a question.

A further consequence of this converging and concentrating of opinion is that the news of all events of consequence must come to Wall Street without the least delay. The machinery, seen and unseen, for the procuring and distributing in Wall Street of the news of the day, of the hour, and of the minute, is a mystery to the outside world. Sometimes it is a mystery to Wall Street itself. The labyrinth of telephones keeps every Wall Street office in monetary communication with every other Wall Street office and with the Stock Exchange, which is the heart of Wall Street. The news is caught up and sent broadcast in this network of wires, information, and a man not in the Street will often be amazed at the variety of news disseminated.

So far from shutting its eyes and ears and thoughts to anything but information bearing primarily on stocks and bonds, earnings and dividends, supreme court anti-trust law decisions and votes of congress on a railway bill, Wall Street (next perhaps to the telegraph staff of the daily papers) is the first to know that Barnes has taken the witness stand, that the second round of the fight has resulted in favor of the westerner, that the jury has come out in the gunnery case, that the emperor of Austria is ill, or that a serious accident has happened on the New Haven railway. As swift as the arrival and distribution of the news is the passing of judgment, by each Wall Street individual, on its meaning, results, and associations. It was to this community that the news of the Lusitania came in a week ago yesterday.

Nobody knew where the vague rumor that "the Lusitania had been torpedoed by the Germans" came from first. People began to hear of it as they went out to lunch, and as the most part laughed at it as a "Wall Street story." Several liners had already been destroyed by submarines in Wall Street rumor, and the real news of the day had nothing to say of it. Perhaps an hour elapsed before the Cunard office began to hear that the Cunard office had admitted receiving a cabled report of a London rumor to the same effect. Confirmation from the Irish coast came quickly after that; that is the nature of confirmation.

Much unlike the usual Wall Street habit of quick and confident prediction as to all the consequences, nobody ventured to say what the news would mean; perhaps no one felt quite willing to do so. The late afternoon dispatch from the London Cunard office that all on board were saved came next, and then the tragic story in the next morning's newspapers.

During the ensuing week Wall Street was like every other American community. The outburst of wrath, scorn, and detestation, with dangerous undertones of suggestion that punishment of an exemplary sort must be meted out to the guilty government behind this crowning atrocity, was pitched at as high a note as the street corners, at the club, and at the family breakfast table, as in the market place. What happened in London after the news came in, the cables have told us. The Stock Exchange, anticipating as usual the impulses of the community at large, refused to allow members of German birth to pass the entrance; their resignation was demanded, and a day or two later London mous were making the shops of German tradesmen.

Nothing of this occurred in Wall Street; yet Wall Street did not disguise its feelings. A few isolated visitors in the customers' rooms of commission brokers' offices, who took up the reins of the German press, explained how the German government had acted quite within the proprieties of the occasion, and blamed the 1200 dead passengers for their

stupidity in not heeding Bernstorff's menacing advertisements, found themselves ostracized at once. No one would answer them, recognize them, or join them over the ticker. Such sporadic exhibition of what was bitterly and scornfully described as "pro-German talk" stopped entirely after the first day or two. Further than that, Wall Street did not go; a momentary movement to boycott German members on the floor of one of the exchanges, and the discharge of German clerks by one or two Wall Street houses were discontinued as carrying even painful indignation unwarrantably far.

One very strange thing happened. There is one class of Wall Street people who are reckoned on always as the counsellors of conservatism, the slow to move at a time of national uprising, sometimes the "peace-at-any-price" men. These are the very rich investors, the powerful private capitalists for whom the great banks and banking houses act. Last Saturday, these were officers of such banks who were pleading with such customers to restrain their passionate indignation and be careful in their demands for instant war. In one of the largest private banking concerns of Wall Street, it was said this week that the men who had thrown all consideration of consequences to the winds, in urging governmental action, were the men whose stake in property and wealth was largest.

A FEW SMILES

A compositor once set up the word "donut" in the New York Evening Post. "Don't you know how to spell better than that?" said the printer. "Well," said the compositor, thoughtfully, "I don't know how to spell it, but I know how to look just right to me, I had a 'w' in there once and took it out."

The prison keeper was a kind man, but he wanted Moriarty to know what was before him, so the following conversation took place: Prisoner—You will have to work here, Moriarty. Prisoner—Well, if you select any trade you wish.

He—Going home through a dark street Chicago of Chicago has two stories of recent happenings in its neighborhood that point a moral and furnish a lesson. The first is contained in a letter from a private detective, who wrote to ask whether a certain shoemaker had recently proscribed a sum of money, and explained: "About Thursday of last week, Mrs. H. took a shoe to this shoemaker in which she had hidden \$150, made up of one \$20 bill and eleven \$10 bills. She claims the money was in the shoe at the time he received it, and he claims he has never seen it and knows nothing about it."

The second story is made up of a 10 year old girl's story. "How I earned \$12," she wrote: "As long as I can remember I had a little bank with my name on it, where most of the money that I used to go to the bank. I used to play with my bank as a suitcase, and sometimes people would come in and they would put a penny or so in. "Every once in a while the bank would be taken away, and come back

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

What of Germany's Future? Portland, May 17.—The Editor of The Journal—To the students of social and political economy Germany is an interesting study. The government of Germany today is practically an absolute monarchy, and on the other hand Germany has taken more advanced ground in the government of public utilities, like railroads, streetcar lines, telephone, telegraph, gas and electric lighting than any other European country. The Kaiser is an absolute sovereign in the sense that he placed the crown upon his own head in 1888 and stated that he received the crown from God and was responsible only to himself and God. The Kaiser rules by divine right. He is not responsible to the people of Germany; he is responsible only to himself. The constitution of Germany, framed by the assembly of 1871, is a mere facade. The Kaiser is chosen by the Kaiser, as are the 17 members of the upper house—the Bundesrat. The Kaiser is a member of the Bundesrat, and he appoints and dismisses the members of the Reichstag, which is composed of members elected by the people, but a vote of the lower house can be vetoed by the upper house and the upper house can dissolve the lower house—the Reichstag. All measures must originate in the upper house. The lower house cannot initiate any legislation. The Reichstag votes supplies and can talk and protest, but owing to the supreme power of the Kaiser and the upper house, the Reichstag is a mere advisory body.

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PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

A guilty conscience makes a hard pillow. Better be taken by surprise than by the police.

If you never begin a task you'll never finish it. New styles are usually old ones people have forgotten.

Probably the biggest thing about a jealous woman is her suspicion. A row of columns is a colomnade, but a row of lemons isn't lemonade.

Love is one of the few things that is never displayed on a bargain counter. Troubles and thunder clouds usually seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

Occasionally a doctor's first patient gets well, which proves that some men have unusually powerful constitutions. Everybody has his troubles. Even the boy whose father left him a fortune, and who says he is living in "drearily dull."

To an engaged couple wedded life appears to be all sunshine—but to a husband and wife it looks suspiciously like moonshine. About the worst blow our egotism ever took was when we were made dinner and find that they haven't gone to any extra trouble to prepare for us.

The reason a fellow has so much trouble finding some one who will advance his scheme because a remedy for men who have money want to keep it.

HOW WILL YOU VOTE ON THIS?

A MEASURE TO AMEND A CIVIL SERVICE RULE

A measure to amend a civil service rule "don't you know how to spell better than that?" said the printer. "Well," said the compositor, thoughtfully, "I don't know how to spell it, but I know how to look just right to me, I had a 'w' in there once and took it out."

The only purpose of this amendment is to correct an error in the framing of the charter that points a moral and furnish a lesson. The first is contained in a letter from a private detective, who wrote to ask whether a certain shoemaker had recently proscribed a sum of money, and explained: "About Thursday of last week, Mrs. H. took a shoe to this shoemaker in which she had hidden \$150, made up of one \$20 bill and eleven \$10 bills. She claims the money was in the shoe at the time he received it, and he claims he has never seen it and knows nothing about it."

The second story is made up of a 10 year old girl's story. "How I earned \$12," she wrote: "As long as I can remember I had a little bank with my name on it, where most of the money that I used to go to the bank. I used to play with my bank as a suitcase, and sometimes people would come in and they would put a penny or so in. "Every once in a while the bank would be taken away, and come back

ONE HOARDED, ONE BOUGHT A BOND

By John M. Oakison. A suburban bank of Chicago has two stories of recent happenings in its neighborhood that point a moral and furnish a lesson. The first is contained in a letter from a private detective, who wrote to ask whether a certain shoemaker had recently proscribed a sum of money, and explained: "About Thursday of last week, Mrs. H. took a shoe to this shoemaker in which she had hidden \$150, made up of one \$20 bill and eleven \$10 bills. She claims the money was in the shoe at the time he received it, and he claims he has never seen it and knows nothing about it."

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President Wilson

Reviews Atlantic Fleet at New York

The review of the Atlantic fleet at New York Monday by President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and other high officials was a significant occasion. The array of battleships and attendant craft in command of Admiral Fletcher was an imposing sight.

The story of the review will be told in picture form in THE SUNDAY JOURNAL. Letters From the War Zone. News dispatches for the most part chronicle only the most important movements of the armies. It is from the letters of individuals in the war zone that one gets an intimate view of conditions affecting soldiers and civilians. A number of these news letters from Herbert Corey, war correspondent, and others will be published next Sunday.

Cruising Portland in Sight-Seeing Car.

The same being the observations of a Portlander whose interest in the welfare of tourist visitors induced him to take the trip they take in order to learn how much or how little they see and hear about the city. The story of the journey will be told in interesting fashion next Sunday.

For Women Readers.

The usual array of good things for matron and maid will be included in The Sunday Journal. First comes Anne Rittenhouse's illustrated fashion letter. Then there are Sarah Hale Hunter's needlework designs, Dorothy Dolan's page for the housekeeper, Mme. Qui Vive's beauty page, and articles on a variety of topics of interest to women, by Mary Lee, Jessie Roberts, Edna Wooley and others.

For Boys and Girls.

Georgene Faulmer, "The Story Lady," will tell you a story about the fisher who brought summer to earth, while Charles A. Ogden, "The Cartooning Man," will present another series of pictures for your pleasure. And you all will want to see what the funny folks in the Comic Section have been doing this week to amuse you.

IN THE MAGAZINE.

O-Ho! for the Playground. A page of pictures taken in Portland public playgrounds that will make the old feel