

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER... Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or.

To take for granted as truth all that is alleged against the fame of others is a species of credulity that men would blush at on any other subject.

LO, ONE STENOGRAPHER!

The elimination of one poor stenographer is the limit of saving that can be made by the Day law for consolidating the offices of the state highway engineer and the state engineer.

Behold our valiant workers in the vineyard of reform! Governor Withycombe, passing with unflinching thoughts of a greater Oregon pointed out in his inaugural message the great economies to be accomplished by consolidating these two offices.

The contractors, throbbing with an undying passion for the down-trodden taxpayer, imperiled their lungs in a vociferous demand for consolidation of the two offices as a means of striking down Bowly's fell extravagance.

Two hundred dollars of public money was paid to special lawyers for preparing the consolidation bill. The bill put the "kidd" under Bowly by abolishing his office and making that newly created office of deputy highway engineer appointive by the governor.

And Reformer Day, boss of the works and head performer at the show, turned with streaming eyes and palpitating soul to the great work of consolidating.

Sweet spirit of reform, ye haunt me still! Down with the crime of '13. The shed blood of our consolidation reformers has for its result the elimination of one poor stenographer.

A SUGGESTION

The Rose Festival chorals and orchestra provided a rare musical treat Wednesday evening. The concert was of exceptional merit, orchestra and singers showing remarkable strength in outdoor work and presenting a program that appealed to the large crowd.

Disclaiming any intention to criticize, the suggestion is made that at future attractions of the same character there should be an attempt to regulate the crowds. It is difficult enough to sing the open, without being further handicapped by discordant noises and commotion made by thoughtless people.

At a place such as that there are always people who are there, not to hear, but to follow their own peculiar notions in search of enjoyment. Tin horns competed with the sizers, and some without horns found other means for drawing attention to themselves.

OUR BASIC INDUSTRIES

Steel is regarded, next to agriculture, as the country's basic industry. Agriculture is enjoying a prosperity that surpasses any record in recent years, and the New York World calls attention to the fact that steel is rapidly approaching the same condition.

America's steel mills, which six months ago were running at less than 40 per cent of their capacity, are now running at 80 per cent, and the demand for their products is forcing them to the maximum. War orders account for only a

AN ATLANTA PAPER ON THE FRANK CASE

The Georgia board of pardons, by a vote of two to one, has refused to commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment. The governor of the state is to hear the petitions for commutation tomorrow. There are the governor intervenes, Frank will suffer the extreme penalty of the law June 22.

A two-column editorial in the Atlanta Journal appeals for clemency for Frank, and illuminates the case. The people of Georgia, says the paper, "look back upon Frank's trial, which was conducted amid the frowns and clamor of a packed court room and the echoes of a threatening crowd upon the street, and remembering, they ask it possible that justice could then be done?"

The Atlanta paper asks, "whether Frank shall be hanged for a crime of which he has not been proven guilty and of which many believe him innocent, or be granted a commutation-to-life imprisonment?" It adds that upon the decision "depends not only the life of a man but the good name and integrity of the commonwealth."

The horror of the crime naturally set popular feeling aflame, and the lack of direct or substantial evidence to identify the criminal made the case for expiation all the more mysterious. His case was presented to the jury superintendent, and grew by the excitement and vengeance it fed on.

The presiding judge himself declared afterwards from the bench that he was not convinced of the defendant's guilt; but inasmuch as it was solely the jury's province to pass upon the evidence he refused to set the verdict aside. And to this hour, no court has reviewed the evidence on which Frank was convicted.

The Atlanta Journal, from which these expressions are taken, is Senator Hoke Smith's paper and is a high-minded, clean and conservative journal. Senator Smith is a former governor of Georgia and was a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. The statements made in the editorial describe a situation of unheard of enormity.

Never was there a plainer demand for the righteous exercise of the commuting power than in the pending case of Leo M. Frank. If he be guilty, he has not fairly been proven so. If he be innocent, his execution will amount to murder. It is not asked of the governor and the board of pardons that they declare him innocent, but that they recognize as did the trial judge, the serious doubt of his guilt, and by commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment leave a chance for the future establishment of justice and truth.

It will be in defiance of every consideration of that common prudence that should make sure that he is guilty before the state of Georgia takes his life. It will be in complete defiance of that very reasonable consideration that if his innocence should be later established, a slight measure of justice could be returned to him if still living, but that it cannot be done if he be dead.

Small fraction of the steel revival. Export business is about one-fifth of the total industry, and much of that is outside the munitions demand. The World says:

In spite of the trade dislocations caused by war, we have here constructive evidence of rapid progress in the country's recovery. The wheat market indicates that the seasonal campaign in crop-killing has failed, and prices are being resoundingly, and at last accounts were ready to surrender in a body.

Conditions throughout the country have improved wonderfully and are still improving. The Atlanta Journal has interviewed bankers, merchants and public officials of Georgia and surrounding states. The South was hit harder by the war than any other section of the nation, but the Journal's interviews show that conditions in Atlanta and Atlanta territory are back to normal and moving upward.

Reports from the country as a whole are of the same tenor. Business has stood the acid test. It was disagreeable while it lasted, but the period of uncertainty is over. Industrially and financially, the country is sound; vigor has returned, and with it expanding business.

MR. BRYAN'S REASONS

MR. BRYAN resigned because President Wilson did not agree with him. "First, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and

"Second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition."

As to an international investigation one year would be given to the task and during the period Germany would not be deterred from the slightest from doing the things of which the United States is complaining. It is impossible to see how this country could afford for that period to permit so tremendous a matter as was involved in the loss of so many American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania to go unsettled.

entitled to demand of the president that tone of bluster and braggadocio that would lead to war.

It would free the warlike citizen from the imputation so often made that the bellicose gentlemen are in the habit of clamoring for wars that they expect other men to fight and other men to pay for. Best of all, the receipt of some millions of these personal pledges would be a guarantee to those who would have to assume responsibility for war, that the call to arms is not originated by arms makers, ammunition manufacturers and other seekers after government contracts.

Prospects of a billion-bushel wheat crop are said by the country's experts to be bright. The composite condition of all crops on June 1 was about 1.6 per cent over their 1914 average on that date. All the American farmer is at the front, producing more and more wealth, in spite of assertions that he is inefficient.

Portland parents who furnished the human rebus for Wednesday morning's parade, are to be congratulated. It is something of an accomplishment to produce an inanimate rebus, but nothing compared with being the parent of the real thing.

After gazing on the festival headquarters and then on the automobile parade, why look farther for "a little bit of heaven?"

WOMEN OF EUROPE AS WAR PROXIES

From the Boston Globe. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, in his Manchester speech, called on English laboring men to do all in their power to increase the supply of war munitions, and at a mass meeting in London the same day Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst declared that 500,000 German women were engaged in making munitions of war.

No war in history ever had such an effect on women of the warring countries as this war is having and will have on the women of Europe. And not alone because this is the greatest war in history. It will be felt by women more than war was ever felt by the sex before, because women have made themselves felt more than ever before in the years immediately preceding this war.

Women in the past quarter century have broken into numberless new fields of industry, business and public life; and they have stood waiting at the bars to enter many other fields which have heretofore been reserved for men. Now the war is taking down those bars; the men have gone out to war and the women have gone in to work.

Will they stay in? If they do, one result of this war may be a revolution of economic (and perhaps social) conditions in Europe comparable in its effect to the economic revolution which followed the introduction of machinery into the industrial world in the nineteenth century.

It is easy to see why it is happening in England. Back in March the president of the London Board of Trade appealed to the women of England in these words: "Any woman who by working helps to release or to equip a man for fighting does a national war service."

Before June 1 the response to this appeal brought well above 60,000 volunteers, and women are still volunteering, officially and unofficially, for men's jobs in England. Young women, not in uniform, but wearing badges, collect tickets at some railway stations. At one London station a few women porters are filling positions of men who are being transferred to fight. In other English cities women have taken men's jobs in mills and are being trained in trades hitherto employing men.

Public officials have been less lenient in London than in some American cities on the question of allowing women to drive public motor conveyances; but one large mercantile establishment has hired women to drive delivery vans, despite the objection of employes who said their wives would refuse to let them work on vans driven by women. The seat of a van is private property.

The terms of war being called to fill men's shoes is told even more clearly in letters from the older European countries. Many a Parisian shop or mercantile establishment is run by the wife of the proprietor. Fairly well-to-do women have taken clerical and sales positions in large stores, sometimes only to keep their minds off the tragedy of separated families.

In the country districts of Germany, Russia and France women are seen more frequently than ever tilling the soil. But the most significant departure, perhaps, is the opening of government service positions to women in England. They are employed for hundreds of positions in the British war office which had been filled by

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Never hit a man when he's got you down. You will never get ahead by following the crowd. The older a man gets the less he knows his knows. The Lord made women and she made herself over to a lady. The average man's conscience is more elastic than his suspenders.

No wonder a woman seldom knows her own mind; she changes it so often. A woman is always looking on the bright side of things, especially mirrors. After working hard to land his political job a man can usually afford to take it easy.

The wife is always telling how she earns half the income—and her husband says "Here we are!" We have heard of the blessings of poverty, but we can't recall having ever seen any of them.

As a rule the child obeys parents when parents are mad. The balance of the time the mother is boss. In a crisis the country needs at the head the man who has the most feet. Many of us have hot heads and cold feet.

When a man gets up and announces that he can't make a speech the audience usually sits out before he is half through. We should learn by the mistakes of others. If you borrow a five or a ten, profit by the mistake of the man who loaned it, and don't be parted from your money in the same manner.

In view of the number of drawers and closets that are needed to hold the wife's clothes, it is probable that her husband would have to build an immense house to hold her duds if she had anything to wear.

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FARM MORTGAGES FOR SAVING BANKS

By John M. Oakison. Men who deal in farm mortgages nowadays think they're the finest investment on earth. They resent the fact that in the New England and New England states laws have been enacted which practically forbid savings banks to invest in such mortgages outside the state in which they are made.

Why are the savings banks stopped from buying western farm mortgages? It is one thing to say that the present attitude is founded upon the experiences of some eastern investor in farm mortgages. As a matter of fact, the worst of that sad epoch of wild speculation in western farm mortgages preceded the nine-tenths rule. It was in such investments that the most tremendous gains were made.

There are inherent risks in buying farm mortgages. When the property buyer of a mortgage has no means of inspecting it, what assurance has he that its value is sufficient to protect his loan? It is not the expert investor who is the best answer, none.

hill between Second and Fifth streets does not look much like a farmer than Portland's "the toughs" look like a farmer. As to depreciating property, Mr. Wolf must have forgotten that the merchants raised a large sum as an inducement to business to build new booths in front of their places between Third and Second streets. The market has changed the character of the neighborhood and created new industries and live salesmen are making use of their opportunity to line up the farmer, whether they are selling paper bags or sawdust.

The farmer must comply with all regulations governing handling of food. This is the only way to keep the farmer from the market when he "remained at home to cultivate his soil," knowing little and caring less of the troubles of the commission man than the farmer. The farmer in a pack of other commodities. The more knowledge the farmer can bring to his business of raising food for the market, the better it is for middleman and consumer.

Mr. Wolf can not know that one of the most important duties is to let retail prices and advise the grower of same. The success of the market depended on his controlling maximum prices. Mr. Estlin was a better and efficient official, who has been encouraged to do his best by Mr. Bigelow's constant interest in the market. Mr. Estlin's promptness dealt with, even to the extent of barring the offender from the market.

As to prices, we could mention an instance of a customer who told us she was paying 60 cents for eggs at the store. Our price was 45 cents for the best that can be put on the market. Needless to say, we have her yet.

Some people lose sight of the fact that there are two standards of quality and quantity. Why should any farmer expect the farmer to sell a fresh laid egg for less than the merchant does a storage article? Right here we say that when any one says "high cost of living" to a farmer it touches him in a sensitive spot. In the east we all made a mistake in the past. We have been buying the price of a ticket to the coast and a few acres of your "high-priced" land. If we can't make a living we will quit farming and go to work for some one else. We have been paying high prices for the privilege of blowing stamps on high to increase the value of our land. Thousands of dollars are being held idle.

I have seen people in the market selling at half what an article was worth and at less than the cost of production. The prevailing price of radishes and onions comes to mind. Who would care to grow and market more than four bunches of radishes or five bunches of onions? Did you ever weed a row of onions? The best dairy butter sells for 10 cents less than keep. If you have any idea why it is so, and the bitter to make, what would you be willing to take? What would you want for a dozen eggs with a few cents for the mark, when it should be about \$28?

Really, if the farmer should get peevish and quit raising food, we could go back to importing food from other countries. The prevailing price of radishes and onions comes to mind. Who would care to grow and market more than four bunches of radishes or five bunches of onions? Did you ever weed a row of onions? The best dairy butter sells for 10 cents less than keep. If you have any idea why it is so, and the bitter to make, what would you be willing to take? What would you want for a dozen eggs with a few cents for the mark, when it should be about \$28?

Two Kinds of Armies. Silveston, Or., June 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wish to ask a question, and I would like for someone to answer it. If this government can put an army of 100,000 men into the field to fight a foreign nation, furnish them with rifles and ammunition, feed them and pay their wages, why don't the government furnish the same number of men employment in some great industrial project such as building highways, where they could create wealth and comfort for themselves and families? The government would get vast savings if it would employ a large number of men to build a hard-surfaced

WHY THE SUNDAY JOURNAL EXCELS IN SPORTS NEWS

It devotes the most space to local sports news. It pays particular attention to the amateur sportsman and chronicles intelligently the affairs of the several pastimes in which the amateur indulges. It covers baseball abroad and at home. Its thorough manner. Its Sunday stories of Pacific Coast league affairs appeal to a great audience.

Its golf page, established in recognition of the growing interest in this game, has come to be looked upon as a golfer's guide. R. A. Cronin, sporting editor, is dean of the sports writers in Portland who is an accepted authority on sports topics. George Bertz, assistant sporting editor, is chairman of the Pacific Northwest records committee and a member of the Coast records committee.

Its pictorial presentation of people and events in sportsmen is unsurpassed. The JOURNAL was the first newspaper in Portland to establish a separate department for sports news, and its four Sunday sports pages, comprehensive in scope and superbly illustrated, are of recognized merit.

FLAG DAY NUMBER OF THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

THE LIBERTY BELL—An illustrated page sets forth the leading events in the history of this historic relic that will be seen in Portland next month. THE AMERICAN FLAG—The story of its birth and growth will be read with interest by all.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE—Georgene Faulkner, "The Story Lady," relates a story about the great granddaughter of Betty Ross and Charles A. Ogden, and has prepared another interesting series of cartoons.

THE MAN WHO SENT ITALY TO WAR—Gabriele d'Annunzio war poet, beloved and then despised, again is the idol of his people through his fiery denunciations of Austria and eloquent appeals for battle.

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES—The war game has its share of them, as an illustrated page article shows, and the Germans have used their cunning in their use even to a replica of the Trojan horse.

FROM FINLAND—Here is a brand new page that will please the movie fan. HOUSEKEEPER'S COUNCIL TABLE—This interesting page for matron and maid, which has been appearing on the back page of Section Four, next Sunday will be included in the magazine.

For Women Readers FASHION'S FANCIES—Every woman will be interested in the new fashions. Catherine Greenwood designs are bound to please. NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS—Two attractive designs by Catherine Greenwood are bound to please.

ROSE FESTIVAL IN PICTORIAL REVIEW A Special Feature for Next Sunday

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

complete in four new sections, magazine and illustrated supplement and comic section, 5 cents the copy everywhere.

"The Biggest 5 Cents Worth in Type" NEXT SUNDAY

"Hamlet, the Crook." "What's the show?" asked the man with a large hat and long hair. "Hamlet," said the boxoffice man. "What's it like?" "Well, a man murders his stepfather out of revenge for the murder of his own father. At the finish there is a mixup with swords and the man kills the crook. I'm tired of these crook plays."

INDEX OF ADVANCING TIDE OF PROSPERITY

Philadelphia, Penn., June 4.—Further evidence of the confidence which the Pennsylvania Railroad feels toward the business future of the country was given in the company's announcement that the company intends immediately to take up the electrification of its Chestnut Hill branch. The company will cost more than \$1,250,000, and with the main line electrification represents a total of more than \$2,500,000. The company will spend for electrification work around Philadelphia. Only recently President Samuel R. Hill branch in the company's annual report that the Chestnut Hill electrification would only be taken up if business conditions permitted. The present announcement that the work is to be started is conclusive proof of the railroad's confidence in business.