

THE JOURNAL

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America asks nothing for herself but what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. WOODROW WILSON. Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.

NOW FOR PEACE

THE Portland school board has re-elected Mr. Alderman as superintendent of the schools for another year. That should be a signal for all to join together for a common purpose of building up and strengthening the schools.

As Chairman Munly said at Saturday's meeting of the school board, the late Superintendent Rigger was hounded into his grave by senseless criticism. Yet it was common knowledge that Mr. Rigger was an official of great capacity and fidelity.

Mr. Alderman was elected his successor, largely at the instance of those who pursued Rigger, and we now have the same spectacle of vituperation and fault finding over again and from the same source. It destroys discipline in the schools. It fills the pupils with unrest and distrust.

It causes the whole system to be permeated with disorganization. It demoralizes the school organization and immeasurably lessens its effectiveness. Presumably, from the experience of the past, were another superintendent elected, he too would immediately become the target of attack.

THE truly interesting circumstances of the war do not always come out in the reports from the trenches or in the heavy military articles in the magazines. We question, for example, whether it was familiarly known just how the French manage to keep their German prisoners secure until The Popular Science Monthly explained the method and illustrated it with a vivid picture.

THROWING LINCOLN OVERBOARD

EVERY time the Oregonian condemns Wilson's policy in Mexico, it condemns Taft's policy in Mexico. Every time it condemns Wilson's policy in Mexico, it condemns Lincoln's policy in Mexico. Thus, in his message to congress December 6, 1864, Lincoln said:

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time, strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents. It was a policy of watchful waiting, and not a policy of armed intervention.

Before his election to the presidency, Lincoln as a congressman was a bitter opponent of that armed intervention in Mexico which we in this day refer to as the Mexican war. He introduced the famous "spot" resolutions which were a strong indictment of President Polk for making war on Mexico.

The resolutions charged that the first blood shed was the blood of people who fled at the first approach of the United States army, leaving their homes and crops unprotected, and that the "spot" where the first blood was shed was within the inclosure of one of the people who had thus fled.

A few days later, speaking of President Polk, Lincoln said in the house: He is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels the blood of this war like the blood of Abel is crying to Heaven against him; that originally having some strong motive, what I will not stop now to give my opinion concerning—to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze upon the exceeding brightness of military glory, that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood—that serpent's eye that charms to destroy, he plunged into it, till, disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where.

At some length, Lincoln went on with the denunciation of the president and of the whole war enterprise, showing up the incongruities of the president's war message. Lincoln's whole attitude was a bold resistance to the jingoes and war advocates. It was an attitude exactly identical with that of those who resist the clamor of the jingoes, mine owners and military editors who now demand armed intervention in Mexico.

Speaking of Lincoln's action, Harper's Weekly says: The resolutions charged that the Mexican war was bad policy. One of these was his partner, W. H. Herndon. To him Lincoln answered: "I will stake my life that if you had been in my place, you would have voted just as I did. Would you have voted what you felt and knew to be a lie? I know you would not. Would you have gone out of the House—skulked the vote? I expect."

Lincoln's opposition to the Mexican war was freely used against him by Douglas in the historic Lincoln-Douglas debate. At Ottawa, Illinois, August 21, 1858, speaking of Lincoln, Douglas said: Whilst in congress, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy against his own country; and when he returned home he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere.

Douglas attacked Lincoln in the same vein at Galesburg, October 7th, and at Alton October 15th, in the last joint discussion of the famous debate, Douglas said of Lincoln: It was that when George Ashmun of Massachusetts brought forward a resolution declaring the war unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjust, Lincoln had voted for it. "Yes," said Lincoln, "I did." Thus he confessed that he voted that the war was wrong, that our country was in the wrong and consequently that the Mexicans were in the right.

Cost what it might, Lincoln was thus aggressive for principle, and in principle he was opposed to armed invasion of Mexico. His teachings, his vote and his public record attest his splendid purpose on that point, a purpose emulated by President Wilson.

In condemning Wilson's policy in Mexico, the Oregonian throws Abraham Lincoln overboard. So does every jingo who clamors now for armed intervention. The standpat leaders who are planning to make Mexico an issue in the coming presidential campaign are insulting the revered memory of Lincoln, are repudiating Lincoln's teachings and if they continue, will disgust and drive thousands of Lincoln Republicans out of the party.

Must avoid having any opinions or he will be betrayed by them into dereliction. If he is as weak as The Outlook assumes he is, perhaps the less of him we have in the White House the better. A conscientious judge does not need to make a mindless simulacrum of himself in order to do justice. He usually has his private opinions on all sorts of subjects and he ought to feel perfectly free to express them. But when those opinions clash with the law or with justice he ought to have will enough to set them aside. We imagine Mr. Hughes could do that very thing in a pinch.

Every time the jingoes condemn Wilson's Mexican policy they condemn Lincoln's Mexican policy. Lincoln was the great original non-interventionist. WISE JOHN BURROUGHS

JOHN BURROUGHS has been writing some wonderfully wise magazine articles lately. In his younger days he was a little disposed to be mystical. Now, as he goes down the hill of time, he seems to stake everything on positive science. But he finds in science and its indisputable truths consolations which mysticism never gave him. The actual truths of nature do not turn their "cold, hard" side to him. As he nears the end of his pilgrimage the veteran of thought and sentiment feels less and less need to delude himself with comfortable fictions. He finds plenty of comfort in facts.

Mr. Burroughs' article in the March Atlantic on "The Still Small Voice" takes us into the deeper secrets of the world. How is it that things are brought to pass? Is it by noise, cannon balls, violence? Something is no doubt accomplished in that way. Nature has effected changes by great catastrophes which sunk whole continents in the sea at a moment's notice and slew all their life with-out pity. But that was in the old, primitive days when nature was gross and savage. Today she gets her results by the slow activity of frost and sunshine, by the quiet work of streams and the mild influence of the smoothly changing seasons. In nature we have passed beyond the period of catastrophes to the time of peaceful operation.

Mr. Burroughs seems to suggest that wars among the nations are like the old, prehistoric catastrophes in nature which were employed before the better way had become workable. Our failure to devise a plan to get results without fighting shows that we are still only half civilized, perhaps only "half-created." But, as a matter of fact, the lasting results in human history are attained by peaceful effort.

The unknown, the inaudible forces," says John Burroughs, "the gentle word, the kind act, the forgiving look, the quiet demeanor, the silent thinkers and workers—how much more we owe to these forces than to the clamorous and discordant voices" of war and politics. The strident jingoes will naturally jeer today at this sentiment, but tomorrow when they

have become sane again they will all confess its eternal truth.

The wire pullers and thimblegriggers are hand-picking the Multnomah legislative ticket, and they know exactly why they are framing it up. They are very busy now—and the good citizen is sound asleep.

TELEPHONE INTERCHANGE

THE supreme court of Wisconsin has just upheld an order recently made by the Public Utilities Commission of that state calling for an interchange of service as between the lines of the La Crosse Telephone Company and the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

It was contended by the Wisconsin Telephone Company, a Bell concern, that such an order was not a valid exercise of the police power but that it was in effect the taking of the company's property without due process of law and just compensation and, therefore, unconstitutional.

The court refused to take this view of the question. It held that when the public need called for an interchange of service the commission's order to this effect was a lawful exercise of such power.

As to just compensation, the court maintained this was fully met by that part of the order which provided for a reasonable charge to be paid the company for the extra service rendered.

The Wisconsin court refused to accept the ruling of the California court in which it set aside as unconstitutional an interchange order of the State Commission, choosing to follow the principles laid down by Judge Wolverton in the telephone case recently decided by the federal court in Portland.

This Wisconsin decision will be of interest in the interchange cases now before the Oregon Public Service Commission.

The \$256,902 a year which the Chamberlain grant land bill would provide for Portland schools would be one means of reducing school taxes.

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH PORTLAND

Tribe in millions that has been drawn from Portland and from the state of Oregon will soon be a thing of the past, so far as the cement supply is concerned. A plant that has been raising quietly but significantly, and that will be in action within a few weeks, will be super-conducive in support of the industrial series. The broad plans the builder has perfected are detailed in today's article, which is super-conducive in support of the challenge that there is "Nothing the Matter with Portland."

AFTER three years of waiting the Oregon Portland Cement works at Oswego, just south of the city limits, will be completed and put in operation on or about April 10. Its output at first will be 1000 barrels a day, but it will have a capacity of 1200 barrels, and may be run to that limit if necessary requires.

The big undertaking, soon to be active, was begun in 1911, but lack of funds delayed construction until a year or two later, when Aman Moore, long interested in the venture, and a man of experience in cement plant construction, took hold of the work. Since then it has been pushed with vigor, and will be ready for operation as stated.

The magnitude of this enterprise will be a surprise to those unacquainted with cement manufacture. It will be found so much greater than fancy has pictured it, and so much different from the uninitiated's conception, that the visitor will simply stand and wonder how so much has so silently been accomplished. There has been no noise, save that made by the workmen in the plant's construction. There has been no "spread-eagles." There has been no beating of tom-toms nor blare of trumpets. Mr. Moore has pursued the even tenor of his way patiently, vigorously and zealously.

HOLDINGS OF THE COMPANY. In building for the work before this corporation the management looked hundreds of years into the future. Construction of the plant would require so great an outlay of money that its future must be provided for, and to this end 540 acres of ground containing immense lime rock ledges were secured at Roseburg, 907 acres at Dallas, 524 acres at Rufus and 187 acres at Markham, all in Oregon, in addition to the 43 acres for the plant site at Oswego. Four deposits have been opened up on the Roseburg and Dallas tracts, and, without disturbing other holdings of the company these will afford material for operation for a hundred years or so, says Mr. Moore.

LOADED IN HOPPER BOTTOM CARS. At Roseburg four and a half miles of standard gauge railroad track have been completed, and three-quarters of a mile of narrow gauge at Dallas. The Roseburg standard gauge will enable Southern Pacific cars, constructed with hopper bottoms, to receive the rock from the 1000-ton rock bins beneath, which they will pass, and the same arrangements will prevail at Dallas, the narrow gauge cars filling the bins. Arriving at the Oswego plant the rock will be discharged into the big hopper from the bottom of the cars, and then automatically fed to the monster pulverizing machine which will reduce it to particles about the size of a goose egg.

The rock from Roseburg and Dallas, when finally reduced to powder, will be scientifically mixed, the character of one being required in the other in order to form a combination necessary for the best grade of cement. A chemist will be constantly on duty making tests, so that no mistake will be made in the mixing. The Roseburg rock is described as pure limestone, or marble, and contains about 98 per cent of carbonate of lime, and that of

Dallas is denominated agillaceous limestone, containing 60 per cent carbonate of lime.

ROCK GROUND SEPARATELY.

Landing at the Oswego works the two materials, to be ground separately as stated, will be dumped into a No. 7 1/2 gyratory crusher and in pieces about 2 1/2 inches in diameter will be carried to, and deposited in, reinforced concrete rock silos, of which there are 10, each having a capacity of 1250 tons. In a tunnel beneath these silos is a belt conveyor, and the broken rock drawn from them is carried and discharged into an elevator car and from it again discharged into rock storage bins, the Roseburg product into one and the Dallas rock into another. Underneath these bins are located immense automatic scales, and these will weigh out the exact amount of Roseburg and Dallas rock required for the mixture of the two.

The broken rock now goes to other storage bins, located over the preliminary grinding komimeters, then to the trix separating machine, which takes out all over-coarse particles, is returned to the komimeter, is reduced to pass through a 30 mesh screen and passes along to the cycled tube mill where the finishing grinding is done. Water is added in the tube mill and the powdered rock comes forth in slurry (mud) form, thus eliminating the dust, which has, until recently, made cement factories a horror to communities for miles around their location. This is a German invention, and cement mills may now be located alongside dry goods stores, without injury to the goods.

NOW COMES THE CHEMIST. The ground stuff is now discharged into one of three storage tanks, for testing, one for discharging into, one for drawing out, and one for the chemist. The mixture now goes into a large correction tank. All these tanks are supplied with agitators, which keep the material constantly stirring, and by means of the correction tank the chemist has opportunity to time and reckon the ingredients to within one-tenth of one per cent. If the tests are too high, low material is added, and if too low, high, etc. The correction tank holds 1000 barrels, and once the proper mixture is secured, all is automatically agitated until perfect uniformity is attained. A mighty air compressor now pumps the slurry into the kiln department underneath. The kiln is a cylinder, nine to ten feet in diameter and 210 feet long, made of one inch boiler plate and supported on two sets of roller bearings. This kiln is lined with nine inch fire brick, and its weight is 400 tons. Think of it, a cylinder 210 feet long, weighing 400 tons and constantly revolving, the cement passing from the large to the smaller end, and emerging in red hot condition. The cylinder is set on an incline, so the cement passes through it of its own motion.

300 BARRELS OF OIL DAILY. At the discharge end of the kiln are located two massive oil burners, consuming 300 barrels of oil daily, and they generate a temperature of 3000 degrees. This heat and the revolving kiln cause the slurry to form into balls about the size of large marbles. A complete chemical change has taken place in the rock dumped into the hopper from the cars nearly a quarter of a mile away, and automatically carried to this point. It has lost about 40 per cent of its weight, and is now in the form of carbon dioxide. The cement clinkers, or slag, are discharged from the kiln at white heat into a rotary cooler through which a current of air is forced by a large rotary fan. Coming forth, the clinkers are cool enough to be held in the hand, and become a dark, hard slag, which, except for pulverizing, is the finished cement. Again these clinkers are started on a journey, by another belt conveyor, to a clinker storage silo, from which they are drawn through a valve onto still another belt conveyor and carried to the cement grinding department for preliminary grinding by the komimeter and finished in the cycled tube mill from which they come so fine as to sift through a 100 mesh, and 90 per cent through a 200 mesh sieve. This finished product is now elevated to the storage silos, from which it is drawn and sacked for shipment.

MAINTAINS ITS OWN MACHINE SHOPS.

The buildings of the company cover practically 10 acres of ground. The rock travels eastward several hundred feet from where it is dumped into the hopper, to be cracked into egg-size pieces, then journeys southward about another 300 feet through the 210 foot kiln and silos, without being touched by human hand. Twenty-five men on each shift will turn out 1000 barrels of cement per day, and their only work will be to see that the machinery is running smoothly. They will perform no manual labor whatever, and it is understood that the plant will be run on two 12-hour shifts. It has a capacity of 1200 barrels, and is so built that other 1000 barrel units can be added at little cost.

The company will maintain its own machine, blacksmith and carpenter shops, these buildings being already completed, and, like the plant itself, all are of concrete, including the office structure. Not a dollar's worth of anything about the premises can be injured by fire, therefore insurance will not be necessary. The three story hotel and bunk houses for employees alone are of wood construction. These are attractive buildings and will accommodate 200.

Power to operate the works will be provided by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, delivered in about 50,000 volts. The company will have its own transformers, and will reduce this to 450 volts, feeding it

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Preparedness people should not forget that style week is nearly here. The registration books will close April 18. Why not register so you may forget the date? Another prosperity sign: Income tax receipts will be \$15,000,000 in excess of last year's estimates. Villa is a poor financier. He has spoiled his chance to become rich on the American vaudeville stage.

An irreverent person says there is virtue in the new hats trimmed with fruit and vegetables—they give a fellow an appetite. Republicans are cautioned not to have too much "keynote" speeches. But why not keep on trying until somebody hits the keynote? That lawyer and member of the Illinois legislature who died in a Chicago plight may have been overcome by his strange surroundings.

It is pertinent to remark that Gladstone's greatest bid for fame was when he changed his mind on the Irish question and admitted the fact. Persistent reports that Turkey will sue for a separate peace with Russia may be taken to indicate that the sick man of Europe is again feeling poorly.

Concerning those criticisms of the president: There are something like 100,000,000 Americans, most of whom know exactly what he should do, and know exactly something just a little different.

POWER GRABBERS WANT "OLD CONDITIONS"

Washington, March 21.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Opening of debate in the senate on the power bill found arrayed the same forces that collided at the western states conference at Portland last September. On one side the proponents of the bill demand the unlocking of power resources on public lands of the west on terms of lease which will retain the finger of federal control and the power of recapture for the people. On the other side are those who want to surrender these resources for all time to private interests in the name of development.

Just before the bill came into the senate 13 new amendments were reported from the committee on public lands. One of these is particularly important, as it fixes a maximum charge to be paid to the government as rental on the basis of power developed. As first reported, the bill left such charges to the discretion of the secretary of the interior. As amended, it is provided that such rentals "shall be based on the value of the land, to be determined by the amount of horsepower developed, and the charge or rental shall not exceed the sum of 25 cents per developed horsepower per year for the actual power."

Senator Myers of Montana, in charge of the bill, was asked by Jones of Washington to define the attitude of Secretary Lane of the interior department toward this section of the bill. He did so in the following statement: "I stated to the secretary of the interior that the committee seemed disposed to change that feature of the bill so as to make a charge for the use of the land developed, and which power developed, but to provide a maximum rate of compensation per horsepower developed, leaving him free to make it less. The secretary did object to that. He said he thought it best to leave it to the discretion of the secretary, just naming so much, without any maximum or minimum limit, without any variation. That was his idea, and we have agreed to that. The secretary has suggested, without objection from him; but the committee did not see fit to adopt that view exactly."

At the very outset of the debate Senators Smoot of Utah and Shafroth of Colorado frankly championed the desire of the water power interests to get possession, bag and baggage, of 30 motors, with a capacity of 1400 horse power.

FINE SHIPPING FACILITIES. The corporation owns its own water front, and can ship its product by boat to all points on the Willamette, Columbia and Snake rivers, in the head of navigation, and anywhere, in addition, reached by railroads or ocean steamships. The selection of the site at Oswego was made for these special reasons. The Snake will permit river steamer delivery to Lewiston, Idaho, the Willamette to Corvallis, and the Columbia to Kennewick, Wash., and in a few years to the British Columbia line, or nearly so.

This is the first effort made, in the cement line, to keep Oregon money in Oregon. The state of Washington has five cement plants in operation, with a combined capacity of 12,000 barrels daily. California has nine, with a capacity of 32,000 barrels daily, and it is expected to increase the Portland plant's capacity to 4000 or 5000 daily in the near future.

The foregoing must be considered but a meager mention of this large enterprise. Justice can not be done in a newspaper article of the space possible to devote to it in this department of The Journal.

The pyramids of Egypt were the first great concrete structures, and there they are today as perfect as ever. It is an ingredient, when perfectly used, practically indestructible. A cement sidewalk on the west side of Second street, between Morrison and Yamhill, this city, has been down more than 40 years and is yet perfect. The products of the Oswego cement factory will be monuments to Aman Moore and his enterprise after we of today are forgotten in the lapse of the coming years.

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 desires to have his name published, he should so state."] Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs kings of their thrones and leaves them in their own reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead.—Woodrow Wilson.

Signs of Prosperity.

Portland, March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—A few weeks ago I read in your column that the Du Pont

The Once Over

GRAND OPERA—like banking—is one of the million or so things that I don't know anything about. Of course—I may learn a good deal about it—next Friday and Saturday.

Just as I did about banking—in my personally conducted tour—of the First National—last week. And Arthur Jones—who showed me the gold and silver—and tellers—and stenographers—and other equipment—

—Arthur says that my understanding of the banking business—considering my slight acquaintance with money—was simply wonderful. In fact—Arthur says—it's almost weird.

And so that I won't go to the grand opera—altogether unprepared—I'm going to do my best—to soak up information—before Friday. For instance—I'm going to find out how to pronounce Felice Lyne's name.

—because I hear it pronounced several ways. —Some call it "Line." —and some say "Linn." —and I'm going to ask Dr. F. E. Moore.

—because he's Felice's uncle—or something like that. —and he ought to know. —And Felice—as I understand it—has the big job—in one of the operas. —That is—she has about the same kind of a part—that Christy Matheson used to have—in a world's series. —And she was born in Missouri.

—which gives her local color. —only she didn't come across the plains in a covered wagon. —like Charles B. Moore—or T. T. Geary—or Felice Gibson.

—No—Felice came by train. —And she did her first public singing—in Sunday school—up at La Grande—only a few years ago. —And it seems funny. —because I did my first public singing—in Sunday school. —and sang as hard as I could. —and nobody ever asked me to sing any place else.

—On the contrary—they rather discouraged me. —and here I am—writing this sort of stuff. —And Felice is getting a million dollars a year—I guess. —And we both started singing—under the same circumstances. —And maybe it goes to show the importance of early environment. —provided you can get away from it.

—And I started out—to write about the Grand opera. —and there were a number of words. —like chloroform. —and motor. —and coloratura. —that I wanted to work in—as though I knew what they meant. —And now I won't have a chance. —And I guess I'll wait—when Felice comes—I'll ask her.

—at the same time that I ask her—as I have asked so many—what the thinking of the view—from Portland heights. —And she'll probably tell me —"About the same as any other view —on a rainy day."

—And there's one of the operas—about three kings. —And I can't find out, much about it. —except that Mano Zan said that Ed Moriarty knew. —And I asked Ed—and he said it was a good hand—but he'd seen it beat—often. —And I don't know what they mean —but—

—LISTEN—That's no reason—that I can see—why I shouldn't talk grand opera—to my heart's content. —In the Springtime, Gentle Annie." —Reports are to the effect that the fish are running in the Columbia west of Lakewood. This will be a call for the local nirmonds to get out there and get some of those morning-glories—Lakewood Examiner.

Wild violets are peeping from the leaf buds, and the crocuses and tulip beds are emerging from the garden flower bed. The army of frogs is croaking its welcome to the bird. The warm weather has brought the stringing of the mouse-spring in us—Hood River Glader.

The official opening of spring is only a few days away, but the air is crisp as early as the middle of the month, bringing temperature that will warrant the wearing of the warmest and most comfortable of retreat.—Lebanon Express.

The peach, pear and apple trees are beginning to bloom throughout the valley under the warm sunshine of the last week, and a pretty show is the result. Now and then one can catch a whiff of the perfume of the blossoms. Although trees have been in bloom for 10 days and are sure in favor for home and social decorations.—Medford Sun.

Japanese English. (The Independent Review, Honolulu, Edited and Published by a Japanese.) President Wilson has commenced his study of Japanese. Every dweller in this territory, no matter how small, is an American citizen, and should be interested in any work which stands for the general progress of the world. The study of Japanese is a matter of life and death to us, for if he does not care for it, he is to be demoralized to leave here. The study of Japanese has progressed from bound to leap within a century.

Take Your Choice. The Neche (N. D.) Chronicle says that the public school of recent debate in the Neche schools was "Resolved that fresh air is more important than exercise."

Stories of Street and Town. Wouldn't it Beat You? A few times last year, my member of the British Green Park Teacher association included the name of Mrs. Pie, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Lemon.

Journey Was Worth It. SCOTCH frugality is no myth, averting the fact that the Scotch assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church "Two Scotch ladies desired to leave this country the other day and came to me for a signature on their passport. You know it is required they have the signature of a British subject and an American citizen, due to the peculiar character of your laws. We went down to the British consul's office where they were informed a tax of \$1.25 would be imposed. "Ah, we did not know that," said one of them, and I think we must go home and talk this over and consider it," suggested the other. So they went back home and in due time, having considered the trip worth the tax, the came back and paid it."