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Intelligence increases mere physical ability
of the brain. The use of the hand bridges
the labor of the brain.
-Henry Ward Beecher.

PICKING THE BONES

TOMORROW two Portland
newspapers will print pages
and pages about bankrupt
conditions in Portland. There
will be columns on columns of
narrative about persons who have
not been able to get the money to
pay their taxes.

Another taxpaying time is nearly
here and the delinquents, whom
the newspapers will proclaim to
the world as on the verge of bank-
ruptcy, will have another year's
taxes to meet. As help for meet-
ing these new tax payments, the
law of the land requires them not
only to pay the old taxes and the
new, but, in addition, to pay heavy
newspaper charges for advertising
to the world that they have not
paid last year's taxes. It is a case
of picking the bones of the delin-
quents. The newspapers are li-
censed by law to pounce upon them
because they are in financial straits
and to drag from them money
with which they could, in part,
make payments on the old taxes or
the new. Through their lessened
power to pay some of them will
be unable to pay at all, and the
county will have to meet the news-
paper charges which are often
larger than the amount of the
taxes.

It is an exalted journalism which
defends this system of picking the
bones of those who have finan-
cially failed. It is a majestic news-
paper activity that managed
through skulduggery in the late
legislature to license the press to
prey upon the necessities and dis-
tresses of persons whose property has
not yielded them sufficient revenues
to meet a ballooning cost of
living and the mounting demands
of government.

For this license to the news-
papers to gnaw at the vitals of
the delinquent, Portland must pay
the penalty of being advertised
abroad in pages and pages and
column on column of narrative
about unprofitable property hold-
ings in the city. It is a depressing
story to be heralded abroad about
Portland real estate. It is a diffi-
cult matter for Portland realty
dealers to do business in competi-
tion with this dismal narrative of
had returns on Portland property.

The legislators who licensed
newspaper harpies to pick the
bones of delinquents also licensed
them to pick the bones of Portland
property and to pick the pockets of
Portland realty operators.

TRANSFORMING WASHINGTON

MR. ROBERT TREAT PLATT'S
handling of his quotations
from Washington to prove
that the great pacifist pres-
ident was the Teddy Roosevelt of
his day reminds one of the saintly
Origen's method of interpreting
scripture. Every text, said the
famous church father, has three
meanings, the literal, the moral
and the mystic. It is not the lit-
eral or obvious meaning of Wash-
ington's words that Mr. Platt uses
in his demonstrations and certain-
ly not the moral. So it must be
the mystic.

His plan seems to be that of
Hugo St. Victor, namely, first find
out what you want to believe and
then prove it. With a fertile im-
agination, and not too much liter-
ary conscience, one can prove al-
most anything. He can not only
make Washington a jingo, but he
can transform Franklin, Jefferson

ALLIES TOGETHER

THE Oregon legislature has an ally in its opposition through the
Bean bill to the government of the United States in the legal
fight with the railroad over the Oregon grant lands.

That ally is the Union Trust company, a big banking corporation
of Wall street, New York. It has filed a brief with the federal su-
preme court in the suit of the railroad to overthrow the Chamber-
lain-Ferris act. The trust company's contention is the same as the
Oregon legislature's contention in the whereas of the Bean bill. In
its brief, the trust company holds as follows:

This congress in passing the act of June 9th last (the Chamberlain-
Ferris bill) exceeded its constitutional authority.

This is exactly what the whereas in the Bean bill say. Here are
two of them:

Whereas, the supreme court of the United States holds that the com-
plete and absolute title to the lands granted by the acts aforesaid passed to
the Oregon & California railroad company and further holding that there
were no conditions imposed in the granting act upon which a forfeiture of
the grant could be predicated;

Whereas, notwithstanding the decision of the supreme court of the
United States, the congress has passed an act declaring the title to the
unsold portion of said granted lands to be reverted in the United States, etc., etc.

With the Wall street trust company, the Bean bill, passed by the
Oregon legislature, holds that congress in passing the Chamberlain-
Ferris act "exceeded its constitutional authority." The contentions of the
Wall street brief are the contentions of the Oregon legislature in the
Bean bill. The language is not the same, but the meaning is identi-
cal. The Bean bill is the Oregon legislature's brief to back up the
Wall street trust company's brief in the lawsuit. The Oregon legisla-
ture is as completely on the side of the railroad in its fight against
the government as the Wall street trust company is on the side of the
railroad in that fight.

The Wall street corporation is against the act of congress which
gave the excess proceeds of the grant lands, half to the federal govern-
ment and half to Oregon irrigation, Oregon roads and Oregon
schools, and the Oregon legislature falls into line with the trust com-
pany in helping the railroad beat Oregon irrigation, Oregon roads and
Oregon schools out of half the grant land proceeds. It is an edifying
position for the legislature of a state to take.

We have other testimony showing how completely the Oregon legis-
lature's claim in the Bean bill that congress had no power to revert
title in the grant lands in the United States is also the claim of the
railroad. A letter from B. A. McAllister, land commissioner of the
railroad company, protested against the attempts of Louis L. Sharp,
the government agent in Oregon, to carry out the terms of the Cham-
berlain-Ferris act. In that letter he said:

Said company claims that no power rests in the congress of the United
States to declare or maintain a reversion of the title to the railroad com-
pany's property in the manner attempted by said act (the Chamberlain-
Ferris act) that in the event the United States pays any taxes on any lands
granted as aforesaid, such payments will be voluntary payments by the
United States of taxes upon another's property and will not be recoverable
by the United States from the owner of such property.

The Oregon & California and Southern Pacific railroad companies,
and the Union Trust company of New York, in a signed protest sent
to all governmental agencies concerned in the administration or enforce-
ment of the Chamberlain-Ferris act, stating their position in refer-
ence to the government's position, said:

Each of the undersigned claims that that certain act of con-
gress (the Chamberlain-Ferris act) is a violation of the property rights of
the Oregon & California railroad company and of the rights of each of the
undersigned; that the congress of the United States had no power or au-
thority to pass said act, or any part thereof, or any act which assumes to
have the effect of revoking the title to the lands or property of said com-
pany, or any part thereof, or to any money arising out of its grant lands, and that said act as a whole is, and that
all its provisions are, unconstitutional, null and void.

Thus, they are all allies together—the Wall street trust company,
the Oregon legislature, the Southern Pacific and its officers and law-
yers—the suit to beat Oregon out of a half share in the grant
lands. They will stand shoulder to shoulder in the federal supreme
court eight days hence when the hearing of the case takes place at
Washington. The Wall street trust company will have its brief, the
railroad will have its brief, and the Bean bill will be the Oregon legis-
lature's brief. It will be a remarkable spectacle to be beheld by
the school children of Oregon, who are chief beneficiaries of the Cham-
berlain-Ferris act, which turns over a heavy part of the grant land
proceeds to the irreducible school fund of this state.

A FORETASTE

MR. BRYAN prints an editorial
in the February Commoner
which he heads "A Fore-
taste." It comments on a
speech which Representative Miller
of Minnesota made in the house on
February 5. Mr. Miller's remarks
were directed against a speech
which Mr. Bryan had made in New
York counseling deliberation in
our troubles with Germany.

The Minnesota congressman dis-
approved of Mr. Bryan's attitude.
Inasmuch as there was a war cloud
on the horizon, he said he "wished
to raise his voice against such con-
duct" as counseling deliberation
and calm. "This is a time," he
shouted, "when there should be
neither creeds nor politics."

The rest of Mr. Miller's remarks
were even more interesting as ex-
amples of what a war cloud can do
to a man's mind. He said:

We can not cry out against free
deliberation and free discussion when
they are in their place. But I for
one believe that they begin in skimmed-
milk patriotism and, if continued,
they are destined to end in the
shadowy land of treason.

STATE AND CITIZEN

ONE of the many friends who
write interesting letters to
The Journal makes a remark
which is worth a few lines of
comment. Speaking in favor of
universal military training this
gentleman says, among other
things, that "we need some method
of enabling every citizen to be
conscious that himself and every
other citizen are integral parts of
one great entity." This is a theme
of the relation between the
citizen and the state which has

ing states. Iowa, South Dakota,
Nebraska, are organizing non-parti-
san leagues like the one that
captured the North Dakota state
government and put out the old
bosses. The founders of the league,
Mr. Townley and his colleagues,
plan to open a campaign on the
Pacific coast.

There is some speculation in the
east over the question whether the
farmers' league will blossom out
into a new political party. We do
not believe it will. It could not
easily become an old-fashioned
party since its motives are wholly
economic and industrial. It may,
however, put the old political par-
ties out of business in some states
by doing the work which they so
conspicuously fail to do. That
would be no great misfortune.
But if ever the Farmers' Non-
Partisan league should lapse into
the familiar partisan methods and
aims it would simply become one
more incumbency to progress.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal
for publication in this department should be
written on one side of the paper and
should not exceed 900 words in length and must be
accompanied by the name and address of the
writer. If the writer does not desire to have
the name published he should so state.)

Washington's Birthday Address.
Portland, Feb. 23.—To the Editor of
The Journal—I have read with inter-
est your editorial on the 23rd inst.,
criticizing a portion of my Wash-
ington's Birthday address to the Jefferson
high school. I am always glad to be
corrected if I fall into any error of
omission or commission. As you have
I have to say with reference to your
editorial in entire good nature.

Unfortunately, your editorial writer,
in criticizing my statement that Wash-
ington favored universal military serv-
ice, uses a quotation from Washington
in my address which related to the
subject of military preparedness, in-
stead of the appropriate quotation
concerning universal military serv-
ice. Washington believed in universal
military service. On the subject of
universal military service, I quoted Wash-
ington from his sixth annual address,
in 1794:

"It has been a spectacle displaying
to the highest advantage the value
of republican government to behold
the most and the least wealthy of our
citizens standing in the same ranks as
private soldiers."

To my mind, that is a specific de-
claration on the part of Washington
favoring universal military service.
I further quoted him as saying:

"A free citizen should not only be
armed, but disciplined, to which end
a uniform and well-digested plan is
 requisite."

It is all frankness, is that not also
a declaration in favor of universal
military service?

Universal military service, as has
been many times observed by the dis-
tinguished statesman who is chair-
man of this state, who is chair-
man, as you know, of the senate com-
mittee on military affairs, is not mili-
tarism.

Your editorial also criticizes my
conclusion that Washington favored a
standing army. Neither Washington,
in his speeches, nor I, in my address,
asserts that we should have a stand-
ing army, standing armies as we know
them in European military life. Wash-
ington said, as quoted by me from his
eighth annual address in 1794:

"Under the auspices of the United
States navy in the world." In Wash-
ington's same eighth annual address,
in 1794, he said:

"To secure respect to a neutral flag
requires a naval force organized and
ready to vindicate it from insult or
aggression."

The American view of the rela-
tion between the state and the citi-
zen is a good deal unlike the the-
ory which our friend sketches. It
is expressed in those words of the
preamble to the constitution, which
says that one of the state's great
purposes is "to promote the general
welfare" of the people.

In this view the state is an insti-
tution designed to benefit self-
active citizens. It does not admit
that the citizen is created to live for
the state. We are disposed to be-
lieve that most Americans still put
their faith in the constitutional the-
ory and not in the tenets of mili-
tarism.

AN ALARMING FREAK

THE LABOR PRESS clips from
the Literary Digest a lively
account of the farmers' up-
rising in North Dakota. The
conservative east, where no freak-
ishness of this sort thrives, can
not get over its astonishment at
the North Dakota phenomenon. It
is talked about, anatomized, and
skulked over. The question in
most of those staid, conservative,
unfreakish minds, is "Good graz-
ing me, what if our own farmers
should catch that dread disease
from those wild Dakotans?"

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

What is wanted is a country built
with its sea coast on the inside.
Lloyd George, it is said, works 16
hours a day. Considering his job, that
seems about as little as he could put
in.

"The Eskimos have two more ribs
than any other members of the human
race, according to a 'science note.'"

"Judging from the way the paper
trust has offered to come down, it
would be no trick at all for Uncle Sam
to get rid of his Darry Crockett
reputation."

"A good many men talk bases at
home and are tenor down town," says
a friend of the editor who has been
with still more men it's just the
other way across.

"The heavy snowfall being such an
unusual occurrence in this section,
Eugene Guards' Springfield corres-
pondent 'all the children who could
be sent to the city for the winter
on Emerald Heights is a popular di-
vision just now.'"

"The public utilities commission of
Idaho asserts that the rates com-
to repudiate discriminations," and
says:

"We believe the present system of
rate making for transcontinental traf-
fic is unfair and unjust to the peo-
ple of the intermountain territory,
and hereby protest against the con-
tinuation of such system."

An exact rule for making transcon-
tinental rates is laid down by the
transportation bureau of the Denver
& Iron company, the big Rockefeller
concern, which has filed a brief with
the Interstate Commerce commission.
Here it is:

"The commission is to continue
to allow the all-rail carriers to try
to meet water competition at Pacific
coast points, it should allow this to
be done regardless of the rates to
intermediate points. The rates on the
intermediate points should be reason-
able in and of themselves. The only
exception to this would be where the
rail rate to the coast, plus the full
cost of the Pacific coast, is less than
the rate found at that point."

The brief of the Denver interests
contends that the rate structure should
be built up at a gradual advance from
the Missouri river to the coast on the
basis of a reasonable return for the
service rendered until the water rate
plus the rail rate back prevents the
reasonable rate rule being applied.

The Wholesale Grocers' exchange
of Chicago says that "reverting to
a system that would permit carriers to
assess rates based on a combination
of the cost of the coast and the cost
from the coast back to inter-
mediate points would eliminate all
the benefits your previous decision
has afforded the people of the inter-
mountain territory."

The Fresno, Cal., Traffic associa-
tion declares its geographical position
is different from that of many others
on intermediate lines, and contends
that the Missouri river carriers at
intermediate rates, so it may reach distributive
territory on the same basis with San
Francisco.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

SOME RULES FOR GOOD HEALTH
—Here are some of the rules one
should follow in taking the pledge to
good health: Divide your time rati-
onally between sleep, work and recre-
ation; be methodical in your habits,
and if you cannot gain adequate sleep
or recreation at one time, try to do so
at the earliest opportunity; do not
mortgage your future health for tem-
porary pleasures; Have plenty of
fresh, moving air and sunlight. Do
not live in over-heated rooms. Do
not wear too many clothes indoors;
avoid the use of door recesses and occu-
pations.

Breathe deeply; exercise regularly;
remember the muscles need a certain
amount of exercise and even if you
indulge in 15 minutes of calisthenics
regularly in your spare time, do not
be sedentary; Avoid overeating, and
eating of highly seasoned meats and
vegetables; do not eat too much meat
and eat plenty of fruit in summer.

PERSONAL MENTION

Here for Dairy Show.
J. E. Dorman of Salt Lake City, in
charge of western dairy investigations
for the department of agriculture,
will be here here for the
Western Dairy Products show.

Frank Terrace Arrives.
Frank Terrace of Orilla, Wash.,
well known Kinn county good roads
booster, is at the Oregon. Mr. Terrace
has been associated with Samuel Hill
in many of his campaigns.

Oregon Sidelights

Chief Ambrose of the Klamath Falls
Fire Department has started a fire
prevention cleanup campaign.

The Willamina Athletic club has been
organized, "with a good membership
and plenty of enthusiasm," the Times
says.

Success of the one also at Stanfield,
the standard says, has convinced many
that the much building of
silos in that vicinity this year.

Pendleton's latest symptom of up-to-
date-ness is an auto-ambulance con-
tributed by the much building of
parts and materials assembled right
there at home.

It has one friend. The Willamina
legislature did more good than the
average session of the state's law
makers in a few months will prove
this assertion.

"The heavy snowfall being such an
unusual occurrence in this section,
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pondent 'all the children who could
be sent to the city for the winter
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is different from that of many others
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Stories From Everywhere

Call a Taxi.
He had struggled hard for half an
hour under, over, between, and then
within. The machine would not go.
The water was bitter cold. The water
had already well advanced and the
wind, says the New York Evening
Star, swept the dust from the
street into his eyes, wherever
he might turn. He was in a
hurry and set down upon the step. Suddenly
something vivified him. He ran to
the store on the corner and into the
telephone booth. "Yes," came the
response, "this is the Purple Taxi com-
pany, and you want a car at one
of our cars. All right, sir; you
shall have it within a minute."

Result of a Test in Honesty.
For magazine purposes, Cleveland
Moffett, a magazine writer, wanted
to know if New Yorkers were as honest
as he had believed them to be, says
Capper's Weekly. He wrote a letter
to a carefully selected list of 50 men
and 50 women, ostensibly wrongly ad-
dressed. Each envelope carried an ad-
dress which would enable the recipient
to return the money. Only widely known
millionaire was among the men who
swiped the dollar. Women were shown
to be more honest than the men, for
only 11 men returned it, while only
31 men did so. Only one saloon
keeper came across, and of all the
groups of five into which the lists
were divided, only one "dishonest
woman" made a perfect score for hon-
esty.

In the Long Life That's Coming.
Gail Hamilton dropped dead one day
in 1895. At least her friends thought
so. And she thought so, too. But
they were all mistaken. She tells
how she found herself in what ap-
peared to her to be a vestibule be-
tween two worlds, in one of which
were the so-called dead and in the
other of which were the living. She
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tween two worlds, in one of which
were the so-called dead and in the
other of which were the living.

A Strange Collision.
One would imagine it to be safe, if
preparing to take the road, to
include such things as collisions be-
tween an aeroplane and a steam-roller,
says Popular Mechanics. A rear-end
collision of two so utterly different
machines seems extremely incongruous.
And yet this is precisely what occurred
not long ago at an aviation field near
Buffalo. The steam-roller was being
returned to the road, and the air-
plane, which was being returned to
the road, attempted to make a landing. In doing
this he either miscalculated the rela-
tive positions of his craft and the
steam-roller, or he was careless. For
the nose of the plane was plunged
with considerable force against the
rear of the other machine. Fortunately
the pilot was not hurt, and the
propeller of the air craft was broken,
the landing gear was wrecked and the
radiator smashed.

Why They Like to Dance.
It's funny, remarks the Athlon
Globe, but the women are crasser about
gadding than the men. In nearly every
home in Athlon there is a civil war
raging. The wife is wild to accept an
invitation to a dancing party and the
husband says he has no time to go. But
he goes just the same. Bachelors grumble
about going, too. But they go. Why
do women care so much for dancing?
One Athlon woman says "It's be-
cause the men are so much better
dressed." Another woman (married)
says, "It's the only chance we get to
talk to a man except our husbands."

Early Waking.
I love to wake at daybreak, when
I'm alone in the house, and work
And think about the day.
I've made the day before.

I love to come to life when all
The world is wrapped in sleep.
Just when Aurora's rosy rays
Are dawning, while the birds
Turn softly over on my side,
And go to sleep again.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:
It does look like this slaughter of
calves oughter stop. It seems queer
that with all the cattle growin' skerece
us farmers go on killin' calves 'stead of
raisin' 'em. Land is gittin' so high
priced that a farmer can't afford to
raise calves, and some of 'em seems
like they can't afford to raise children
no more.