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has added substantially to the  
 prospects of intelligent and honest  
 activity in the senate by sending  
 Mr. Kellogg to represent her there.  
 But the most forward looking  
 intelligence that comes from the  
 west to take part in the national  
 government is Mr. Johnson of Cal-  
 ifornia. A man of many political  
 battles and many victories over  
 bitter and insidious enemies, he  
 comes with a direct and power-  
 ful mandate from the people.  
 If Pennsylvania reinforces the  
 powers of darkness with her me-  
 dieval Knox, California aids the  
 powers of light with her Johnson  
 and aids them far more efficiently.  
 For the hands of the reactionaries,  
 even the sturdiest of them, are  
 growing nervous and feeble. The  
 spirit of the times is against them  
 and they know it.

None understand better than  
 men like Mr. Knox and Ellhu Root  
 that they are fighting a losing bat-  
 tle. The currents of life flow  
 forward, not backward. The  
 Knoxes and Roots are sure to be  
 left stranded on the barren quick-  
 sands before long.

**ONE PEOPLE**  
 HIS address yesterday, Pres-  
 idents Wilson used these words:  
 "The thing I shall count on, the  
 thing which will avail, is the unity  
 of America—America united, in  
 feeling, in purpose, and in its vision  
 of duty, of opportunity and of service."  
 Lincoln said, "a nation cannot  
 exist half slave and half free." Nor  
 can a nation exist half American  
 and half alien.

Without a unified America, Pres-  
 ident Wilson cannot safeguard  
 American lives, cannot preserve  
 the rights of neutral America. The  
 refusal of the senate by filibuster  
 to stand by the president is a  
 national wrong to Americans. It  
 weakens their power abroad. It  
 represents them as a house di-  
 vided. It emboldens foreign na-  
 tions in their aggressions upon  
 America.  
 "If we remain one people," said  
 Washington, "we may defy mat-  
 terial injury from external annoy-  
 ance." As "one people" the sen-  
 ate of the United States should  
 have spoken to the world. As  
 "one people" that body should, in  
 an effort to shield this nation from  
 war, have made the voice of the  
 president the voice of a united  
 America.

Germany admits that she sought  
 to engage Mexico and Japan in an  
 alliance against the United States.  
 Germany admits that she sought  
 to conspire with other nations for  
 America's undoing. In a semi-  
 official statement, the German gov-  
 ernment said:  
 Accordingly, the German minister  
 to Mexico in the middle of January,  
 was instructed in the event of the  
 United States declaring war, to offer  
 the Mexican government an alliance  
 and to arrange further details.  
 It was the middle of January  
 that the German minister to Mex-  
 ico was so instructed. It was the  
 third of February that diplomati-  
 cal relations between America and  
 Germany were broken. That is to  
 say, the Mexican-Japanese alliance  
 against America was proposed 18  
 days before relations were severed,  
 and while America believed herself  
 to be on the most cordial rela-  
 tions with Germany.

It was in the face of such an at-  
 titude that Senator Lane of Ore-  
 gon and his fellow filibusters  
 refused to be "one people." It  
 was in spite of this warlike propo-  
 sal made by Germany in time of  
 profound peace with America that  
 Senator Lane and his friends re-  
 fused to support the president, re-  
 fused to afford means of protec-  
 tion to American lives and Ameri-  
 can interests, refused to protest against  
 European aggressions.  
 Not only did they refuse all  
 this, but by a disgraceful filibuster,  
 they prevented the senate, a  
 co-ordinate branch of the govern-  
 ment, from taking its place beside  
 the president in the greatest crisis  
 that has confronted this nation  
 since Washington's time.  
 "The thing I shall count on,"  
 said the president in his inaugural  
 address yesterday, "the thing without  
 which neither counsel nor action  
 will avail, is the unity of America."  
 But he cannot count on the senate  
 filibusters. They have pro-  
 claimed to European belligerents  
 that they are not with the president.

**THE NEW SENATE**  
 IT would be interesting to cast  
 a balance between the medi-  
 eval feudalism and the modern  
 democracy which will come into  
 the senate with the new adminis-  
 tration. Which has the greater  
 weight? Pennsylvania, the home  
 of tariff robbery and political cor-  
 ruption, contributes Philander C.  
 Knox, a well tried servant of reac-  
 tion.  
 Mr. Knox steps out of the Dark  
 Ages into the senate but unfortun-  
 ately he does not leave any of  
 his economic superstition or tra-  
 ditionalism behind him. He be-  
 lieves in the divine right of the  
 few to rule the many and we may  
 expect him to vote as he believes.  
 He has always done so in the past  
 and the future is not likely to see  
 any change in him.  
 The modern minds of the new  
 senate come from the west. Min-  
 nesota sends Frank E. Kellogg,  
 who is well supplied with brains  
 and has demonstrated that he is  
 not afraid to use them for the  
 public good. He is not exactly a  
 progressive in his way of thinking,  
 but neither is he a hermetically  
 sealed reactionary like Knox. The  
 chances are bright that Minnesota

will send a man whose  
 mind is not closed by tradition  
 and who is not afraid to use his  
 brains for the public good. He is  
 not exactly a progressive in his  
 way of thinking, but neither is he  
 a hermetically sealed reactionary  
 like Knox. The chances are bright  
 that Minnesota will send a man  
 whose mind is not closed by tra-  
 dition and who is not afraid to  
 use his brains for the public good.

He was just at the age, seven-  
 teen years, when "showing off" is  
 what a boy lives for. The tempta-  
 tion to make himself the cynos-  
 sure of all eyes is irresistible when  
 there is any chance for it. The  
 chance which a powerful automob-  
 ile supplies should be strictly for-  
 bidden by the police.  
 More and more clearly it is be-  
 ing impressed upon the public that  
 these machines, so dangerous to  
 life and limb, should not be driven  
 on crowded streets by every raw  
 youth who can get hold of the  
 steering wheel. The right to drive  
 a car in the city should be re-  
 stricted to persons who have proved  
 that they can do so without undue  
 menace to others.

**FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**  
 IT IS planned to give the fore-  
 feited lands in the Coos Bay  
 Wagon Road grant to the Ore-  
 gon Agricultural college, the  
 state university and state normal.  
 Fifty per cent for the first, 40 for  
 the second and 10 for the normal  
 school are provided for in a bill  
 drawn by former Governor West,  
 and to be given to Senator Cham-  
 berlain for introduction in con-  
 gress.  
 The estimated value of the Coos  
 Bay grant lands is \$3,000,000.  
 They were granted by congress to  
 the state for aid in building a  
 wagon road from Roseburg to Coos  
 Bay.

As in the case of the railroad  
 grant lands, the terms of the  
 granting act were violated by the  
 company to which lands were given  
 in trust for building the road. Not  
 more than \$2.50 per acre was to  
 be the selling price, and not more  
 than 160 acres were to be sold to  
 one buyer.

As in the case of the railroad,  
 the United States brought suit to  
 have the lands forfeited. The fed-  
 eral court at Portland held that  
 the company had a \$2.50 share  
 and that the remaining value in  
 the lands was in the government  
 to be disposed of by congress, as  
 was held in the case of the rail-  
 road grant. The decision has been  
 affirmed by the circuit court of  
 appeals at San Francisco.

It is to be hoped that congress  
 will pass the proposed bill. It  
 would open the lands to settlement  
 and put them under taxation. It  
 would endow higher education and  
 reduce the amount to be raised by  
 taxation for support of higher edu-  
 cational institutions. It would give  
 to higher education the same thing  
 that the Chamberlain-Ferris bill  
 is trying to do for the common  
 schools with the railroad grant  
 lands.

The plan is so fair and construc-  
 tive that it would seem to receive  
 the hearty approval of all the  
 people of Oregon. A main difficulty  
 may be to get congress to agree to  
 the program.

**TWO FRIENDS**  
 THEY were two old friends.  
 One is dead, shot through the  
 heart. A widow, a son and  
 two daughters mourn.  
 The other friend has been freed  
 on a charge of murder. He fired the  
 shot that severed a life thread.  
 Sent a friend into his grave and  
 brought sorrow upon a whole  
 family.  
 Three revolvers figured in the  
 tragedy. In jealous rage, Meister's  
 thought was of a pistol. The pis-  
 tol is always the handy tool of  
 rage. It is the thing that rage in  
 its blindness first thinks of.  
 Meister's pistol wasn't loaded.  
 Spranger's was. In fact, he had  
 two pistols.  
 The availability of the pistols  
 caused this tragedy. If no revolvers  
 had been near, Meister would  
 not have been charged with murder.  
 There might have been blows  
 and hot words and the usual inci-  
 dents of a fistfight. But that  
 would have been all.  
 When you go armed, you invite  
 yourself to get into trouble. That  
 is what Meister and Spranger did,  
 and they found trouble.

**AFTER THE WAR**  
 THE Manchester conference of  
 British workmen has laid  
 down several principles to  
 guide the governments of Euro-  
 pe after the war. One of their  
 demands, that for free trade, is in  
 flat opposition to the allied pro-  
 posal, at the Paris conference, of  
 a commercial war after the canon  
 have stopped firing.  
 The British workmen understand  
 that the burdens of the war will  
 lie heavy upon the producing  
 classes for many years to come.  
 Taxes will be severe. Living will  
 be expensive. Times will be hard.  
 They want everything done that  
 can reasonably be done to reduce  
 burdens.

A trade war with its tariffs,  
 commercial restrictions and exclu-  
 sions would not reduce burdens.  
 It would multiply them.  
 The average man has every rea-  
 son to avoid war. Toll, the toll  
 of hands, is the only means for  
 making the wealth from which  
 wages and bread and life waste

may be for few hundreds of years to  
 come—would be glad to sell that land  
 on conditions Mr. Barnhill stated, but  
 is only 5 to 10 per cent of the working  
 people could accept his offer, because  
 they haven't the money. If they had only  
 had to work on Mr. Barnhill's plan.  
 But let me give you a suggestion.  
 If the or anybody else is willing to  
 help me, I will give you a cent for  
 loss or any sacrifice to the helper.  
 I will pay you, \$0 to 40 acres and make  
 a contract on the following conditions:  
 I promise to give you one acre if the  
 land is really worth that much. I will  
 cut the wood from one acre, clear the  
 acre and then sell the wood and use  
 the money for my family. Then I  
 will give you the second acre, and  
 after the acre is clear I will sell it  
 and use the money for building a  
 shack, and so forth. I will pay nothing  
 if you don't want it. If you want it,  
 the taxes will be paid. After two years  
 you will pay \$10 on the acre annually, with  
 5 per cent interest, till it is paid.  
 On a contract as stated, the owner  
 of the land that he has cleared and  
 thousands of acres could be put in  
 cultivation and many of the poor peo-  
 ple who live in towns and cities now  
 and fight for their daily bread could  
 prosper. Consider this suggestion and  
 their land which they don't use, can't  
 use and maybe never will use in the  
 future, on conditions as stated.  
 P. P. E.

**Letters From The People**  
 (Communications sent to The Journal for  
 publication in this department should be  
 ten or more lines in length and should be  
 addressed to the editor of The Journal at  
 1207 Commercial street, Portland, Ore.  
 If the writer does not desire to have  
 the name published he should so state.)

**Relating To Patriotism.**  
 Portland, March 3.—To The Editor  
 of The Journal—Will you, or some  
 of your readers, kindly publish the  
 following in the columns of The Journal  
 whether Dan J. Malarkey or either  
 of his three sons has enlisted in  
 either the regular army or the navy,  
 where he, or they, are being trained,  
 and if they are being trained?  
 My object in asking this is to find out whether his  
 patriotism is of the "genuine" or of  
 the "bazook" kind.  
 I have the greatest admiration for  
 Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. William  
 T. Foster and Miss Grace DeGraft,  
 all of whom are, and have been, do-  
 ing a splendid work for the good of  
 mankind. Should we not be encourag-  
 ing the copy reader thinks they are.  
 I should be glad to see a number of  
 our young men come back to us  
 blind, deaf, insane, crippled and dis-  
 eased, perhaps some of our war  
 veterans, if we could help them, they  
 did not need the advice of these wise  
 and genuine patriots.  
 L. RAXWORTHY.

**Mr. Lafferty and the Bean Bill.**  
 Portland, March 2.—To The Editor  
 of The Journal—I have been asked  
 why, as a member of the late legisla-  
 ture, I voted for the Bean Bill. The  
 representative of Lafferty was a mem-  
 ber of the late legislature, and who  
 voted for the Bean bill, is from  
 Corvallis, Benton county, and while I  
 am not sure that we are related at all,  
 I should be glad to claim kinship, for  
 he is a very fine man.  
 However, I wish to register my pro-  
 test against the Bean bill. It will not  
 amount to anything, because it is the  
 result of a referendum election, but  
 at the June referendum election, but  
 the measure is very objectionable, in that  
 it recognizes fee simple title in the  
 railroad company to the lands. It is  
 there method in the madness of the  
 company in desiring to pay taxes.  
 The company hopes, by the mere pay-  
 ment of taxes, to build up a defense  
 which will be a shield for their lands,  
 whereas it has no such defense now.  
 When the first suits were started in  
 1907 to enforce the terms of the actual  
 grant of the lands, the railroad com-  
 pany had paid less than 25 cents per  
 acre in taxes altogether for the 30-  
 odd years it claimed to have held the  
 land. Since the day these first suits  
 were filed, the company has paid no  
 taxes. It would ordinarily be considered an  
 insane desire to pay taxes. But, as  
 stated, there is a reason. The supreme  
 court at Wash. D. C., has ruled and  
 awarded by the Bean bill, although  
 that was, of course, the purpose be-  
 hind the bill. A. W. LAFFERTY.

**Willamette River Fishing.**  
 Jennings Lodge, Or., Feb. 25.—To  
 the Editor of The Journal—As a prop-  
 erty owner I would like a word on the  
 closing of the Willamette river to net  
 fishing. It has much to be said, but  
 it unless we have some adequate means  
 of getting the salmon over the falls,  
 as the net fishermen take on an aver-  
 age of 2,000 fish each season, which  
 they are deprived of their fishing rights,  
 and there being no ladder, the fish will  
 only fight the mill wheels till they die,  
 and there being no current in the river,  
 they will be piled up on the shore,  
 and as the water recedes during the  
 summer months the stench will be  
 unbearable.  
 How many thousands of dollars are  
 spent each year by the people of this  
 state to turn 20,000 fish loose to po-  
 lute our waters and atmosphere. I  
 mean to invite the editor and R. E.  
 Clanton out this summer to see for  
 themselves the conditions of the river.  
 The seals are bad enough, and one salmon  
 will cause more stench than two bush-  
 els of eels. The wheels should be  
 screened to prevent both eels and sal-  
 mon from getting under. The seals  
 easily be done. Let some responsible  
 man superintend the building of a lad-  
 der (or two, it should be). I can name  
 the men of the best jobs, and what  
 of whom you build a ladder that would  
 do for all time to come.  
 The present so-called fish ladder  
 has never been anything but a fish  
 trap. It has no current of fish in it,  
 and the seals are so bad that not a  
 fish is to be seen. I have also  
 visited the ladder at midnight and seen  
 sack after sack go over the concrete  
 wall. Two men in each sack, and what  
 by two men and deposited on a pile  
 waiting above the dam. That is why  
 the so-called ladder is termed a trap.  
 The only thing salmon can get over is  
 the concrete wall. The seals are so  
 bad that the fish, having not enough  
 to carry the fish over, consequently  
 live in the upper pool till fisher-  
 men dip them out.

**PERSONAL MENTION**  
**Paper Manufacturers Here.**  
 James Whalen of Port Arthur, and  
 George F. Whalen of Vancouver, B. C.,  
 Canadian paper manufacturers, are at  
 the Portland.  
**G. C. Ober in Bay City.**  
 George C. Ober, formerly manager of  
 the Hotel Portland in this city, is now  
 connected with the Hotel de Ville  
 Bellevue in San Francisco, according to  
 word just received here. Mr. Ober is  
 well known in Pacific Northwest hotel  
 circles, having been connected with  
 hotels and restaurants in this area.  
**Will Gray is registered at the Wash-  
 ington from Goldendale, Wash.**  
**L. E. Ankenmiller, traveling in ad-  
 vance for "Katinka," is at the Port-  
 land.**  
**Mrs. C. Clair Young of the Dalles,  
 is at the Cornelius.**  
**F. H. Yeaton is an Ilwaco visitor at  
 the Carlton.**  
**Mrs. J. B. Snow of Boise, is a guest  
 at the Multnomah.**  
**Rev. H. W. Tilton, mayor of Tualatin,  
 is at the Perkins.**  
**M. A. Rickard, Corvallis auto dealer,  
 is at the Oregon.**  
**M. L. Thompson of Carson, Wash.,  
 is at the Perkins.**  
**Judge A. S. Bennett of The Dalles,  
 is at the Imperial.**  
**J. L. Carman, Tacoma furniture  
 manufacturer, is at the Portland.**  
**W. C. Stevens, editor of the News of  
 Stevenson, Wash., are at the Cornelius.**  
**C. E. McKay is a La Grande visitor  
 at the Carlton.**  
**Rev. Father A. Bronsgeest of The  
 Dalles, is at the Imperial.**  
**A. H. Imus of Kalama, a former  
 member of the Washington state sen-  
 ate, is at the Oregon.**  
**Captain A. T. Hunter, commander of  
 the U. S. steamer "Yosemite," is at  
 the Portland over Monday.**  
**Judge A. L. Clark of Rainier, county  
 judge of Columbia county, is at the  
 Cornelius.**  
**D. D. Olega is registered at the  
 Carlton from Bellingham, Wash.**  
**John E. Meadows is a Marshfield  
 visitor at the Nortonia.**  
**C. R. Dobbins of Lutgens is at the  
 Perkins.**  
**Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Blair are Kelso  
 arrivals at the Multnomah.**  
**Miss Nell Shelley of Hood River, is  
 at the Washington.**  
**Members of the Boston Grand  
 Opera company are at the Perkins.  
 W. L. Thompson of Pendleton, mem-  
 ber of the new state highway commis-  
 sion, is at the Imperial.**  
**Dr. J. W. Smith is a La Grande arrival  
 at the Oregon.**  
**Mr. and Mrs. William Brandt of  
 Pendleton are guests at the Nortonia.**  
**F. Samuelson is registered at the  
 Perkins from Clatskanie.**  
**J. Percy Wells of Jacksonville, is at  
 the Imperial.**  
**Mr. and Mrs. Marion Moore of Syd-  
 ney, Australia, are at the Portland.**

**An Editorial Criticism.**  
 Portland, Feb. 26.—To The Editor  
 of The Journal—Your issue of Feb. 24  
 in the Journal of last Sunday under  
 the heading "Democracy's Downfall,"  
 you say in part: "The oldest and great-  
 est democracy in the world is the  
 Roman republic and it is dying."  
 Continue thus: "We know that when  
 the pope is once seated on the throne  
 of St. Peter he is in many respects  
 an absolute potentate."  
 Kindly publish this letter with such  
 comments as you desire, as it may  
 tend to illumine the ambiguous part  
 of your otherwise excellent editorial.  
 A. J. MARTIN.

**A Poor Man's Land Plan.**  
 Portland, Feb. 26.—To The Editor  
 of The Journal—In reply to O. H. Barn-  
 hill's letter entitled "Wagon Road  
 Land" in the Journal of February 24, I  
 will say that he explained only one  
 side of his plan to bring the working class  
 into the ownership of a piece of land.  
 I believe every owner of waste land,  
 that is to say, land that does not bring  
 income because it is covered with  
 weeds and brush and life waste

**SMALL CHANGE**  
 While everybody is investigating ev-  
 erything, why is something  
 dreadfully wrong going on up about  
 Medicine Hat?  
 The potato and the onion are the  
 premier vegetables, but cotton-  
 wool is no slouch. If you had bought  
 a bale in 1915, as a favor, you could  
 now sell it—also at a favor.  
 At any rate, poor souls shut out of  
 paradise are not tormented, according  
 to orthodox belief, by being permitted  
 to enter. But just think of the poor  
 souls that may be seen rubbing  
 around at any automobile show?  
 George Washington was first in  
 war and in peace. If Woodrow Wil-  
 son is in war at all, may it be his  
 proud distinction to be last in war;  
 but if he is in war at all, as long as  
 the world endures.  
 After all, there is not so much to  
 fretly quarrel is we sometimes think.  
 Here is the Chicago Post, never ac-  
 cused of affection for Mr. Wilson, but  
 about our president ourselves, but we  
 don't feel at all pleased when the  
 chancellor of Germany does it.  
 Those who, in writing for the news-  
 paper, or who, writing with a type-  
 writer, single space their lines instead  
 of throwing them into high gear, are  
 trying to relieve the paper shortage,  
 merely, instead of being the malfac-  
 tured goods of the paper shortage.  
 The esteemed Boston Globe raises  
 the question why gold coins are in  
 circulation in the Pacific coast so  
 much more than they are in other  
 parts of the United States. Who  
 knows? People over here will send  
 paper, at all events. But do the  
 folks there because they've got them,  
 or have they got them because they  
 like them?

**Approves the 12 Senators' Act.**  
 Portland, March 5.—To The Editor  
 of The Journal—When, after this war  
 is closed, normal, but as it must be,  
 very much changed times, direct our  
 eyes, and action of the 12 filibuster-  
 ing senators, who opposed the pass-  
 ing of the armed neutrality bill,  
 thereby momentarily saving this na-  
 tion the all but actual entrance into  
 the war, will be duly honored. When  
 the war will be over, we calmly  
 weigh the considerate action of these  
 12 men, it will be with great rever-  
 ence that that generation will honor  
 their wisdom in dealing with national  
 peace, war, and right and wrong,  
 or the duty of nations in the  
 excitement of this world crisis. The  
 cartoon bearing their portraits should  
 be preserved to their memory when  
 that day comes.  
 There are many far-seeing Social-  
 ists who, while entirely in accord  
 with the defeat of the armed neutri-  
 lity bill, see a slight lining to even  
 the darkest cloud in this morn-  
 ing. If the United States might  
 be drawn, as it seems it must be,  
 into this pit of hell, created by the  
 capitalist system of robbing the  
 worker, peace, war, and right and  
 wrong, or the duty of nations in the  
 excitement of this world crisis. The  
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 be preserved to their memory when  
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**John Adams (1797):** We should be  
 unfaithful to ourselves if we should  
 ever lose sight of the danger to our  
 liberties if anything partial or extrane-  
 ous should infect the purity of our  
 elective franchise and independent  
 elections. If an election is to be de-  
 termined by a majority of a single  
 vote, and that can be procured by a  
 party through artifice or corruption,  
 it is not a free election, and the will of  
 the people is not ascertained. The  
 chief executives have taken his occasion to  
 sneer at the people's right as having  
 had a profound effect on the world. Following  
 are extracts from historic inaugural ad-  
 dresses.  
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 had a profound effect on the world. Following  
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**JEFFERSON (1801):** Equal and  
 exact justice to all men, of whatever  
 color or persuasion, religious or po-  
 litical; peace, commerce and honest  
 alliance with all nations, and friendly  
 alliances with none; the support of the  
 state governments in all their rights,  
 as the most competent administrations  
 for our domestic concerns, and the  
 preservation of the general constitu-  
 tional vigor, as the sheet anchor of  
 our rights against every wind of  
 profligacy; the promotion of such  
 measures as will have tendency to  
 the improvement of agriculture, com-  
 merce and manufactures; to the  
 gradual abolition of all unchristian-  
 ities and of every species of intem-  
 perance, and to the advancement of  
 the science of agriculture, mechanic  
 arts and commerce, to the encourage-  
 ment of the arts and sciences, to  
 the promotion of the humane and  
 liberal arts, to the support of the  
 general government in all its rights,  
 as the most competent administrations  
 for our domestic concerns, and the  
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 tional vigor, as the sheet anchor of  
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