

# Oregon Daily Journal

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Man is always complaining of lack of appreciation. A man must force appreciation, or be a failure. And a man who forces himself, and does good work, never lacks it.

## THE FLAG OF JUSTICE

IN NEW YORK, trade unionists are demanding that the steel frames of a number of buildings be torn down for re-erection because they were set in place by non-union men.

Who would ultimately pay for this waste should this steel be torn down and re-erected? Not the owner, for he would recoup the cost from tenants. Nor the tenants alone, for they would collect from those with whom they do business, largely no doubt from the great mass whose means are small and power to earn limited.

In the long run then, the enormous cost of this work undone and then done over again would fall upon the very class of workers who demand that it should be done. As a policy it is a mistake, and a mistake made at a most unfortunate time.

A million families in America are improperly housed. Families double up in a single house, and all the members of one family live in a single room.

There never was such a shortage of homes, and never such a need for utilization of every resource in increasing the number of buildings for all uses in the country. On no account can there be justification for pulling down structures already half completed and building them over again.

In the day when employers had sole control of things they were despotic. They were more concerned about the machines in their plants than in the welfare of their workers. They were arbitrary and they were autocratic.

They are themselves measurably to blame if now the worker adopts some of their policies. If he follows the example they so long set, what else could be expected than this foolish proposition to pull down the steel frames and go to the tremendous cost of erecting them over again on the indefensible excuse that the steel was put in place by non-union men.

But here is something that the worker should bear in mind: The old-time reactionary, autocratic employer rode to a fall. His injustices found him out. His greed broke down his power.

If the worker adopts autocratic practices there will be the same end—failure. The worker, in his organized capacity, will do best and get farthest if he nails the flag of justice, square dealing and a high ideal of cooperation to the masthead of his craft and keeps it flying there. And that policy will not permit him to tear down steel and rear it up again, or to engage in any other destructive practice.

## THEIR GAMBLING BILLS

EVEN the former gambling in boom towns lots in Portland left bills for the car riders of the city to pay.

Thus, to boom wild lands about the city, car lines were built to them by realty companies, many of them bought by wealthy Portlanders. They bought the lands, built lines to them, marked up the lots to high figures, boomed the additions and sold the lots for residence sites.

cars on the new lines. Accordingly, they agreed with the street car company to make up any deficit in the cost of operation.

Now there are not enough people in the additions to form an aggregate of fares sufficient, and there is a constant annual deficit in running the cars. The contracts are dead. The realty companies are defunct. There is nobody against whom the contracts can be enforced.

But the lines are operated. There is an annual loss on them of more than \$10,000. Every dollar of this loss has to be made good from the fares of the car riders of Portland.

That is to say, Portland car riders have not only to provide Portland transit system and to pay certain special charges which go to help defray the cost of Portland city government, but in addition are required to pay the bills contracted by wealthy Portlanders in their former gambling in town lots in the boom days, more than a decade ago.

A ranker injustice could scarcely be perpetrated upon one group of people for the benefit of other groups.

The words, "Square Deal City," have a most wholesome sound when used in connection with the public policy of Portland as this city proceeds with plans to entertain next summer some 100,000 visitors who will attend the national Shrine, Kiwanis and T. P. A. conventions as well as the Rose Festival.

The crusade which the better business bureau of the Portland Ad club has undertaken against unscrupulous street vendors and extortionate hotel and restaurant prices will win the unflinching support of substantial citizens and established business.

## BOSS GOVERNMENT

AT THE recent special session of the Washington legislature, this came to light:

That at the close of the last regular session of that body two thirds of the members of the house signed a written agreement not to submit at the next session to "a continuation of the domination" of Jimmy Davis of Tacoma, "who by personal selection of the speaker, has had control of the powerful appropriation committee for a series of sessions."

Evidently Jimmy Davis is a boss. He selected the speaker of the house. He controlled the "powerful appropriations committee." What he wants, goes.

It is like a leaf out of the history of old days in Oregon. There was Jack Matthews. What he wanted, went for a long time. He was the agent of those behind him and above him. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that what they wanted, went. That is the way the boss system works. Very probably that is the way it works in Washington, as it did in Oregon, as it does in all places at all times so long as it is in control.

The control of state appropriations is an important power for a boss to possess, for it means, indirectly, control of the state government—and control of the government is what the boss desires.

Oregon, with its constitutional limitation on taxation, has robbed the appropriations committee of its legislative power of much of its lure. Its control is not so potential as it used to be. Besides, bosses have gone out of fashion here.

But, if the president of the state senate were to be made vice governor by constitutional amendment as Senator Moser proposes, there would be something for the breed of Jimmy Davis to fight for up at Salem. Every time the legislature met to organize, the shadow of the governorship would rest across the president's chair. Invisible hands would strive to put this man in it or to keep that man out. It would mean that some Jimmy Davis of Oregon would be on the job all the time, a faithful agent to see that he whom those behind him wanted to be vice regent of the governorship was elevated to that position.

deaf. They ate the mash and then they shimmied off to pasture in such a manner that the tickled farm hands couldn't keep the joke. Now the still is still and the hogs are sober and sad. Probably they consider that they have a squeal coming. Anyway, they squeal.

## A GOLD MINE

THE history of Oregon is romance on a foundation of fact. While Hegets and Vancouver, Juan de Fuca and Cook, cruised up and down the Pacific coast looking for the fabled "River of Kings," it was an American, Captain Robert Gray, with the first continental flag floating from the masthead of his good ship Columbia, who first sailed over the bar and into the great river of the West. There is a thrill of pride for every American who realizes that it was this historic act of Americanism that helped gain the Pacific Northwest for the United States. There is no lack of understanding why the river which was once the exploration goal of nations should today become the trade goal of nations because of the rich products from the empire which the river drains.

With this as but one of a thousand inspirational facts which form the background of Oregon history, one could understand the enthusiasm with which the historian, J. B. Horner, before one of the clubs last week, asserted that no region has or will produce brighter lights in the literary world or in the field of invention and science than Oregon. It is a region to inspire the inventive, the imaginative, the poetic, qualities of men and of women.

The father of the Wright brothers who invented the airplane was once a school teacher in Oregon. Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist, began his career in Silverton. Edwin Markham, author of the "Man With the Hoe," which has been translated into nearly every language, was born in Oregon City. Joaquin Miller, "Poet of the Sierras," was brought to Oregon when he was but 10 years old. Samuel L. Simpson, an Oregonian, found in gazing upon the Willamette, inspiration for the lines:

Time that scars us,  
Majesty and morn,  
Leaves no track or trench on these,  
Profound Horner speaks truly. Oregon is a gold mine of literature. Oregon history, the story of its men and women, of its great part in the life of the nation and of the possessions within its borders, ought to become a part of the spirit of the boys and girls in our schools.

Not long ago the people of Portland were stirred into generosity by learning that this city, with only a few over-occupied hospitals, was totally unable to minister to the sick. But Burns, Oregon, has an even more thrilling plea. The campaign of the thrifty interior city for funds with which to build what is to be known as St. Joseph hospital, reveals the fact that there is not a hospital either in Burns or within a radius of 150 miles.

## BURNING MONEY

IT HAS cost the owners of automobiles and trucks in Oregon a pile of money "to step on 'er and let 'er roll" during the last 12 months. Figures given by the secretary of state show that the 1 cent tax on gasoline during the last year has amounted to \$364,564, this being exclusive of the \$26,347.93 collected from the half cent per gallon tax on distillate.

An analysis of these figures shows that the users of gasoline have spent during the year \$8,567,261 for the fuel they have burned in their engines during that period, a per capita cost of approximately \$107.

Taking gasoline and distillate both together, the public has spent during the 12 months \$9410,396 for motor fuel. On the basis of present consumption and instant prices, the motor fuel bill for the coming year will run above eleven million dollars.

How much of this total outlay has gone into the operating cost of delivery systems, trucks and tractors is unknown, but the figures covering both pleasure and business uses mount to heights probably unthought of by the general public.

The startling thought growing out of the totals, however, is that, even on the basis of present consumption and prevailing prices, the oil companies will take an additional toll of approximately \$1,750,000 out of the pockets of Oregon people during the coming year, due to the differential charged Oregon users of gasoline. It will probably reach a much higher figure owing to the fact that distillate is rapidly becoming a thing of the past so that those who used this fuel during the past year will be compelled to use gasoline during the current 12-month period.

Last year the average price of gasoline was 23 1/2 cents and of distillate 16; while the cost of the former fuel is now 27 and of the latter 18 cents per gallon. With the distillate users forced to the consumption of 27-cent gasoline, the oil companies will reap a harvest probably two million dollars in excess of that of the past year.

## BRIDGES STILL SAFE

WHILE the report of the state highway department on the condition of the Portland bridges is not yet complete, it is understood that it has advanced far enough to warrant the conclusion that the life of the present structures is far from ended. The examination has been very minute and far reaching, but the findings have been in line with more cursory investigation previously made.

It will be shown that the Morrison street structure is substantial and capable of sustaining the present traffic properly regulated. It needs, however, to be redecked.

The Burnside bridge, which was built for the traffic of a past era, can, with some repairs, be made to serve for some time yet, if not overloaded. The result of the investigation will relieve apprehension of a dangerous condition and allay agitation for new and expensive structures at a time when the burden of the taxpayers is a heavy one.

## 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 100 words, and should be signed by the writer whose name and address in full must accompany the contribution.]

## TWO FORMS OF MARRIAGE?

Portland, March 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—Much discussion has been caused in England by the publication of a book called "Women's Wild Oats," by C. Gascoigne Hartley (Mrs. Walter Gallichan). She has written a number of books on sex, marriage, and motherhood and is known to be a sincere and able student of the subject. Because of her frank advocacy of two kinds of matrimony, she has been called a "sexer," her latest book has drawn much unfavorable comment upon itself. It has been widely read and is not without its champions. Even its opponents admit it is "stimulating."

Mrs. Gallichan thinks "open recognition of honorable partnership outside marriage, not necessarily permanent, with equal rights for the woman, guarding of women, who should be in all cases protected," would be more desirable than the present condition in which, to quote her further, "our social life is worm-eaten with rottenness, with secret and scandalous hidden relationships."

Her proposal may sound startling, yet it is nothing more than a recognition of the fact as they are. Mrs. Gallichan is not suggesting an innovation; she but asks us to acknowledge a situation already actually existing and to make the best of it. In fact, by improving making it open and responsible. Society has already in actual practice quietly accomplished a change that sooner or later must be accepted as a fact of social life, whether we like it or not. There is today no possibility of going back to the standard of 50 or 100 years ago.

An advocate of marriage would do well to champion Mrs. Gallichan's proposal in order to uphold the dignity of their cherished institution. It is undesirable that thousands of people should take place today not for the purpose of rearing a family and accumulating property to be passed on to children, but solely for the purpose of making and what the Episcopal marriage service calls "solace and affection." Thousands of these couples have absolutely no intention of rearing even one or two children, and the majority of them couple no state can maintain itself. Nowadays these childless marriages are growing yearly, largely because of the effective birth control now so readily available. There is no way to prevent their growth in numbers.

In other words, we may say with strict accuracy that marriage in a modern socio-Malthusian environment, such as we have, no longer means what it once did—children, family property and family life. Given in addition facilities for easy divorce such as exist in this country, and what becomes of the old-fashioned marriage? Perhaps we begin to see what Bernard Shaw meant when he declared that the "modern marriage is a revolutionary scientific discovery of the nineteenth century was the artificial sterilization of marriage." Some of the effects of that discovery have been that it has made itself and will do so cumulatively from now on. Nobody in particular can be blamed for destroying old-fashioned marriage. It has simply been superseded by a new evolution, and has ceased to be—much after the manner in which the stage coach was superseded; people in the modern world have no way to prevent their growth in numbers.

Herbert J. Foster.

## DISLIKES PRIMARY SYSTEM

Portland, March 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—I emphatically disapprove the so-called primary system of nominating candidates for public office, and the evils attending it. It is a corrupt system, both of which are strongly supported by The Journal and Oregonian. Under the primary system the field is opened for self-seekers, who vote as they please, and who are not to whom a majority of the voters can have little knowledge of their fitness; while the honest, self-reliant, and self-respecting citizen is left out of the contest. Where three or more self-seekers enter the contest, claiming to belong to the same party, which is generally the case, the voters are left in a quandary, and the result is a small plurality vote is given to the candidate least fitted. At the general election only the primary nominees appear on the printed ballots.

Woodrow Wilson said in 1890: "This vast, miscellaneous democracy of ours must be led; its giant faculties must be directed to a single end. It is not to belong to the multitudes; masses of men cannot be self-directed; neither can groups of communities."

Only through delegated authority can such a vast democracy be led. Under the primary system that delegated authority is vested in the self-seeker, with no choice except as between would-be self-seekers. The result is a corrupt system, both of which are strongly supported by The Journal and Oregonian. Under the primary system the field is opened for self-seekers, who vote as they please, and who are not to whom a majority of the voters can have little knowledge of their fitness; while the honest, self-reliant, and self-respecting citizen is left out of the contest. Where three or more self-seekers enter the contest, claiming to belong to the same party, which is generally the case, the voters are left in a quandary, and the result is a small plurality vote is given to the candidate least fitted. At the general election only the primary nominees appear on the printed ballots.

It is a divided kingship. Each commissioner is autocratic in his department, each functions as legislator, administrator, and in a large degree, judicially, with both hands deep in the taxpayers' pockets, magnifying his departmental duties. He is a king, and is luxuriating on the spoils of office. One of the objections urged against the American system is the corrupting influence of the spoils system. It is said that the same corrupting influences, with increased opportunities, exist in the secret chambers of the commissioners. Corruption is a fact, and it is a fact that the same corrupting influences, with increased opportunities, exist in the secret chambers of the commissioners. Corruption is a fact, and it is a fact that the same corrupting influences, with increased opportunities, exist in the secret chambers of the commissioners.

When the provisional government was created it was provided to raise funds for the war effort by a voluntary subscription. The plan did not work out well, so in 1844 the legislative committee levied a tax of one eighth of 1 per cent on certain improvements and commodities. All who refused to pay the tax were not allowed to vote or to receive the benefit of the laws. In the revision of the organic laws in 1859 the legislature gave power to raise a revenue, either by the levying and collecting of taxes or the imposing of a license on merchandise, ferries or other objects.

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

A big cop in Portland threatened to run Ma in a car crossin' over the way of a street car with our tin Lizzie 't'other day, and Ma told him if they would have but one line of rails in their narrow gauge, they could have a heap 'o' trouble saved. The cop told her that was Bolshevism and less majesty and treason and agin the constitution, and she said she'd be a good girl and not go to jail, and she said she'd be a good girl and not go to jail, and she said she'd be a good girl and not go to jail.

It doesn't seem quite fair that a pension should be granted in cases of that kind. The service is not so great as the proposition so far as it would affect those who received no other income for their services than their meager army pay after deduction of a gory portion for allotments, Liberty bonds and insurance. It would seem that if the number of months of service were multiplied by two instead of five it would be a fairer method of arriving at the basis for the monthly pension.

## "THE TENANT OF THE STATE"

Portland, March 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is certainly to laugh at a correspondent who springs the old gag about the single tax making the farmer a tenant of the state. The farmer is now a tenant of the state. Any landowner who thinks he is not should forget or refuse to pay his taxes and see what they can find out that no mortgage, misfortune or excuse goes, with the state, a minute beyond the stipulated time. He simply must pay his rent—taxes—and in some cases rent or tax is as much as he can secure in rent from a tenant, especially when there is no land boom on and the cry of the blind leader of the blind that the "overproduction" is just now such leaders are crying "underproduction."

The farmer who farms his land for a living and is not a farmer of farmers, a land speculator, is not a tenant of the state. He is a tenant of the state, precisely as he is now. He now is a "tenant of the state" and must pay from 2 to 3 per cent of the assessed value of the land he farms. He has \$400 struck up to start with. His land would depreciate one-half (so this correspondent seems to think), and even if his land value tax doubled in such case he would have only \$20 to pay. If it quadrupled it would be \$40, and if it doubled again it would be no more than at present.

One of these poor "tenants of the state," who now pays rent (taxes) to the state, is the head of the Imperial hotel organization, and especially in the year of his active management of the hotel, he had been closely in touch with his guests, who have numbered, at one time or another, most of the people who have been in Portland. "His management and ownership of the Imperial was one of the business romances of the state, for he entered the hotel field with little or no experience as public host and carried on the business to high success through many years," an Imperial guest said of the host.

George S. Cooper was a long way from home on Saturday, but he didn't stay long. Late Friday Cooper registered at the New Perkins hotel from Lima, Peru, one of the most storied cities of the west coast of South America. Yet, with all the attractions Portland holds out to a South American traveler, the visitor departed Saturday for other parts. Cooper is on a business trip to the "States."

## URGES PLEBISCITE ON TREATY

Banks, March 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wonder if the United States is willing to abide by a decision through and by a direct vote of the people of the 48 states, to be held within the next 60 days on this proposition: Shall the United States ratify the proposed treaty for the sale of the business properties as the agricultural, and the relative burdens would be about the same as at present values. A Housewife.

August Hilderbrand, owner of the Astoria furniture store that bears his name, was a week-end guest at the Multnomah hotel, from where he directed, his visits to Portland and Astoria, and the local factories and the local factories. Astoria's comparatively recent and very rapid up-building has put a great new life into the furniture business and Hilderbrand has almost had a time keeping up with the growing demands of his patrons as he has in getting new supplies from the manufacturers.

Not that he is in any way directly interested in the price of milk in Portland, K. C. Eldridge, Independence creamery manager, was a week-end guest at the Multnomah hotel for the week-end just in time to hear of Mayor Baker's appointment of a committee to investigate milk costs for the city. Eldridge isn't as much concerned with the price of milk as he is with the price he can get for the butter he manufactures from the product of Polk and Marion county cows.

Charles H. Burgraff, who is distinguished not only as the designer of a number of important buildings down the valley, but as a lodgerman and wit, was at the Multnomah hotel for the week-end just in time to hear of Mayor Baker's appointment of a committee to investigate milk costs for the city. Eldridge isn't as much concerned with the price of milk as he is with the price he can get for the butter he manufactures from the product of Polk and Marion county cows.

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## Olden Oregon

Early Taxation Attempted on Most Extraordinary Plan

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## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Wonder what a cow gets out of the high price of milk. "A kick?"

Wouldn't it be great to be able to again ride on a streetcar for a nickel? Can't you imagine the shade of Colonel Robert S. registering "bully" because of the son's decoration?

Householders are not so much interested in an inquiry into the price of milk as they are in getting the price reduced.

Investigation of the source of campaign funds is just as much a part of campaign as declarations of principles.

Eastern Oregon might take heart in the news from Paris that the quotation on rabbit skins is 10,000 per cent higher since the war.

When we read hurriedly in the headlines "Armies of Bolsheviks Take Vilna," most impressions are that of a victory, in the same breath, the Pendleton East Oregonian.

### SIDELIGHTS

"Business is fine and we are going to have a good crop," is the Pendleton East Oregonian's local summary.

The city council of Aurora has authorized the mayor and recorder to enter into a contract for drilling a well for an additional water supply for the city.

The Port Orford Tribune, the Coquille Sentinel observes, is now carrying a serial story that is well staged.

A first class resort at Cascadia, the Albany Democrat asserts, would be a great asset for Linn county, as the benefit to the county would be of untold value.

"Spring is here, the roads are getting dusty and the early tourists have come from east of the mountains, but no campground yet," rejoices and laments, in the same breath, the Pendleton East Oregonian.

## MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

### Random Observations About Town

A shadow of sorrow crept over the city on Saturday when employees and guests learned of the death of Phil Metcalf, Sr., long suffering owner of the famous hotel.

Mr. Metcalf, known perhaps to most impressions as the "old man," had a wide circle of close friends who are grieved at his passing. Throughout the years that he had been at the head of the Imperial hotel organization, and especially in the year of his active management of the hotel, he had been closely in touch with his guests, who have numbered, at one time or another, most of the people who have been in Portland.

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