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What the Editors Say

You can always tell the pacifists by the fact that they are always quarreling with somebody.—Circular Gazette-Times.

Is it any wonder there is contention of law when cases of this kind happen?" asks the Oregonian. A rich banker of Chicago deserted his wife and two children in New York sixteen years ago, later acquired another wife and, progressively, three children in Chicago. Being exposed and brought to court, an accommodating judge gives him until today to pick the wife he prefers, or go to jail. Perhaps the term "rich banker" contains an explanation.—Sheridan Sun.

If the Centralia massacre had taken place in Oregon instead of Washington the guilty parties would have making worse than imprisonment for a longer or shorter time which fact is respectfully referred to the sentimentalists who put the capital punishment law in the same books. Taken in connection with the locking up at the extreme possible punishment of Johnson, who glibly confessed to killing in cold blood his benefactors, should at least cause them to mighty wonder if things are turning out as they figured.—Washington Independent.

Moving searched in vain for the popularity of Senator Chamberlain, we are inclined to repeat our assurance that he can be defeated by some business man. Chamberlain's great popularity with the former soldiers, which has been so kindly guaranteed by his friends, is based upon his reputation to be honest. In common with other folks many of the former soldiers want to see a business administration of affairs. Conditions have been tried and found wanting. It is the general opinion that the application of sound business principles will straighten out the tangles existing in this country. It is up to the business man to a white and plan for the benefit of the nation.—Dallas Observer.

With these facts those who are admiring the British pretensions to try to justify the treacherous striking of the German ships at Scapa Flow on the ground that he was "obliged to assume that war had broken out again" because the British press had announced rejection of the German demands proposals to the peace treaty, and as he "based in the conclusion that it was war," he demands that he and his subordinates shall be treated in accordance with the rules of war. Of course the world knows, and he knows that the world knows, that he is lying and that in fact he sank the ships not because he thought war had started again but because he knew that peace was assured. His act was a characteristic piece of British spite, for which it is gratifying to know that he and his followers will be made to pay full price.—Oregon Weekly.

Why the Farmers Oppose Public Ownership.

At the closing session of the American Farm Bureau Federation at

Chicago, a resolution was adopted opposing government ownership of public utilities. Farmer sentiment seems to be settling strongly against public ownership. Wartime experience with government operation of the railroads has dispelled many illusions, and the farmers are beginning to see that municipal ownership of street railway, power plants, etc., would mean heavier taxation on the farm.

City utilities, when owned by private corporations, pay a large share of state, county and city taxes. The fact came out in the recent Spokane voter election that the Washington Water Power company alone pays more than one-eighthundred of all the taxes collected in this city.

When such utilities are owned by municipalities they become exempt from taxation and the tax burden they bear when owned privately must be shifted to the general taxpayers. For illustration, say that a privately owned public utility is paying \$150,000 yearly in taxes. Say one-third of that tax goes to the city, one-third to the county and one-third to the state. If the city should acquire the plant, the state would lose its \$50,000 yearly. It would have to collect that \$50,000 from the taxpayers and a large part of the burden would be shifted to the farmers, all the farmers in the state.

The \$50,000 tax to the county would have to be made up by a long or less on all the taxable property in the county, including the farms.

The \$50,000 tax to the city would have to be made up by heavier taxation of the property in the city.

It will readily be seen that if public ownership should supplant private ownership, there would have to be an enormous shifting of the tax burden, and the farmers would get the worse end of the deal. They would get no use of the city-owned utilities and their taxes would be increased.

The farmers have a way of thinking things out and coming to sound conclusions in the end.—Spokesman Review.

Samples of Zionism.

Under union domination, nine men were required for a reviewing crew whom three would do quicker work better work and not so skilful as to be in each other's way.

These are the nine:

Great big, brawny,

Great passes,

Strong-on,

Strong,

Strong-helper,

Two fitness-up,

Two rousters,

The three really needed for off-duty work are:

Great brawn,

Strong,

Strong-on.

That because one machine shop in Portland insisted on trimming its mounting arms down from nine to three men, the union called a strike.

The employer had the nerve and sense to insist on the efficient and economical method and is now operating successfully under open shop conditions with his mounting arms of three doing more and better work than did the crew of nine.—Oregon Weekly.

Scraps of Paper.

What has become of the anxiety of those Democratic senators for immediate ratification of the peace treaty because the delay in the matter was cracking the heart of the world?

The Oklahoma Democrats who were trimmied so beautifully in that special congressional election, say they were the victims of "over-confidence." What do you suppose it is that gives a Democratic candidate "over-confidence" these days?

Senator John Sharp Williams writes to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, as "Ireland's senator." What nation does Senator Williams represent in the Senate. In view of his impassioned statement on the floor of that body some months ago: "We are all free born Englishmen!"

In view of the "fact" that the people of the United States have for months been demanding the immediate ratification of the unamended covenant, isn't it strange that these suburban elections continue to indicate a strong drift in the opposite direction?

The belated maneuverings of Ray Stannard Baker about the adherence of President Wilson at the Paris peace conference prove that the way to convert a chronic muckraker into a sympathetic colleague is to put him on the public pay roll and give him a little official recognition.

If President Wilson, as indicated by his telegram of congratulations to Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, believed that the issue in the election was law and order, it seems unfortunate that he did not find opportunity to express himself before the vote showed the way the wind was blowing instead of waiting until afterward.

For many months the New York Times and World ended their daily editorial attacks upon the senator with the assurance that in due time objectives of the unamended covenant would have to swallow their medicine. The medicine is being swallowed, all right, but it isn't the senators who hasten for an Americanized covenant that are doing it.

Union labor will have to eliminate from leadership the socialists who are urging the organizations for the furtherance of political ends, or furthering disruption, if not destruction. Those who seek to use the labor unions as a means of coercing or inducing the people in general are the worst enemies of organized labor and the best friends of those who would destroy union labor if they could.

"We are Americans; we will not fight our government," is the statement with which President Lewis, leader of the miners' organization, announced that he would submit to the order of the court. Fine words, full speech, and constituting an interesting commentary on the declarations of certain labor politicians at Washington to the effect that they would back the miners' organization in defiance of the courts.

Doctor Was a Comfort.

Patient (after operation)—Doctor, they say you are getting better and better on these appendicitis operations every day.

Doctor—That's a fact. The man I operated on yesterday lived twelve hours, and I'm to hope you'll live twice as long, if you don't worry.

WEDDED IN SMOCK

Reason for Scanty Garb of Some Old-Time Brides.

In England It Was Held That Act Relieved Husbands of Debts Contracted by His Bride Before Their Marriage.

"A Bangor lawyer attending court in the ancient town of Wissasset, Lincoln county, recently went rummaging in the Colonial court records of the place, and in the course of his reading came across the official registration of a 'smock marriage,'" writes L. T. Smyth from Bangor, Me., to the Boston Transcript. "Not knowing what smock marriage was, the lawyer looked further, and got considerable light upon a custom that prevailed in England a century or more ago and also to some extent in the American colonies."

"Smock marriages were weddings where the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise. The reason for such a garb was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he could be held liable for her indebtedness if he received with her any of her property; and also, that if a woman married a man who was in debt, his creditors could not take her property to satisfy their claims if he had received nothing from her at marriage. In England, says an antiquarian, there was at least one case where a bride was clothed in purity naturalibus while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but, finding nothing in the rubric that would excuse him, he finally married the pair."

"To carry out the law fully as the people understood it, the ceremony should always have been performed as it was in the church at Birmingham, in the case noted; but, modesty forbidding, various expedients were used to accomplish the end without the unpleasant features. Sometimes the bride stood in a closet and put her hand through a hole in the door; sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side; again, she wound about her a white sheet furnished by the bridegroom, and sometimes she stood in her chemise or smock. Eventually, in Essex county, at least, all immobility was avoided by the groom furnishing all the clothes worn by the bride, realizing the rule to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might be able to prove the fact in case he was sued for any debts she might have contracted. A marriage of this kind occurred at Bradford in 1773, and the following is the record of the record of the same:

"Bradford, Dec. 24, 1773—This may certify whomever it may concern that James Butler of Bradford, who was married to the widow Mary Eaton November 22 last past me ye subscriber then declared that he took his said person without anything of estate and that Lydia the wife of Linus Burkhardt and Mary the wife of Thomas Stocking and Margaret the wife of Caleb Burkhardt all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were the preceding and bestowed upon her."

* * * WILLIAM BLACKER,
Minister of ye Gospel.

* * * It is noted in the same writer that in all cases of smock marriages that have come to his notice the brides have been virgins.

* * * It is thought that during the reign of George III there were many smock marriages in Maine, then a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay, chiefly in the counties of Lincoln and York, or in the territory which is now so known. There is nothing to show that the practice survived the Revolution. In Maine, up to 1882, a husband was liable the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, and no such safeguard as the smock marriage could afford.

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