

The Oregonian

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Political Prospects. Democratic expectations of electing the next National House of Representatives seem to have lost their lustre.

Unfair Money-Getting Denounced. The absence of effective state, and especially National, restraint upon unfair money-getting, has tended to create a small class of enormously wealthy and economically powerful men.

Special Privilege Evil. In every wise struggle for human betterment one of the main objects, and often the only object, has been to achieve larger measure of equality of opportunity.

Rules Can Be Changed. I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal, I mean that I am for the square deal for fair play under the present rules of the game.

Government Should Supervise. It has become entirely clear that we must have Government supervision of the capitalization not only of public service corporations including particularly railroads but of all corporations doing an interstate business.

Should Be Discouraged. A man who is good because he has never had a chance to be bad may be worthy of respect, but he should not attempt to make capital of his virtue.

Evidence Costs More Than Claim. It cost New York City \$43 for witness fees in conducting one century, claim valued at \$2.

he termed the American people, who would not buy his gold bricks, had him classed with the cave bear, the porcupine, the dinosaur, or the other extinct curiosities. But when the female avenger of Helms gave out the story of the Titan-haired lady who had turned the Samson trick on Helms, Mr. Lawson strutted forth from his retirement, with an "Oh, yes, I know her." Now comes John D. Archbold with a statement, that "Standard Oil does not employ red-haired asexuals in its business" and that "These statements are a tissue of falsehoods." As this is not the first time that Standard Oil has publicly declared that Mr. Lawson is a romantic, no great career will ensue except possibly in a literary manner.

DODGING HIS DUTY.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 31.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The Editor's editorial on the 22d inst. in regard to the election in the several issues is voted on each one of the 22 bills to be voted on. It is a pity that the Editor's editorial is so long and so full of errors.

THE INDISPENSABLE.

Great indignation among the Democratic counselors and steersmen of the anti-assembly movement at any suggestion that Bourne has anything to do with the grand allied attack upon the Statement. One, old line populists and state party members on the assembly. What is it? Jealousy already transpiring among those sweet confederates, the hungry brothers of reform, Messrs. Bourne and Chamberlain?

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The International Law Association, which recently held its annual conference, seems to be one of the children of the Hague conference and to have the same beneficent aim, namely, to render war unreasonable and repugnant to civilized nations.

POOLING THE PEOPLE.

Through Statement One, voters of Oregon are said to have declared a Democrat and a near-Democrat, the people's choice for United States Senator. Yet in party registration, Republicans outnumber Democrats nearly three to one.

UPPER COLUMBIA NAVIGATION.

Although the Columbia River does not touch at Portland, and both Washington and British Columbia have a greater shore line than Oregon along the stream, Portland has a larger interest in the improvement of the river than any other community in the Pacific Northwest.

THE JAPANESE COREA.

Annexation of Korea by Japan does not meet with the unqualified approval of any one except the Japanese. Unfortunately, perhaps, for the Koreans, none of the nations interested is sufficiently affected to force Japan to a reconsideration of the problem.

to assassinate Japanese dignitaries whenever the opportunity presents itself, but even in that line of endeavor they will lack the support of other nations, even those which feel resentful over the Japanese annexation policy. Immunity of Japan from outside interference in her Korean programme, which has now been completed, lies in the inability of most of the interested powers to appear in court with clean hands.

Consent of all the governed was not obtained when Great Britain invaded Egypt, when Germany went into East Africa, France into Madagascar, or the United States into the Philippines. Resentment of any of these powers over the Japanese policy toward Korea might tempt the men of Nippon to say something disagreeable. Still, should Japan place any obstacles in the way of the open door and interfere with the trade of other nations, reprisals might follow.

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

The Willamette Valley is not yet out of the grain business. The grain ranch of the Willamette Valley, Washington County, has just turned off 117 bushels of oats per acre from a field of 37 acres.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

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naturally be confined to moral support. There may be considerable local traffic developed along the river, and the steamboats would be of advantage as feeders to the railroads which do not reach some of the territory where the steamers would touch. Eventually the matter will be settled on the basis of cost and permanent value. If the expense is not too great, and it is possible for the boats successfully to compete with the railroads, it may some day be possible to take a boat through from Astoria to Revestoke, or even to Tobacco Plains, Mont.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

So far as the cost is concerned, however, any project by which Canada agrees to improve her portion of the Columbia River as an offset for similar improvement by the Americans of their portion of the river would be about as fair a bargain as that celebrated transaction of the Indian and the white man, by which the Indian always got the owl and the white man the turkey.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Hungary is reported to be alarmed over the exodus of her good citizens to the United States and the government is about to take steps to stop the emigration. According to the legal adviser of the Hungarian consulate in New York so many of the best of the country, that the Hungarian government is beginning to feel the drain.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Of course one should not take too much of the credit for inspiring the grand uprising of the people from the Democratic senator; who frequently engineers a personally conducted movement of that kind in the direction in which it will do him the most good. Yet Mr. Chamberlain, a modest man and wants nothing whatever but the usufruct.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

But we are going to see some interesting times here in Oregon. Mr. Bourne, the self-anointed apostle of the direct primary law, has just adopted the anti-assembly movement for his very own, and there is no way to freeze him out. Not Bourne, Nor will the refrigerating process be anything but seeming, for that winsome gentleman seems always to make himself indispensable when the indispensable is needed.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

The increasing demands of the Summer, as well as others, are making heavy inroads on the clam supply, and a Newport, Oregon, farmer has just been fined \$50 for canning razor clams and shipping them out of the county. This is the proper kind of a seaside resort without clams would be minus the chief attraction.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Visitors who have not seen Portland since the year of the fair will not recognize the place when they come again. This Summer has made it almost a new city. The old shacks in the business center are mostly gone. Towering structures replace them. Street paving is under way everywhere. It is worth living through the hubbub to see the results.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Oregon hops must be picked clean this year. The crop is of first quality and reputation must be considered. Last year the picking was careless and the hops were of inferior quality.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

It is enough to take away the breath of a lawyer to find out that the bill is his own handiwork and as such he deserves credit for all that is good in it. It is a patchwork of good ideas and bad points, but it seeks to abolish conventions and puts the expense of holding another election on the people.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

By all means, let Mr. Murray run a twenty-car train from Fourth street to the Fair Grounds every day next week. That will accommodate a great crowd and cause little interference to cross-town traffic. The City Council can "level" in this matter to aid a great exposition.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

There seems to be so much money in Oregon it is necessary to start more banks to hold it. One opens in Grants Pass this week; there is a ranch National bank at McMinville, and the small town of Vale, with two National banks, is to have a state institution.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

If the ghost of John Brown hovered over Oswatomi while the Colonel was speaking, it must have felt a twinge of envy. John could stir up a tempest in his day, but Theodore sets a cyclone going whenever he opens his mouth.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Chicago is learning how to sympathize with San Francisco with adult Orientals in the primary classes, but should find an easy solution from her experience with a very much-mixed population.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

The addition to the Oregon State Prison was not made necessary because of increased attendance, but for school room and other reformatory work. Oregon stays about so wicked all the time.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Who had charge of the St. Johns petition to be annexed to Portland? Surely—Some one blundered with the St. Johns three hundred.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Possibly we are wrong, but it would seem that there is nothing whatever going on in Seattle, except a Senatorial election. We have been reading the Seattle papers.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Very likely the breach in the Republican party is healing, but even at this distance we can still see gaps in Kansas, California and New York.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Another Holy Roller in Los Angeles has died from self-imposed starvation. That method of translation is just the thing for the lunacy cult.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Even with the quarter of a million for the Broadway bridge out of the way, life will continue to be one bond issue after another.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

The entire Pacific Northwest would like to paraphrase the old line into "Rainy days halt September."

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Vacation being over and paid for, it will not be so easy to dig up for the bill collector today.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

It doesn't appear that the Colonel has been pouring oil this week on troubled waters.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

It may be pointed out as more than passing significant that the R. R. also stands for Tariff Revision.

NOW A FRIEND OF THE PRIMARY

Interesting Sightings on a Certain Campaign for the Governorship.

Some one at Salem has taken the trouble to go over the files of the Salem "Journal" for the purpose of learning what the "old" editor of that paper, now an anti-assembly candidate for Governor, and an uncompromising champion of the primary law, may have had to say while the primary law was before the people for passage under the initiative in 1904. The results are quite interesting. The following are all extracts from the Salem Journal:

June 4, 1904.—The Journal has just received an outspoken and unequivocal advice from its readers to vote against all amendments.

The direct primary law is a scheme to give a few Republican bosses monopoly of nominations, wipe all other political parties out of existence and destroy independent voting and the secrecy of the ballot.

June 3, 1904.—The three questions to be submitted to the voters at the election next Monday should be voted down. All are equally pernicious and bad.

The direct primary law is a subterfuge of a few Portland politicians who are aspiring to control the whole state through the Portland machine.

June 2, 1904.—The primary election bill by the election expenses.

Kill it. Kill all the freak bills. The state has too many now.

June 1, 1904.—The Journal editor at first was favorable to the U'Ren bill.

But closer study of the provisions of that bill revealed that it is loaded and would kill direct nomination if it was adopted. The Journal still fights for the principle of direct nomination, but that principle would become obnoxious under the provisions of the U'Ren bill.

June 1, 1904.—The U'Ren bill takes away existing political customs and rights of the people, and destroys the higher consideration of Capital has its own protection as any other rights.

Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless build his house of air; let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example showing that his own shall be safe from violence while those of his fellow are unshaken.

June 1, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

May 21, 1904.—Only a rich man or a professional politician could get a state nomination under the proposed U'Ren bill.

May 21, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

May 20, 1904.—The bill is unconstitutional because it proposes to tax the people of all other parties for the purpose of giving the dominant parties a chance to settle differences at public expense.

May 17, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

May 16, 1904.—That it will be a dead letter and imperative no one can doubt. It is a patchwork of good ideas and bad points, but it seeks to abolish conventions and puts the expense of holding another election on the people.

May 16, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

May 15, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 14, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 13, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 12, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 11, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 10, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 9, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 8, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 7, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 6, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 4, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

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May 3, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

May 3, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

May 2, 1904.—The U'Ren bill (direct primary) puts a monopoly of office seeking in the hands of the rich, the farmers and the professional politicians.

ROOSEVELT MAKES A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Colonel Says He Stands for "Square Deal." Even if Rules of Game Must Be Changed—Special Interests Should Be Eliminated From Politics—Corporations Controlled and Tariff Revised One Schedule at a Time—Gratuities Income and Inheritance Taxes Favored—Equalization of Opportunity Is Burden of Speech at Oswatomi.

OSWATOMIE, Kan., Aug. 31.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in his speech here today outlined the principles for which he stands. These included the elimination of the "special interests" from politics, Government supervision of all corporations dealing in public necessities, personal responsibility of officers of offending corporations, revision of the tariff on a schedule basis, comprehensive labor laws and direct primaries associated with corrupt practices acts. The Roosevelt speech was addressed with a reference to the two crises in National history, the formation of the government and its preservation.

New Problems Important.

His reference to the connection of John Brown with the second crisis led to a criticism of people who gathered to do honor to the men who faced early problems, yet shrank from or denounced the men who were trying to meet the problems of the 20th century. He proceeded:

Of that generation of men to whom we owe so much, the man to whom we owe the most is the man who, in the Part of our debt to him is to be paid. Part of our debt to him is to be paid. Part of our debt to him is to be paid.

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