

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY Proprietors.

Address THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL 225 Yamhill St., Between Fourth and Fifth Portland, Oregon.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF OREGON

Entered at the postoffice of Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter. Postage for single copies—For an 8, 10 or 12-page paper, 1 cent; 16 to 25 pages, 2 cents; over 25 pages, 3 cents.

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Telephones: Terms, by Carrier: THE JOURNAL, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; THE JOURNAL, by mail, per year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.00; three months, \$1.00.

The Eastern representative of this paper is Albert E. Hasbrook, 21 Times Building, New York, and Hartford Building, Chicago.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902.

FATE OF THE INDIAN.

A Journal staff correspondent, writing recently from Pendleton, in treating of conditions upon the Umatilla Indian reservation, said:

"Gardening is more useful to an Indian than grammar, breadmaking than botany, and sewing will do more toward making a home than music or some similar accomplishment."

But what is the future of those Indians out there upon that reserve? Is there anything but eventual extinction? Or are there hopes that the various efforts of the Government will result in evolving a civilization that will preserve these aborigines and make them a part of the permanent nation?

There can be but one answer and that is, "No." Excellent schools are maintained on the reserve, under the brightest instructors that are to be found in the service of the Government. Intelligent work is done, and no adverse criticism could be passed in any manner. This The Journal knows.

Yet, there is to be nothing but extinction of that race of Indians that once roamed the Oregon plains, climbed the mountains and hunted where now the whites have complete possession.

Down in Indian Territory there is in part a refutation of the racial characteristics of the tribes that are kept there. True, but in that territory there are many more Indians, enough perhaps to form a social body with strength to retain their individualities. And even it is to be doubted that those Indian Territory natives will for very long preserve their racial traits, and be able to exist as they are with the customs and limitations of the whites engrafted upon them.

Certainly, up there on the Umatilla reserve the case is hopeless. The number is too small. The inevitable result will be that the comparatively few aborigines there will be vitiated by the vices and not be able to attain the virtues of the whites, and hence go the way of anthropological destruction. The descendants of the famous warriors who have made the page of Northwest history interesting and fascinating will soon lose their identity, and, beneath the burden of sin imposed by contact with the white people, will steadily and not slowly go down to extinction.

There is a very simple solution of the whole trust business. If you don't want trusts, don't vote with the party of the trusts.

USES OF A SPECIAL SESSION.

The necessity for a special session of the Legislature has been more or less discussed, particularly in respect to the matter of fixing salaries of the state officers-elect before they take office and the enactment of laws to make effective the initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution.

As to the first question, it would seem that the Constitution is about as plain and mandatory in its declarations as any act of the Legislature could be, and as to the second it could very well wait until the regular session. There are matters, however, of great importance to the city and county, and in which the whole state is interested, that might very well be the subject of a special session, if one is called.

The cost of a 10-day session would not be to exceed \$10,000 or \$12,000, but if the time were rightly and conscientiously put to use 20 times its cost would be saved. At the regular session a Senator is to be elected, with all that it implies. To the people of this state, the bare statement sends a shudder down their spines. It is, therefore, important that any and all questions and appropriations which might become involved in this contest be eliminated, if possible. We are going to ask from the state an appropriation in some form for the Lewis and Clark Park, and we are also going to ask authority to levy special taxes in this county. As the Fair is really a state

enterprise, everyone is interested in these questions, and, in our judgment, this in itself would justify the calling of an extra session. The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House are all powerful in naming committees. Through committees the work of legislation is done. How would the people here enjoy the spectacle of having all appropriations for the Fair held up unless our delegation voted for some particular person for Senator? The innocent reader may say, impossible; but we will venture to predict that there have been more votes influenced in the choice of Senator through appropriations for particular places or purposes than in all other ways put together.

Again, our county pays a little over 31 per cent of all the state taxes. At a regular session it is a certainty that no appropriation will be made except by voting large sums of money to other sections for useless purposes or in amounts in excess of what otherwise would have been asked. At a special session this would be impossible, and the saving would run into the thousands.

Then, too, the new charter should go into operation on the first of the year. The fiscal year of the city and the calendar year should be the same. If a special session were called for October, all old business under the present charter could be cleared up and a clean table and new broom go into use on January first. On the whole, The Journal believes that a special session called to consider the above questions would result in good to the whole state. It would certainly remove from the field the possibility of making either the Fair or the charter a shuttle-cock in the hands of rival Senatorial aspirants, and leave the coast clear for the usual business of a regular session.

King Edward very graciously entertained the Boer Generals on his yacht. He found them great Boers, but still was pleased to see them.

THE VALUE OF AN IDEA.

Portland and Puget Sound cities handle annually millions of bushels of wheat grown upon lands that but a few years ago were regarded as worthless, excepting for the uses of the stockgrower. Less than one generation ago this was the belief of the majority of people with reference to the now wonderfully productive area. In the Inland Empire of Oregon and Washington.

In Walla Walla lives a physician, Dr. N. G. Bialock, skilled in the science of medicine, and also anxious for the betterment of the region in which he lives. He has been ever enterprising and has contributed vastly to the development of the country of which mention has been made here—the Inland Empire. For it was he who conceived the idea that the large stretches of land that were devoted only to the culture of livestock could be made to yield generous quantities of breadstuffs.

He experimented near the City of Walla Walla in Washington and across the line in Oregon, and demonstrated that wheat and other grains could be grown, without irrigation. "This was about 20 years ago. Today railroads prosper from the traffic created on the farms of that section; men and women secure comfort and accumulate wealth from engaging in agriculture, and towns are growing to size and strength from the business and commerce that comes from the ideas that were implanted in the mind of the Walla Walla physician, and which he proceeded to give to the world in the form of proven truth.

Men have their memory honored by the erection of monuments. Others build universities, and still others endow hospitals and libraries. The man to whom this is intended to give deserved credit for valuable work for his day and generation, has in the golden flood of grain and the smiling, prosperous valleys and the contented, comfortable homes of the Inland Empire such a monument as will be always the highest honor to his memory.

The Chinese Emperor warns the Governors of his provinces to avoid friction with the people in raising the indemnity money. He should try the tariff and internal revenue plan. Some wise Frenchman remarked that the tariff tax was the best ever invented, for by it the greatest amount of feathers could be gathered with the least amount of squawking.

Oliver W. Holmes is made a member of the United States Supreme Court at the age of 61 years, and our Army officers are retired at 65 years. It seems that a man's mind is supposed to work all right for a longer period if he sits on a bench—especially if it is the Supreme bench.

Hanna thinks labor troubles should be settled by an appeal to the "head and the heart." The trouble is the trusts have no heart, and the appeal to their heads is what has already been tried. Nay, Mr. Hanna, the only tender spot to be reached is the trust's income.

Santos-Lumont has left New York in disgust because the citizens would not pay him \$25,000 to see him fly. He over-looked the fact that New York has high-fliers of her own at that price.

EXTRAVAGANCES OF MEN.

I wonder if men realize how utterly absurd are some of the extravagances of which they are guilty every day of their lives. Sometimes I wonder if they are not much more selfish than are women. Here is an instance that pertinently illustrates what I mean. The other day, in company with a friend, I called upon a professional man of this city who is of average generosity, and all in all a good fellow. He is not to be classed as stingy, being rather inclined to extravagance, as most young fellows are.

HE COULDN'T AFFORD IT.

The object of the visit was to ask him to subscribe \$1 toward a fund we were raising for the assistance of a worthy young woman who very much needed help. We had been asking for \$1 contributions, and had secured a response in most cases. We told the professional man of the circumstances of the young woman, and laid down before him the paper which bore the names of several dozen people.

"Really, now," said he, "I cannot afford to give you anything today. I'm rather short, and yet I am sorry, for I would like to help."

HIS INCONSISTENCY.

We chatted for a few moments, finally arising at the invitation of the professional man, and passing down stairs to a cigar stand, where he asked us to have a smoke with him. There were three of us, as we went along the street to the cigar stand he espied three other fellows he knew, and invited them to go with us. This made the party number six.

At the counter of the stand were two others, and the proprietor of the store was a familiar acquaintance, so he invited him to "get in."

BUYING NINE CIGARS HE SPENT JUST \$1.15.

Buying nine cigars he spent just \$1.15, and, according to the custom of smokers, he put a cigar in his pocket to smoke later, making the bill \$1.15, or 25 cents more than the sum we had asked him to give toward a fund that was to assist a worthy girl who was alone in the world and who belonged to the same fraternal order of which we all were members. I presume that the professional man did not realize the absurdity of his position, nor the utter selfishness into which he had grown. It is almost unthinkable.

YET HE'S NOT UNCOMMON.

Yet, everyone knows that that professional man is not an uncommon type. There are hundreds like him, and they do not appreciate the falsity of their logic when they refuse such assistance as this one was asked to give, and then invite eight others to smoke with him at an expense of one quarter of a dollar more than the sum solicited. I am sure that that professional man will read this with surprise, and feel somewhat of resentment toward me. But I cannot resist the temptation to point a moral with this incident that is so pertinent to the theme—extravagances of men.

THE OLD TIMER.

Portland, Or., Aug. 18, 1902.

SOME SUMMER LAUGHS.

STATE OCCASION POETRY. When the poet comes out to rehearse His 15 of perfunctory verse In tenes very sad, People say: "This is bad; And others are probably worse." —Washington Star.

UNREASONABLE.

"John," she said, solicitously, "I wish you would quit drinking. You know it is nothing but slow poison." "There you are, Miranda!" he retorted. "The minute a man takes out life insurance you women folks get unreasonable!" —Baltimore News.

NOT ON YOUR LIFE.

Smith—Would you advise me to take out a policy with this new insurance company? Brown—Not on your life, old man. Smith—Why not? Brown—They give nothing but accident policies.—The Moon.

DON'T NEED IT.

The magazine editors are persistent in telling us that "poetry is a drug on the market." And the most of us are too healthy ever to have need of drugs. —Atlanta Constitution.

HER CHANCE.

"Mother, can I get in the swim?" "Yes, my darling daughter; You're rich, and your chances are good to win." A title from over the water. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

A SLIDING SCALE.

Lone Arrival (at summer resort)—What are your terms here? Hotel Clerk—H-m! You will have to wait until the through express gets in. If it is loaded our terms will be \$10 a day. If it is empty we will pay you 25 cents an hour to sit on the porch and look happy. —New York Weekly.

THEIR ADVANTAGE.

"A deaf mute has a big advantage over an ordinary man." "What is that?" "He has all his information at his fingers' end." —Indianapolis News.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A STATE.

Oklahoma is one of the three territories that applied to Congress at its last session for admission as states. That Oklahoma is to have a permanent and prosperous population, well fitted for the duties of citizenship and successfully active in the creation of National wealth, is evidenced by the census bulletin on agriculture in that territory, just published. With an area greater than that of Indiana, a rich soil in the valleys, needing no artificial aid save ordinary cultivation, and rolling uplands requiring only irrigation to make them abundantly productive—for streams are numerous and well distributed—with mineral wealth in the mountains and an enterprising population drawn from the older states, Oklahoma has everything needed for the creation of a commonwealth that shall rank among the first in wealth and enlightenment.

In 1900 there were more than seven times as many farms in this territory as there were 10 years before and almost 10 times as great an area devoted to agriculture. The value of farm property had increased from \$12,221,623 to \$185,343,818; of land improvements, buildings, etc., from \$8,581,170 to \$123,941,235; of livestock, from \$3,206,270 to \$64,829,568, and of farm products from \$440,375 to \$46,447,744. This is a story of wealth-creation in the brief space of 10 years that is simply marvelous. It carries one back to the early development of the West and more than one state that is proud of its advance cannot point to so remarkable a record.

The area of the territory in acres is 24,551,209, of which about 62 per cent is included in farms. The acreage designated as set aside for agricultural purposes has by no means reached the degree of cultivation to which the farmers of the older states are accustomed. When the uplands are irrigated and farmed as the valleys are and when the valleys are cultivated as the lands of the nearby states of Kansas and Missouri are, Oklahoma will have few superiors indeed as an agricultural commonwealth.—Minneapolis Tribune.

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

There should be no violent strikes. If no violence were threatened or practiced, there would be no applications for injunctions. The right of every man to work or not to work should be acknowledged. There is no more right in any organization to prevent a man from working if he wants to work than there is in a combination of capitalists to compel a man to work when he does not want to work. One form of slavery is as complete as the other.—Chicago Chronicle.

JUDICIAL TYRANNY.

The tyrannical Judge may be quite sincere in his belief that he is aiming at good ends when he plays the despot, but excellence of motive does not justify violation of the fundamental principles of ordered liberty. Every well-intentioned Judge who resorts recklessly to the writ of injunction sets a precedent which keeps in countenance the judicial rogue who prostitutes the power of the bench to the service of capital when it finds itself in conflict with labor.—New York American.

THE TRUSTS.

The defense of trusts, on the assumption that they are necessary to the existence of business, is wholly illogical. There is widespread complaint of these combinations because they are doing incalculable harm in various ways. That the popular feeling against the trusts of all parts of the country is every strong there is abundant evidence. This opposition is not confined to those who merely cry out against unpleasant conditions, without stopping to inquire carefully who is responsible for them. It is fully shared by the most careful students of economic law and tendencies.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

There has never yet been a genuine discovery that has not been improved and developed beyond the dreams of the discoverer. The mechanical wonders we see about us today will seem as crude to the men of the far future as the first locomotive seems to us. The inventors are the scouts on the frontier of progress; behind them come the scientists, as the first settlers came to the prairies, and when the new ground is thoroughly explored comes the mass of mankind to make a new starting point for the never-ending march of progress.—Chicago American.

SHORT PERSONAL STORIES.

"I am going to give up being good-natured," declared John W. Gates, manning his jovial face with a frown, says the New York Times. "When Louisville & Nashville was going up under pressure of my buying a speculative came to me and said: "Say, Gates, I want \$500. I've got a sure thing." "All right," said I, giving him my check. "Next day he paid the loan, remarking that he had put up the money as margin and had cleared nearly \$2000. "What did you buy?" I asked. "L. & N.," he answered with a grin. "Hang me if he hadn't bought the stock with my money, held it against me, and made me pay two points more for it, taking the \$2000 right out of my own pocket."

Two eminent Delawareans opposed in the matter of national politics, Senator Gray and Gen. James H. Wilson, were among the members of the board of visitors at West Point Military academy in 1895. An officer of the academy, calling to pay his respects, found the Senator but not the general and inquiring, was told the latter had gone. "Gone!" asked the officer, disappointedly. "Er—gone for good, Senator?" "No, sir!" was the emphatic reply. "He has gone to the Republican national convention."

Marshall Field, of Chicago is heading a movement to colonize the numberless abandoned farms in New England with farmers and mechanics from the old world. Several railroads are also interested in the project.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE NEW AMENDMENT.

To the Editor—What has been called the initiative and referendum amendment to our State Constitution is the first and only amendment to that instrument that the people have adopted. This amendment was passed with little discussion, and few, if any, of our voters are sure that they know what it means and the limits of its influence. I am one that does not know just what effect it has on the Constitution adopted by our pioneer fathers. Permit me to draw attention to this new article that has been grafted upon our organic law.

A part of this amendment is as follows: "The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislative Assembly," etc., etc.

This amendment provides that the Governor shall not have the power to veto any measure referred to the people, and the style of all bills shall hereafter be "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon." Further on it provides that "Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise."

Several things are plain from this amendment: (1) The people can propose and adopt a measure without the consent of the Legislative Assembly. (2) After the Legislative Assembly has passed a measure and it has been approved by the Governor, it can be referred to the people without the consent of the Legislative Assembly or the Governor, and, if a majority votes against it, it is annulled. The petitions for the referendum must be filed with the Secretary of State not later than 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly that passed the bill upon which the referendum is desired. The referendum can be ordered by the Legislative Assembly or it can be required by a petition, signed by five per cent of the legal voters of the state. It seems to me that a bill may be passed by the Legislative Assembly and be approved by the Governor and be in force and subsequently be defeated by a referendum, and this referendum may be had nearly two years after the bill takes effect.

It is evident that many "of the best-laid schemes of mice and men" may be punctured by the referendum. Bills that go through the Legislature by force of a combination of many interests may fall by the referendum. They tickle me and I'll tickle you" method of getting things passed is likely to be scotched by this new method of making and unmaking things. Appropriation bills for the state and for state institutions, such as the State University, Agricultural College, Normal Schools and the like are liable to meet with disaster, if they are too large. Appropriations for salaries of state officials may be referred and defeated, etc., etc.

It may make it hard sledding for many "grafter" that otherwise would go through. It will cause uneasiness among the lobby. The people can, without the consent of the Legislative Assembly, enact a law governing the charges by railroads for freight and passengers. In fact, this amendment makes Oregon a democracy and puts the people "in the saddle." The people can make and defeat law at their will. The Legislative Assembly becomes a sort of "side show," while the people are the "circus." The "ring" will not be as effective as of yore, because the work of the Legislative Assembly is not final. The people are the final court. They can take charge of the ship of state and guide it, without revolution. The revolution was effected when this amendment was adopted.

But a question has been raised as to the effect of this amendment on the other parts of the Constitution. It provides that a bill that has been proposed and adopted by a vote of the people shall take effect and become the law."

Let us suppose that a bill which is contrary to other parts of the Constitution should be enacted by the people, would our Supreme Court have the right to decide that it was unconstitutional? I am inclined to say that the court would so decide, but I think that there is room for an argument on the other side of the question. The people can amend the Constitution, and they have done so by reserving to themselves what seems to be almost unlimited power of legislation, and when they enact a measure according to the terms of this amendment there are some grounds to argue that the other provisions of the Constitution do not apply to it, because it emanates from the power that made the Constitution. The power that made the Constitution can unmake it. The people have declared by this amendment to the Constitution that a measure, so adopted by the people, shall take effect and be the law, and this declaration is 40 years later than the other provisions of the Constitution.

It can be plausibly argued that legislation by the people, by the initiative and referendum process, is not subject to the limitation contained in the other parts of the Constitution. Of course the Legislative Assembly would still be bound by the other parts of the Constitution, if the people should be found to possess something substantial. But this point may be "laughed out of court."

When the Legislature meets there is likely to be some effort made to nullify this amendment by refusing to enact any measure to carry it into effect, but it is hardly probable that that body will have the nerve to throw anything in the way of this amendment so soon after its passage.

FUNCTION OF PREACHERS.

Preachers are the air-brakes of society, but sometimes the wheel slips.—New York Press.

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ANCIENT HISTORY. Antony and Cleopatra were drinking pearls dissolved in wine. "And why," she inquired, as she sipped the golden liquor, "do they call me the Lily of the Nile?" "I'm sure it's past me," he replied, with a fatal attempt at humor. "You certainly aren't a water lily."

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