

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON

PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

JNO. F. CARROLL

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE WOMEN'S EDITION OF THE JOURNAL

THE MEMBERS of the Woman's club are working like beavers to make a success of their edition of The Journal which will be issued on Wednesday evening, May 4. Orders for the edition are pouring in from women's clubs all over the country and the present indications are that the edition will be a large one. The motive in printing the edition is to raise money to add to a fund through which the club proposes to erect a club building for its own uses. In most of the leading cities these clubs have become sufficiently strong to build buildings of their own. It is a matter of pride to every such organization to get its own home and to have there a center from which all the work and influence of the organization will radiate. Most of them have received outside help and it is for this reason that clubs all over the country are sending in subscriptions for that edition so as to contribute their mite to a movement in which all of them are interested.

To the local members it is a matter of peculiar pride to make the edition a great success, financially and otherwise. They wish to reach this result not only for the direct benefit which will arise from the proceeds that will be devoted to the building fund but to show to the outside world that the movement receives the hearty endorsement of the local people, thus demonstrating the influence of the club as a factor in the life of the community.

A great deal of advertising for the edition is already in hand and more is promised. While the whole represents a great deal of hard work by a good many ladies, the outcome is beginning to justify the effort and the edition is now sufficiently advanced to promise that it will be in every way creditable to those who have projected it and worked so hard for its success.

MANKIND AND CANINES.

"IT TAKES all sorts of people to make a world," and it takes all sorts of things in the world, and more continually, to interest and employ and please all the people of the world. No two individuals are exactly alike, yet a large number are sufficiently alike in being interested in the same things to form sects, societies, associations, clubs, and all sorts of organizations, large and small; and almost every one of them is good in its way, designs and desires good results, even though the members seek chiefly their own gratification. Even the followers of what most of us consider "fads," things ephemeral and frothy, temporary playthings of empty, erratic or shallow minds, are good in their way and degree. There is no telling how much of positive evil or mischief they prevent. They may be safety valves.

All sorts of people, and it is well. But if this comment should turn in the direction of the bench show—where and why some terms, including this one of "bench show," originated, is a mystery—let it not be supposed that we mean to imply that people who take an interest in dogs, and especially in well-bred dogs, are faddists. By no means. On the contrary, the man who does not like a well-bred, well-behaved dog, who does not see and understand that the dog is an animal worthy of study, in many instances of admiration, in some of imitation; who feels always like kicking instead of patting a friendly dog—such a man needs watching; he is likely to be as dangerous in society as one who has no music in his soul.

The kennel club may not be the most useful organization in the city; it probably does not profess to be; but it is a useful one nevertheless. It helps to furnish the infinite variety of entertainment and employment that the infinitely varied cravings of mankind require. It also helps to interest people in that wonderfully true, faithful and unchangeable friend of man—of his master and mistress and his friends—the dog. The annual bench show is to many people entertaining, and reasonably and rightfully so. It is also, or may be, in no despicable sense or degree, educative. An animal that evinces such fidelity, such devotion, such courage, such long-suffering and that often submits to prolonged martyrdom, in his master's behalf, is one worthy of mankind's and especially of boys' attention and friendship.

It does not follow that a town should be overrun with dogs of all degrees, or that no dogs are at times nuisances. The dog tax is a good thing, the dog pound a necessity. There is higher and more important work to do in the world than nurturing and observing and admiring dogs; yet the man who along with other sentiments and employment and recreation takes an interest in dogs and exhibits his friendship for them, thereby adds a little to his claim to useful good citizenship.

ROCKEFELLER'S RAILROAD RICHES.

THAT THE ROCKEFELLERS have enormously increased their holdings of railroad stock during the past two years is no secret among the big financiers and stock manipulators in New York. John D. Rockefeller's greatest source of income is from Standard Oil, which yields him, according to a recent estimate considered reliable, from \$22,000,000 to \$26,000,000 a year, or about \$2,000,000 a month. His income from other sources is about half as much, making a total of about \$36,000,000 a year. With such a stupendous income he is naturally on the lookout for profitable investments, for which railroads offer an inviting field, and he and a few men associated with him—James Stillman, W. K. Vanderbilt, Standard Oil magnates Flagler and Rogers and J. D. Rockefeller's brother and son, not to mention George Gould—are lately acquiring a tremendous foothold in the railroad world.

It was noticed that not long ago when the New York

Central desired to negotiate a small temporary loan of \$5,000,000, it was done not through J. P. Morgan, who has hitherto managed that great road's financial affairs, but through James Stillman, banker-in-chief to King Rockefeller. And Mr. Stillman also became recently a director of that road. J. D. Rockefeller does not take to the position of railroad director himself, but in most cases uses a representative for this purpose. It is believed in Wall street that the Rockefeller "crowd" are securing a dominant interest not only in the New York Central, but in other great lines. Wall street financiers, according to one of the best informed men in New York, estimate the Rockefeller holdings, in stocks and bonds, as follows: Missouri, Kansas & Texas, \$45,000,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$30,000,000; New York Central, \$25,000,000; Missouri Pacific, \$18,000,000; New York, New Haven & Hartford, \$15,000,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, \$12,000,000; Lake Shore, \$10,000,000; Chicago & Northwestern, \$8,000,000; mining railroads, \$10,000,000; other railroads, \$25,000,000; total, \$195,000,000.

It will be noticed that all these are high class roads, and big money makers. In the directorate of most of them William Rockefeller represents the family interest. He is a multi-millionaire himself, and of more of an active turn for such business than his elder brother, Young John D. is a director of the M. K. & T. and D. & L. These, it will be observed, are mostly Vanderbilt roads, and it is surmised that Rockefeller aims to succeed Vanderbilt as the great railroad magnate of the east. At present the Standard Oil people are directly and heavily interested in about 25,000 miles of railroad, and this keen observer says that "with their unequalled money power the Rockefeller are moving irresistibly to the front in the railroad field."

If this be true, why should they not move westward and northward, "irresistibly"? If they are back of Mr. Harriman, what is finally to stop him from gaining "everything in sight" in the railroad world that he desires? Great, indeed, is Rockefeller; but some day the people will at once discover that they are greater than he, and that they can benefit themselves by exercising for themselves the powers which he now so largely exercises for himself.

DREADFUL CONDITIONS IN COLORADO.

THE PEOPLE of Colorado may not realize it but they are standing on the brink of a volcano. For six months or more they have been in a state of turmoil. Two great strikes have been in progress, one involving the large southern coal field and the other two precious mineral centers, Cripple Creek and Telluride. In the coal mining sections the men employed embrace 25 nationalities, those from southern Europe largely predominating. They have been gathered together by agents and are usually brought in by contract. In the precious mineral mines the miners are largely Americans, aggressive and closely unionized. For months at enormous expense militia have been maintained at various centers and a fight to the death has been in progress between union organizations on the one hand and the state government, which has permitted itself to be placed in the attitude of upholding the mine owners, on the other.

The state has been peculiarly unfortunate in its militia officers, most of whom have been men without tact or judgment and who were apparently determined to leave nothing undone which would cause irritation or strengthen the belief that they were being employed at public expense, not to maintain the peace or to protect human life and property, but to use all the resources of a military despotism to destroy the strike. Military swashbucklers like Adjutant General Bell have issued proclamations so intemperate in tone and spirit and couched in such language as to recall the days before the French revolution. In them American citizens were addressed like dogs. The civil courts and civil authorities have been insulted and defied. Taking him at his own estimate or measuring the man by the high handed methods which he has so far been permitted to pursue, and the power of the czar of Russia is not more absolute and repugnant. His openly expressed and often reiterated contempt for the civil authorities, his assumption of powers which only a declaration of martial law and the last exigency would momentarily warrant, his censorship of press dispatches, his inauguration of the military bulletin in which men were thrown and maintained without color or warrant of law, his driving forth of families in midwinter from their homes and deporting them to neighboring towns where they might live or die, must sooner or later bear its evil and disastrous fruit.

Whenever that time comes in our history that the people cease to respect the law, from that moment will date the beginning of the end of this government as it is now constituted. When everything has been said and done, when due acknowledgment has been made of the fundamental principles upon which this government rests, it will be found that the vitalizing forces back of them all, the principle which converts them from mere abstractions into vital actualities, is this respect for the law which all good people entertain and the obedience which they willingly render its mandates. Hence it is that when some example like that which Colorado now affords of a military despotism, under the direct authority of the governor, presumes to wipe out the civil law, to set up an oligarchy instead of a democracy, to institute anarchy in lieu of law and order, for whatever purpose or in whatever guise, they are sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind and all good citizens who view the affair in cool blood from afar cannot help deploring the conditions which have given it rise and the shortsightedness which would meet such an exigency in such a way and render it so much more deplorable for the present and so much more dangerous and threatening for the future.

have become the perfected system that it is to become in this state. "As the natural flow of the streams is utilized in producing crops, then it will become necessary to build immense reservoirs to hold the waste floods that cannot be used under present conditions. In the Blue mountains bordering the wheat and alfalfa belts of this county are natural reservoir sites which have been hollowed out by nature to be completed by man for saving and using the waste waters of the mountain streams.

"I believe irrigation is a science, and it has become almost a religion with some of us, who have seen its glorious work in the American desert."

MAN AND MACHINE.

From the Baltimore News. There is not a state in the Union in which the people would not rise with enthusiasm to the support of a big man, a man of brains, character and will, who made his appeal to them on large public grounds, and set the ordinary machinery of politics at naught. The idea that wire-pulling and corruption render a splendid public career impossible is a mistake. But in order to make such a career, the man must have enough confidence in the efficacy of that stuff to take his case on it. He must assert himself, and not be cowed by the

apparent strength of the mere machinists. Their entrenchments look very formidable, but they have no resisting power as against the force of a strong personality. The people, who listlessly serve the machinists as long as there is nothing to stir them into life, respond with delight to the call of a genuine leader.

No Rest for Him.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. "Yes," said the scientist, "I've discovered another germ."

"I'm so glad," replied his wife. "Now you can take a good, long, much-needed rest."

"Oh, no. The hardest part is still to be done. I've got to invent a name for the thing."

Disease and Crime.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. One of the interesting scientists has put forth the theory that crime is wholly a result of disease. No man, he says, who enjoys perfect health is ever likely to become a criminal. This being the case, why would it not be well to do away with the jails and penitentiaries and put pill factories in their places?

Handsome Not Silent.

Thus far no newspaper has published what could be called a speaking likeness of Judge Parker.

Small Change

Congress stands pat against reform of any sort.

Fortunately no set of politicians can keep Oregon back.

The new Russian admiral will be careful about stray mines.

It looks as if Russia and Japan were now close to the real tug of war.

Gradually Great Britain is benevolently assimilating the Tibetans.

Oregon is not likely to build a monument to the memory of I. H. Taffa.

The most effective way to reform a gambling slot machine is with an ax.

Everything is growing with a whoop—Albany Democrat. Who or what does the whooping?

And yet the hens have no unfriendly feeling coming if people make use of incubators.

News about Dowle and Schwab is scarce these days; are they quiescent or being neglected?

If you want to wake up early, just at dawn, the robins will do it for you if you are not too dead to the world.

Orchardists graft only at certain times of year, but the grafting politician, like death, hath all seasons for his own.

A Patagonian king is to be on exhibition at the St. Louis fair. As Patagonia is a cold country it is hoped he wears some sort of clothes.

The present New York legislature is said to be the most corrupt and scandalous one that ever met in that bosom-ridden state, and this is saying a great deal.

Republican senators have consented to a postmortem investigation, but they will put it off till after election, and then conduct it by the friends of the rascals.

Nobody can deny that Judge O'Day would make a fine presence on the bench. He would fill the position in more ways than one and in every respect adequately.

If Judge Parker thinks the Democratic candidate during the last two campaigns talked too much, he should not jump to the conclusion that a candidate can win who has nothing at all to say.

The new Democratic mayor of Tacoma is going to follow Portland's example and have an open gambling town, but not probably a great majority of the people of Tacoma are sorry they elected him.

Outside of boodie-ridden St. Louis, Folk is winning generally in his contest for the Democratic nomination for governor. His nomination and election will do much to redeem Missouri from the disgrace in which she has become enveloped.

The Smoot case is on again, with Brother Brigham Roberts as star witness. He considers polygamy a divine command, but kept his successive and illegal "marriages" from his former wives. A religious tenet that has to be concealed from a man's wife is at least open to suspicion.

It is reported that the health of the empress of Germany has been greatly injured by tight lacing. If it will do her any good, on the theory that misery loves company, she can reflect that the same thing is true of about nine out of ten women, and high and low degree, all over the civilized world.

In an effort to freeze out the most disreputable dives and nests of criminal corruption in the state, the Seattle council will hereafter issue no more licenses except on the recommendation of the chief of police. With the right kind of a mayor, who appoints the chief, this ought to be a very practical piece of reform.

Seattle's new mayor seems to be of the right sort.

"It is a mistake," says the Albany Herald, "to term the trusts political." This is true to the extent that the trusts are not political in the sense that they can control that party sufficiently to effect their purpose of robbing the whole people. But in a broader sense the trusts are actively and intensely political. In so far as their interests are concerned, they are determined to run the government, and they come very near doing so.

From the Chicago News. The evident interest and approval with which the people of Missouri are regarding Circuit Attorney Folk's candidacy for governor holds out a valuable lesson for men aspiring to political leadership. Mr. Folk owes his present prominence entirely to his vigorous fight against the trusts in state and national legislative assemblies. He has given the boodlers and grafters of Missouri a lesson that they will not soon forget. The value of his example has been felt throughout the country. The legislature which he investigated and exposed was one of the most corrupt and as a result of his efforts several prominent Democratic leaders have been brought into deserved ignominy and contempt. While the Democratic state machine opposes him, the Democratic citizens of the state regard his work as salutary and are disposed to reward him with the governorship.

A majority of the citizens in every state and in every municipality, without regard to party, hate corruption and hold the corruptor in contempt. Being themselves honest and honest in their public servants. They properly regard rascals in office as their enemies. When a man arises who wages a merciless and unflinching warfare upon vernal officials, they look upon him as their champion. Such men are necessary to the health of the state and the commonwealth. It is through their initiative that corruption is exposed and the public aroused to a true appreciation of the evils which corruption breeds. It is through their agency that this sentiment makes itself felt.

From the Ashland Tribune. By all means let the local option law prevail in the state of Oregon. Fight the saloon man but fight him openly. The fact that he does not always fight in a manly and honorable way, does not justify the people who are trying to show him the error of his way in stooping to his methods.

The saloon man has enjoyed the right to sell liquor for many years, which right was accorded him by law. Is it any wonder that his mind has become more or less perverted and, in many cases, unable to grasp the reason for any change? The ignorant saloon keeper sees nothing but prejudice and bigotry in the opposition to his business. True, such ignorance is inimical to the best interests of a community, but as the people are primarily responsible for ignorance, the man is entitled to some consideration when a voice of menace is called to drive him out of a questionable calling is contemplated.

Set down the issue fairly and squarely. Make an open fight against his business, not against the man, and if you

win, it will be a victory, and one to be proud of, for you will not only have the saloon keeper in a more creditable vocation, but you will retain his respect, therefore the probability of his being convinced of his error will be greatly increased, and the chance of his becoming a better citizen correspondingly enhanced.

Prayer Answered. From the Washington Post. A preacher who went to a Kentucky parish where the parishioners bred horses was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth he was told he need not do it any more. "Why," said the preacher, "is she dead?" "No," answered the man; "she won the Derby."

From the Philadelphia Record. "According to the statistics it is absolutely necessary to have a great navy in order to protect the Philippines. It is necessary to hold the Philippines in order to have a great navy."

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REPUBLIC OF NEW ZEALAND

(From the Story of New Zealand, by Prof. Frank Parsons.)

Our people have an easy going confidence in the future of the republic because of its wonderful history. We boast of our freedom while a new tyranny is silently but rapidly growing around us. New Zealand has awakened from the dream of confidence and knows that political liberty is not safe till industrial liberty is established and the government rescued from the hands of the monopolists.

In New Zealand organized labor uses the ballot to accomplish its ends, but in America the workmen carefully refrain, for the most part, from using the greatest of all the powers they possess—the ballot.

The capitalists have stood together in the United States, but the farmers and workmen and small merchants and manufacturers have divided. In New Zealand the capitalists have stood together, but the workers and the farmers have stood together also, and have carried the day against the capitalists.

In America the farmers organize for agricultural ends, and the workmen organize for labor purposes, but they do not join forces to take control of the government in their common interests as is the case in New Zealand.

Not only have our farmers and workers failed to come together, but neither group has joined to use the ballot for its interest in any systematic way. The farmers divide at the polls and organized labor divides at the polls. In New Zealand the small farmers are practically sold at the ballot box, and organized labor is sold at the ballot box, and the two solids are welded together into one irresistible mold.

In America the people have the right to govern; in New Zealand they do govern.

In the United States a few men decide who shall be nominated for office. The election machinery is in the control of party machines. Caucus and convention methods effectually exclude free and independent selection by the people and put the nominating power in the hands of professional politicians. In

New Zealand nominations are made directly by popular petition without the intervention of caucus or convention.

The genius of America devotes itself to industrial organization, the building of giant trusts and corporations, and in this field we have no rival in the world. The genius of New Zealand devotes itself to political organization and improvements in relation to her civic life, and in that field she has as yet no equal.

Our organization is for private profit and industrial conquest; hers is for justice and the public service.

New Zealand has postal savings banks and the total deposits in all sorts of banks amount to \$140 for each inhabitant. The United States has no postal savings banks, and the total bank deposits amount to only \$110 per inhabitant.

A telegram can be sent 1,000 miles on the government lines in New Zealand for 13 cents. In the United States it costs 25 cents or more for the same distance, with a 30 cent rate at night.

Our railways charge the government a much higher rate for carrying the mails than they charge the express companies for carrying express matter. New Zealand owns her railways and gets her mails carried at cost.

In New Zealand the understanding is that the land and its wealth belongs to the people. In the United States the understanding is that the land and all there is in it, underneath it or on top of it, belongs to those who can win in the race for its possession.

Public funds in the United States are deposited in favorite banks that get the use of many millions free. New Zealand deposits her money in her own banks and invests it for her own benefit.

Over 90 per cent of New Zealand's debt is for public works and paying investments; over 80 per cent of our debt is incurred for war.

With us the aged and destitute must depend on charity or go to the pauperhouse. In New Zealand the aged poor receive state annuities.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

From Mayor Carter Harrison's Message.

For myself I may be permitted to say I believe in municipal ownership, not as an ephemeral fad, nor as a catch-penny device for carrying public favor, but as a practical essential to good municipal government. My views on this question have been outlined in previous messages to your honorable body, and need not be repeated here. Because of these beliefs I do not care for bogus municipal ownership; I am not willing to accept in lieu of the real article, the municipal ownership hushes devoid both of substance and nourishment. Nor am I willing to practice a municipal ownership confidence game upon the public.

To meet my approval a municipal ownership plan must be something more than a hazy succession of words, high sounding words and phrases, signifying nothing. I do not propose to chase will-o'-the-wisp with the comforting delusion that a substantial object is in view. In the old German fable of the blind men touching the elephant, comes in contact with the earth, spot of gold is to be found. In this present 20th century one may well be excused from chasing rainbows with the idea that merely because the rainbow is in the distance, the only true way of getting it is by waiting for it to come to the spot where the bow of hope touches the solid, substantial earth. Moreover, when municipal ownership is really to be had I for one do not wish to pay for it more than it is really worth. This is the only true way of getting it.

It is obtained, if it is to be a success, it will be operated as a business venture for the benefit and profit of the public and otherwise it should not be operated at all. The question of always be, will it pay? For the municipal ownership must not pay a price upon which the public operation shall fail to pay a dividend.

From the Chicago News. The workingman's wife too seldom claims the attention of the public. We know her husband by the great industries his labor makes possible, by his organized efforts to secure better wages, better working conditions, shorter hours, and more power in politics where he generally shows at least as much public spirit as his fellow voter of the employer class. The workingman's wife, who keeps the home for him, who cares for the children, who plans and manages the household, has no credit from the public that she deserves.

During good times when wages are regular and work plentiful, when sickness is absent from the family and the children are content with their lot, the workingman's wife still has her cares and her toll in abundance. But one may suppose that she is glad at all times to make a pleasant home for her husband and father by the work of her skillful hands. When the season of depression comes, when sickness or death removes the breadwinner her efforts to keep a fire on the hearth and food in the cupboard are often most heroic. When there is a strike what thoughts of insurrection to the shirtless and shivering wife and the growing family nerve the workman to walk out? What pleadings of the wife who has no food for the babies and strikes that have been entered upon heedlessly? Who can know the sorrows of the workingman's wife unless he knows the ways of the careful woman who divides the workingman's sorrows and increases his joys?

Yesterday's proceedings at the conference.

From the Chicago News. The best possible transportation service would greatly increase the workingman's opportunity for a good home, since he would be free to choose it from a larger area. The best possible sanitation, clean streets, good water, a carefully guarded food supply—these things would do away with the sickness which wastes money and strength. Good order, which would increase the worker from violence so that he might work whenever he wanted to do so if work is to be had, would eliminate terrorism, while leaving the well-organized and well-managed strike as a protection against unfair conditions. Warfare on monopolies in the necessities of life would protect the workingman's wife from starvation.

An intelligent participation in municipal politics by the workingman to bring about such benefits should be at least as helpful in improving his home conditions as intelligent participation in the councils of the labor union.

WIVES OF WORKINGMEN

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