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THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM

VERY REMARKABLE THING has been accomplished at St. Louis where the Democratic national convention after one of the stormiest sessions held in recent years has finally achieved a platform upon which the two wings of the party can comfortably stand. This does not mean that the platform is completely satisfactory to either element, but it does mean that, contrary to expectations, a middle course has been reached whereby it is possible for all factions and sections to work in accord. The platform, therefore, like all important legislation, is the result of a series of compromises. While the eastern and conservative element got the candidate platform upon which he stands does not entirely represent their sentiments. A few months ago, indeed a few days ago, there was an aggressive sentiment in that section of the party to ignore those who had led in the past two campaigns and to make with them no compromise. It seemed to have been intended that they were to take what was given them and with that they must perform have been satisfied. But a great light dawned on them when they came as far west as St. Louis. The mere nomination of any man does not in itself constitute everything or even all tangible things. After the nomination comes the campaign and the election and while a convention may be manipulated to produce certain results, on the general appeal to the whole people or party many other things must be considered in advance and allowances made for them. To face the enemy's battle line with divided forces invites a certain result, which is defeat. Therefore the victory achieved at the convention is a barren one, unless it is subsequently emphasized by an enthusiastic campaign in which all members of the party join. It was this light which broke in on the managers of Judge Parker's campaign when they got into the thick of things at St. Louis and to their credit be it said that they rose to a full appreciation of it. Ex-Senator Hill, who has not in late years enjoyed the complete confidence of one great wing of the party, never showed to better advantage than he did at St. Louis. He was apparently among the first to realize that if the party was to go into campaign with any hope of victory, it could not afford to fly in the face of everything and everybody who stood for it four and eight years ago. He knew from the first that the nomination of Parker could be brought about, but even when that was admitted and accepted, he knew that the platform upon which he stood could not be wholly of eastern manufacture. This is a big country with a great diversity of interests. All of them must be taken into consideration and each of them given due weight. If there is any doubt to the contrary it became perfectly apparent when the committee on platform met. On certain issues and on certain general principles all the members were in accord but on certain other questions there was a radical diversity of opinion which no campaign manager could afford either to ignore or to antagonize. The moment this was realized the apparently impossible was achieved, for the question then simply resolved itself into one of the degree of concession which could be made while at the same time producing a platform broad enough upon which the whole party might stand.

The result as a whole is decidedly satisfactory. There are flaws to be found here and there, depending upon the point of view of the critic, but the general result is surprisingly good and must eventually meet the endorsement of all sections and factions of the party.

A GOOD START MADE.

IT IS HOPED that the matter of the Cello canal right of way is now definitely settled for all time to come. Only one man stood in the way, Mr. Taffe. The amount he demanded was ridiculously in excess of the damage which would be done to his property and, worst of all, would, added to other sums necessary to pay, have exceeded the state appropriation which was intended to cover the right of way and turn it over without cost to the general government. The cost of this right of way on a liberal basis was carefully figured in advance before the legislature was asked for an appropriation. The amount asked for was \$100,000, so as to be absolutely on the safe side, though it was not proposed to spend this sum if it could possibly be avoided. The suit forced by Mr. Taffe has somewhat increased the cost but it is still well within the amount of the appropriation and some of the fund will be returned to the state. Men who have carefully gone over the ground believe that he has been liberally treated in the outcome and that in the end the damage done his property will be overbalanced by the good.

This is a matter in which the people of the whole state are vitally interested. It is now realized, as never before, that the river is the key to our prosperity, not the prosperity of any section, but of all sections. When the

problems at the bar are solved only part of the work is done. Hand in hand with that vast enterprise goes the no-less-important question of the up-river improvements. With the right of way once secured we have reached the beginning of the end in the solution of the up-river problems. The government knows precisely what the Cello canal is to cost, the government engineers have made their estimates and these have been approved. There is money now at their disposal to begin the preliminary work and act upon their estimates, as annually presented, congress will make the allowance out of the general appropriation which has already been approved. All of those connected with the work of securing the right of way deserve great credit and the state itself is open to congratulation that this vast enterprise may now be said to be fairly started.

STATE PROMOTION ORGANIZATION.

NEVER BEFORE in its history has the work of exploiting Oregon and its resources been undertaken in the way that has now been set afoot. With the exception of the advertising work done by the railroads and, to a less extent, by a few of the commercial bodies, the work has been more or less haphazard and the result has corresponded. But now it is being done in a business-like and systematic manner, instead of being pursued spasmodically it is being persistently followed. It has before it certain definite purposes and these it follows strenuously and intelligently. Furthermore leading men of the city have entered into the spirit of the work and contribute to it of their time and money. It has therefore grown into a very vital movement, the effect of which is already apparent in Portland, and it is being felt in other quarters of the state. It is realized that this is not a movement which should be limited to any city or section. To accomplish what should reasonably be expected of it it should embrace the whole state, not in a purely perfunctory way, but enthusiastically and aggressively. It is the realization of this fact that is bringing many towns outside of Portland into line. They are all anxious to start out right and so all organizations will be based on the same general line and follow the same general methods. Then they will culminate in a state organization which is one of the most desirable directions which public energy could take. The sections of the state are now too far apart; there is too little appreciation in one section of the advantages of the other sections and entirely too little general knowledge of the state as a whole. While much good work has been done in Portland in arousing a spirit of civic pride, there should be just as much work done to arouse a feeling of state pride. We have here in some respects incomparable advantages and yet we have not made the progress in population and development which we naturally should. If this movement is maintained as it has been started, it will accomplish a tremendous amount of good not only in arousing a feeling of state pride, which is at the bottom of all movements of this sort, but in making all the people acquainted with the advantages of all sections of the state and fully alive to their opportunities. When the time comes that all sections realize that any movement which is calculated to benefit one section directly or indirectly benefits every other section a great advance will have been made.

Meanwhile everybody with anything at stake in the state should cordially further the promotion movement which is for the benefit of all and make it such a success that the greatest possible benefits will flow from it.

A LIVELY FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

THERE IS NOW every indication that there is to be a season of real national politics. This is more than was expected even a week ago when it was rather too rashly taken for granted that Roosevelt would be elected practically without opposition. But the action of the Democratic convention in coming together on a platform that is measurably satisfactory to all sections and offensive to none and placing upon that platform a man that is likely to grow, changes the general aspect of the situation and points unerringly to a contest that will be full of interest before the campaign is over. To the mere spectator with only a general interest in the outcome this will be a pleasant discovery. He would not enjoy a contest for the greatest office within the gift of any people which was so one sided that it could not possibly evoke any enthusiasm. To many others whose interests are aroused in behalf of one side or the other the circumstance of a lively contest adds very materially to the attractions of the campaign. Most people love a good, hearty, well-contested fight. While the chances decidedly favor Roosevelt, the fight will wax in fierceness as time goes on and we venture the prediction that there will be fewer people coarsened of the outcome in November than there are now.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM

Journal Special Service. The following is the platform as adopted by the convention last night: The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which bring us together in party communion. Under them, local self-government and national unity are inseparably alike established. They underlie our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, and preserve faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and interests, and acting in the name of peace and order, and development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, as never at this time, the necessity of reform.

First—The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech—equality, the law of all citizens; right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of contract untrammelled by summary laws; supremacy of the civil over the military authority; a well-disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; and the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively for their own interests; these are the principles which the Democratic party holds sacred and inviolable. Each shall be maintained and defended with the same vigor and determination. The principles which Democracy has established as proved and permanent shall be constantly enforced.

Capital and Labor. We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Liberty of contract is the right of each to his own labor, and the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "unalienable" than the rights of capital.

Colorado Strife. Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever a citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property, or reside where interest or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals or organizations is a violation of the rights of the citizen and should be summarily rebuked and punished. We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Any such action is a violation of the law and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official. The military should be used only to support and maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn the employment of soldiers for the punishment of citizens without trial, or for the control of elections.

We approve the measure which passed the United States senate in 1904, but we favor its amendment so that it shall be refused to enact, relating to concepts in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Waterway Improvements. We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waterways of the country. When any waterway like the Mississippi river is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government, such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest, and the desire for national "prestige" and display of strength.

Economic Administration. First—Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service. We shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and effective civil, military and naval administration for the people.

Second—We favor honesty in the public service and the employment of honest men in the public service, and to that end a thorough executive investigation of those departments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of corruption, and the removal of all corrupt and dishonest officials without fear or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and houses of representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only a change in the executive and in the legislative department can complete exposure, punishment and conviction be obtained. We condemn the action of the Re-

publican party in congress in refusing to prohibit the execution of decrees from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint or interstate trade. We have one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service, and that is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return as nearly as possible to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Against Imperialism. We favor the nomination and election of a president imbued with the principles of the constitution, who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether the usurpation be under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it takes refuge in the tyrant's plans of necessity of superior wisdom.

Reclamation of Arid Lands. We congratulate our western citizens upon the passage of the law known as the Newlands' Irrigation act for the reclamation of arid lands in the west, measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the senate by a nonpartisan vote, and passed in the house against the opposition of almost all of the Republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was Democratic. We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress, until the reclamation of all lands in the arid west capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homesteaders in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, against evidence of any form of domination contemplated by the Democratic party, should it be placed in power.

Panama Canal. The Democracy, when entrusted with power, will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving our people what Democracy has always contended for—great interoceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation, and, broader and less trammelled trade regulations with the other peoples of the world.

To Protect Citizens. We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and, if under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn in and to the territory of any other nation, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations for the revision of such treaties, and the removal of these unjust discriminations.

Denounce Ship Subsidy. We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate, as an unwarranted appropriation of public funds for private purposes, and as a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy any obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea. We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people, and without bounty from the public treasury.

Denounce Ship Subsidy. We demand the elimination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

Statehood for Territories. We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states, and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

To Regulate Trusts. We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of labor and capital, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition, and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust,



Small Change. How many will watch Bryan's vote? Postoffices seem to be a favorite place to rob. The platform beats the Republican's, in any way, whether the "principles" do or not. Now can Teddy beat the blooded-out man in a composition—that is the question. Payne sticks to the cabinet, and continues, for obvious reasons, to give the country a pain. Does Frank Baker want to be state printer again? Almost anybody would, under the same circumstances.

Life is a Thrilling Gamble. From the Baltimore American. The person who has to resort to plain, old-fashioned suicide in this season of splendid facilities for accidental death is indeed lacking in the quality of resourcefulness. With the excursion steamers, boat rockers, ice cream poisoning, ice water foundering, sunstroke and stealthy trolley cars, opportunities for death are so plentiful as to make the preservation of one's life so full of the element of uncertainty and chance as to satisfy the gaming appetite that is inbred in all of us.

Central Oregon Railroad Talk. From the Bend Bulletin. As to railroad theories, you pay your money and take your choice. The Bulletin presents such information as it is able to get on the subject from time to time. While no official announcement is to be had, it must be conceded that evidences are multiplying to the effect that the line now known as the Corvallis & Eastern will be the first to reach Bend. There is room for the suspicion that it will be in other hands when that time arrives, but that is not important. The railroad's title; let whomsoever will build it.

Oregon Sidelights

The 18th annual session of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, Oregon conference, closed yesterday. Letters of greeting were read from Mrs. Springer of Iowa and Mrs. W. S. Harrington of Seattle, the society's first president.

The report of Mrs. Osman Royal, corresponding secretary of the society, showed that the membership had increased 60 per cent during the past year.

Bishops Hamilton, Cranston and Thoburn made addresses. Mrs. Hamilton, the wife of Bishop Hamilton, told of the work in Hawaii. Mrs. Roberts, the wife of Bishop Roberts, told of the work in Alaska, paving the way for Bishop Hamilton's labors. Miss Ethel Lytle sang "Resignation." Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. O. S. Silvertown sang "I Waited for the Lord."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. David H. Moore, wife of Bishop Moore, next bishop of Oregon; vice-presidents, Mrs. L. E. Rockwell of Portland, Mrs. E. A. Waters of Salem, Mrs. E. D. Summerville of Grants Pass and Mrs. T. H. Ford of Eugene; recording secretary, Mrs. D. Lee of Portland; financial secretary, Mrs. Osmun Royal of Portland; and treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Bennett of Portland.

W. S. Hurst, the well known potato and hop dealer, of Aurora, is in the city and states that the continued dry weather will affect the yield of hops and potatoes, as well as other crops of all kinds. From present indications the hop production will not be any larger than it was last year, and unless rains come the potato crop will be short. It is a little early yet to make anything like an accurate forecast on the hop yield, as the buds have not come out, the only thing on which to predicate an opinion at this time is the density of the foliage.

It is proposed to reorganize the Red Boy mine on a basis of \$2,000,000 cash. This is the sort of deal that counts.

AT THE THEATRES

"THE BUTTERFLIES." The Baker theatre company's production of "The Butterflies" calls to mind the old Henry Miller company, which used to come here during the hot summer days and present delicious comedies. It is redolent with dainty brightness and bright lines and situations. "The Butterflies" offers special opportunities for the display of new scenery of the Baker theatre. The last performance will be tonight.

"UP TO TOMPKINS." This roaring farce opens at the Baker tomorrow afternoon. It is one of those comical mix-ups following an intricate clever plot and keeps the audience simply screaming with laughter all through. Different members of the company are happily cast and the Baker theatre will be the scene of lively merriment through the coming week.

"OUT OF THE AD." During the months of July and August the Lyric theatre will admit two people to all matinees except Sunday for 10 cents, if accompanied by the act of the Lyric cut from extra matinee papers which appear daily. This week's bill at the Lyric is a great one, every act is a feature. If you haven't seen it don't fall to do so. The coolest place in the city, two matinees daily, and three performances every evening. Don't forget the ad.

"THE QUEEN SOON GOES." Tonight at Shields' opera will be seen the beautiful comic opera success, "The Queen of the Musketeers," the bit of the Zinn season. It has been playing to capacity houses all week and has been most enthusiastically received. Sunday evening at the Empire theatre.

"JUST STRUCK TOWN." Last performance of the Walters company in "Just Struck Town" will occur at Corday's tonight. This famous play has been delighting capacity

RABBI VOORSANGER SPEAKS.

Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger of San Francisco delivered an address on "Semite and Anti-Semite" before a large audience in Temple Beth Israel last night. For nearly two hours the learned rabbi held his audience with his splendid plea for unity and the peaceful living together of the people of all faiths. He especially assailed the anti-Semitic feeling, classing the anti-Semite as an insane and unintelligent individual.

His lecture covered 10 different points, beginning with the definition of the word "Semite" and ending with an appeal for national unity. He touched upon the hatred manifest throughout the world for the Jews and stated that he saw greater danger from the hatred of the Germans for his people than from the Russian.

Rabbi Voorsanger will speak a second time at the temple in connection with the Isaac M. Wise Memorial, an endorsement for the purpose of assisting the Hebrew Relief Committee. His subject will be "Building and Rebuilding."

MARQUAN GULCH BRIDGE. The Pacific Construction company of Everett, Wash., has given the contract for the construction of the Marquam gulch bridge by the executive board yesterday afternoon. Their bid was \$23,122.

After a delay of several years it was decided that the Washington street, from East Washington to Union avenue, should be improved. The work will cost \$2,434. It was decided to cut off the salary of Thomas J. Miller, a fireman who lost an eye several months ago, until the foe of Dr. H. C. Fenton, who attended him, is satisfied. Messrs. Howell and Goddard were appointed a committee to learn from Judge Whelan if he would agree to allow the new Albia ferryboat to carry passengers across the river until the Morrison street bridge is finished.