Editorial Page of The Journal

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE PEOPLE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

HERE ARE a lot of congressmen," says the strongly Republican Chicago Tribune, seem to be cagerly desirous of retiring from political life on the second Tuesday of November, 1906. They are baring their necks for the ax and it may interest them to know that the ax is being sharpened. This is undoubtedly more nearly true in some other

parts of the United States than on the Pacific coast, which is so generally prosperous that the standpat policy finds tacit acceptance, but there is nevertheless an undercurrent setting in even here that will eventually scare the standpatters, perhaps too late to save their necks from the ax. The congressmen who suppose the people will long be content with doing nothing and letting everything alone are not only no statesmen but are shortsighted politicians.

The people are going to follow the president's policy, if it be what it is reported to be, and not that of the standpatters. The people have confidence in the president's intentions, purposes and instincts, and in any time bt or stress will have very little confidence in or respect for the standpat parrots of politics.

The same men who are against tariff revision are as rule against railroad regulation, against increasing the powers of the interstate commerce commission, against meddling seriously with the trusts, and of course ar in favor of a ship subsidy. All these go together.

Speaker Cannon says that it is absurd for a party which has just been placed in power by an overwhelm ing popular vote to start in at once to carry out the policies of the defeated party. Whether those policies are right and best or not makes no difference to a mere partisan politician like Uncle Joe. He might remember if he tried that the Republican platform tacitly admitted the desirability of tariff revision and trust curbing, bu stated that this must be done by the friends of protection and business interests. But he evidently seems to sup pose that the platform meant anything except to fool

The fact is that the people voted for Roosevelt, not fo protection a la Dingley. They wanted Rodsevelt for president but did not declare that they wanted congress to let the tariff and the trusts alone. They are with the president now, and not with the congressmen, including those from the Pacific northwest, who stand against any tariff revision, and against any reform generally.

The Chicago Tribune elaborates its opinion quoted

the otuset of this article thus:

In November of next year a new congress will be elected. Before this time, if President Roosevelt continues as he has begun, he will have forced every man in congress to take a stand one way or the other. The question will not down. It cannot be confined to cloakroom conversations. It will come out into the open. It will demand a vote. The policy of delay and of subterfuge cannot last much longer unless President Roosevelt's temperament has been most extraordinarily mitigated. The railroads, the interstate commerce corporations, and the beneficiaries of the tariff will have to call their champions out into plain view on the floor of the house. President Roosevelt will have all those champions marked before he sends them home to their constituents. He is not attacking wealth. He is simply demanding a square deal. If he doesn't get it the men who have stood in his way will, many of them, never have a chance to stand there again. All of which is true as gospel.

A CHEERFUL CAPITAL VIEW.

HE Washington Post is characteristically optimistic and diplomatic in its view of the railescence on the part of the railroad magnates with the reasonable demands of the president and the people-that a fair compromise is likely. It has noticed that J. J. Hill has been tendering some valuable advice as to how to get rid of the trusts, and that A. J. Cassatt has exmerce commission a little more power. The Post says that though men like these are out for all the dollars they can get, they are not shortsighted pettifoggers who cannot be influenced by reason; that it is right for them to hold onto all they can get as long as they can, though intending to yield a fraction of what is demanded of them before allowing matters to come to a pretty but frail theory:

"The forces arrayed originally against the carrying unopposed, we should have seen legislation enacted which would have paralyzed all the activities of trade. By opposing them till the public temper had been somewhat cooled by obstinate obstruction and occasional repulse, the managers of the corporations held their opponents in check and led them to a safe and sane ground where both sides could come together in a better temper and arrange a basis of settlement mutually fair and satisfactory.'

This is quite a pretty and pleasant if a largely fanciful delineation. That asking for a remedy of admittedly rank and as the attorney-general says "merciless and oppressive" abuses is "radical" is news, as is also the statement that the more a wrongdoer resists demands that all sorts of vice. he do right the better natured and more pliable the people wronged become.

advice of Mr. Hill and Mr. Cassatt, and others like them, solution of the saloon question.

and with the able and vigorous services in behalf of the oppressed people of Secretary of the Navy Morton, everything will shortly be arranged on a perfectly lovely

The plan to allow lawbreakers and oppressors to make the terms of their settlement with the people they have wronged, and whom they desire to continue to wrong, is new, and will doubtles find great favor with many standpat members of congress, but we doubt if any such adjustment will be permanently satisfactory to the peo-ple, even if the president does not buck at it.

FORTUNE IN CITY REAL ESTATE.

IN 1833 a man bought at government sale a tract of land in Chicago 90 by 200 feet in dimensions for \$61. Its value now is more than \$1,000,000, or over \$12,000 a front foot. It lies at the corner of Clark and Madison streets and was recently leased for a new hotel site at \$50,000 a year.

Think what a young man with a few thousand or even few hundred dollars who went to Chicago in the early thirties might he worth now, or that his heirs might have inherited, if he had invested all his money in such purchases as this, and just held on to them.

This is happening in a greater or less degree in all growing American cities. There are not so many such opportunities now, perhaps, as there have been, yet there are many for the man of good judgment and of

town cows, which paid no rent. Now he or his heirs repatch of land, around which a great city has grown.

In a degree proportionate to the size of the two cities many Portland men have likewise seen small investments in almost valueless fand grow into comfortable fortunes, though a majority of them have not now those fortunes to show. Some resold early, some lost in business, some left their holdings to heirs that dissipated them; but the lesson is nevertheless true that investment in a city that is going to be great, while it is yet small, is the most surely profitable one that can be made. All a man needs is that wonderfully valuable gift of fore-

We think Portland is going to be a big city. It may never overtake Chicago, but the schoolboy of today may see it as large as Chicago is now. Real estate values are probably high enough, considering the rate of taxation and the frailties of municipal administrations, but it is very certain that a man who buys city or suburban or nearly country real estate now at a reasonable valuation will make a good profit, and very likely a large one.

ANOTHER TOUCH OF THE NEW SPIRIT.

held in Portland and the annual banquet of the board of trade held last night was no exception to the rule. It is a note of fuller appreciation of the city and state in which we live, a fuller consciousness of their resources and a fuller determination to realize the destiny of both. In it all there is one other significant fea-ture and that is that while the organizations may be exclusively composed of Portland men their talk is not of Portland alone, but Portland linked with Oregon and the great tributary country. There never was a time when its public organizations were so effectively active as now, so appreciative and loyal to the general interests and so determined to vigorously push the campaign of education where it is likely to do the most good.

In a material sense there could be nothing more grat ifying. This year of 1905 is destined to do great things for Portland, for Oregon and for the whole Pacific northnd diplomatic in its view of the rail-tions, and thinks it sees signs of acquishould and will take a conspicuous part. As President Allen pointed out the fair will place new and greater of ligations upon them and they must rise to meet the emergency. All of them have already inaugurated their campaigns and all of them are better able than ever before to do the work ahead of them. This is not only pressed himself in favor of giving the interstate com- gratifying but it will mean much socially and materially to the people and state.

LOCAL OPTION IN NEW YORK.

THE MOST "burning" question before the New York legislature is that of the regulation of the liquor traffic in the cities. The existing law crisis; and the capital paper smoothly advances this prohibits open saloons on Sunday, but it is not much observed. District Attorney Jerome of New York city has persistently advocated local option not only with refercompanies and the great industrial combinations were ence to the sale of liquor, but with reference to Sunday radical forces. If they had been given their full sway closing. He demands enforcement of the present law, not because he favors it but because it would demonstrate the futility of maintaining restrictions not supported by public opinion. Governor, Higgins is also an advocate of local option and in his message recommended that the cities as well as the country districts should have the privilege of deciding whether liquors should be sold or not, and in what subdivisions thereof if any.

The present excise law is a large revenue producer in New York, yielding last year about \$18,000,000, of which the state gets one half. The Raines law, prohibiting the sale of liquor under any circumstances on Sunday, has not been strictly enforced, and has called into existence the so-called Raines hotels, which are said to be nests of

A local option law, fairly tested, and under which prohibition will obtain where it is really desired by the But the pleasant Post predicts that with the valuable people, can be enforced, and is the only proper present

(From the Astorian.) ical point of view, as it insures the election of honest men in the administration of municipal affairs which will be an inhovation in Multnemah county.

ling, levy the tax. Nine out of every ten taxpayers prefer to pay an addi-tional tax than see their sons ruined at

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

From the St. John's Review. Well may we distrust all governme Gambling has been stopped in Port-tional tax than see their sons ruined at land, due to the policy of Sheriff Word. the gambling table. There is only one and men in authority. If ever there his will eliminate the gambling fra-side to this question. It admits of no existed any ground for the various issue crity from being a factor in Portland argument. Portland has solved the and schisms, respect developments would olitics. This is desirable from a polit-question and Astoria will have a better seem to justify them. The average of the argument. Portland has solved the and schisme, recent developments would question and Astoria will have a better reputation abroad if the same result is zen may well ask, where will this carpolitics. This is desirable from a political point of view, as it insures the election of honest men in the administration of municipal affairs which will be an innovation in Multinomah country. From a moral standpoint, it will be acquiesced in by a large majority of the people of the entire state. The good example set by Portland will probably be followed by every city in the state. The time has come when sambling can be dispensed with in Oregon as it is no longer considered an enterprise that should be fostered or legalized. While it is true that in some cities a large revenue is realised from gambling, but when the injury to the youth of the land is taken into consideration, there is a large balance on the profit and loss of the ledger. The cities of the most yiere no gambling is sillowed and are very difficult of density the minute of the most yiere no gambling is allowed as a most of the most prosperous. Merchants report better business and ability to collect monthly bills from men who here to force lost all their money at the gambling tables leaving their credit and their handles in destroying their credit and their handles in destitute circumstances. If

The governor's message was fairly residential in length as well as good a quality.

The beef trust may be obliged to con-descend to notice Attorney-General Moody's remarks.

Nineteen hundred and five is expected to beat 1904 in every respect but one it will have one day less.

It is suggested that perhaps Mr. Hency, being from California, will try to have our weather indicted.

Oregon Sidelights

Lakeview Indians are laying in their According to postoffice receipts, Corvallis grew 10 per cent last year.

Tillamook's first railroad may be an extension of the Portland-Forest Grove electric line.

A Gervals man sucd another for \$10, 250 damages for slander, and received s verdict of all but \$10,249.

Five years ago a man bought a quarter section of land near Mayville, Gilliam county, for \$750, and sold it last week for nearly \$3,500.

Sunday School Lesson

The Pacific northwest's members of congress are all stand-patters on the tariff. They will find out after awhile that the people of this region are not so.

Russia's dignity will not allow her to listen to any peace propositions. It would be a good bargain for her to trade off a lot of her dignity for a little common sense.

That state road to California will do very well to talk about after the state has good local wagon roads, and a lot of electric railroads, and other things: until then it is good only to dream about momentarily.

The leaders—the Platts, Aldrich, Allison, Scott, Grosvenor, Dalgren, Paine, and nearly the whole pack—are against any tariff reform, but if the president will speak up right clearly and loudly, he will find most of the people with him.

Because General Miles chose to oppose the Republican party he is to be punished by a decrease in his milary.

Keep close to him and he whom you seek will suddenly and consequently appear (Mal. 8: 1).

Verse 26. John was the most spiritual at and consequently the most despiy and powerfully impressed. Eyerything that Jesus did was characterised of him; but while some could not believe in his Messiahship even when he presched. John could see it even as he walked. We ought to reveal Christian character in the least distinctive of our personal in the least distinctive of our personal activities. And John saw despip into the life of Christ. To his praise, "the Lamb of God," he seems to have attached a sacrificial meaning (v. 12), but we have no reason to assert that he understood all the meaning of vicerious redemption. It is certain however that ineither John nor any other spiritual character in scripture ever used so significant a phrase as this of anybody but Jesus.

Verse 37. The phrase "Heard him speak," ought to be carefully pondered. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance which the word of God lay upon oral testimoby. Jesus himself insists upon public contession (Matt. 10: 22). It is the open gate to acceptance, according to St. Paul (Rom. 10: 10). Whatever John might have thought would not have influenced Andrew and John, but hearing him speak wrought conviction in their hearts. We have no right to confess more than we believe a but we have no right to confess more than we believe a but we have no right to confess more than we believe a but we have no right to confess more than we believe a but we have no right to confess increased Senator Beveridge's interest in the reason of the senate.

Verse 38. There was from the first the first confess less.

believe, but we have no right to confess less.

Verse 38. There was from the first an assumption of superiority upon the part of our lord, and in his presence a feeling of inferiority upon the part of others always. Jesus never addressed any one as Rabbi, while men oven from the first saluted him.

Verse 35. With all his royal manner people were attracted. He was as generous as he was great. We win more to Christ by hospitality than by charity. Jesus "kept open house." He did not withdraw and transact his business through a secretary. He did not express himself as wearled by their attentions. He himself understood the value of social kindness (Luke 14: 13). It is a good thing to establish an "open church," but the open home wins more to the master.

Verse 40. It is not the habit of John, the writer of this gospel, to mention his

Bright Side of Washington Life

Five years ago a man bought a quarter section of land near Mayville, Gilliam county, for 4750, and sold it last week for nearly \$1.00.

The Roseburg Plaindealer, having been sued for \$10.000 damages, suggests to the plaintif to amend his complaint by striking out the last three ciphers.

An electric railway via Sole and Stayton to Lebanon is considered a certainty in the near future, and will be of great advantage to those towns and the conducture of the converted and the largest prus evaporator in the world, are in Benton sourty.

O'rege ni Assay that since none of the first supples. They will convince him that everything is not rotten in O'regon. Irrigon Irrigator. He will have no ocasion to carry them up to an apple-strice of the first supples. They will convince him that everything is not rotten in O'regon. Irrigon Irrigator. He will have no considered a cert will be search for a year. It will take up the search for any way, when the samples. They will convince him that coverything is not rotten in O'regon. Irrigon Irrigator. He will have no ocasion to carry them up to an apple-strice of the first supples. They will convince him that coverything is not rotten in O'regon. Irrigon Irrigator. He will have no ocasion to carry them up to an apple-strice of the first supples. They will convince him that coverything is not rotten in O'regon. Irrigon Irrigator. He will have no ocasion to carry them up to an apple-strice of the first supples. They will convince him that coverything is not rotten in O'regon. Irrigon Irrigator. He will have no ocasion to carry them up to an apple-strice of the first supples. They will conveniently the supples of the

Yellow Peril As a Jap Sees It

to destroy them?

The Boxer war was a failure because the time was not yet come, not because the Chinese are foredoomed to fail under the blows of the Europeans. The Boxer war has indeed apprised the Chinese that they are in a helpless state. Already there are eight that reform is steadfastly being carried on. The reorganization of the Chinese army under Japanese supervision started some years ago, and the Chinese students graduated from the war college of Tokio will be instrumental in bringing to modernity the land of their fathers.

The contention that the Chinese are different from the Japaneses in military prowess is untrue. The history of Chinasebounds in stories of heroism. These very stories, which have been studied by the Japanese youth for years, have inculcated in the minds of the islanders the warrior virtues.

Heroes do not appear in peace. It was the French revolution that produced Napoleons in the past; China, will have Napoleons in future if she is involved in a universal war.

Japan is fighting Russia, apparently to preserve her bwn as well as Korea's integrity. But she is bound to protect not only Korea, but also China and other Asiatic nations. Nay, without having her neighbors strong Japan cannot look for her own national greatness.

ity.
Second, wider knowledge of the af-fairs of each other through liberal in-Third, intermerriage between the parties and obliteration of racial distinctions.

Lewis and Clark

In winter quarters near Mandan.
North Dakota.

January 14.—The Mandans continue to pass down the river on their hunting party, and were joined by six of our men. One of those sent on Thursday returned with information that one of his companions had his feet so badly frostbitten that he could not walk home. In their excursion they had killed a buffalo, a wolf, two porcupines and a white hare. The weather was more moderate today, the mercury being at 18 degrees below zero and the wind from the southeast. We had, however, some snow, after which it remained cloudy.

(From the Irrigon Irrigator.

A portly, pompous, perspiring, petu-iant citizen, dressed in a night shirt and a flowing beard, with a pair of iant citizen, dressed in a night shirt and a flowing beard, with a pair of trousers over one arm, a grip sack over the other, bootless, stockingless, hatless, waving a pair of shoes wildly in the air and frantically yelling 'whom' at the rear of the Spokane train last Monday morning about 2 o'clock, as it flew along eastward—such was the spectacle on the O. R. & N. track in front of our hotel at the hour named.

And if you think the aforesaid gentleman's vocabulary is limited or that his linguistic qualities are not fully developed, you are wrong, for the language that man used and the uproar that man made scattered the rabbits and coyetes for miles around and woke up every citizen of Irrigon. And many of the words he frantically yelled are not to be found in the lexicon of polite and refined language.

After making his tollet on the rall-road track and getting cooled down he explained that he really did not intend to command the train to "whom." It was morely a suggestion, but he averred and asseverated that the hotel clerk who mistook his call was a blankety bland idiot and a blinkety blink son of a sea cook—or words to that effect.