# Editorial Page of The Journal

# OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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### MISUSE OF THE EMERGENCY CLAUSE

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE will warmly approve Governor Chamberlain's unqualified proagainst the bogus uses of the emergency attached to bills passed by the legislature. What to say is precisely in the right line and is enunated with a proper degree of spirit and a full apprecia-His attitude is still more strongly sustained in specific cases in which the bill sought to be amended or recast has already run the gauntlet of the popular vote and received a triumphant vindication. The initiative and referendum received a practically ous vote of approval from the people of the They fully understood the significance of the

measure and its advantage to the public welfare.

One of the very first bills for which this unfair advantage is sought is the measure not merely to amend but to recast the local option law which received the approval of a popular vote last June and was applied to three counties in the election last fall. There has been m of this measure on the ground that it re certain advantages to those favorable to the measye, which it denied to its opponents, in the provisions or calling elections, in the application of its principles o whole counties and in forcing precincts so voting to dry when on a county vote the principle as a whole ailed. There is no doubt that arguments upon these have had some effect even upon those who voted he bill as it stood. But at the same time it is a great mistake to suppose that the people are willing to take a radical backward step before the law has had a trial and at one fell swoop undo everything which that measure aimed to accomplish. The bill placed before have been urged against the law as it stands is tion is calculated to defeat the measure of relief which the liquor interests might otherwise be condered to be entitled. Unwisely it seems to us an atdo the very things which so recently met with popular roval, and before they have been given the test of a this bill with the intent to make it effective in defiance the popular vote which so recently approved of the

titled. It will be so found regarding the bill submitted by the liquor interests at Salem. The measure never should have been presented in its present shape and the attempt to over-ride the officially expressed popular will through a legislative act is so outrageous as to invite

### LOCAL INTER-URBAN RAILROADS.

T FREQUENTLY HAPPENS that when a town or section of country finally gets railroad transportaed with two lines instead of one, with more than was asked and worked for, as if in compensation for the long

electric railway from this city into and through the heart of Washington county has been talked of, urged and at frequent intervals verbally assured, and yet the weeks and months and seasons and years passed and nothing was done, except on paper. Recently, however, the Oregon Traction company has been making such positive statements and showings as to its intention and ability to at once construct a road, and have it finished before next fall, that faith in the project has been revived, and people have believed that the period of talk had passed and that of action had arrived.

No sooner does the immediate building of this line seem thus assured than the Portland Consolidated Railway company shows up in the field with a surveying party and indicates its intention of also building a road to the same points, though perhaps by a route con-siderably separated from that chosen by the other company. Meanwhile the Southern Pacific, perceiving that unless it improved its service to these towns it would lose most of the Washington county traffic, is preparing to put two gasoline cars on its track to make frequent and fast trips.

surely ready to build no other company would make a move to do so; as soon as one road is assured practically two others are projected and planned. This incident illustrates a trait of human nature, exhibited by individnals generally and by corporations in particular.

or mergers of interests are thereby or otherwise fre quently effected, so that the outcome in this instance may be only one road after all, yet if routes quite widely apart can be selected, a paying business for both roads might be built up in the near future. The valley is wide its lands are fertile, its population and products can not only be greatly increased but several times multiplied The more roads, the more and better the service Such roads are just what both the city and the sur-ing country need. Whether they will pay is a qua-for those investing the money to decide. But even

if not immediately, they will be a good investment. These roads, or one of them, will be only a begin same way, after awhile. They are sure to be builtfrom Salem, from Albany, from Eugene, to smaller towns-and all finally connected with Portland. The building of such roads will do more than all other agencies combined to fill up the Willamette valley with

### people, and the people then will make the roads pay, PEOPLE WILL DEMAND ACTION.

N SPITE of the great majority of Republicans in the next congress, we think there will be a notable

do anything except pass, the appropriation bills. If an extra session is called in the spring it will not do to attempt important legislation because of so many new, inexperienced members, and then such work would ex-tend into the hot weather, which would be disagreeable. want to get their private affairs in shape to attend the regular session. And when that meets the subjects on which reforms are demanded will still be so intricate that nothing can be done for a long time.

Moreover, congress cannot legislate with full and free discussion because that would disturb business, and cannot legislate quietly and quickly because the people want to know all about what is going on and why.

So there will be no tariff reform this year, nor next inless the leaders become scared at the public demand reaties notwithstanding many pretenses and promise them by force, but as aliens for the purpose of support-ing a tariff barrier. A Republican member had the temerity the other day to introduce a bill providing for free trade between the United States and the Philippines. except as to sugar and tobacco. As to these, he yielded of course, to the dictates of the sugar and tobacco trusts. It would be about as reasonable to provide for free trade in all things which the Filipinos neither sell

legislation whatever at this session, but perhaps we should be thankful if no new bad legislation is enacted.

### LOBBYISTS NOT WANTED.

THE blithesome and buttonholing lobbyist is being barred out of several state capitol buildings, and is finding his time-honored occupation endangered. Governor Folk of Missouri has taken the most advanced ground in the fight against the profeswith Hillsboro and Forest Grove, and the country be-tween those towns and Portland. For several years an tives, and their stay is limited to 30 hours. In Illinois, tives, and their stay is limited to 30 hours. In Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas the legislatures are taking measures to rid themselves of these pests. This is a good movement and a sign of cleaner legislation. The exposures of boodling have not been

It is entirely proper for people interested in certain pro posed legislation to visit the capital briefly and give their reasons for supporting or opposing it to the committees having such legislation under consideration, and even to state those reasons to members individually as suitable opportunity offers; yet this privilege should be exercised sparingly, and as for corporation and other professional lobbyists, those who make a business for hire of in-fluencing legislation, they should not be tolerated around a state capitol, except formally to make their pleas be-fore a committee. Such lobbyists have been the source of no end of harm, and legislative iniquity. Their argument is always boodle, their purpose is always corrup-tion, their aim is invariably the enactment of bad laws or the defeat of good ones. They are vicious enemies of the people, veritable pests on the body politic, and should be banished from a state capitol like a plague.

Oregon has been less troubled with these mischief makers than most states. Lobbyists, especially those of the corporation stripe, and most of them are such, have not worked at Salem so much as at Olympia and Sacraistrates a trait of human nature, exhibited by individ-als generally and by corporations in particular. here, nor have they worked entirely in vain. They We realize that in such business affairs what is called should be frozen out of our legislature, and officially bluff is a card commonly played, and that combinations ostracised from our seat of government.

## TAD LINCOLN'S THEATER.

January.

Tad Lincoln, the president's son, a springitty, intelligent little fellow of about 11, who was a great farovite with all the visitors at the White House, often all the visitors at the White House, often accompanied his father to the theatre.

Tad and Minager Grover became fast friends, and Tad was soon ambitious to have a theatre of his own. Early in the year 1884 room 38 of the president's mansion was set aside for the purpose, and Tad set to work to fit it up as a miniature theatre. A handsome stage was erected, with gas footlights, and appropriate scenery was provided. On either side of the stage, at the top, handsome vases filled with artificial flowers, were placed. In the center stood a bust of the lamented Edward Dickinson Baker, a great friend of Master Lincoln's, who was killed at Ball's bluff, October 21, 1861.

coln's, who was killed at Ball's bluff, October 21, 1861.

Immediately in front of the stage was a space partitioned off by a wicket fence. That portion of the theatre was furnished with settees, sofas and cushioned chairs sufficient to accompose a large sized audience. His company of players was selected from members balle pennsylvania Bucktall regiment which was doing duty in the vicinity of the was doing duty in the pieces a was alled to his aid his friend Manager called to his aid his friend Manager and proveding pletures."

Playfully pinching Penrose, he plucked a particularly promising perquisite from the political plum tree and proceeded on his promenade.

The trusts all dearly love dear Uncle Joe.

A. I. Mudd in Theatre Magazine for altended at the invitation of the young January, manager. Occasionally the president and Lincoln, the president's son, a Mrs. Lincoln honored the performance with their presence.

# From the New York Press. Flatter the vain, seek flattery from

People can be much more sweet tempered after a fist fight than an argument with their tongue.

When a woman wears thick, warm stockings it is a sign she is not going to climb on a stepladder.

A girl takes a lot of trouble to prove to people that it is no trouble at all for her to keep her complexion.

A woman would like to be rich so that everybody in church would watch like a cat to see how big a contribution she put in the plate and then she would do it in an envelope.

WHAT ABOUT WHI-HAI-WHI? The fall of Port Arthur raises an in-teresting question for England, as to what she shall do about Wei-Hal-Wei. By the terms of the lease signed at Peking on July 1, 1898, three months Peking on July 1, 1898, three months after the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan by Russia, it was stipulated that Wei-Hai-Wei should remain in British hands "for so long as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia" Russia's lease of Port Arthur for 25 years from March 27, 1888, has been terminated by General Nogi's cannon. Will Japan's ally now come forward and give up possession of Wei-Hai-Wei? Probably not, or at least not until the convention following the termination of the Russo-Japanese war. Whether she will do so then is a question of great interest.

climate."
ow that this is no exaggeration

### Small Change

Only 29 days more.

Burton should be given no rest.

A chairman is not always the whol-

The Chefoo man who interviewed thunk Chinaman is out of a job.

At last Jed Hart is where he has lon belonged, though he would not be misfit in an even worse place.

If the Missouri legislature does any boodling or grafting it will have to do so without any connivance on the part of Governor Folk.

A Chicago man is supporting his wife and 19 children on an income of 19 per week. There's both a strenuous and a simple life for you.

Secretary Morton admitted that as a railroad man he violated the law, be because they all did it, and he has never made any excuses for so doing.

Natives of each state, if here in any considerable number, should form a state society, not to be clannish, but to increase their usefulness as citizens of Portland.

Speaker Mills should consider that all members are not presidents of big banks and haven't so much important business to attend to as he has, and so are not anxious to adjourn in \$6 days.

## Oregon Sidelights

Haines has \$1,400 in its treasury

Big Lake county has only 3,000 in

Cattle fit for beef taken off the Crook

A steer weighing 1,520 pounds was sold in Pendleton for \$-7.30.

La Grande will soon have church—Evangelical Lutheran.

Corvailis had a sugar famine last week—and no whisky there, either. Tiliamook is becoming more inter-ested in the talked-of electric railroad.

The salary of the marshal of Haine has been doubled; he is to get \$30 month hereafter.

An Echo young man put in 30 acres of potatoes, raised 125 sacks per acre and sold the crop for \$1.25 per sack, his profit being just \$2,000.

Blaine correspondent Tillamook Head light; J. Creecy is improving his house by putting in a new ceiling. We wonde what is the great rush so suddenly.

Adams has a new cow ordinance, which causes the Advance to say: "Things are in a bad way when to protect the sidewalks of our little village from a few unruly, breachy animals, we must force children to do without milk for their support."

### Letters From the People

Towns of the statement of the property of the statement of the state of the statement of th

as a whole no greater than those now opposing a union of the nafions of the earth for the purpose of abolishing war and establishing universal peace.

It may not be generally known, but it is true nevertheless, that after the separation from the mother country, there existed between the American colonies a state of local feeling and jealousy that was, if anything, more intense and bitter than the hatred of nation for nation today. And this was aption for nation today. And this was apparent not alone between free soil Massachusetts and the slave-holding Carolinas—between Dutch New York and Puritan New England, but even between

they did finally come together, with the result that the foundation was laid for this great nation.

Right in this connection it is interesting to observe that the same orstor who said "Men may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," and which sentiment has just been set forth to us in a leading editorial as the "utterance of the spirit that has made us a nation"—was one of the most bitter and uncompromising opponents of the union of the colonies and used all the power of his wonderful eloquence against the constiution which would unite the colonies when it came up for ratification. Patrick Henry was a great patriot. All honor to his memory, but he had his limitations nevertheless.

There was another orator greater than he who came after him, the latches of whose shoes he was unworthy to tle—who for a whole decade taught the country principles of unity, and who, more truly than was ever done before or since, gave expression to "the spirit that has made us a nation," when he said "From ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, union and liberty."

The world is moving in these later days and some day—and that, too, within the lifetime of some who are of the present generation, we are going to give expression to that sentiment with a fuller and wider meaning than it has ever before had. Our slogan shall be "From pole to pole and around the world union and liberty forever."

If that be sentimentalism make the most of it. I would rather be an entusiant and stumble 10 times wrong trying to find a right way than to be a bilious cohservative creeping into the jaundice from being peevish and only

Editor of The Journal—We see that the government is trying to stop the steated for pooling of our timber, and the people are hoping that every acre wrongfully taken will bring punishment to the full extent of the law. I do not think there is one claim in 30 in which the law has been strictly compiled with. But what I ask of the complete with But what I ask of the But I knew would utterly want of the But I knew would utterly would be a candidate for congress. And a few votes more than I have been an any seven were worth \$10. but \$1.15. to the part of the long the property of the p

### Good Stories From Washington

# Lewis and Clark