# Editorial Page of The Journal

## THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

in the world. Indeed, that satisfaction should be greater,

vantage of location with reference to a foreign trade,

already large, and rapidly growing larger, is receiving

attention where it was never before thought about, and

will soon receive more attention than ever. No one of

them can monopolize all this benefit. No one can pros-

per by or through it unless all prosper, at least so far as

the enterprise of their business men entitles them to

prosper. As one grows, the others must grow, and will grow, no matter how much the idly envious may sneer

All this is true, and timely. Portland, Seattle and Tacoma are all too big and prosperous, and have too fine

prospects ahead, to waste any time or breath in carping

We doubt not here that Portland will continue to I

the biggest and the all-around best city of the Pacific

northwest. We have no objection to the other cities

entertaining the best possible view of their own present and future. But the Ledger hits the nail squarely on

the head when it says that there can be no great growth

in one direction without its being felt in every other. The fair at Portland has wonderfully helped both Seattle

and Tacoma; Portland could not if it would monopolize

the benefits. For such reasons the time spent by one city in decrying another is largely harmful to itself. There is room enough for them all.

IOWA'S POPULATION DECREASING.

THE RECENT CENSUS taken in Iowa seems to

This was disputed by some Iowa papers at first, but the Des Moines Register practically admits that the show-

cific states, not so much because Iowa is not a very

good state in most respects, but principally because farmers can buy land equally good in states farther south or west for from one half to two thirds the price

Iowa is agriculturally an exceedingly productive state.

In this respect it ranks second in the union, if not first,

being exceeded possibly only by Illinois. It is a state

in which vast amounts of corn, wheat and other grains,

hay, vegetables, dairy products and livestock are pro-

duced, and the people there have been very prosperous.

Sometimes people leave a state or region because they

profitable that land is very high, and many farmers can

sell out and do better with the money elsewhere, and

men with not enough money to buy a good farm there

emigrate to states where equally productive land is

The climate of Iowa is another reason for many ex-

changing it for the milder seasons of the southwest or far west. While Iowa soil is very productive, the win-

ters are long and severe, and a great-proportion of the stuff raised must be fed out to stock, not to fatten them,

but to keep them alive. There is a great difference be-

GREAT WESTERN TRAVEL THIS YEAR.

in the northwest, the fair at Portland. While the

fair was well advertised the passenger traffic was so large as to amaze the most far-sighted of the railroad men.

Indeed at one time it threatened to include practically

all of the summer travel that moved away from the At-

lantic coast, so much so indeed that the railroads, some

through heavy reductions in rates to attract people to

From all of this may be drawn the lesson that the peo-

in this direction. It has moved along the more central

line to California and the people of that state, with more

intelligence than has ever been displayed in other parts

of the country, have seized the opportunity to laud its

climate, resources and attractions so as to practically

monopolize public attention. The great gold excitement

in Alaska helped to bring this section, but more partic-

ularly Seattle, into public notice, and the leaven of in-

the inducement of cheap rates offered to fair visitors

created the results of this year's western travel which

From all of this we are inclined to conclude that if

the country made the impression upon visitors which

we believe it has there can be no question of great

has been so surprising and profitable to the railroads.

formation thus spread, supplemented by the advertising work of the railroads and public bodies and crowned by

them are likely to go back. They are among

feeding them heavily for six months.

the eastern resorts.

hey can get in Iowa.

leave no doubt that that state has actually de-

clined in population during the past five years.

or sneering at or belittling one another.

#### OREGON SHOULD WAKE UP.

THE NEWS which comes to us today that the people of lower Klamath are rejoicing over the fact that the railroad survey has been pushed the county line from California and that they expect real doings there by the time snow flies is calculated to carry with it a jolt to the people of other sections of the state. It is the first great entering wedge into a very promising and fertile section of Oregon through which its products and business are to be drained to California just as inevitably and even more exclusively than is now the case with Coos bay. It brings the people of Oregon face to face with the prob lem of railroads in its concretest form. What matters it though the state is full of riches if they are to be drained away into alien states and our people are reduced to reas simply political and geographical and nothing

Under proper conditions each section of the state should be more or less directly benefitted by the growth at it.
and development of every other section. This can be done through the proper distribution of railroads and not otherwise. When these railroads penetrate sections of the state and draw away elsewhere their substance ough the result may help along the particular section t will inevitably weaken the state as a whole and detract from the position which it would otherwise be enhold. It is this feature of the case that the people of Oregon must seriously consider and it is up to them to devise ways and means to counteract such dangerous if insidious movements and thus make the

#### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN EUGENE.

HE Eugene Guard is largely filled day after day with arguments and presentations of alleged facts regarding municipal ownership of water and electric light plants, a proposition for which is now before the people of that city.

Instances apparently in point are cited by both sides; cases where public ownership has been successful and profitable to the people of the cities where it was tried, and others where apparently it was more costly and less satisfactory than private ownership.

No doubt there is truth, even if all the statements and representations are not quite true, in both sides pre-sented. To be thoroughly informed, then, one would have to investigate all the surrounding circumstances in each case, which is impracticable.

Two things may be safely stated, however, as gen ral propositions: First, if a private company can make good deal of money out of light and water plants, or either, a city ought to be able, with good management, to keep even, provide a sinking fund, and finally own these utilities free of debt; and second, municipal ownership of these utilities, or at least of water plants, has proved satisfactory and successful in a great majority of cases where well managed—as is the case in several bwns in Oregon.

What Pendleton, Ashland, Cottage Grove and other Oregon towns, not to mention Portland, have done with respect to public ownership of waterworks. Eugene ought to be able to do, with ultimate benefit to its peoole. We see no reason why that city should be one of the exceptions to the rule.

Every city ought to work at all reasonable oppo tunities toward this end municipal ownership of these utilities. The people might as well save the large profits made under private ownership by corporations

#### EXPOSITION SITE FOR A PARK.

THE SUGGESTION that the Lewis and Clark a permanent public park, and that the surplus the best of immigrants, and still more of them would due subscribers after all expenses are paid be applied to this purpose, insofar as subscribers will agree to such a use of the money-for we suppose their consent would be necessary-is one worthy of favorable consideration.

The buildings, except perhaps the forestry building, vill not last, but the site will; the landscape, the land and water, the trees and shrubbery, will remain, and with no very great expense can be maintained as a park of exbeauty.

Portland seems to be in no urgent need of more parks yet; it will never need parks as much as eastern cities of the same size do; yet it will need them more and more as the population of the city increases and it becomes more densely inhabited, and no good opportunity should be lost to obtain grounds peculiarly adapted to this purpose, funds for which should be obtained by issuing long-time, low-interest bonds. Whether these grounds can be obtained at a reason-

able price is a question to be ascertained. The city should not submit to be held up for fancy prices, because it has an unimproved park adjacent to these grounds, but it is not in some respects equal to this tract, and both together would make a magnificent park for a city of a million inhabitants, which Portland will some day be.

The east side deserves an additional park or two also, for in a little while far more than half the population of the city will live on that side of the river. So the park question is one that needs to be carefully considered by the city authorities and by the legislature acting in conjunction with them. But the question that will be first pressing for solution is whether the exposition site can and should be secured or whether the expostion is to leave behind it any lasting memorial.

#### THREE PACIFIC NORTHWEST CITIES.

EPLYING to or commenting upon some remarks of a Seattle and a Portland morning paper, in accessions to the population of the northwest from this which ill-will and venom were but slightly contine henceforth. There is no other section of the counctaled, the Tacoma Ledger, speaking with a broader try that offers the same opportunities and the same surcomprehension and a kindlier spirit, says:

rounding conditions and there should therefore be no There is no reason why the people of either of these section which will attract so many new settlers when cities should not regard the prosperity of the others with the facts are generally known as they now cannot fail a satisfaction as genuine as if they were any other cities soon to be.

large land owners. How a merchant land owner can afford to balk the wishes of a number of his best customers by delaying or refusing to sign up his land is more than we can figure out. The Chinese boycott may become effective in Klamath county. Klamath Obstructionists. From the Klamath Falls Express.

Abner Weed of Bunsmuir. California, and Evan Reames of Klamath Falls. Oregon, are two of the large land owners who are holding up the Klamath project by not signing trust deeds to dispose of their surplus lands.

Mr. Weed has recently acquired large holdings in the Klamath basin, while Mr. Reames has long held land in this vicinity. If these gentiemen do not wish to become very unpopular in this community they will lose no time in signing the trust deed to the Water Teers' association. The plain people, the small land owners who are crying out for government irrigation here and who have, almost without exception, signed up their lands with the government, are becoming impatient at the vexatious delays in the commercement of the government with a delay where it properly belongs, on the Klamath county.

### New Hats at Newport.

Newport Correspondence New York Newport Correspondence New York

World.

There were some noteworthy hats
Mrs. Harry Lehr were a small white
chip with a band of black velvet around
the crown and red roses at the back;
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, a small white
with wings and a green vell; Miss Laure
Swan, a large ecru, with pink plumes
and ribbons; Mrs. Elisha Dyer, a white,
with large white plumes; Miss Marlogs
Fish, a large, black with white wings;
Baroness de Duyll, a large white lace,
with heliotrops and pale pink ribbon.

It includes 2,000 acres of land and s
moated castle nearly 600 years old,
where at one time Henry VIII maintained Anne of Cleves. On this estate

Mr. Astor has put to work about 1,000
men, with due apparatus, and is making
changes rated as improvements which
the calculating natives estimate will
cost him £1,250,000.

He is building a lake, a model village,
roads, bridges and gardens, and is
doubtless having a good deal of the sort
of fun that Mr. Kipling in a recent story
has, suggested as a suitable recreation
for tired Americans,

It includes 2,000 acres of land and s
moated castle nearly 600 years old,
where at one time Henry VIII maintained Anne of Cleves. On this estate
Not enough potatoes for home consumption will be raised in Sherman
county.

Moro Observer: Condon "sports" delight in murder. They've killed all the
prairie chickens and Mongolium phessants around here, and now are boasting
about their good luck. Such fellows deserve a coat of tar and feathers. That's
what they do,

#### Astor's "Stately Pleasure Dome."

From Harper's Weekly. The London Mirror tells of the activi les of our former fellow-citizen, W. W. Astor, in making a new home for himself in England. It seems that he has bought a property described as "the historic Hever estate in Kent," and is

mproving it.
It includes 2,000 acres of land and

#### SMALL CHANGE

"The hopgrowers" problem: To sell or not to sell.

Forest fires will cease in Oregon who the land is all cleared of timber.

in the world. Indeed, that satisfaction should be greater, for other cities might and do prosper through influences that are not at all helpful to us, while nothing can well be helpful to one city in either Washington or Oregon, without, in some degree at least, helping all its neighbors. The prosperity of one indicates that the others are, or should be, prospering.

"Portland, Seattle and Tacoma are prospering because the boundless natural resources of the Pacific northwest are coming to be appreciated. Money and muscle are coming from all quarters to develop them. Their advantage of location with reference to a foreign trade. The Japs had become so used to fight-ing and winning victories that it makes them mad to have to quit.

The jury in the Young case did its

The proposed maximum and minimum tariff has been dubbed the "seven-up tariff." The standpatters will not oppose it very strenuously if the Dingley schedules are made the minimum rates. With these for low, and increased duties for high, the trusts could turn up jack, and the protected interests would be sure of the game, and the pot, as usual.

Who-who? Hoo Hoo.

A Hoo Hoo is in duty bound to have nine children, but not nine wives.

plaints that the corn he sells his cus-tomers is tough, because they boil it 20 to 25 mirates, which will render the tenderest corn too tough to eat. Boil it from 5 to 10 minutes, says this grocer, and it will be all right.

The Eugene Guard says it has alway favored good and cheap light and water But to get good things cheap is the rub

ing made is approximately correct, and explains it by Some towns' adult people saying that the emigration movement has been larger than formerly and than was supposed. People in large numbers have emigrated to Kansas, Missouri and the Pa-

Did Copper knock Tom Lawson Don't build any railroads tomorrow-

The Tags illustrated one of their quarrels in court. They may go on the

If the Japs don't quit stoning Harri man he may promise to build some rail

The Japs have the fighting habit. can produce little, but people are leaving Iowa because they produce so much; that is, farming has become so If it takes a week to get one land fraud case barely started, how long wil it take to try 47 cases, more or less?

> A large family is an advantage poor man at hoppicking time—if can and will pick.

#### OREGON SIDELIGHTS

tween feeding stock a little for a month or two, and Some of Iowa's missing people are in Oregon, and HE RUSH OF PEOPLE to the west has been beyond all precedent this year. For the first time the magnet that drew them was an attrac-

what panicstricken, hastily started a counter-movement

ple of the country were at last ripe to visit the great northwest, the most marvelous and mysterious, but at the same time the least known, of all sections of our last year sported in streams there were found dead in creek beds where the water failed to run. broad domain. The tendency of travel has never been

Benton county does business on

Gold Beach Globe: The vilest boome that has been in Gold Beach for several years has been handed around during court week. It evidently came from De-

For the first time in 39 years the old Vestern hotel in Baker City has been

Much road-repairing around Philo-

A white fawn was seen near Ivison. The Willamette valley still needs

hose electric railroads, and more Windbreaks around orchards in the

Roseburg is not out of the race for a railroad to Coos Bay by any means. In fact the Harriman people will have to hurry if they get their locomotives to Marshfied ahead of the hustling

Great gray or timber wolves have appeared above Granite and in the Red Boy district in numbers sufficient to become a menace to both man and beast. Save in a few isolated cases this manfar western ranges.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL LES-SON for TOMORROW

By H. D. Jenkins, D. D. September 10, 1905—Topic: The Life-living Stream—Enckiel zivii;1-12. Golden text—He that will, let him

are on account of the desolations of Zion (Jer. xliv:2) rather than over the physical hardships of slavery.

In the first verse of this book (ch. 1:1) "the word of the Lord" came to the prophet "in the 30th year." This was probably a reference to his own age. He had been practically brought up in Babyionia. Yet he speaks as an educated man, as one permitted to hold a position of no little honor and influence among his own people. To them the Lord sent him with a word of hope. He does not ignore their aims, but his message after the fall of Jerusalem is distinctively a message of comfort. Exeklel was married (ch. xxiv:18-18) and he lived in his own house (chs. iii:24, viii:1). The elders of the exiles visited him for counsel (chs. viii, xiv. xx), and although he complains that the masses were indifferent to his spiritual teaching, he does not complain of personal mistreatment.

Notwithstanding the complete collapse of the Judean dynasty, "a remnant" shall be saved (ch. xiv:21-22), and eventually Israel is to become the joy and light of all the earth. It is with one of the most beautiful and characteristic of his later visions that the lesson of today has to deal.

Verse 1. Beginning with the fortieth chapter, there is given a vision of a restored temple which might in many of its passages seem to warrant a purely literal interpretation. But the forty-seventh chapter is so plainly allegories of the chapter is so plainly allegories. seventh chapter is so plainly allegorical that it warrants us in considering all to be apocalyptic. These closing chapters constitute a dream of an ideal state. like Plato's "Republic" or Sir Thomas Mores "Utopia" or Bellamy's "Looking Backward." And in the center of this restored Israel, in the center of its rebuilt and glorified capital, stands the temple of Jehovah? And from the very heart of that temple flows a river, refreshing, musical, sparkling. These floods of grace issue, it will be observed, from the vicinity of the altar which stood before the door of the holy house.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Verse 2. The temple of Solomon and the two that succeeded it, were built upon the heights of Mount Moriah, whose east front was precipitous, overhanging the valley of Jehoshaphat. One could not descend directly into the valley from the temple, but passing out of the temple courts to the north, he as well as the whole of Douglas county. on all sides there are to be found signs which show conclusively that this city, as well as the whole of Douglas county, will soon experience such a growth and development as will astonish the oldest inhabitant. One of the best indications is the general scramble for vacant houses in this locality which is going on. This is caused by the large number of eastern arrivals who are coming in this way almost daily.

Ferrets imported from Iowa are used around Athena to kill ground squirreis.

Wheat lands near Athena rent for \$\$ an acre.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery, an advantage to farmers.

Cottage Grove now has a good creamery and say that springs usually bubbling lively at this time of year are practically dry now, and that fish which last year sported in streams there were found dead in creek beds where the

broadening sea.

Verse 5. That a proper impression might be made, the heavenly companion walks back again to the brink of the river and calls attention to its depth and breadth and swiftness. See this.

#### THE RULE OF ELIJAH II

Zion City, the central feature of the church founded by John Alexander Dowie, intended to be the exemplifica-Dowie, intended to be the exemplifica-tion of his ideas in fownbuilding, is four years old. It has 5,000 population, and is in many respects unique among American municipalities. Probably no place on earth of its size is like it— without drug store, physician or salcon, and where tobacco can neither be sold nor used. Coming up from the depot this sign stares the visitor in the face:

But there are scores of handson residences, homes costing \$5,000, perhaps with hundreds more modest but modern and attractive. The town is far more substantial than one expects to find it.

milentium in operation. The laceworks above was but a spring beside the alias of the house of Jehovah, was now a broadening sait a proper impression in the property of the town find employment the property of the town find employment the many and a proper impression in the property of the town find employment the property of the property of the town find employment the property of the property of the town find employment the property of the p

#### IOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

seconda. We then continued and at the distance of four miles passed over to the left bank of the river, where we found a large road through the valley. At this place there is a handsome stream of clear water, 100 yards wide with very low banks, and a bed formed entirely of gravel; it has every appearance of being navigable, but as it contained no salmon we presumed there must be a fall below which obstructs their passage. Our guide could not inform us where this river discharged its waters; he said that as far as he knew its course it ran along the mountains to the north and was joined by another stream nearly as large as itself, which rises in the mountains to the east near the Missouri and flows through an extensive prairie. Through this prairie is the great Indian road to the waters of the Missouri; and so direct is this route that in four days' journey from this place we might reach the Missouri about 30 miles above what we called the gates of the Rocky mountains, or the spot where the valley widens into an extensive plain on entering the chain of mountains. At 16 miles from our camp is a small creek falling in from the westward, five miles below which we halted at a large stream which empties itself on the west side of the river. It is a fine, bold creek of clear water about 20 yards wide, and we called it Travelers' Rest creek, for as our guide told us that we should here leave the water, we determined to remain for the purpose of making celestial observations and collecting some food, as the country through which we have been passing is generally a prairie from five to six miles wide, and with a cold, gravelly white soil. The timber which it possesses is almost exclusively pine, chiefly of the long leaf foot on wood trees, and the only underbrush is the redwood, honeysuckle and rose bushes. Our game was four deer, three geese, four ducks and three prairie fowts; one of the hunters brought in a red-headed woodpecker of the large kind found in the United States, but the first of the kind we have seen since

overseers, also two stenographers, in gowns and caps. The setting is com-plete for the apostle's appearance.

With slow and solemn manner John Alexander Dowie, a few years ago an itinerant exhorter in the Chicago aluma enters, coming from his private parlor on the far right. The 5,000 people rise; 2,000 caps are doffed; heads are bowed, and he walks to the elevated platform, which he occupies alone. A chant is sung while he kneels before the gilded ark.

The careless stranger who smokes a cigar or takes a surreptitious chew is, if seen by the guards, warned; if he persists in his wickedness, he is escorted to the city limits.

Another thing that invites attention is a flaspole from which floats a large pennant with a cross inside a circle. It stands on a beautiful lawn in front of a handsome brick house that costs perhaps \$10,000. It is the finest place in town, and is the home of "the first apostie" or "Elijah II." It is furnished luxuriously; coachmen and footmen wait the Dowie's pleasure. A gorgeous landau is always used for the prophet's movements about the city.

The coming from his private parlor on the far right. The 5,000 people rise; 2,000 caps are dôffed; heads are bowed, and he walks to the elevated platform, which he occupies alone. A chant is surg will be kneels before the gilded ark.

Dowie is dressed in striking contrast to the others. His costume is white and purple. A silk gown rails to his white surplice on his shoulders. A purple cross is over his breast and a gorgeous purple and white turban crowns his head. He looks as if dressed in mitiation of pictures of Moses; or he might be the prelate of a secret society. He has long gray whiskers, is quite bail, has a dumpy form, and speaks with

one hotel is allowed—the Hospice it is called. The head waiter in the huge dining-room, where \$00 may eat at once, has a stylish pempadour and wears a chatelaine watch on her waist. The waiter girls chew gum, as elsewhere. There is no color line; whites and negroes are mingled among the guests at the tables.

One store serves the entire city. It has 20 departments. Its clerks are cosmopolitan. For instance, the manager of the book department is a former merchant of Abilene, Kansas. He has four assistants, one from New York, one from central Missouri, one from Japan and one from Alabama. There is one bank, one canning factory, one printing office—Dowie owns them all. He likewise owns the town site and leases the lota to the residents. The leases are written for 1,100 years, by which time he expects to have the millennium in operation. The laceworks employ about 200 people. Not all the workers of the town find employment here; many go to neighboring communities to earn wages. But all are expected to spend their money here.

One tenth of every person's income wish." He discusses the marriage rela-tion frankly. "Henceforth no one in Zion must marry without my permis-sion. You must get a license from me. I propose to have something to say

What kind of people are these who submit to Dowie's leadership? A far more intelligent class than one expects to see. The officers look like ordinary pusiness men; they seem little different from the average concourse of any denomination. The members are from all walks of life, and are dressed about as are others. Here and there is pointed out one who was a cripple or an invalid whom Dowie cured. On the walls of the tabernacle are hundreds of crutches, leg supports, etc., said to have been thrown