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INO. F. CARROLS

MR. HARDT SHOULD RESIGN.

TITHOUT any reference whatever to the personal honor or honesty of H. B. Hardt the fair management for its own sake should reim from the committee of awards. In St. Louis was a stupendous scandal following the distribution of medals to the exhibitors and it is manifest to everybody that a good deal of work was done that will not bear the full light of day. In this direction the managers of the fair should see to it that Portland's skirts are kept clean. That much is owed by the managers to the fair itself and the people of Portland and Oregon who have so heartily contributed in cash to make the fair

"The Journal has nothing against Mr. Hardt personally; doesn't even know him, but in the position which he occupies he can practically dictate the awards that are made. Occupying such a position if there was nothing else to be said except that he had had the bad taste to scept a money testimonial from some of the exhibitors. that of itself would be enough to cause his removal from the position which he occupies. But in addition to this ra have followed Mr. Hardt from other expositions while it appears that they have been disproven, other rumors have begun to float about Portland. It may be true that there is no foundation for them but they are started a man in the position occupied by Mr. Hardt is obliged to make explanations and when this point is reached it is bad for the fair and for Mr. Hardt. ader all the circumstances the thing for Mr. Hards to do is to resign and the thing for the management is to accept his resignation and appoint in his place some fied local man who will remain here and receive the Justification or condemnation that his actions may

e should be no shadow of suspicion about the awards. No matter how honest they may be, so long as Mr. Hardt holds his present position there will be apparent justification for whatever may be said against

GOLD AND SILVER OF 1904.

HE FINAL ESTIMATE of the director of the mint for the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1904, an output of \$80,723,200 in gold and \$33,515,938 in er, these figures being an increased production of \$1,500 of gold and 3,486,000 ounces of silver, as comd with 1903. The increase in the production of gold due chiefly to California, Colorado and Alaska. largest gain was made by California, which produced \$200,000 more than in the previous year, and a mount than in any year since the sixties. The I gain came from dredging operations, which are to show a further increase this year. Dredgnow considered second in importance to the process in new mining methods introduced

second to Montana in ailver with \$8,312,328. California was second in gold, with \$19,109,600; Alaska sent out \$9,304,200; South Dakota was fourth with \$7,024,600; Montana next with \$5,097,800; Nevada followed with \$4,307,800; Utah was next with \$4,215,000, and Arizona he could learn something yet about forest reserves, at he could learn something yet about forest reserves, at he could learn something yet about forest reserves, at least in particular cases, and that he would be pleased to have any interested senator present his views, and the silver Montana led with \$8,472,698; Colorado followed the president has "queered" Senator Heyburn on this and Utah was a close third with \$7,240,894, and Idaho fourth with \$4,529,916.

If these estimates are no nearer correct as to other

states than with respect to Oregon, they are not worth much. Nobody capable of judging places Oregon's gold production for last year at less than twice the amount of this estimate, and some would confidently assert that it was three times that amount.

"PRINCIPLES" AND MEN.

66 HE NEXT congressional campaign," remarks a prominent Republican aspirant, "should be conducted without personalities but on prin-

ciples."

Memory recalls some such statement made hitherto. In fact, as we reflect, "Principles, not men," has been a slogan ever since we can remember, and probably has been in vogue ever since the days of the continental congress. But while the idea that the thing to be accompress. But while the idea that the instrument of its complished is more important than the instrument of its look the qualifications of candidates.

now the maxim should be turned right around, and be and he owes it to the people to take no unnecessary made to read: "Get the right kind of men; the prin- chances of personal peril.

Democratic party's "principles" are "Adherence to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson" and "Sound De-

mocracy," and there you are.

Any one of 10,000 Republican voters in Oregon who might like to go to congress is overflowing with "principles." And you couldn't scare up a Democrat eligible to the office who wouldn't swear that he was Jeffernian and Jacksonian to the core.

The fact is that "principles" are very broad things, and each person may apply them to a given situation or set of circumstances just as he pleases and in many ways. Cleveland is a man of principle; so is Bryan; they diametrically disagree in operation. Who shall say that he Republican standpatter is not as much possessed of "principles" as the Republican tariff reformer, or vice versa? Senator La Follette is a man of principles, eertainly, but so is Folk, one a Republican, the other a

iples," as he understands them. Oregon never had a fan more overflowing with "principles" than our riend Binger Hermann. Senator Gorman could lay own Democratic "principles" almost ex cathedra, and keep one eye on a tariff bill in congress and another on he sugar ticker at the same time.

No, Brother, to speak plainly, this talk about "priniples," as the term is ordinarily used by campaigners in contest between political parties, is chiefly balderdash. Of all the aspirants for congress that will be in the field, one has just about as many and as good "prinriples," using the word in its claptrap sense, as it is ostly used in the jargon of partisan orators, as another. What this state needs for these positions is Men.

ret, utterly faithful to the people; more yet, that are posssed of a high degree of moral courage. Elect such men, and as we remarked before, the principles you prate about so much will take care of them-

hat are more than honest, that are sincere; that are more

CHARACTERISTIC ATTACKS.

ECAUSE SENATOR HEYBURN of Idaho chose to differ at some points with the government's forest reserve policy, or to be more specific because he opposed the withdrawal of so great a propor-tion of Idaho for forest reserves, the Oregonian lampoons him as if he were a convicted land thief and says that he has "queered himself with the national adminis-

If this were true, what sort of light would it put the president in? Is no senator to have an opinion on any has an honest opposing opinion is he to be therefore "queered," whatever that may mean? Is the president the kind of a man to show spite and malice toward a senator on this account?

Senator Heyburn recently denied the Oregonian's former assertion to the same effect, and stated that he was on entirely friendly terms with the president, but the Oregonian persists in its false assertions, thereby not only making Senator Heyburn out a liar, but insult

s necessary to incur its abuse is to differ with it, to hold my other opinion than its on politics, religion, or anything else. It judges the president by itself, and as-sumes that if a senator ventures to differ with him on any subject he is therefore "queered." But nobody else supposes that the president is so narrow a man as this.

The president would probably cheerfully admit that
he could learn something yet about forest reserves, at
least in particular cases, and that he would be pleased

NO RIGHT TO BE RECKLESS.

THE PRESIDENT has no right to be reckless of his person, as he apparently is. The chances may be many to one that no fatal accident will happen in taking a long hunting trip into the wilds of happen in taking a long hunting trip into the wilds of the Rocky mountains, or going down in a submarine vessel, or riding around New York and other cities where another great national tragedy might easily occur in spite of all precautions, or riding on horseback or in an automobile at breakneck speed—near Washington—in one instance he was thrown from his horse while taking a fence—or in going to New Orleans while yelthe Rocky mountains, or going down in a submarine vessel, or riding around New York and other cities where taking a fence-or in going to New Orleans while yelof his performances there is considerable risk, more than any president should take.

President Roosevelt is under special obligations to exercise due care in this respect. He was elected by a great popular majority because the people wanted him accomplishment is a good and true one, it will not do to to continue as president, and by a far greater majority lean too much on professed party "principles," and over- they would vote to keep him there now. He has done the country some excellent and appreciated service, but ook the qualifications of candidates.

In fact, it may be said that in American politics just it is not over; along some lines it is scarcely begun;

what are the Republican party's "principles," or the Democratic party's, as applied to current and oncoming affairs? The main Republican party "principle" is "Protection to American industry and labor," and on this it has constructed a vicious and inimical tariff law, that protects the trusts at the expense of the people. The chances of personal peril.

A fatal accident to the president would be a great national calamity, for in his place would step a very different type of man, one who while patriotic according to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render Roosevelt especially valuable to the people. The president would be a great national calamity, for in his place would step a very different type of man, one who while patriotic according to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to the president would be a great national calamity, for in his place would step a very different type of man, one who while patriotic according to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to his lights, and on this place would step a very different type of man, one who while patriotic according to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which render to his lights, and not unworthy of respect, would not in all probability carry out the policies which rende

Pearl for Miss Roosevelt.

Manila Correspondence New York Sun.
News from the southern islands shows
that Secretary Taft and his party are
having a great reception. Particulars
of their welcome to the dominions of the
sultan of Sulu have been received here.
The young sultan was so taken with the
enthusiasm shown by Miss Alice Roosevoit that he invited her to remain forever. The president's daughter thanked
his majesty, but told him that, much as
she was enjoying her visit to his
lainds, she would be obliged to return
to her family.

Army club. The sultan attended it, arrayed in a golden and bejeweled coat and attended by 100 armed retainers The monarch, through his prime minis-ter, presented a pink pearl to Miss Roosevelt and a saddle to Secretary Taft. The chief dattos also gave presents, Miss Roosevelt receiving from them three pearls and a decorated saddle and Secretary Taft a collection of boles and whips.

The party sailed at daylight on Sat-

The party sailed at daylight on Sat-urday and arrived at Malabang at day-light the next morning. Secretary Taft, Miss Boosevelt and the Misses Board-man and McMillan, accompanied by sev-eral congressmen, went by trail to the town of Higan and arrived at noon, after an interesting trip. All the party are well.

Law in Chinook, Washington.

From the Astoria News-Herald, From the Astoria News-Herald.

An interesting story comes from Chinook. Some time ago Sam Olsen, as Chinook trapper, was arrested by the Oregon authorities for violation of the closed season laws. It is declared that he never had such luck and moves the boat ever to another spot. This is how it works the first time you go.

It is to Laugh.

From the Kansas City Times.

China has decided to demand a large indemnity from Russia and Japan for damage done in Manchuria during the war. If China isn't careful it will make even the stoical Komura isugh.

Drawbacks to Deep-Sea Fishing.

Drawbacks to Deep-Sea Fishing.

From the North Bend Harbor.
Deep-sea fishing as a business must be monotonous work, but for a day's outing it is all right. It requires an artistic hand and scientific knowledge to catch deep-sea fish. You find a place on the ocean that looks as if it might have fish down below. You drop overboard a pound of lead and a lot of hooks and let the line reel off-till it strikes the bottom. Then you lift the line about two feet and wait. You can smoke or go to sleep, and after an hour or two you imagine you have something on the end of your line. You have. It is the pound of lead. You have held the line so long that your arm has lost, its sense of weight.

SMALL CHANGE

Mr. Bryan is really going to start

A Russian woman poisoned for bands. Pity Hoch hadn't run her early in his career.

Everybody go next Saturday but the

Not a word heard about Rockefeller

Equitable affairs are now in such hape that Mr. Cleveland can go duck hooting—whatever shape that may be.

Hops down; beer going down. (Original; copyright applied for.)

The W. C. T. U. having complained that President Roosevelt received a case of beer, he explains, it is reported, that he returned the case. Not to be re-filled, we hope.

One thing for Portland to be

Go anyway next Saturday, but

Probably by this time none of council knows anything about the ordinance.

The Russians will be allowed

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

where three years ago there was noth-ing but a sugebrush plain, there is now a continuous wheat field. The grain has been raised by dry farming system and runs about 25 bushels to the acre.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LES-SON 6. TOSIORROW

About 2,000 people around Milton are interested in a water-right suit.

Between Burns and Harney City. Where three years ago there was nothing but a sagebrush plain, there is now a continuous wheat field. The grain the interest of the continuous wheat field. The grain the interest of the continuous wheat field. The grain the interest of the continuous wheat field. The grain the continuous wheat field the continuous wheat f

overturning, God's mercy is not wholly withdrawn. On the contrary, now in the midst of gathering shadows the prophet sees the promise of a brighter day. To a people far gone in injusty he reveals a forgiving grace in words which exceed in tenderness the tenderest passages of the psalms. Just when we should have expected the thunders of Sinal to roll answ with deepened reverberations, we see the receding cloud, a bow in the heavens. Like a tender parent who grows more patient and forbearing and merciful as the prodigal grows more headstrong, so Jehovah reveals himself in the prophecies of Isalah yearning most after his children when his children have least deserved his grace.

in the heavens. List of the property of the pr

RUSSIA IS STILL A. WORLD POWER

Japan does not evidence that Russia is not a first class power, nor that she would not be formidable in a war with tiful. We have a picture which was not drawn from David and not fulfilled in Josiah. Who was it to be? The best of Judah's kings suffered with his people but not for his people. But here is One supreme in the divine favor yet suffering at the hands of men. And this ignominious death was to be precedent to a warld-wide conquest. This beloyed of heaven should suffer without complaint, as a lamb is led unresisting to the shambles; he should be numbered with the wicked and yet make his grave with the rich. What a strange confusion of ideas; what an impossible conjunction of experiences! The Jew has never to this day found any one in the history of his people who could fulfill this prediction; and the Christian

ness.

But neither the German nor the British cabinet thinks Russia other than a first class power. All she needs is more money and more civilization, both of which are attainable, to be a very ugly enemy to either England or Germany, or to both of them. England and Germany know this: Germany is not dismantling any fortresses on the Russian frontier, and Kitchener is preparing India for the long expected assault of Russia. Russia.

Meanwhile all the cabinets of Chris-

Meanwhile all the cabinets of Christendom might find food for meditation in the declaration of Count Okuma, the leader of the progressionist party of Japan, as follows, to-mit: "Manchuria must be restored to China when we have pulled out the roots of all future trouble."

That is what Russia said two years ago. That is what the fight was about. That is what we say of the Philippines—that we will get out of there as soon as we can make thom immune to "trouble." Who is to be the judge in the case of the Philippines? We are, of course. Who is to be the judge in the case of Manchuria? Japan, of course.

And as Sir Andrew Aguecheek remarked about the duel, Christendom will see Japan damped ere it challenges Japan's Manchurian policy, whatever it may be.

LEWIS AND CLARK

Near the Columbia river. September 23—The chiefs and war riors were all assembled this morning and we explained to them where we came from, the objects of our visiting them and our pacific intentions toward all the Indians. This, being conveyed by signs, might not have been parfectly comprehended, but appeared to give perfect satisfaction. We now gave a medal to two of the chiefs, a shirt in addition to the medal already received by Twisted-Hair, and delivered a flag and a handkerchief for the grand chief of his return. To these were added knife, a handkerchief and a small piece of tobacco for each chief. The inhabitants did not give us any provision gratuitously. We therefore purchased a quantity of fish, berries (chiefly rechaws) and roots, and in the afternoon went on to the second village. There Twisted-Hair introduced us into his own tent, which consisted, however, or nothing more than pine bushes and bork, and gave us some dried salmot boiled. We continued our purchases and obtained as much provisions as our horses could carry, in their present weak condition, as far as the river. The men exchanged a few old canisters for dressed eikskins, of which they made shirts; great crowds of natives are around us all night, but we have no yet missed snything except a knife and a few other articles stolen yesterday from a shot pouch. At dark we had a nard wind from the southwest, accompanied with rain, which lasted half ar hour, but in the morning the weather was fair.

Baker and the Primary Law.

Baker and the Primary Law.

From the Woodburn Independent (Rep.).

State Chairman Frank C. Baker kindly consents to give the direct primary a fair trial. He intimates that this law will not be in existence after one trial. But will the trial be fair if such men as Chairman Baker hold a formal meeting of erstwhile Republican leaders, under the guise of a love feast and seek to blind the people with recommendations as to candidates? What will be accomplished by this proposed love feast? The fact of the matter is that Baker and others through the direct primary will soon be out of power. The people will not only choose their nominees for office, but will select the committeemen, who will take charge of the organisation. This is the real cause for worry on the part of Baker, who has made a positical error in not cheering for the direct primary and in asking the leaders to assemble. He, as well as Senator Fulton, has made a grave mistake in not submitting without subterfuge to the will of the people. They gain nothing in making the people infatuated with the direct primary policy, mad, and they will, in time, learn that the people are filled to overflowing with resentment at the recent action.

A Candid View.

From the Eugene State Journal.

Two two-legged brutes named Nelson and Britt pounded each other 18 rounds last Saturday in San Francisco, to gratify beauty curiosity in a great crowd of people of low instincts and to make money for themselves. Nelson won in the eighteenth round. About 355,000 was paid to see this beastly show, when \$55 could not have been realised to see anything decent or useful.