# OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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#### HOW OREGON COULD POINT THE WAY.

HE PRIMARY LAW to receive its most effective exemplification must embrace the United States senatorship as well as every other office within the gift of the people. Everywhere throughout the country the popular tendency has been toward the elecn of United States senators. It has been found that of men who are continued in office term after term, sometimes with, but oftentimes without, regard to the control the political machine, the machine controls the legislatures and the legislatures do the bidding of the chine. Thus these senators are perpetuated in power. certain states, for long terms of service give senators preponderating influence in national legislation which these men too often are maintained in the senate as the friends if not the actual representatives of certain special nterests which demand of the government concessions which are inimical to the people. Concrete illustrations of the value of this senatorial coterie to special in terests can be found in the tariff schedules, which are of infinite importance to all the trusts, but a crushing urden to the masses of the people.

No feasible system, except the direct primaries, has yet been devised to accomplish the purpose of electing United States senator by the direct vote of the people Against the old plan of an amendment to the constituon the senate itself, whose consent is vital, stood like a stone wall. But with the direct primary law as it now stands approved by the people of Oregon candidates for the senate must enter the party primaries like all other candidates and they must stand or fall for the nominaons of their party precisely as other candidates do Later they must enter the lists for the popular suffrage like other candidates and the one receiving the majority vote must be declared elected by the legisla-ture, provided the people speak in terms that cannot be

Herein is found another long step in the direction of arning back to the people themselves powers which had delegated with disastrous results to their officials. Involved in it are fundamental opporfor reform. They strike to the very root of abuses which have grown with weedlike swiftness and even now threaten to choke the very well springs of our popular system of government. With this power in ir hands, it is not likely the people of Oregon will itate to take advantage of it. They have to consider alone that they themselves are thus emancipated, but that through the success of the direct primary plan in its application to the election of United States senators in Oregon they point the way to the emancipation of all the people of the United States. Herein is found an additional incentive to start right, to give in not an inch and to pioneer a great patriotic movement which in itself will confer upon the country the greatest boon which could come to it in the year of grace 1906 upon which we are now about to enter.

One senatorial worm-Smoot-has turned, and tells the W. C. T. U., "an organization" that he has "heard of somewhere," that he will be in the senate to vote for the army canteen. But, though the good women may not unseat Smoot, they may be able to annoy him some.

# SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

lette of Wisconsin, who has three times been elected governor of that state, after having served several terms in congress, and always, except perhaps the energy and talents.

In the senate La Follette will not amount to much for awhile, for he will be put in cold storage by the veterans and kept there as long as possible. He has been put on only unimportant committees, and if he attempts to make speeches the old-timers in the senate will retire and allow him to talk to their empty seats. It is customary for a senator to maintain silence for all things considered, it has been the most prosperous two or three years after his advent into the senate on and progressive year in Oregon's history. The Lewis all national or important questions, in deference to senand Clark fair was one big thing; the decision and deatorial seniority, and it may be presumed that La Follette, though not afraid to set tradition and custom at defiance if he thinks the occasion warrants, will for policy's sake conform to usage and now obtrude himself unnecessarily upon his superiors in point of length of

On the railway regulation question, however, he may deem it his duty to speak, to the country if not to the ancient mariners of the senate, as he is better qualified to do than almost any other senator. He has studied the subject, and has had much practical experience with it officially, and the country, if not the senate, will be glad to hear what he has to say.

Senator La Follette may be depended upon not to antagonize senatorial senility too rashly, but if he takes a notion to talk the old 'uns might as well clamber of the lid. It will not be many years till there will more senators like La Follette, and then, if he makes no serious blunders, it will be he rather than Spooner who will be a leader in the senate, ...

Mrs. Bob says she won't talk-and then proceeds to talk like the vain, silly thing she is.

# THE TRUSTS ARE THE GOVERNMENT.

HE Chicago Tribune's Philadelphia correspondent says that Standard Oil's and its allied trusts' agents are in effect saying this to government investigators: "We are bigger than the government. Standard Oil is stronger than the states. We own the senate and the house of representatives. If you pursue your investigations beyond the point necessary to fool he public we will have you removed. We can secure the instant deposition of the secretary of commerce and the commissioner of corporations. If you persecute us in the slightest degree you will be out of your job, and that the rains had filled a deep depression in the hills we say is absolutely true."

Actions speak louder than words, and no doubt the Chicago Tribune's correspondent has stated the Standard Oil's and other trusts' position quite accurately. They they control congress; they are running the country; and, not being fools, they know their power. They have nothing to say except, "What are you going to do

It will soon be up to the people to answer in a way

### SMALL BUT HAPPY SWITZERLAND.

WITZERLAND IS AN INTERESTING little spot of earth, a self-maintaining, respected republic of only 3,315,343 people, who must import much of their foodstuffs and who therefore resort successfully to manufacturing, although the greatest reource of the country is the money spent by tourists. following the existing methods of elections through the In 1904 Switzerland's imports-an enormous amount for legislature that the senate to all intents and purposes that many inhabitants, but tourists must be fed wellcomes the absolute instrument of a very small clique amounted to \$260,000,000, while its exports reached the sum of \$160,000-an adverse balance of trade of \$200,5 000,000. But still the Swiss, economical, energetic and actual wishes of a majority of the people. These men thrifty, prosper fairly well; they have to spend nothing on an army and a navy; they have gathered capital by many ears of saving and hoarding, and rejoice in their mountains as another people might do in great fertile If this was all there is to it, it might not be bad for plains and valleys. Yet Switzerland is not without considerable agricultural resources. It produces, consumes and exports enormous quantities of cattle, cheese, fruits might be invaluable to their local constituencies." But and wines. Mountainside pastures give the milk a pecultarly rich flavor and Swiss cows, cheese and condensed milk are shipped to France, Germany, Holland, England and Italy, while the fresh milk is in great demand in many continental and English-Swiss curchouses.

Then the Swiss keep up with the fashions, simple people though they be, but alrewd, in the manufacture of laces and embroideries, and Swiss watches, while not equal to some American makes, find a market in all parts of the world.

But it is the great summertide of tourists that makes Switzerland prosperous, in splie of the "balance of frade" bugaboo-for such it is. On an average 3,000,000 people, all with money and most of them with plenty to spare, annually enter this little country to remain some days or weeks, who leave \$30,000,000 a year in its hotels alone, to say nothing of what they pay other business establishments, railroads, guides, small farmers for carriage hire, and to boatmen and various laborers. Many millions are spent in shops for souvenirs-woodwork, clocks, toys, laces-all sold, of course, at enormous

Tourists seek many other countries-France, Spain Italy, Germany, the British isles-but no European tour is complete without a visit to Switzerland, and the Swiss

know how to make the most of their opportunities. Fortunately, Switzerland is not one of the great powers; it doesn't have to intermeddle with any other country's affairs; the bigger nations let it alone and it independent, intelligent and happy. What big European country can say as much?

Professor Hawley is also out, in a lengthy and nicely composed letter. Who will be the next Marion county man to announce himself?

#### THE FAG END OF 1905.

HIS IS the last regular business day of 1905 Tonight, for the most part, the year's business be wound up, the records closed. As in every year, there have been successes and failures, gains losses, disasters and development, tragedy, comedy and melodrama; but, viewing first this country at large in general and this portion of it in particular, and Oregon and then Portland, seriatim, still more scrutinizingly, we can truly say that it has on the whole been a good, gracious, bountiful, beneficent year; that it has been a progressive and a prosperous year, and that it goes out leaving to its successor, 1906, comparatively easy if large, significant and portentous jobs.

The United States has scarcely if ever passed through N INTERESTING NEW SENATOR who will a better year than 1905. Never was so great an aggretake his seat after the holiday recess is La Fol- gate of crops raised, or so much received for them; never, considering what are now regarded as the necessaries of life, were the people so well provided for; not in recent years has there been in any one so much mafirst time he ran for representative, in spite of the oppo-sition of the "regular" party leaders, the "machine," the "system" of his party. This is evidence enough that he has there been the beginning of such an awakening to is a man of much independence and courage and great the importance and necessity of high moral standards

the importance and necessity of high moral standards in public and business life.

To attempt to portray the history of the year as to Oregon and Portland would be a futile effort to condense into a few sentences what many columns of The Journal have been filled with for the past 363 days. In some have been filled with for the past 363 days. In some respects the year has not been more prosperous, nor even quite so much so, as some others, but in the aggregate, termination on the part of railroad men to build many important lines to and through Oregon was a far bigger thing. This year has seen a great deal of good seed sown on good ground; next year will witness its sprout ing and growing, e'en the beginning of the harvest, which shall be increasingly greater from year to year, while there is an Oregon and a Portland.

It has indeed been a great year for this region, state and city, and the one to dawn tomorrow night will be a greater and better one still; so with true hospitality we can hail the coming, speed the parting guest.

The Lewis and Clark exposition business should be wound up without a squabble, and without much longer

# A NEW AMERICAN RIVER.

TESTERN NEBRASKA has a welcome strange thing in a new river, properly named New river, which in size already rivals the Platte, Niobrara and Elkhorn rivers, and is slowly but surely making its way along the lines of least resistance to the Missouri. It took its freakish rise in the eastern part of Cherry county, and has slowly crept southeasterly through six other counties. The phenomenon of its origin, though probably simple enough, has attracted the attention of scientific men, and the state university is

investigating this new prairie stream.

It is undoubtedly an upbreak of subterranean streams flowing from the Rockies to the Mississippi valley. Little rain falls in the region of its surface origin except in the spring. This part of Nebraska is a great cattle range, and the cattle, unless supplied by artesian wells, must go far for water, so that this stream is a godsend.

embraced within his range, and saw a prospect of allsummer water there; but the water kept rising, spread out into a great lake, overflowed the little valley, and began the work of river-making. It is said that no like phenomenon on so large a scale has ever appeared in this country, hence New river is a thing of widespread interest and a subject for profound scientific study.

More than 17,000 men are employed on the Panama canal project, and it is hinted that 17 or so of them are actually digging.

### SMALL CHANGE

It cost \$2,000,000 to hold the late municipal election in New York city, and then the man elected mayor was counted but.

What's the matter with Chicago? No big strike there for a month or so.

Still Pluvius will leave a 1905 defictt

Storms have arisen around the head f Secretary of State Storms of Indiana.

Last day (Sunday excepted) of 1995.

bystander" in a saloon that is being held up-to be half scared to death and robbed, but to be required to swallow his "chew" of tobacco instead of being permitted to eject it, as was the case in a saloon hold-up yesterday, is adding cruel insult to injury.

Might practice awhile to

Democratic Saint Jackson won't care address on "What We Owe the B Most of us don't get a chance him anything.

"Men predominate in the States," says an exchange. In me he only means.

'Most everybody can help make it a appy New Year for himself, and

It is said that Representative Long-worth is so far gone that he spells his first name Nichalice.

Uncle Joe Cannon can afford to optimistic; he has had oysters a oranges for lo, these many years. Their platforms are all

It was really fortunate that Bob Fitzsimmons was licked; think what Art, as exhibited on the stage, might have lost if he had quit acting and kept

Why doesn't some enterprising cor-respondent tell us something about Czarina Alexandra, the young czar-inaesses, or whatever they are called, and little Aleck?

The lack of memory on the part of Colonel Mann, proprietor of Town Topics, shows that he would have made an excellent president of a life insur-

# **OREGON SIDELIGHTS**

Gasoline launches are the teams and wagons of farmers and dalrymen in the Coos Bay country.

ple who have lived in Oregon so time and go back east again to live al-most invariably return to stay.

About three feet of snow at Meachs

Thieves rampant in and around Milton

Among the most promising reaching enterprises that will toward the rapid development of our resources, says the Burns Times-Herald, is the proposition of local people to get machinery to sink artesian wells.

Ten degrees below zero at Burns Sat-

Two steers sold to a Corvallis market weighed 3,980 pounds and three men guessed their weight exactly. Two others guessed within 1/4 and 1/4 pounds of their weight separately.

Over 8,000 beef cattle are being fed in the Klamath basin, with about the same amount of stock cattle and horses, requiring 240 tons of alfalfa per day be-sides 25 tons for sheep.

Sheriffs' sale advertisements fill large space in many Oregon papers, hapt so large a space as formerly.

There has been considerable thunder and lightning lately down around the mouth of the Columbia. There was also some just 100 years ago, but little since at this time of year, so far as known.

The Bandon Recorder last week issued an interesting and instructive special edition containing much well-written information about that town and the tributary resourceful Coquille river region

The Linn county jall is empty.

The raising of cranberries in Coos county is an industry that offers good remuneration. The berries raised there are of good quality, and there is a first-class market.

needs a shoe shop, a harness shop, plumber, a bank, an electric light plan a sewage system, poved streets, asphasidewalks, a railroad, an elimination only knockers and grumblers, more enterprise and more faith in the town, courtry and inhabitants.

Holiday trade never so large before, report the merchania of all Oregon towns.

#### BRIDES OF THE WHITE HOUSE

the fastivities were of a most hospitable character. President Madison put aside some of his quiet reserve for the time being and entered into the merriment of the evening with as much spirit as was shown by the large family connection present. This wedding took place in the red room, then, as now, a favorite family gathering place.

The second marriage was that of President Monroe's second daughter, Maria, who was married in the blue room in March, 1820, the bridegroom being her cousin, Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York. The wedding was described as being 'in New York style'; that is, with only relatives and a few of the most intimate friends of the family present. Two wedding receptions to which all the world was invited followed.

son's old friend, who became the bride of M. Pageot, secretary of the French legation and afterward minister.

A second marriage in President Jackson's time, and the fifth to occur in the White House, was that of Miss Easten, the president's niece, to Mr. Polk of Tennessee.

During the following administration there was no wedding in the White House, though President Van Buren's second son, Major Van Buren, was mar-

It was the most brilliant that had yet occurred in the White House. President Tyler was a Virginian, with the old style ideas of hospitality, and he had not only a large family, but an extended family connection, and the Virginians of that day vied with one another in making the social life of Washington pleasant. There had been four Virginia presidents. Tyler making the fifth, and the wedding was not only a family but a state affair. Mrs. Madison and Mr. Webster, who was then secretary of state, graced this wedding with their presence.

President Tyler, whose wife died in 1842, remarried two years later, and

President Tylef, whose wife died in 1842, remarried two years later, and in June, 1844, his bridal reception was held in the White House. The marriage had occurred in New York.

It was the custom in that day for refreshments to be served at all the presidential receptions, and one of the features of the wedding reception table was a very large and elegantly decorated bride's cake. Champagne and other wines were served to the throng.

other wines were served to the throng.

Later on the Marine band played in the south grounds, and the president and his bride appeared on the portico. near which crowds of people soon gathered. Mrs. Tyler, who was Miss Julia Gardner of New York, described her reception in part as follows:

"The company, who waited upon me with their most respectful compliments, comprised the talent and the highest station in the land. For two hours I remained upon my feet, receiving quite in queen-like style. I assure you.

"At 6 o'clock I hr 1 to appear on the balcony, it being music afternoon, and go through introductions. Throughout, everything has been very brilliant—brilliant to my heart's content, as much so as if I was actually to be the presidentress for four more years to come.

"Crowds followed me whither I went. My high estate has been thus far altogether pleasant to me."

There were no marriage bells rung in the White House during the administrations of Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson, and it was not until May. 1874, when Miss Neilie Grant's wedding occurred, that the White House was again, the acone of a marriage. As the bridegroom on this occasion was an Englishman,

bride."

From the bride of 1886 to the brideto-be of 1996 is a lapse of 20 years,
and in that time no wedding has occurred in the White House. Frank, unassuming, happy and kind-hearted, Miss
Alice Rousevelt has won friends for
herself wherever she has been, and the
people of her own country will wish her
good luck when she becomes the bride
of Congressman Longworth.

# LEWIS AND CLARK

A second marriage in President Jackson's time, and the fifth to occur in the White House, was that of Miss Easten, the president's niece, to Mr. Polk of Tennessee.

During the following administration athere was no wedding in the White House, though President Van Buren's ried to Miss Angelica Singleton of South Carolina in November, 1838, and to on the following New Year's day President Van Buren gave a reception which was of unusual attraction in consequence of the fact that at it the bride made her first public appearance.

The next wedding that took place in the executive mansion was that of Miss Tyler, the third of President Tyler's daughters, to William Waller of Virginia. This wedding occurred in the blue room, and was celebrated on the low or the last day of January.

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Lincoln the Farmer.

From Frederick Trevor Hill's "Lincoln the Lawyer" in the January Century.

As a man-of-all-work, however, Lincoln did not prove altogether satisfactory to his employers. He was too fond of mounting stumps in the field and "practicing polemics" on the other farm hands, and there was something uncomfortable about a ploughman who read as he followed the team, no matter how straight his furrows ran.

There is a well-known story about a farmer who found "the hired man" lying in a field beside the road, dressed in his not too immaculate farm clothes, with a book instead of a pitchfork in his hand.

with a book instead of a pitchfork in his hand.

"What are you reading?" inquired the old gentleman.

"I'm not reading: I'm studying." answered Lincoln, his wonderful eyes still on the pages of his book.

"Studying what?"

"Law, sir."

"The old man stared at the speaker for a moment in utter amazement.

for a moment in utter amazement, "Great—God—Almighty!" he mutte as he passed on, shaking his head.

# Hardly Credible.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Hon. Steve Eikins, denies en phatically that he has "aurrendered the president" on the rate regulation. The report certainly did assubered and wildly improbable.

# A Praiseworthy Innovation

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
It is a good idea that, instead of failing, a bank in trouble should vanish by bensvolent absorption, after paying depositors in full.

## SIX MILES OF MILLION-AIRES

the social event of its day; but it is even more consists of the construction of the corn of the way in the construction of th

that graceful seat which has earhed them so much praise at metropolitan horse shows, and where their horses were put through high-school tactics of the advanced order. At Florham Senator and Mrs. Depew are frequent visitors, and it was here that the Duchess of Mariborough was entertained recently. But the Twombly place is only one of a dozen or more establishments of the same kind. At Delbarton, the Kountze place on the Mendnam road, is the same thing, except that the architecture of the Twombly place is Colonial, while Delbarton is Elizabethan. It is at the latter place that the Vanderbilt and Gerry boys, and others of their set in New York, make frequent visits.

Cedar Court, the country place of the Kahns, is a vast park of 1,100 acres, surrounding a Moorish palace of 60 rooms. Here all the architecture is Moorish, and the general plan of the

As is indicated in the case of the two estates mentioned, most of the large places in Morristown have names, and these names are embossed, with coats of arms, on the family stationery. The names are also painted on farm vehicles, while coats of arms are usually emblazoned on the carriages.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bradley call their place the Way Side, Mrs. Peter H. Ballantine has named her house Sunnyside, while Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine call their home Linden Neuk.

Ballantine call their home Linden Neuk.
Mgs. George F. Stone has named her
place Fair Oaks; Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury call their residence. Fairfield
house; Dr. and Mrs. Lealle D. Ward
call their estate Brooklake Park. Beauregard is the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Louis A. Thebaud; The Gables that of
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner; The Sycamores that of Mr. and Mrs. George
R. D. Schieffelin; Stone Acre that of Mr. and Mrs. D. Rait Richardson. The Pyles live at Hurstmont, while the Pottness are to be found at Pot Luck; the Mitchells live at The Bungalow, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter McAlpin at Glen Alpin, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Low at Crescent Manor and the Rudolph Kissels at Winamere Farm.

Perhaps one might think that Morristown was a place where the wealthy lived for a short time each year, but that would be a mistake. It is here that most of the wealthy people in the list given above have their permanent residence, and it is here that they spend the greater part of their time.

When they are all at home in Morristown they have one continual round at society functions. There are dinners, luncheons, teas, breakfasts, receptions, dances and other galeties most of the time. There are, of course, three set dances every year—the assemblies—and besides these there are usually 20 or 20 subscription dances organized by the young people. Three big clubs are kept open all the year around, where men and women entertain at bridge or euchre, with a vaudeville entertainment op a concert continually. There are the goif courses for those who enjoy the game and polo grounds for the lovers of horses. Hunt meets are usual spring and fall affairs and take places two or three times a week, while amateur races over a hunting course or on the Whippany river Club track take up much of the time. Then, of course, there is the horse show, that greatest event of all the year, which for three days in October brings all the people in this section of the state and many from fashlonable colonies in other states here. That is the really great time of the year in Morristown. But then every day is great in the little city of big millionaires.

# Family Insurance.

Our wife was going through our "What are you doing?" we asked, "Running an insurance company," abn

Perceiving the uselessness of further investigation, we turned over and went to sleep again.