

THE JOURNAL

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
February, 1907, daily average.....28,372
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The Journal is the only daily paper in Portland that gives circulation facts and figures to the public, fully and freely—in short, makes its records an open book. Back of every Journal circulation statement is abundant and convincing proof, open to every advertiser who desires to make personal investigation, prominent reports, carry over streets, circulation records, paper bills, express and postoffice receipts, and the cash receipts for circulation, the last evidence of all. On top of this the Journal is entitled to Oregon's American Newspaper Directory's guarantee star, thus insuring the full delivery of the goods to the advertiser.

A LARGE FIGURE FALLS.

IN THE death of Mr. H. W. Goode the business community suffered a shock and sustains a real loss. The men in this city are very few who would be more missed or who could not have been better spared. Mr. Goode was a man of large business capacity, which had been employed not only in the service of the interests with which he was immediately connected but indirectly and sometimes directly in the service of the city and surrounding country. He was a man of great executive ability, a natural developer, and he had a full appreciation of this city, state and region. It may truly be said that to him may be traced a considerable portion of our development.

As president and director-general of the Lewis and Clark fair Mr. Goode rendered a service that gained for him the approbation and gratitude of all citizens, and that will not be forgotten. He was in every way a large, useful, helpful figure and factor in the life of this city and region, and his death while just in his prime and in the very midst of his large activities and great usefulness will be universally deplored.

THE TARIFF.

M. R. GROVER CLEVELAND advises the Democratic party to bring the tariff question to the front again next year, saying that on that issue the party can unite and have a good chance to win. The advice has much to commend it, though conditions have changed radically since the last presidential campaign. There is reason enough for keeping up the fight for tariff revision, but if the tariff issue is not paramount or as prominent as Mr. Cleveland thinks it ought to be, it is because it has been partially displaced by irresistible forces. The Democratic party through its leading spokesmen, cannot make the tariff a paramount issue unless it is so in fact. That a few men say something in parliament doesn't make it so, though it may be assumed that a consensus of agreeing opinion of party leaders would be correct.

The fact is that the tariff is only a feature, or one of the main elements of the coming paramount issue, if there is to be any such. That the tariff is at the root of some of the greatest of our national evils is true, and the root evil must be got at, but the fighting army must be led against such visible and palpable evils as it is willing to fight harmoniously and enthusiastically.

lets, in most cases, and unconsciously. This, it may be and has been argued, is its chief beauty and virtue. It is said that a tax that can be paid without the taxpayer feeling or noticing it is the ideal tax. But this argument is sophistry addressed successfully only to people who don't think. A constant, irrepressible drain of life blood in drops is worse than an occasional copious blood letting. And this very secretiveness or ill-siveness of the tariff system, its method of taxing people so that they are almost unconscious of it, is the very feature about it that is dangerous, and makes it necessary to keep a constant watch upon it.

Nobody proposes, however, to do away with tariff taxation. It is admittedly a necessary form of taxation—unless the whole revenue-raising system be radically changed. And along with any revenue tariff there must be more or less incidental protection. To that there is no objection. But tariff laid for the sake and purpose of protection, at this period of our country's history, is wrong, unjust, immoral, and a source of half our political ills. Hence the tariff question will necessarily remain one of the live and prominent issues, if the parties divide on it, until the protective feature is eliminated from the tariff system. On that issue, whatever others appear or may become in the public mind paramount for a time, the Democratic party ought to take a firm, decided stand, and then it ought to see to it that no Democrat goes to congress who will turn right about and vote for the highest protection possible if he can thereby please his protected constituents, as many Democrats sent to congress do.

There are two reasons why it would be difficult to make the tariff, as a general proposition, a paramount issue. One is that it is considered by many a "chestnut," and they will not consider it very seriously as long as anything newer is in sight; and the other is that in these prosperous times people don't feel and can't be made to realize its evil effects.

HIS CONSCIENCE HURT.

ALITCHFIELD, ILLINOIS, has been converted took \$600 worth of whiskey and other beverages and poured them into a sewer, the barrels and bottles being smashed by the owner. He voluntarily carried them to the sewer because he had become convinced that he was in a sinful business, and that his newly acquired religion was of a genuine sort, for the present at least, is evidenced by the fact that he destroyed his goods instead of selling them. This will have no effect in decreasing the sale and use of wet goods, and that he should thus destroy the equivalent of \$600 may seem quite odd. Since the destruction of this batch of intoxicants would not diminish the traffic, he might plausibly have reasoned that he should sell the stuff and if he wanted to make atonement and a sacrifice give the money to the church or to charity. But he wanted to set a conspicuous example, and perhaps the money would be considered tainted.

When the saloonkeeper's daughter, 12 years old, was to be baptized, she begged him to go to the church and see the ceremony. Then he went again to see his wife received into the church, and the preacher in his sermon arraigned the liquor traffic severely. Instead of becoming angry the man thought it over. He loved his wife and child very much, and began to think that as his husband and father he was not in the right sort of business. As he said: "My conscience hurt. My little girl went to the revival services and joined and was baptized. My wife did the same. I made up my mind if my business was out of the way I could be a Christian."

So he put his business out of the way in thoroughgoing fashion. It might be well if it often came true that "a little child shall lead them."

TWO CARTOONS.

TWO CARTOONS that recently appeared are pithily suggestive, as it is the nature of a good cartoon to be. One is a cartoon by Oppen, whose work is familiar to Journal readers. The Common People is in the center of the picture, with his hand to his head, and is saying, "I hear a buzzing noise," while ranged around him are experts testifying to his insanity. The railroad trust says: "I have considered him insane for years, look at the service he puts up with." The life insurance trust says: "He is unquestionably nutty, or he wouldn't stand for me." Ryan says: "He's dotty; he lets me run the country." Rockefeller holds up his sack and says: "He's weak-minded; he let me get this." Harriman testifies: "Of

course he's insane; didn't you read my testimony?" And Senators Platt, Depew and Bailey unite in the opinion: "He must be insane; he keeps us in the senate." Surely, here is a good deal of evidence that Mr. Common People, if not insane, has been very careless as to what he was doing or what was being done to him.

A second take-off on the insanity dodge is by McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune, and portrays "the law office of the near future." The lawyer is pointing out to a job lot of people in trouble-announcements under the heads of "Insanity Department" and "Loophole Specialties," some of which are: "Great assortment of varieties of insanity, guaranteed to be jury proof; special varieties to fit every case. Hereditary kleptomania for burglars. Promotional insanity for indicted financiers. Latent insanity. Dormant insanity. Emotional insanity. Temporary insanity sufficient to acquit without unpleasant after-effects. Somnolent insanity. Plain and fancy insanity. Ego mania. Insanity by marriage a specialty. Our genealogical experts can trace insanity back to the time of Charlemagne." Under loophole specialties announcements are: "Immune baths. The unwritten law in all languages. Habeas corpus in great varieties. In our constitutional law department we have specialists who can prove anything unconstitutional. Our reasonable doubts are guaranteed to confuse all jurors and most judges. Hopeless cases a specialty."

A true cartoon is not a product of imagination, but is an exaggeration of a reality, and this one is of the genuine variety.

CARELESS DIRECTORS.

THE OFFICERS and directors of the Pacific States Telephone company did not bribe any supervisors. Oh, no, not they. Since their attention is called to the matter (and they know there is plenty of proof of it) they do know that Mr. Abraham Ruef had been paid \$1,200 a month for some two years for no legitimate service rendered, and that large sums amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid out on the order of a manager or agent, but they never thought of such a thing as bribery. How could such a bad thought enter their minds? Their general counsel, Mr. Pillsbury, knew about the payments to Ruef, must have known about these other large outgoes, but he makes no explanation of what he supposed was done with the money. The opposition company, in spite of all this money paid to keep it out, bought its way in, by the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, but how could the leading directors know that the money was to be used or was used in this way? They depended upon and trusted others, of course, not knowing or much caring how much within half or three-quarters of a million or so attorney's fees and other legitimate expenses might be.

And for all such deals the people must pay in overcharges for service, for interest and dividends must be had upon money used for bribery as well as that used for legitimate purposes—just as the railroads make the people pay interest and dividends on "water" as well as on cash invested.

One striking evidence of the marvelous richness and resources of this country is that the people can and do go on paying interest and dividends and for "melons" and grafts, running into the hundreds of millions, and yet are rather prosperous and can look and feel pleasant.

Everybody else rejoices along with the valiant Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. workers at their final success in securing the \$350,000 needed for their new building. It was no easy task, for this is indeed quite a big lot of money to be thus obtained, but The Journal believed all along that the effort would succeed. The solicitors are to be complimented, and everybody who gave is to be commended. It was a good job, and was well done.

Other cities throughout Oregon are cleaning up, or preparing to do so, and Portland, as the one big city of the state, ought to set the rest a good example in this respect. Warm weather will soon put in an appearance, and it should find no microbe-breeding collections of filth anywhere in the city.

The real estate sales in Portland for March amounted to nearly \$5,000,000, which beats all previous records for that or any other month, and exceeds the total sales for the whole year of 1906. Everybody seems to have discovered that Portland is going to be a big city.

Still Portland's business, as indicated by the bank clearings, goes on

mounting and swelling. Last week the increase over the corresponding week last year was over 56 per cent, and a similar showing has been made for preceding weeks, notwithstanding the lumber mill workers' strike. This is going to be Portland's big year, as compared with preceding ones.

Is it to be understood and taken for granted that Mr. Tjft, or whomsoever the president prefers for his successor, is to agree exactly with Roosevelt on every proposition, and imitate him in everything, even to the practical elimination of state governments?

This week may end the Thaw and Hermann cases, but we are by no means sure of this.

The Play

Mr. Charles B. Hanford returned to Portland last night on his annual pilgrimage of devotion to the classic roles of Shakespeare. With a good supporting company, he produced "Cymbeline" last night, and was received by a large and appreciative audience.

In these days of music shows, of problem plays and theatricals, Mr. Hanford is retaining the devotion to the classic roles which he acquired years ago. He has been interpreting Shakespeare's roles almost continuously since the days of Booth and Barrett, and is today one of the most eminent readers of blank verse.

Supporting him is Miss Marie Drofna, who, in private life, is Mrs. Hanford, and a fairly good company. Upon Miss Drofna as Imogen in the play "Cymbeline" falls much of responsibility for a successful performance. It is a wonderfully strong and devoted character that she portrays, one of the most remarkable in Shakespeare's innumerable remarkable ones, and Miss Drofna gives an excellent interpretation.

Mr. Hanford as Iachimo, a Roman nobleman who goes to Britain on a wager, gives a finished portrayal of the part. The time of the play is in the early days of Britain, when the Romans are trying to conquer the island. Imogen is the daughter of King of Britain and Imogen is his daughter. The piece is well costumed and remarkably well staged.

Mr. Hanford and his company will produce "Julius Caesar" tonight, closing the engagement.

"Leah Kleishna" at the Baker. Perhaps the most ambitious effort of the Baker company is the production of "Leah Kleishna," the great play in which Leah Kleishna appeared in this city two years ago. And it is undoubtedly one of the Baker company's most pronounced successes.

A distinguishing feature of its excellence is the fact that it affords Miss Lillian Lawrence an opportunity to appear to better advantage than in any play in which she has recently appeared. Indeed, Miss Lawrence's conception and interpretation of the part of the remarkable Leah is one of her most decided triumphs in Portland.

The scene of the story is laid in Paris. Leah is the daughter of a noted French criminal, to whom she has been able to be of great assistance. There has been so much crime in her life that it seems to be a part of its daily routine. Finally she meets a man from a distance. He does not uphold or condemn her, but by his influence she is led from the life of crime and goes back to the lettuce fields and her childhood, and she finds happiness and contentment.

As Kleishna, Mr. Arthur Mackley is far more "stagey" than should be expected of so good an actor. Mr. Mackley is an ideal Paul Sylvaine, a character strong enough to influence Leah from the life of crime that has been her life and from her associates.

As Leah, Miss Gertrude Giesler does one of the best pieces of character acting that she has ever done with the Baker company. Other members of the company are well up to the mark, and make it one of the very best productions of the season.

"Leah Kleishna" was presented to two big houses yesterday and there was a great deal of approval of the audience. It will be the bill at the Baker for the entire week and is deserving of liberal patronage.

"Ole Olson" at the Empire. "Ole Olson" has returned to the Empire to please the audience, just as it has been pleasing the audience every year since it was first produced on the stage. It played to crowded houses at both performances yesterday, and it is a safe prediction that it will play to crowded houses during the entire engagement.

Letters From the People

The Resurrection of Christ and the Sabbath.

Portland, March 30.—To the Editor of the Journal: Mr. G. C. Snyder in your issue of March 27 says: "Everyone knows that the Pharisees observe the seventh day of the week as Sabbath. There are some conscientious and thorough Bible students who do not believe that statement. I call upon Mr. Snyder for the facts (not traditions or inferences) as proof of its truth. His earnestness is commendable, but it establishes nothing. One of the learned Jews in this country admits that they have no reliable calendar prior to the beginning of the Christian era. In the passage quoted (Mark 2:27) Christ was speaking of the institution of the Sabbath only, and defending it against the foolish traditions of the Pharisees. In regard to the day I refer Mr. Snyder to Nehemiah 13:14. God's descent on Mt. Sinai was on the 'morrow after the Sabbath.' Lev. 23:28. The Red Sea Crossing was on the 15th of Abib, which was Saturday (Exodus 13:18). Coccleus, celebrated Greek historian of the second century) and was kept as an exodus memorial Sabbath by the Jews and sanctioned by divine approval. That this was the Sabbath of the Jews is evident from Nehemiah 13:14. The passage fixes the Sabbath of the Commandment on 'the morrow after the Sabbath.' The Sabbath could have been none other than Sunday.

Now this was the day of the resurrection of our Savior, and the day the 'majority' is now keeping as the Sabbath of God, the memorial of the greatest victory of the eternities—the rising from the dead of the divine champion of human redemption. It forms a golden chain of seven links binding together the great events of divine progress in the establishment of the Kingdom of God—man on this home of the race. First, the creation Sabbath, Genesis 2:2. Second, Sinai Sabbath, when the Decalogue, the basis of all proper legislation, was given, Exodus 31:17. Third, the fall of Jericho on the seventh day; Joshua 6:1. Fourth, the resurrection of Christ, Matthew 28:1. Fifth, the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, Acts 2:1. Sixth, the resurrection of Christ, which was the day of the resurrection of the dead, and the day of the resurrection of the living. Seventh, the final triumphal event yet to come; possibly that recorded in Revelation 21:1-5.

The change of the day, implied in the story of the resurrection of Christ, was from the Exodus memorial Sabbath which began on the 15th day of Abib, to the original Sabbath of creation, which was the day of the Sabbath for the protection of toilers and conscientious Sabbath keepers, which Mr. Snyder is pleased to call "religious legislation." I will refer him to some of the facts.

1. Moses the civil ruler, and not Aaron the ecclesiastic, received the "tables of the law" of the commandments and became their custodian and avenger.

2. When the Jews became degraded through Sabbath breaking chiefly, God gave a message to the kings of Judah through Jeremiah the preacher-prophet, charging said kings to cause the cessation of all secular business, and close the gates of the city on the Sabbath. See Jer. 17:19-27. Failure to obey that message was followed by seventy years of humiliation in heathen Babylon. Let America take heed!

3. Fifty years after the captivity, to statesman Nehemiah, being mayor of Jerusalem, was given the information reached him that foreigners from Tyre were carrying their fish and other merchandise through the open gates into the city, and were finding buyers among the children of Judah, and that his own subjects were running their wine presses—all this on the Sabbath—he called together the "nobles" (countrymen) and admonished them thus: "What evil thing is this that ye do and profane the Sabbath day?" Then he, without consulting prophets, lawyers or "religious liberty" associations, feeling that he was God's own conscience, commanded that all the gates of the city be closed, and all secular business and labor cease on the Sabbath. Then he placed a garrison of soldiers at the gates to see to it that his order was obeyed. 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