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If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

WIFE AND BABY.

M. R. TAFT, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, wept when he thought of his wife and little girl child, left destitute. Though he went so crookedly, he loves his wife and child, and suffers most, perhaps, because of the suffering he has brought upon them.

OUR WATER POWER WEALTH.

ONE OF the influences that contributes its share in drawing attention to Oregon, is its vast resource of undeveloped electric power. The head of a party of 10 that passed through Portland this week retired from the flour milling business in Minnesota to take it up in Oregon.

has reached its last limit of development unless the railroad gauge be widened—an undertaking so vast as to be almost beyond the means of accomplishment. The management of every great railroad has an eye or electricity with an expectation of its early substitution for steam, for reasons of economy and greater facility.

PARTY IN CITY ELECTIONS.

A MUNICIPAL election is approaching in Baltimore, a doubtful city politically, and one with many independent voters, and in discussing the event the News says: "The city of Baltimore is a great business corporation, in the management of which it is incumbent upon the voters to exercise a perfectly calm and unbiased judgment and to get for the future the very best results possible."

DOES IT PAY?

A STATISTICIAN has figured it out that about seven-tenths of the poverty and destitution in the city of Chicago is caused by drink. He states that if the saloons of Chicago were set aside by side they would make a solid row five miles in length. The drink bill of the city amounts to more than \$75,000,000 a year. Not only is most of this money wasted, squandered, by those who spend it, but consider the resultant expense to the public, in policemen, jails, courts and poverty.

MILLIONS STARVING.

THIRTY MILLION people are said to be suffering from hunger in Russia. Many of them are in a starving condition already, and the number of such will increase during the months before a crop can be harvested. Millions are in like condition in China, where the dead, even after burial, are in some cases made to keep the spark of life alive a brief time in those who soon must succumb to starvation.

Small Change

Bliss and Cortlyou are saying nothing. Uncle Joe got back without damming the canal. O well, the trout are not very good yet, any way. The Thomas machine, though very small, isn't even pretty.

TOO MANY DREADNAUGHTS.

PERHAPS THE most important subject that will be discussed at the approaching peace conference will be the limitation of national armaments. The United States and Great Britain are leading in the movement to introduce this question for argument at the next Hague conference. Germany, it is expected, will oppose any consideration of the matter. It is not likely that the conference will take any positive action on the subject, and it would not be binding upon any power if it should. But the consensus of opinion on the part of delegates of the leading powers in favor of limitation of sea armament would, it is thought, operate as a potent moral force.

THE PLAY

Suppose everybody were a disciple of the philosophy of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," wouldn't it dispel the gloom and change the world? The very first effect would be the eradication of the "grouch," that blighting ailment which is reflected from so many countenances. A big audience at the Hellig last night listened to her teachings, wondered at her great forbearance, and enjoyed immensely the portrayal of that character, which filled the cabbage patch with sunshine and spread happiness through all the neighborhood. If there was one in all the audience who suffered from "grouch" when he departed, his case is hopeless, his source complete.

Today in History.

- 1624—Francis Bacon died. Born January 23, 1561.
1631—Treaty of Leipzig.
1649—Duke of Monmouth, leader of rebellion against James II, born. Died July 15, 1685.
1747—Simon Fraser (Lord Lovat) executed for his part in the rebellion of 1746.
1758—Fisher Ames, American statesman and orator, born.
1806—Aaron Burr arrived at Hohenhausen's Island, in the Ohio river.
1821—Russians defeated in battle near Siedlos, in Poland.
1863—General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox court-house, Virginia.
1891—First locomotive passed through the St. Clair tunnel.
Suits the People.
From the Albany Herald (Rep.).
In rising above partisanship and retaining a Democratic nomination with conditions attached, Mayor Lane has made his reelection quite probable.
They are not councilmen, but "elders" in Cotnam Grove.

Press Comments on the Roosevelt-Harriman Controversy

From the New York American (Ind.). Here is an extract from this famous Harriman letter—a letter which has its place in the history of corrupt American politics, and a letter which will never be wiped out of the record of Theodore Roosevelt, even if he were to apply the word liar to every adult voter in the United States. Says Mr. Harriman: "Ryan's success in all his manipulations, traction deals, tobacco combinations, manipulation of the State Trust company into the Morton Trust company, the Shoe and Leather bank into the Western National bank, and when again into the Bank of Commerce—thus covering up his tracks—has been done by the adroit mind of Elihu Root, and this present situation has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which has brought together the Ryan, Root, Roosevelt element." This letter shows that upon Roosevelt's personal appeal, and upon promises made, Harriman, after an interview with the president, gave Elihu Root, Cortlyou, \$200,000, including \$50,000 from Harriman's private pocket. Veritable and original as ever, Mr. Roosevelt has applied the word "liar" to Harriman. But he has not explained away that \$200,000 which Harriman gave to help elect him. And Elihu does not dare deny that the money was paid to him. And Cortlyou would not dare deny it if put under oath. And Roosevelt would not dare deny that he knew all about it if he were put under oath. In this letter Mr. Roosevelt says to Harriman, who is now his enemy: "Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. Do you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble? Give up the visit for the time being." Are there any two meanings to that? Is this the letter of a man who means to say: "While I have asked you to come down here and discuss the raising of money for me and the conditions on which you will raise it, I can realize our discussion might cause suspicion. If you think it would cause suspicion, wait a while." Isn't that what Mr. Roosevelt meant? He might well say, "You and I are practical men."

Harriman Thrown Down.

From the New York World (Dem.). November 26, 1904, Mr. Harriman had a talk by telephone with Mr. Loeb, the president's secretary. Mr. Harriman was "very apprehensive" about the attitude which Mr. Roosevelt might take in his forthcoming message concerning the interstate commerce commission and the railroads. October 14, Mr. Roosevelt had written to Mr. Harriman saying that "before I write my message I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign." Railroad regulation was the only such matter in which Mr. Harriman was interested. His "rebuttal" would be best for all interests that no reference be made to the subject in the message. A very logical request, was it not? Mr. Harriman had himself subscribed

Blunder of an Egotist.

From the New York Press. We do not believe that the American people are ready to think that President Roosevelt has deliberately betrayed or meditated the betrayal, in part or whole, of the public to the financial power which has so often and so wickedly acquired public officials as its wretched franchisees and the stocks of corporations. But Mr. Roosevelt's passion for personal glorification, both before the classes and the masses, the oppressors and the oppressed, has led him to intercourse with men who never ought to have been admitted into the conference of the chief magistracy of the nation, who ought to have been barred from friendly relations with the leader of the American people as a safe cracker and a case of smallpox from a public school. It is not conceivable that a Harriman, or a Ryan, or a Rockefeller, in person or through professional representation, could go to the White House or plan with the president for the good of the American people. Yet Mr. Roosevelt's self-confidence, his infatuation with his own capacity to bend and shape all natures and all things to his plans and ends, has beguiled him into relationships and intimacies that have worked incalculable injury to his own program, not to speak of the future of his party, and have at times dumfounded and petrified the American people. To take unto his bosom a Paul Morton was to tie one arm behind the president's back, to make a Spooneer was to tie the other; to have Root closer to him than any other man in the United States; to trust a Knox beyond a La Follette; to be hot admirer and almost worshiper of these ancient and almost venerable, to manifest themselves in ways that are a shock to the sentiment and a baneful burden to the party which has so loyally supported President Roosevelt. But, after all, if he has learned, or if from such experiences as he has undergone he has arrived at the stage where he may learn that even he, whatever his aim, can make errors of judgment that may become as disastrous as the earlier faults of the past, it may be that much good shall follow from the lamentable Harriman chapter in the wake of the Paul Morton, the Spooner and other mistakes.

One Too Many "Liars."

From the Salt Lake Tribune (Rep.). Everybody is a liar who disbelieves with Mr. Roosevelt in his recollection of any circumstance, interview, or fact. The number of distinguished Americans whom Mr. Roosevelt has posted as liars is growing very large. It is not easy to see why Mr. Harriman should have lied in that letter. It was in the nature of a family letter, written in a friendly spirit to a relative by marriage. The letters submitted in the course of this correspondence do not bear out President Roosevelt's suggested idea that the interview with him was sought by Mr. Harriman; but they do bear out the idea which Mr. Harriman insists upon, that it was President Roosevelt who sent for him to talk over the New York situation and to do something to avert the apparent defeat that stared Mr. Roosevelt in the face in that state. President Roosevelt has made a mistake this time in calling his opponent a liar; he should have met the case in a different manner. Not only is the weight of the testimony against him, but the circumstances, the tendencies, and everything about the developments are also against him.

Some Facts Clear.

From the Sioux City Journal (Rep.). Without attempting to decide between the conflicting testimony there are some facts which appear reasonably clear: The president was on cordial terms

Putting the Roosevelt Brand on Harriman

