

THE JOURNAL

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ELECTION OF SENATOR.

THE DALLES Optimist, an open and honest opponent of the primary law, having predicted the election of a Democratic senator next year by the people, because "there would likely be a half-dozen Republican candidates," none of whom would receive as many votes as the assumedly only one Democratic candidate, the Harney Valley News corrects this palpable error, saying that though there may be 40 Republican candidates in the primaries, there will be but one, as there will be but one Democrat, in the ensuing June election.

There is no hocus pocus about the primary law or the effects of "Statement No. 1." If the man nominated by the Republicans at the primaries does not receive a popular majority at the polls it will be because of the ordinary soundness of the Republican voters that all. If a man desiring to go to the legislature believes in the principle of the people ruling in the selection of senator, he should take "Statement No. 1" and if elected he should live up to it with conscientious fidelity.

AMERICA'S SCHOOL TEACHERS

THE National Educational association, that has just concluded its annual session at Los Angeles, put itself on record in two particulars, at least, in a way to be especially commended. It declared in favor of a broader and more practical system of common school education, and for peace instead of war among nations, saying that "it is the duty of the teachers of this republic at once to enter upon a systematic course of instruction, which shall embrace not only a broader patriotism, but a more extended course of moral instruction, especially in regard to the rights and duties of citizenship, the right of property, the security and sacredness of human life."

All these are timely expressions of the right kind from the right source. The teachers of the country exert a powerful influence, next to parents, the greatest influence, over the lives, character and destiny of the nation's children. It is of the first importance,

then, that teachers should be something more and higher than mere instructors in knowledge in the popular sense of that term, should be builders and developers of character, teachers of duty, in all respects.

We are glad that the teachers spoke out for peace, as against war. There has been too much teaching of gun and sword glory, the glittering and gilded success of human slaughter, and too little of the homely values and virtues of the humble arts and industries of peace. To prevent wars, we must educate the children to hate war and love peace. To insure good citizens hereafter, the children's moral character must be developed in the schools. The American teachers are on the right track.

FIFTY YEARS IN PORTLAND.

THE MEIER & FRANK company, a household word throughout this region, has completed a full half-century of continued business in this city, and its semi-centennial celebration is a matter not only for its members and employees to take note of, but is of general public interest. Portland was a small place in 1857, when Meier & Frank established a store here, and the growth of the firm's business and of the city have been proportionate. No other similar firm, we believe, has been here so long, nor expanded so much. Though the founders and some members of the firm of former years have passed away, their descendants or successors have taken their places and carried on the constantly growing business along the same conservative yet progressive lines established by the founders of the company.

The firm has greatly succeeded, but has well earned its success, for it built up from the beginning and always maintained the deserved reputation of treating fairly all its hosts of customers, great and small, rich and poor, and dealing with them with the utmost honesty. Whatever representations Meier & Frank made about their goods a customer could always rely upon implicitly. This indeed has become a rule of business with most successful merchants now, but this firm was a pioneer here in this respect, as well as in others. This firm is also noted for its accommodation to customers, taking pains to satisfy and please purchasers of trifles as well as those of large amounts. From a very few clerks in the beginning, Meier & Frank now employ many hundreds, and the interests of these and other employees are always thoughtfully regarded. In a word, this establishment is a great model modern department store, developed into its present immense proportions through fifty years of steady, honorable growth, and looking forward to continued expansion, to keep pace with the growth of the city.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S FAITH.

WHAT AN absolute and baby-like confidence in his associates Mr. Rockefeller must have. We have not seen such faith, no, not in millionaires. He has hundreds of millions of dollars involved in a business of which he is the nominal head, but which he says he has paid no attention to in eight or ten years, and of the nature and condition of which he has but slight and vague knowledge. Here are some of his answers to the questions of Judge Landis. As to outstanding capital stock: "I think it is about \$100,000,000. I could not state definitely." As to the occupation of the corporation: "I have been so long out of this business that I could not well answer that question." Asked again as to his impression of the corporation's business: "They have a refinery and refine oil. That was the—yes. It would be impossible for me to give—that to question without a study of the case." As to more than one refinery: "I do not know what refineries there are. I could not tell." After admitting that a statement by the court might be correct, and asked what further occupation the corporation had: "I could not say. I do not think it would be proper to say that it has occupation in administering refineries. Those are technical points." Had the Standard Oil any other business: "I should say not, strictly speaking." As to dividends: "I don't know, your honor, exactly, but approximately about 40 per cent. I

would not undertake to speak absolutely definite, but that is a close approximate." Did he know what were the net earnings: "I do not; no." As to who could tell: "I really do not think I could tell you." Asked if certain other officers present could tell: "What was the question, your honor?" Again, as to what the net earnings were, no amount being mentioned: "I should think so, sir." When a man with property that brings in a monthly income of more than a million—probably more than two millions—knows as little as this about the business that yields such income, it shows his sublime faith in certain of his fellow men. It is a "touching" spectacle.

THE HOBO NUISANCE.

UP AT Pendleton a lot of husky men lounging about and "looking for work" were offered 40 cents an hour to handle some freight, but not one of them would touch it. Soon after three farmers came along and offered them from \$2 to \$3.75 a day in the harvest fields, but after asking about 20 questions, about hours and grub and distance from town and the nationality of the cook, they unanimously declined the job. Some of them the same day begged meals, and when a train came along tried to board the blind baggage to move on to some more desirable place.

There are too many of this sort of "looking-for-work" vagrants, and they are treated too considerately by the authorities and the people generally. We grant that an abstract proposition any one has a right to be idle, providing he violates no law in order to subsist in idleness, and that a poor man has the same right to "live, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as a rich man; but these fellows are a constant nuisance and menace. As beggars they are a nuisance, and if their needs are not satisfied by begging they resort to petty thievery, which often leads to more serious crimes. Every town ought to provide some means of making these gentry work for the public for board and lodging if they will not work for individuals at good wages. There is no excuse for their existence as vagrants.

JAPAN IS FRIENDLY.

EXACTLY IN line with The Journal's recently expressed view of the duty of press and people to refrain from and deprecate war-talk and jingoism is the language of Admiral Yamamoto, who said: "Too much care cannot be taken by the press, for a few careless words may do harm. There are many sensational papers, both here and in Japan, and I will ask the editors to make a thorough study of the situation before writing their views." In a further and formal statement, Admiral Yamamoto said: "There exists between the two governments no difficulty or ill-feeling of whatever sort. There is not the slightest cause for anxiety in the American-Japanese relations, and if there is any anxiety it is not because of the actual existence of any difficulty between the two countries, but because of the demagogic influence of some unwarranted press talk that often tends to drive even the calmest temper of the public into a whirl of tempestuous rage."

Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, also declared in New York that there is no "Japanese-American situation," and that all the talk of trouble between the two nations is a phantom creation of irresponsible trouble-makers and trouble-hunters. If there be any cause for anxiety, it is due to the influence of unwarranted press talk, "that often tends to drive even the calmest temper of the public into a whirl of tempestuous rage."

Count Katozomo of Tokio, who is in this country, said: "If a person will reason for a few minutes, he will readily see that the last thing Japan wants now is a war with the United States. Japan has not recovered from the effects of the Russian war. We have not money enough to carry on a prolonged struggle in the first place, and, secondly, but more important, we have all the territory that we can handle." He spoke of Japan having Korea and Formosa on its hands, and Manchuria to rehabilitate, work enough to attend to for years without engaging in any more wars.

Kelroka Tsuzuki, a first-rank statesman and ambassador plenipotentiary to The Hague conference, cables to the New York Herald an expression of Japan's exceedingly friendly feeling for the United States, saying that this country is the very last one with which Japan would seek any trouble. He admits that Japan is a young nation and very sensitive, but remembers that on several occasions the United States has been her good and helpful friend, and he concludes: "The

understanding between our respective governments is perfect; so it is, I most firmly believe, between intelligent people in both countries." These expressions undoubtedly express the sentiments of official Japan, and of its leading and influential citizens. And so in this country, as it is in Japan, it is only the shallow-pated jingoes who are talking war. The people of Japan, though intelligent in the mass above those of almost any other nation, do not understand our dual or triple system of government, federal, state and municipal, and so thought the federal government should have reached out and punished the San Francisco outrages, but on further study will view the case differently—and in any event will trust and obey their government.

CHEERFUL FUNERALS.

A BAPTIST minister in London has announced that he favors cheerful funerals, and as an earnest of that policy he recently officiated in a suit of light gray clothes at the burial of one of the deacons of his church. "I am tired of the paganism of Christian funerals," he said. "This deacon was 82 years old, had been a good Christian all his life and died of old age, and so I dressed cheerfully and we sang the Easter hymn."

This minister is sensible. When a child dies, or a person in his prime, or one's death is "untimely," as we say, expressions and emblems of grief are natural and could not be restrained; but in the case of an old person like this, to whom death was fully due, there is no cause for mourning. Of course an old person may be loved by his family and friends, and for a little time will be missed, but according to the universal rule of mortality it is unreasonable to mourn his demise, and often foolish affectation to put on the countenance and garb of mourning.

They sang the Easter hymn. Now this was appropriate. The old man was ripe for the harvest of death; it was a natural occurrence; there should be subdued joy rather than grief because he was relieved of the burden of mortality. The Christian on such an occasion should turn his mind to the resurrection, to the anticipated new life, to the coming spring. Christians believe that "as we have borne the image of the earthy we shall bear the image of the heavenly"; that death shall be swallowed up in victory; that the grave is but a dark portal to a better and brighter world. Then why mourn when a loved one who has been good dies? Or when an evil-doer dies, either? Death ends his sinning.

We do not mean that it would be seemly to rejoice at funerals, or affect a cheerfulness we do not feel, nor that real, poignant grief should be entirely suppressed behind a mask of stolidism; but mourning belles our professed beliefs, and in the case of very old people to whom life is a heavy burden it is absurd.

MACHINES OUT OF DATE.

THE New York World in a recent editorial said: "The American people are hungry for honest, intelligent, sincere political leadership. When they find a man whom they feel they can trust they make short shrift of any political organization that stands in his way or their way. No matter how well a machine is organized or how cunning its manipulators, the machine can govern only during periods of popular indifference. The man who wins and holds the confidence of the people can always beat the bosses."

There has been some proof of the truth of these statements right here in Oregon, and in Portland, and there is likely to be more. It is difficult for some of the politicians who were prominently identified with the old machines to accept or even to realize the changed condition of the public mind regarding organized party politics. The people are now on the lookout for men, and of what party they are is a minor consideration. They not only do not want machine products, but they have proved that men of the minority party will serve them quite as well and in some notable instances better than men of the majority party, and they have no regrets whatever for electing these minority party men. They have no sympathy whatever for the wailing of the "lost souls" who are trying to make them believe that the city and state are going to the demitition bow-wows because some Democrats have been elected and that the same fate in case of a like event would befall the country. The people used to believe

this sort of partisan rot, but they are learning better. Party sentiment and party adherence are not obliterated entirely, of course, but the voters of a party will no longer tolerate the old machine methods, and as soon as they discover that a candidate is a machine product they have no use for him. And they are right. The machine politician can fool less people, and less frequently, and to a less extent, than ever before.

WRETCHED PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE PEOPLE have been very patient—or perhaps have seemed so because they had no means of changing conditions—under the wretched and aggravating passenger service of the Harriman lines entering Portland, particularly the Southern Pacific, but continued patience would not be accounted a virtue by Job if he were alive; and if the railroad commission can do anything to force that company to bring in its trains somewhere near some schedule or other at least a portion of the time, the people expect the commission to do this. Down in Texas, if a train is late more than a certain time the company is obliged at certain points to make up and send forward another train, though this would not help the through passengers.

Conditions, as partly detailed in The Journal Thursday, have simply become intolerable—if there is any means of compelling the railroad corporation to amend them. During winter storms or spring floods, or on any occasion furnishing an excuse, the people expect delayed trains and abandoned schedules, but why this state of affairs should continue throughout the year, and with no excuse on the part of the railroad to offer, they do not understand.

That the lines are not easy to run, and that the passenger traffic is heavy and that the equipment is insufficient are not good excuses. The railroad people have been doing business here a long time and should have considered all these matters long ago. The people are not disposed to be unreasonable or hyper-critical; on the contrary, they are very "easy"; but they do insist on some approach a part of the time at least to the maintenance of schedule time by passenger trains.

A large batch of prominent and wealthy business men of Toledo, Ohio, who have been organized as members of a lumber trust, a brick trust, an ice trust, and other trusts, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a workhouse, besides fines of \$100 each, after a severe exhortation by the judge, who properly held them up as undesirable citizens. The members of the Toledo plumbers' trust have not plead guilty yet, but will doubtless "get theirs" ere long. This is encouraging news, and should be of interest in Portland, where something of the same kind may happen some day.

Here is what President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton college said in his Fourth of July address: "One really responsible man in jail, one real originator of the schemes and transactions which are contrary to public interest legally lodged in the penitentiary, would be worth more than a thousand corporations mulcted in fines, if reform is to be genuine and permanent." Now perhaps Colonel Harvey has changed his opinion about President Wilson making an ideal safe and sane president of the United States.

The National Educational association declared in favor of a little simplified spelling, but did not resolve to boycott existing dictionaries, spelling books and other text-books. Spelling reform will be accomplished if at all very slowly. An enthusiastic Portland Methodist minister, in his correspondence to a contemporary, describes Vice-President Fairbanks as "genial, popular and a great Christian." What a fine Methodist bishop the tall vice-president would have made.

Seaside and not Portland will have the honor of entertaining Vice-President Fairbanks, but Portlanders are not debarred from going down there and looking up at him. Costly Walls of Panama. From The Youth's Companion. When the Spaniards built the city of Panama to be the great port of their Pacific commerce, they put around it walls which they expected to save them from raiders of all sorts. Although these walls were built by natives forced to work almost for nothing, they cost, says Mr. Forbes-Lindsay, not less than \$11,000,000. The king of Spain, the story goes, looked wearily and long one day out of the westerly windows of his palace. One of his ministers inquired the reason for his apparent anxiety. "I am looking," said the king, "for those costly walls of Panama. They are so thick that it is barely able to make both ends meet."

Hymns to Know

Intercession. By Horatius Bonar. I DR. Horatius Bonar has taken the prayer of Solomon and put it into a poetic form that congregations everywhere love to sing to the tune "Intercession," by W. H. Calcott.

When the weary, seeking rest, To thy goodness flee; When the heavy laden cast All their load on thee; When the troubled, seeking peace, In thy name pray; When the sinner, seeking life, At thy feet shall fall; Hear then in love, O Lord, the cry, In heaven, thy dwelling place on high.

When the worldling, sick at heart, Lifts his soul above; When the prodigal looks back To his Father's love; When the proud man from his pride Stoops to seek thy face; When the burdened brings his guilt To thy throne of grace; Hear then in love, O Lord, the cry, In heaven, thy dwelling place on high.

When the stranger asks a home, All his toils to end; When the hungry craves food, And the poor a friend; When the sailor on the wave Shows the fervent knee; When the soldier on the field Lifts his heart to thee; Hear then in love, O Lord, the cry, In heaven, thy dwelling place on high.

When the man of toil and care In the city crowd; When the shepherd on the moor Names the name of God; When the learned and the high, Tired of earthly fame, Upon higher joys are bent; Name us a blessed name; Hear then in love, O Lord, the cry, In heaven, thy dwelling place on high.

When the child, with grave, fresh lip, Youth or maiden fair; When the aged, weak and gray, Pray in the widow weeps to thee; Sad and lone and low; When the orphan brings to thee His heart and his desire; Hear then in love, O Lord, the cry, In heaven, thy dwelling place on high.

It Served Her Need. Boarding school French is proverbially useless, but it rested with a bright American girl to show how a little knowledge might sometimes be not such a dangerous thing. She was crossing the St. Lawrence one morning early on her way to Murray Bay. A cold damp fog hid every thing but the oily water over the side of the steamer, the trip, which always takes an hour, seemed likely to be lengthened out indefinitely, and the long night railway journey had left her worn out.

There was not a thing to eat to be bought on the boat, and the two Canadian sailors seemed perfectly careless as to her welfare. Moreover, as she passed the galley she heard forth the most inviting scent of coffee. She paced backward and forward wondering if some one would not take pity on her, and knew that she was in a French phrase in her book at home which would exactly fit the situation, but she remembered she could not have more and more desperate until a flash of genius came to her.

She stood outside the galley door and with an emphatic gesture cried: "Mon dieu! quelle belle senteur!" Boarding school French triumphed, and in a moment she was presented by a smiling sailor with an enormous bowl of coffee.

This Date in History. 1420—Hussites under Ziska victors at battle of Lipka. 1542—Giovanni Verrazano claimed for France the American coast from Delaware to Nova Scotia. 1781—The Connecticut western reserve in Ohio first occupied. 1860—Owen Wister, American novelist, born. 1862—Congress voted to admit Virginia to the union. 1868—The Matterhorn first ascended; in descending four of the party were killed. 1874—Present khedive of Egypt born. 1877—Great railroad strike extended over the most of the northern states. 1896—Attempt made to assassinate President Faure of France. 1899—French soldiers killed their officers in French Soudan. 1902—The famous Campanile at Venice, Italy, fell.

A Sermon for Today

Meeting Temptations. By Henry F. Cope. "Do not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."—Romans, xii. THERE are few who would not rather do good than evil, few who do not desire the right way of living; but our difficulty is in summoning the will to walk therein; the problem is not that of determining the right, but that of reaching and realizing it. He makes a great mistake who falls to credit mankind with desires for righteousness.

But how soon and readily we are discouraged. When we would do good we find evil so often present and in such power that at last, becoming convinced that insuperable difficulties lie in the path of virtue, it does not seem worth while to attempt to tread it. The weak-willed are thus baffled before they really begin. Others struggle on, seeking freedom from sin by stern self-denial, by rigidly excluding from their lives all the long list of things that experience and opinion has pronounced dangerous or evil. Life is given to the effort for negative righteousness. But it may well be questioned whether either the individual or the race is ever substantially the better for negative righteousness.

The path to the heights where man ought to tread is not indicated by "Don't" signs only. The significant mistakes we make in our fight against sin are those that we ourselves make in the defensive, imagining that the only thing we possibly can do is to hold the fort against our foes. But the defensive has a certain way, and nothing to gain by victory. Temptation must be assailed. It is something that comes; it is a victory; it is not the maintaining of ourselves as we are, but the mounting to what we ought to be. The life that moves on to larger and better being misses the assaults of many otherwise damaging temptations, for it simply sweeps them before it.

A man never overcomes evil until he learns to loathe it and to deny its right to any place in his life. Antipathy to the base and unworthy is in proportion as the appetite for the good and worthy grows. Morality is largely a matter of good taste; that is, the ability to distinguish between that which is elevating and that which is degrading, and the cultivation of the desire for the good. You are not likely to overcome evil while you are entertaining it in your heart. The sins against which we are helpless are those which we are most hospitable. But neither is one likely to reach any worthy ideal by simply smothering the heart of all things evil.

What we need, not a multitude, a smaller number of vices to lament as a larger number of active, aggressive virtues to destroy our original sin, but a man who is positively good for something, not he who is innocent of anything. What you really are can never be determined by the most accurate high standard of what you are not. There are too many whose sole conscious virtue lies in that which they are not. Cultivate the virtues and the vices will take care of themselves. The development of the good is the death of the evil. There is never an hour nor a circumstance of life, never so much as a chance passer on the street or a flower by the wayside but that in them we find either good or ill, the thought and potency that helps or hinders. He who fares forth in cheerfulness of heart, seeking to find good and to do good, there is never an hour nor a temptation that does not lead him to the plain. Step out daily for better, happier things, and the base and evil will have decreasing power and attraction.

Health is not in shutting out disease, but in crowding in vigor, sunshine, cheer, and strength. Health of the thought is not in the same way, but to think of sin; seek the good and true, the things kindly and helpful, the thoughts that are most high and in the heart the ideal of the best of all lives, the life that subdued sin by seeking to serve God and love man, and life shall find the vigor of virtue.

Sentence Sermons

No tool gains a keen edge without loss. Precept is powerless without personality. Faith in God is seen in fellowship with men. The heart is the best text book on etiquette. Living for self alone is a way to soul suicide. One light tongue can make many happy hearts. Worry born of imaginary troubles is the parent of real worry. You can never get to know a man by finding out things about him. The suspicious seek in others what they have hidden in themselves. This world will never be saved by people too spiritually minded to fish dishes. No man overcomes sin until he hates its power more than he fears its punishment. Many find greatest satisfaction in fighting sin when it involves firing at their neighbors. Many a man thinks because he is blind in business he must be blest with spiritual vision. There's a lot of people hoping for wings on the strength of the chicken feed they drop in the collection. Many a man thinks that the size of his head is established by the manner in which his big feet tread on little toes.

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