

THE JOURNAL

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We do pray for mercy And that same prayer doth teach us all To render the deeds of mercy. —Shakespeare.

VALUE OF THE INITIATIVE.

IF EVER the people of Oregon had direct and overwhelming evidence of the extraordinary value to them of the initiative and referendum and the Oregon primary law, they have it now.

The proof is in the defense set up in court by the Pacific States Telephone company in its efforts to avoid payment of \$9,500 taxes, levied by the state against it under the 2 per cent corporation tax law.

The company refused to pay the tax, and the state brought suit to collect. The levy was made under the corporation tax law enacted by the initiative, after a state legislature had refused to enact a law of similar character.

Thus, by its own declarations, what the corporation wants is the legislature, not the people, to make laws and to elect senators to congress. It makes known these wants while in the very act of seeking to escape the just payment of taxes it owes the state.

WRONG PLACE TO BEGIN. THERE IS a call for the abolition of the import duty on butter. The Washington State Grocers' association demands it, so that Australian butter can be imported and sold at rates lower than those now current.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

EVEN FROM the trust-manufacturing state of New Jersey comes a voice of warning to the leaders of the dominant party. Representative Fowler of that state tells them plainly that they can no longer depend on "party loyalty," and the support of a majority of the people for everything and everybody called Republican.

Never before in the history of this republic, says Congressman Fowler, has there been such a universal awakening with regard to the ethics of business, more especially corporate business, as there is today—and he is discussing business ethics in their relation to politics.

The electorate, Mr. Fowler says, now includes three classes of voters; roughly speaking one third stalwart Republicans, one third independent voters who hold the balance of power; and these latter

"stand ready to leave the party moorings of a lifetime and cast their lot with the opposing party, if they believe its policies will better serve the welfare of the state or nation." He is not accurate in part of this statement, for a far greater number of voters, so far as recent national elections have disclosed, are Republicans than are Democrats; but still the independent element no doubt holds the balance of power and could easily elect a Democratic president under the condition named.

So keen is the ear of the public, says Mr. Fowler, so positive its conviction and so pronounced its determination, that the party which hopes to secure the support of this middle third "must respond clearly and unequivocally to their demands." Hence Mr. Fowler, himself a Republican, insists that the Republican party must "clearly and unequivocally" take advanced ground and inspire these doubting independents with confidence.

For it will be seen that these people clearly perceive the difference between Roosevelt and the Republican party. Or if it be claimed that the Republican party has almost completely changed itself, there must be ample evidence of that fact.

Two great movements are going on side by side and connected together. One is "an awakening of the ethics of business"; the other is to divorce the purely business interests of persons and corporations from politics, which is the business of the whole people as a mass. That is to say, it is a contest between special and general interests, and when enough people become sufficiently "awakened," the general interests will triumph, and the people will not care which party they use in order to win.

THE GOAT.

IN ENUMERATING Oregon's valuable and growing assets, the homely if not humble goat is not to be forgotten or despised. If the plodding but pugnacious mule has made Missouri famous, the gay but not gaudy goat can do the same for Oregon. The favorite habitat of the goat in Oregon so far is the slopes of the coast range of mountains, in Polk, Yamhill, Benton, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties, where he thrives exceedingly and is a very profitable animal for his owner.

The appetite and digestive apparatus of the goat have long been a subject of pleasant paragraphic comment, and it can readily be seen that if a goat can subsist cheerfully on old cans and rusty wire nails, he will fairly luxuriate on the weeds and succulent brush that grow so thickly along the well watered slopes of the coast mountains. The number of goats in Oregon and their product are steadily increasing and form no despicable item in the list of Oregon's annual products and resources. There is room for many more of them, and they almost invariably prove a valuable investment, both for mohair and as land clearers for their owners.

WRONG PLACE TO BEGIN.

THERE IS a call for the abolition of the import duty on butter. The Washington State Grocers' association demands it, so that Australian butter can be imported and sold at rates lower than those now current. The demand was expressed in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the association at Seattle last week.

The Journal is an ardent believer in tariff reduction, but this obviously is the wrong place to begin.

Butter is the product of farms from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida. It is one of the assets of the 8,000,000 farms in this country. It is a resource of a class in which there are 30,000,000 workers. It is a means of revenue to a class in which none attain great wealth and few amass beyond a few thousands. It is the product of an industry that cannot be monopolized and in which the units cannot be organized into a trust. The market can never be cornered, nor the prices fixed. If the price is unduly high in one part of the country, butter will flow in from another part and reduce it. Prices in Oregon ran up abnormally high recent-

ly and butter from Iowa began to come in, several carloads a week, and went on the market 5 and 6 cents under the price of Oregon butter. The farmer and dairyman is thus forced to sell every pound of his butter always and everywhere in competition. What an extraordinary proceeding it would be to begin tariff reform by depriving him of his trifling 20 per cent differential on butter. Why not rather begin on Standard Oil? It enjoys a tariff duty of 150 per cent. The entire profit from it in the whole country goes to a little group of a dozen men, who fix the buying price for the raw product, fix the selling price of the finished product and "fix" the oil operator who gets in their way.

A SURPRISING CHANGE.

ONE OF the surprises of the fair at Pendleton, says the East Oregonian, "is the enormous display of farm and orchard products from the Pilot Rock district," which has always been looked upon "as the range district, the semi-arid belt, where sheep thrive, where alfalfa can be raised on the creek bottoms and where barley is indigenous to the foothills," but nearly worthless for grain or fruits. Yet at this fair 35 varieties of fine farm, orchard and garden products were displayed. There have been reports for two or three years, and more this summer, of good crops of grain in that locality, and now its fruit is attracting attention. An expert fruit buyer recently said: "I can take apples grown this year in the Pilot Rock district, polish them and pack them properly and equal anything raised in the Hood River district." And other accounts agree that the fruit raised there is of most excellent quality.

Twenty years ago, or even less, nobody would have thought this development possible. There were little patches of garden spots along the narrow canyon of Birch-creek, but all the extended plain westward was a barren waste, even the grass having mostly disappeared. The Scripture says that with faith one can remove mountains. With faith this nearly desert region has become productive. With faith, and its partner, work.

We speak of this case because it is typical. What has been done there (without irrigation) is being done or can be done in other districts, aggregating millions of acres. Oregon has been but in little part discovered as yet.

"BOOSTING WON'T HURT."

THE ALBANY HERALD remarks: "It begins to look as if the river boats would once more resume their runs regularly between this city and Portland. A little boosting for an open river all the year round would not hurt. It means much to business conditions in Albany. The loss has been felt locally this summer by the cessation of river traffic."

No, "a little boosting," nor a good deal of boosting, by the people of Albany and of all Linn county, not only "would not hurt," but might help a good deal. Every little helps, and Representative Hawley will need help next winter. He has a right to expect it from every town, every organization, every concern and every individual who in any way can help in the Willamette valley.

Let the farmers and all other producers and shippers of Linn county take a few minutes and figure up what the Oregon City locks and some minor obstructions in the Willamette river that could easily be removed cost them annually; what they would save in five or ten years with an open river; and they will need no further argument or urging to do the utmost that they can in "boosting for an open river." And enough boosting of the right kind will get it.

EASTERN BUTTER IN OUR MARKET.

A SPECTACLE of the hour is eastern dairymen invading the Oregon markets with heavy shipments of butter. It is in violation of every natural law. It is the substitution of artificial and unnatural conditions for natural conditions. The eastern dairyman operates on land twice or three times as high priced as Oregon land. He pays a higher price for feed. He must meet the extraordinary expense of long, cold winters, and the largely increased cost of keep for his herds. There is a neighbor at his front door, at his back door and on all sides. He is hedged about with settlements, and has no room compared with his Oregon competitor. Every condition about him is a

handicap, compared with the mild, equable climate, low priced land and feed, open winters with possibility of green feed the entire year round and the myriad other favoring conditions characteristic of dairying here.

But the eastern dairyman is here with his butter, and selling it to Oregon people, four or five carloads a week, at 28 to 31 cents a pound. The price is far below what Oregon dairymen have for weeks past been paid, not for the finished product, but for butter fat, the prevailing price for which has been 34 to 36 cents. The easterner has paid the freight on the long haul nearly across the continent, paid the commissions of dealers, and sold his butter at several cents below what the Oregon dairyman receives for the raw product. It is a condition that cannot long exist because it is in open violation of natural economic laws. Under normal conditions an eastern dairyman can no more compete with an Oregon dairyman in an Oregon market, than water can flow up hill. It means that the dairy industry here is still far short of the development for which nature designed it, and that there are far too few dairymen in Oregon to supply the home market. It means that the eastern dairyman is foolish to waste his effort under the handicaps with which he is beset, when he can find in Oregon opportunity for conduct of his business on a far more profitable basis.

TARIFF REVISION—WHEN?

HAVING TAKEN occasion to put their ears to the ground, most of the Republican leaders have heard the popular demand for tariff revision. Being rather quick of hearing, they do not mistake the sound they hear. They would never have moved in the matter themselves except for this audible monition. They would not now, except that they fear that if they don't the fate of Grosvenor and McCleary and Lacey will be theirs. So most of them have come around to an admission that the present tariff is wrong, bad, and needs fixing. There are a few stubborn standpatters yet, like Foraker, but most of the leaders will soon be found following Taft, if they are not doing so already.

But none of them, not even Taft, has offered any good reason or reasonable excuse for not revising the tariff next year. If the tariff is bad, wrong, unjust, a trust feeder, oppressive of the people, the very first opportunity to change it for the better is none too soon. Putting off doing an admittedly right thing indefinitely cannot be excused. It is a confession of either cowardice or false pretense. Since almost everybody is agreed that the tariff ought to be revised, the only right time to do it is next year, when congress can stay in session eight months if necessary for that purpose. That it is a campaign year should be all the more reason for the Republican leaders thus to convince the people that they are sincere and in earnest about tariff revision. With past experience in mind the people will be quite justified in interpreting non-action next year as disclosing an intent to let the tariff alone for another four years.

PLENTY OF MONEY FOR BEST SECURITIES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the croakings of railroad presidents about the difficulty of borrowing money, and Mr. Rockefeller's recent intimation that money was not to be had at even 7 per cent, eastern financial periodicals are pointing with satisfaction to the fact that \$40,000,000 New York city bonds were recently subscribed several times over. It is true that the bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, were offered twice before and were not largely subscribed for, but now, when bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest, they are greedily taken, and would have been if the amount had been \$200,000,000 or more. The difference of one half of one per cent amounts to only 60 cents a year on each hundred dollars, so it would seem that it was not altogether this that induced people with money to buy the bonds. Or if it was, should not 5 per cent railroad bonds raise any required number of millions?

But the New York 4 1/2 per cent bonds sold not only at par, but at a premium, in some cases as high as 10 per cent. One man, for instance, bid \$110 apiece for 20 \$100 bonds—\$2,200 for \$2,000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds, so that his real interest during the life of the bonds will be .0409 per cent. Commenting on this incident the New York Commercial says:

In competition with reliable railroad and other bonds selling below par and bearing 4 and 5 per cent interest, a 4 per cent New York City bond at par is not financially attractive. An additional one

half of one per cent on a city bond is more than equal to a similar rate of increase on any outside security because of the unquestionable reliability of the city. The 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel corporation, for example, have lately been selling around 95; at that rate they yield a trifle more than \$5.25 a year on every \$100; while our city fours at par yield only \$4—an advantage in favor of the steel bonds of 2 1/2 per cent. At 102 our new city four-and-a-halfs will yield only a little over \$4.41 a year on each \$100—still a big difference in favor of the Steels.

That is, the corporation bonds are not considered as "safe and sane" an investment as city bonds. But they should be. The steel trust and the big railroads are making money enough. It is stock watering and high financing and law breaking that investors are afraid of. If the high financiers would conduct a strictly legitimate business, 5 per cent bonds at par would bring out any quantity of money. The Philadelphia Record comments as follows:

The fact that this issue of \$40,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent bonds was subscribed five times over; that there were three bids for the entire amount, and that the whole number of bids was almost a thousand, and was five times as great as the number of bids on any other occasion, proves that there is capital enough where the security and interest are satisfactory. While this removes some misconceptions regarding the attitude of investors, it must be borne in mind that the security in the case of the bonds of a first-class city is of the very best.

This is true, but it is clear that there is something radically wrong with the management of vastly profitable railroads and other monopolistic industries when their 5 per cent securities fall away below par. There is plenty of money to be invested in the best securities at 4 per cent or a little more.

SAVE THE WATER POWER.

THERE IS a field in which the people of Oregon ought to be alert. Their timber lands have passed out of their hands and become monopolized. There is a very fair prospect that the water powers of the state will slip through their hands in the same way. The loss of the forests is a calamity, but the passing of the water powers will be of far greater moment.

An electrical age is coming on. We are scarcely on its threshold. Invention and discovery will yet apply electricity in directions and for purposes undreamed of. In the present imperfect state of application it has been demonstrated that a saving of 32 per cent can be effected in the operation of railroads by the substitution of electricity for steam. The New York Central has electrified its lines from the Grand Central station, New York City, to Croton, 35 miles, and to North White Plains, 29 miles. Thirty-five electric locomotives haul these trains. The New York, New Haven & Hartford is electrified from Woodlawn to Stamford, 33 miles; the West Jersey & Seashore from Camden to Atlantic City, 65 miles, and the Pennsylvania is electrifying 95 miles on the Long Island. Within a short time all passenger trains entering New York over the Pennsylvania lines will have electricity as motive power. The West Shore is electrified from Utica to Syracuse, 52 miles, and the Erie is to equip 35 miles from Jersey City to Greenwood lake, and is considering the electrification of 250 miles in addition. Mr. Harriman has acquired water rights and it is announced that he will install a \$6,000,000 power plant in the Siskiyou, probably for electrifying the mountain divisions of the Southern Pacific. As development like this proceeds what will the water powers be worth, and who should own them.

Electricity is already passing into every conceivable use. Hair dressers employ electric combs in removing dandruff and dirt from the head. Housewives wash, iron and cook with electrical devices. Business men dictate letters to electric phonographs and save the expense of a stenographer. Electric pianos, electric burglar alarms, electric fans, electric bells and a hundred other forms of the mysterious "juice" are already a part of everyday life. But more than all, in replacing steam as a motive power for driving the busy machines of industry, does electricity have its greatest potentiality as an elemental force for the convenience, comfort and enrichment of mankind. More economical, more convenient, safer and better, it is the force that is working revolution as fast as appliances can be provided and means be found to put them to use.

All this means that water powers for generating electric force will come to be one of the greatest and most valuable assets of civilization. Oregon is fortunate in having these water powers in prodigal profusion, and by that token is in position by their utilization to become one of

the richest and most populous states in the Union. Millions of money will be made from these myriad mountain streams and care should be taken that they do not become monopolized and the usufruct all go to the multi-millionaires who have so successfully monopolized Oregon's forests.

Former Supervisor and present Railroad Commissioner Wilson of San Francisco testified in the Ford trial that he did not consider that he did anything wrong in taking a bribe from a telephone company, which illustrates the condition of total depravity into which official service had descended in that city. Yet considering that Wilson had long been a pupil and tool of the Republican boss of California, W. F. Herrin, his attitude on the question of bribery is not strange. And what a fine specimen of railroad commissioner!

That Eugene has decided to employ a publicity and promotion expert, or professional booster, is significant of the awakened development spirit of that city. The people of Eugene, or at least a considerable proportion of them, are evidently determined to make that a good deal larger and better city than it is, and to let the world know that this is being done and why. Enough of this spirit and work will make Eugene unquestionably the second city in Oregon—unless others follow her example.

The price of ple has been raised in New York and it is supposed this will happen in other cities, and yet there are people who still prate of prosperity. Poor people have become used to higher priced bread, but who can expect them to stand for a raise in pie?

Having been professionally employed at all the capitals and metropolises of the earth, our effulgent friend J. Ham Lewis may be expected to get a retainer as counsel-general for the high muckmuck of Mars next.

Sentence Sermons

- By Henry F. Cops. Love always is a good loser. Cash cannot buy contentment. Stolen sermons sound sweet to the enemy. A false prophet has his eye on the profits only. Polishing the spigot does not fill the barrel. Happiness never is found by running after pleasure. A tough disposition often goes with a tough heart. A little care for others is worth a lot of prayer for them. A frown on the face does not insure a crown on the head. No man happens to stub his toe on the nugget of character. Some sheep sigh for cactus as soon as they get in the green pastures. People who are hunting persecution seldom are worthy of its polishing. The religion that confines itself to your own heart soon consumes itself. If you are a fountain of the water of life you will not need to do any gushing. It is easy to get into crooked ways when you test all things by the dollar sign. The hypocrite always thinks that his smoothness will rectify his crookedness. If you have faith in prayer you will not be content with sending heaven form letters. Prayers intended to edify the congregation are not likely to be gratified with an answer. It's no use trying to drive folks to heaven when your feet are making tracks the other way. There is some definite creed to every character, but not the same creed for all characters. It takes more than a gracious manner in the meeting to make up for a grouchy way in the home. Many a man who is laying up treasure in heaven at the rate of a nickel a week is planning to take eternity spending his store.

Hymns to Know

- The Good Fight. By John S. B. Moneill. [The Rev. John Samuel Bewley Moneill (Londonderry, Ireland, March 2, 1811—Guildford, Surrey, England, April 8, 1875)—was an Episcopal minister whose writings for the service of worship are found in almost every hymnal. He published in 1863 a book entitled "Hymns of Love and Praise," in which this hymn makes its appearance.] Fight the good fight With all thy might; Christ is thy strength, and Christ thy light. Lay hold on life and it shall be Thy joy and crown eternally. Run the straight race Through God's good grace. Lift up thine eyes, and seek his face; Life with us way before us lies. Christ is the path, and Christ the prize. Cast care aside; Upon thy Guide, and thou shalt find. Lean, and his mercy will provide; Lean, and the trusting soul shall prove, Christ is its life, and Christ its love. Faint not, nor fear. His arms are near; He changes not, and thou art dear: Only believe, and thou shalt see That Christ is all in all to thee. Smully. From the Chicago Record-Herald. The base of autumn is but the smudge of the burned out summer.

A Sermon for Today

The Religious Man. By Henry F. Cops. Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill? —Psalm xvii.

WHO is the religious man in our day? What is it to be religious? Why do many good men haste to plead not guilty to the charge of being religious? If good men are ashamed of being known as religious, why do we continue to maintain institutions of religion and assert that religion is necessary to fullness of life? So long as we continue to judge religion by its exceptions, and allow the weakling, the coward and the hypocrite to stand as the exponents and samples of piety, the honest and worthy will refuse to be identified with them. Men are not religious who are not honestly desirous of some faith. But they are afraid of seeming to be unreal or fostering the false.

Religion simply is a man's conception of what is highest, noblest and best. It is the summing up and living out of his ideal of living. Religion simply is the one who lives by something greater than the rule of thumb, who has standards, not written on tablets of stone, but clear-cut in glowing visions of the beauty of ideal character.

On the one side, in religion, are the impressions made on the mind and conscience of these conceptions of the ideal of the other side, the religious expression of these in conduct, in definite acts, in daily living. On the one side are the impressions made on the mind and conscience of these conceptions of the ideal of the other side, the religious expression of these in conduct, in definite acts, in daily living.

Whoever thus welcomes the higher visions, whoever sees beyond the things that the heart sees, and not seeing, puts into his life his vision, follows that which expresses his ideals—he is a religious man. He may belong to no religion, but he is religious. He is not afraid of obeying conscience. He is only afraid of losing his vision, of being untrue to it. He develops into fullness of life because he lives to the full the life he has.

Here is the great difference between men, not lines of party or lines of creed, but obedience to the heavenly vision. The open heart, the will that responds to the call from above, the desire to live up rather than down, the setting of the feet on the higher ground above. The religious man lives toward the best; the irreligious no matter what church he belongs to, but he is living toward the unworthy.

It is easy for a man then to test himself, not by yielding to the good and the true? Do he honestly seek out the best and honest endeavor to realize it? It is easy for us all to pick out the religious man by his religion, but when his roots strike down into eternal good, his fruit will not be bad, but will be full of blessing. You can't hide that kind of religion and you do not have to advertise it. It cannot be limited. It needs no living or label. With the church without it has a power and an aroma of its own. It is a life that no man can own from you, but you own it lives forever. Death has no dominion over it. One does not have to wait for councils or churches to begin this religious life. Let him move out toward all things good and true and pure and lovely. Let him be true to his own moves to goodness, if to him the fact of the ideal life of the man of Nazareth is as great as the fact of the life above the clay, let him seek fellowship with such noble souls. To seek the best for all, neither is a difficult nor a doubtful religion.

T. M. Cullinan's Birthday.

T. M. Cullinan, whose name has been given to the huge diamond that the Transvaal government proposed to present to King Edward VII., was born in Cape Colony, September 29, 1862. He went to the diamond fields in the early days and soon became one of the big men in the diamond fields. Starting first as a builder and contractor he rapidly accumulated a large fortune. After the Boer war he had a chance to buy a farm near Pretoria, and he bought it for \$200,000. He was a miser, though it has never been tested by experts. Mr. Cullinan decided to take a chance on the property and had the owner nearly \$200,000 for it. Practically his entire fortune was risked in the venture. It was a lucky speculation. He sold the property for \$2,800,000. The old farm is valued at over \$80,000,000, and in the first year or two it yielded diamonds to the value of several million dollars. The great find was the huge diamond which bears Mr. Cullinan's name and which weighs one and one-half pounds.

This Date in History.

- 1379—Luiserne arrived in Philadelphia as commissioner from France. 1780—Major Andre, the British spy, condemned by court martial. 1784—American congress established a regular army. 1801—Treaty of Ambrantes between Spain and Portugal, closing Portuguese ports to England. 1804—Michael Hillegas, continental treasurer of the United States, died. Born in Philadelphia in 1728. 1864—A sudden movement by General Grant, Ord and Birney carried the Union lines to within four miles of Richmond. 1874—A four days' battle between the Carlisle and Republicans in the province of Navarra, Spain. 1884—John McCullough, the actor, broke down during his performance at McVicker's theatre, Chicago.

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