



EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL



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Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independence.—Pope.

BAKER—"REPUBLICAN."

EVERY REPUBLICAN in the city council should vote to pay this money," said Councilman George Baker last Wednesday in the course of debate in the council over the payment of the four ex-detectors who were discharged for incompetency and neglect of duty. "These men were appointed under a Republican administration," continued Baker, "and as Republicans we owe it to ourselves to see that this money is paid."

It is an amazing thing that any member of the council could thus shamelessly inject party politics into a question involving the expenditure of the taxpayers' money. The amount involved is some \$3,500, and because the four claimants are Republicans and were appointed to the police force under a Republican administration, Councilman Baker called upon all his Republican colleagues to sanction the payment of the claims.

These four ex-detectors were removed for cause. Their removal occurred many months ago and since that time they have not done a stroke of work for the city. They have no moral right to receive a dollar from the city treasury and their claims are based only on the technical pretense that their discharge was not in strict accordance with the letter of the law.

But because, forsooth, these claimants are "Republicans," Councilman Baker calls upon all his fellow Republicans in the council to pay over the money, as a matter of party loyalty. In plain English this means that the interests of the taxpayers are nothing to Mr. Baker so long as he can forward the interests of some petty Republican ward heeler. The party must be served at any cost, for the city has to pay the bills. And what matters a paltry \$3,500, so long as it goes into Republican pockets?

The councilman who allows partisan considerations to influence his action in the least degree, when the expenditure of city funds is involved, shows himself unfit for the office which he holds.

THE NAVY.

THE TRIP of the principal portion of the American navy from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, around Cape Horn, which will begin about two weeks hence, will be a very interesting event, partly because it is unprecedented. Only a skeleton fleet has occasionally come around to the Pacific ocean before.

There is no certain international significance in the movement, though one reason for it very likely is the conjecture of the administration that it will aid the passage of bills for more battleships and larger naval appropriations. The Pacific coast will of course like to have a big navy on this side, and the Atlantic states and the eastern portion of the country generally may reason that if the Pacific is to have the navy, or a large naval force, even a share of the time, then many more naval vessels must be built, so as to insure the retention of one big fleet in Atlantic waters. It is possible the president had no such thought in mind when he decided to send the big fleet around, but whether so or not the move will almost surely encourage the faster building of a great navy.

We suppose the sentiment of the country is in favor of this. Since other maritime powers are constantly increasing their navies, it will be argued, the United States must do so also, in order to protect the country against aggression. The principal need of a far greater navy lies, however, in this country's possession of the Philippines—and in a less degree of Hawaii, Porto Rico and Panama—for Panama independence is only a fiction. Since the professedly civilized nations cannot agree to

cease war and arbitrate disputes, war, even on the part of the United States, is always a possibility, and a country with long seacoast lines and important seaports, without a navy, would be in a large degree helpless.

Yet the need of a great navy, of at least two great naval fleets, each able to cope with any foe, is probably magnified, for it may be doubted whether any power or combination of powers would dare to attack this country even if it did not have a warship and its coasts lay at their mercy—for fear of what would happen thereafter. Woe be, later, to those nations. But few would agree that it would be wise to run such a risk, and so navy building will go on, each large nation trying to outdo the other. Indeed, at bottom, it is largely a matter of pride and show and boastfulness—like boys bragging to one another of their several parents' fine houses, horses, or furniture.

Go ahead then, if that be the sentiment of the people. The country can stand it. Race along, Brother Jonathan, and come as near to catching up with "Storm-along John" Bull as you can. A few more tens of millions a year won't matter much. Anything can be done under the gold standard. We've already got France beaten, and Germany about tied, and with money enough can pull up on England. She will go broke before we will.

AN ACCUSING SPECTACLE.

AN OLD, old woman has been sitting on a prominent corner lately turning the crank of a handorgan, and thus appealing to passersby for small coins. She is blind, perhaps, or otherwise afflicted. She has no relatives, we may suppose, able to take care of her. It may be assumed that she is alone in the world, afflicted, desolate, almost helpless. Probably many who pass by throw a nickel or a dime into her cup, so that she gets enough for food and lodging. Possibly she may get more than enough for these necessities, so that she saves. Some people of this class are not very poor. But we do not make this suggestion to influence any one to refrain from giving her a mite. Better that she gets too much than not enough. What other joy has she?

But should such a spectacle be allowed? What sort of light does it throw on our boasted civilization? With our immense wealth and waste, cannot we afford to care for an old weak like that in some surer, less disagreeable, more desirable way? Aren't taxes for charitable purposes high enough, and don't charitable people give enough, to put this poor old body in some quiet, comfortable place for the little balance of her life? If not, then society would better put its thinking cap on and devise ways and means of doing this.

A stout, healthy male beggar, able to work, should be made to work, do some real productive work for the community. A hearty, lusty hobo should be treated as a criminal, and society should make him earn his keep and something besides. But these poor, crippled, worn out or incompetent waifs and strays, involuntary bums and jetsons on life's restless ocean, should be cared for plainly but decently in private. Society can make no sufficient excuse for the spectacle of this old woman on a street corner.

ONE MORE PEST.

AND NOW, we have the alienist. History will chronicle that he was contemporaneous with the Codlin moth, the San Jose scale and the Hessian fly. All of them are proof of how even an advancing civilization has its drawbacks. The codlin moth and San Jose scale yield to sprays, but not so the ordinary court alienist. There is no known means, natural nor artificial, by which to rid riddance from him, and apparently all there is to do is to grin and bear him. He was in the Thaw case to look on wisely, answer the hypothetical question and draw his salary. He has performed the past week in the Bradley case, and will be in court forever hereafter, to turn an honest penny, wherever both sides seek to before a jury as to some sane defendant's known sanity. With one of him—and a roll of bills it is possible to prove any crazy man sane or send every man in the Roosevelt cabinet to a lunatic asylum, provided the other side hasn't an equal number of alienists and bank bills. The alienist has a "brainstorm" every time he hears the clink of gold, and if Treasurer Steel so desired, and could corner the available supply of alienists, he would doubtless put Governor Chamberlain to sleep by sending him to the Oregon madhouse. It is only a question of cold cash or its equivalent and no doubt clearing

house certificates would be accepted at par. The court alienist is another silly contrivance, raised up to plague justice and bring courts into disrepute. If presiding judges would abate such evidence along with other nuisances that have crept into the legal practice, the country and justice would be well served.

THE NEXT REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

THE DEMOCRATIC national platform next year will be rather easy to construct. Or at least, from present indications, Mr. William J. Bryan will have one all ready that the convention will accept. And if so, everybody knows just about what will be in it. In fact, if he shall be nominated for president, there will be small need of any platform.

But the Republican platform will be a different matter. Its construction will need the services of some very skillful platform engineers. Because, first, Roosevelt, ex-officio the leader of the party, has sent it asunder, and second, even if there had been no Roosevelt a large proportion of the Republican masses would have become dissatisfied with the party's record on certain questions—principally tariff and trusts. On the surface, and among the rank and file, the sentiment in favor of the "Roosevelt policies" would seem almost unanimous, but there is nevertheless a very powerful if not a controlling element of the party that is against those policies, and much of the same element is also against tariff revision, though this Roosevelt has never yet openly, directly and officially advocated. So the Republican convention is likely to have hard work over the platform, if not over the candidate.

Here, for instance, are a few suggestions for platform builders to consider; they might at first outline in secret conclave something like this: "We unqualifiedly and heartily indorse the splendid administration of that brilliant and wonderful statesman and patriot, Theodore Roosevelt, and condemn him for adopting and pursuing various principles and policies hitherto declared for by the Democratic party, but never, at least in earnest, by the Republican party."

"We believe in and adhere to the glorious, sacred and eternal doctrine and principle of protection, and we believe in standing pat on the Dingley law, which is its most perfect flower. We favor, however, tariff revision in order to get the votes of those who believe that way, and such an adjustment of duties as will be acceptable to the people, providing that the trusts understand that this is only platform periffage."

"We believe in the regulation of railroads and in giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix rates, but reserve the privilege of inserting jokers in any law for that purpose."

"The Republican party is the friend and champion of labor, and in the interest of workingmen and the common people favors government by injunction as much as the corporations desire."

"We favor centralization of power in the federal government, so that railroads and other corporations can be controlled, believing that as soon as this half-Democrat president is out of office the corporations will again control the government."

"We believe in sound money and the gold standard, and declare that this standard could be maintained on a single ounce of gold, and anybody who doubts it is an ignoramus—and we might use a shorter and uglier word. Under Republican rule this country has the best currency system on earth, because the beneficiaries of it say so. It is a sort of second-hand maiden to protection."

"The first-hand maiden to glorious Queen Protection, reciprocity, we still believe in, on these quadrennial occasions, but she is too fair and delicate a flower to be sent abroad, even up into Canada."

"We indorse the present policy of governing the Philippine islands, by which we make their inhabitants our subjects so that we can repress their industries and rob them by tariff taxation for the benefit of some of our beloved fat trusts that furnish campaign funds."

"We denounce certain socialistic and anarchistic Democrats, especially one W. J. Bryan, as the cause of the recent panic or monetary stringency, for such a thing never could occur under a Republican administration, and while fully indorsing everything ever said or done by our glorious Republican president, we condemn him for following the counsel of said Bryan in several respects, and denounce the Democratic half of Roosevelt for bringing on the said panic."

"We favor arbitration and peace, and economy and a lightening of

the burdens of taxation, and therefore declare in favor of a greater navy than Great Britain has, as soon as it can be built, and of a larger standing army."

"We point with pride to the prosperity of the past decade as the direct and sole result of Republican rule, and denounce the Democratic party for aiding to interrupt this era of prosperity by electing Governors Johnson and Chamberlain and Mayors Tom Johnson and Harry Lane. Unless Republicans fall in line and stand shoulder to shoulder to resist such encroachments of the enemy, the country will be lost."

These few suggestions could be indefinitely elaborated, but they will serve to give a hint of the delicate and difficult task before the Republican platform carpenters.

FOOTBALL AND FINANCE.

FIFTY-FIVE hundred people watched the gridiron struggle on Multnomah field Thursday, and more than 7,000 were on-lookers at a similar battle in which an Oregon team figured at Los Angeles the same day. Thirty thousand people were spectators at the Pennsylvania-Cornell game, and on almost every sodden field from there to the Gulf of California 22 gridiron warriors tried conclusions, each with its quota, large and small, of shouting spectators. Two dollars was the average price per seat at the Chicago-Carlisle game the Saturday preceding, and 27,000 people were there. Forty thousand attended the Yale-Harvard game the same day, and it is popularly estimated that the cost to each was \$10, or a total of \$400,000. The Boston Herald has estimated that not less than \$1,000,000 is put in circulation at each annual repetition of this game, and the New York World adds that the figures are modest. Thirty-five thousand saw the Carlisle-Princeton game, 30,000 the Chicago-Wisconsin battle, 25,000 the Pennsylvania-Michigan contest, and so on the record runs. With this glimpse at the figures the millions of money put in circulation assumes an amazing aggregate and at once suggests a simple panacea for the panic. Instead of selling Panama canal bonds and worrying congressional brains with the problem of a more elastic currency, why not call congress together, pension the players for life and make the football season perennial?

FORAKER.

SENATOR FORAKER is entitled to a large measure of respect and commendation for his plainness of speech in defining his position, though in one place in his address to the Ohio Republican league he falls into the phraseology of "glittering generalities so common to political platforms and partisan spellbinders." This is when he says:

"While there should be efficient supervision and regulation of interstate commerce and the carriers and corporations of every kind engaged therein, it will become more and more manifest as time passes and results are developed that this supervision must be safe and conservative—consistent with the constitution and with sound common sense."

"Efficient," but "safe and conservative—consistent with the constitution and sound common sense." Of course, but all this means whatever a politician wishes it to mean. It is on a par with "legislation in the interests of the people," "an economical and progressive administration," and so on. An increasing number of voters are demanding that all these professions and promises be made "more definite and certain," as the lawyers say. They have been fooled too often. As to Foraker, however, people know about where he stands. Of how many other prominent Republicans can as much be said?

The English court that is investigating the Druce-Duke of Portland contention is setting a precedent that will no doubt be eagerly followed in this country. It seems that the whole matter could be determined, or at least a flood of light could be thrown upon it, simply by digging up a coffin and seeing whether it contains a skeleton or a piece of lead, but this the parties will not agree to and the court will not allow, presumably for the very reason stated. What folly to find out the facts and end the case. No self-respecting court or lawyer would do such a thing.

Thus Prime Minister Stolypin to the Russian duma: "The emperor often has shown in the face of extraordinary difficulties how highly he prizes the basic principles of the new regime of representative government within the limits established by himself. Nevertheless, the historic as-

ocratic power and the unhampered will of the monarch shine out as the dearest possession of the Russian royal family. By this power and this will, which were created to defend existing institutions, can Russia be saved in an era of danger and demoralization and brought to the path of order and historical truth." This ought to be plain enough to the dullest dowlman. The czar is as absolute an autocrat as ever, mind that; the duma is nothing except what he pleases, having no power whatever. Now be good or "get."

Let it be hoped that the reported wish of Mr. Bryan and some other prominent politicians, for early nominations and a long campaign, will not prevail. Probably the nominations will be made about the usual time, but if there is to be a change, a month or two later would be better than a month or two earlier. The campaign will be "opened," of course, about 700 times after the nominations are made, but the country can decide just as well between the candidates and the platforms in six weeks as in six months. Campaigning in a presidential year is always some interruption to business, and the less of it there is the better, so long as there is enough. And of that there is no doubt, if the nominations were not made till August.

The discussion of the motto on the gold coins recalls the fact that the continental congress placed upon its coins the phrase, "Mind your business." Perhaps this would be as appropriate now as then. Or how would "Pay your debts," or "Don't fool me away," or "Beware of vilders" do?

There are all sorts of curious political notions. Here is the Republican New York Press, for example, saying that Bryan would easily beat Knox, Fairbanks or Taft, but would be certainly beaten by Foraker or Cannon. Who can explain such a prediction by a supposedly sane mind?

If Secretary Taft, as is likely, is curtailing his itinerary on account of the increased illness of his mother rather than because of the state of his boom, the country and the world will approve of his action. Mother is mother, and nobody is like her, to great and small, the world over.

There is always something that should be fixed up that can only be done by a legislature. Occasionally a real necessity for a special session arises, but the need for it should be imperative before one is called.

Much obliged to Mr. Jerome for postponing the Thaw trial till after the holidays. Then if he can postpone it till after the presidential election he will confer another favor on the country.

The value of crops this year in this country is greater than ever before—\$7,412,000,000, not including dairy, livestock or poultry products. Real prolonged hard times are impossible.

So far nobody has proposed that the government start a lottery in order to relieve the stringency. But the government could get lots of money that way, if it wanted to.

Hymns to Know

Invitation.

B. Catherine H. Ealing.

[This hymn is found in many collections of church songs, and it appears to be the only one by this author which has come into any general use. The author, who was born in 1813, wrote the hymn in 1850, and the Rev. J. B. Dykes composed the tune, "Strength and Stay," for it in 1875. One has only to hear it sung to this tune to wonder that its comforting strain has not won it a larger place in church hymnals.]

Come unto me, when shadows darkly gather,
When the sad heart is weary and distressed,
Seeking for comfort from your heavenly Father,
Come unto me, and I will give you rest.

Large are the mansions in thy Father's dwelling,
Glad are the homes that sorrows never dim;
Sweet are the harps in holy music swelling,
Soft are the tones which raise the heavenly hymn.

There, like an Eden blossoming in gladness,
Bloom the fair flowers the earth too rudely pressed;
Come unto me, all ye who droop in sadness,
Come unto me, and I will give you rest.

Sentence Sermons

By Henry F. Cope.

Sanity is a good sign of a saint.

Real heroes never need to hire heralds.

The closer you get to men the nearer you come to God.

One secret of sin's hold on us is our hold on secret sins.

Love is the first word and the last in the lexicon of religion.

The man who preaches for a salary never gets anything else.

Lightheartedness never comes from feeding on the froth of life.

It takes more than smooth words to smooth out life's rough places.

You hold a boy from power when you protect him from pain and hardship.

When you brand a vice as harmless you have augmented its power to hurt.

The places where we have helped others are our milestones on the way to heaven.

You cannot advertise your own straightness by uncovering another man's crookedness.

Whenever you find a minister who can be hired you never are getting much of a man.

In the final appraisal our increment from life depends on our investment of ourselves in it.

His heart is dead who feels no drawing on things within when a child takes his hand.

There's a lot of difference between sending a petition to heaven and dispatching a prescription here.

Character is soon narrowed when you try to be liberal in regard to questions of absolute right and justice.

Almost all the world echoes a loud amen to those people who pray to be delivered from this vale of tears.

The great question for any church is not what contributions can it get but what contribution can it make to the life of the people.

It must be dreadful worry to some folks how the Lord is going to know anything about this world when they get where they cannot tell him.

Elmer J. Burkett's Birthday.

Elmer Jacob Burkett, United States senator from Nebraska and one of the youngest men who ever sat in the upper branch of congress, was born December 1, 1847, on a farm in Mills county, Iowa. He received his early education in the district school near his home and in 1869 graduated from Tabor college. He spent two years teaching school, at the same time studying law. In 1892 he removed to Nebraska and the same year was admitted to the bar. He took an active interest in the Republican politics of his adopted state and in 1896 became a member of the Nebraska legislature. On the completion of his first term in the legislature he was elected to congress from the first Nebraska district, and served in the house of representatives from 1899 to 1905. In the latter year he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Charles H. Dierick.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota is opposed to capital punishment.

A Sermon for Today

The Prosperity of the Wicked.

By Henry F. Cope.

"For I was envious at the foolish when I saw the prosperity of the wicked."—Ps. lxxiii, 2.

SOME saints have lost a lot of sleep worrying over the prosperity of the wicked and some sinners have made themselves ridiculous boasting over their immunity from adversity. It has seemed strange to the saint that the omnipotent who hates sin, should allow so many of the good things of this world to fall into the hands of the unworthy; if they had a chance they could tell where they would be much better bestowed.

It is true that there are many bad men who have plenty of money, lands, and other possessions; it is true that there are many thoroughly good men and women who do not have even as much as they seem to need. But it is also true that the snarling, clamorous voice of envy is ready to assert that a man must have sold his soul to the evil one because he has secured some measure of success.

The saints are not all poor; the sinners are not all rich. Riches are not at all an index to character or to worth. The money of the world is a poor kind of money to justify itself by the precise and equitable division of dollars. The indictment of providence on account of the prosperity of the wicked simply indicates the tendency of us all to measure all things by the money standard. Who is the more prosperous? There is a world of difference between being personally prosperous and being the nominal possessor of things that are prosperous in themselves. A poor kind of a man may own a rich farm and a man may be rich in himself while getting his living off a poor farm or at a poor job.

Prosperity must be measured by the person and not by his possessions. We answer the question how much is a man worth? by quoting figures and bank account. But we know well that many a man said to be worth millions is actually not worth 10 cents in himself, is not in his own character adding one mite to the world's wealth.

What are you, the real self, worth? Is your life prosperous? Are you getting richer? Are your sympathies broadening, your ideas and hopes becoming clearer, more to you and to the world? Even though you had all the things which you envy others, would not your prosperity still depend on yourself? The more you know of yourself, the more you essentially either richer or poorer?

This is not a plea for men to be content with poverty; to every man belongs that share of this world's things which he shall earn by the investment of himself in the world. Religion does not mean the love of poverty nor the laud spurning of life's duties and rewards. The enlarging and enriching of this world's things is the sacred duty of every man.

But how foolish are we who judge only by that which is on the surface, who take about the injustice of a world in which bad men can get so many good things and fail to see that no bad man ever came in sight of the real good of anything, while no good man can be hindered from or deprived of the enduring and satisfying good of life.

The man who is the secret of prosperity or adversity, he determines whether his life shall be rich or poor. Into the great game of life no element of chance enters; the good man's puppets of blind forces which in malignant sport lift us up or toss us down; we will for ourselves whether we take the good or lose it, whether we will have heaven or let it go.

No man ever lived toward things that are better, really sought the things that are best, without enriching himself. No man, rich in friendship, beauties, and the deep, quiet joys of life ever had reason to envy the one who had set his heart on things and thus had bought them.

The thing to be coveted is character. The prosperity first to be sought is that which is personal. The standard by which to measure men and their success is a spiritual one. Today is not the time of Jesus or a thought from Emerson worth more to us than any check that can be signed on Wall street?

Pity the prosperity of any to whom life consists in the abundance of things possessed. Poor, destitute, naked, such a man walks among his palaces and treasures; empty and soon forgotten he goes from life. Rich indeed is he who, though he has not yet come to joy his head, sees the face of the Infinite Father, wins his brother's love, and to whom belongs all the treasures of the kingdom of heaven now.

This Date in History.

1135—Henry I of England died at Rouen.

1841—The grand remonstrance, drawn up by the house of commons, presented to King Charles I.

1664—Connecticut surrendered all claim to Long Island.

1775—Arlington and Montgomery united their forces on the St. Lawrence.

1805—Battle of Austerlitz.

1865—President Johnson partially restored the writ of habeas corpus.

1866—First patent issued for the typewriter.

1882—Titus Coan, a famous American missionary to Patagonia and Hawaii, died. Born in Connecticut, February 1, 1801.

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Keyed advertisements, identical in all particulars, were inserted by us upon two occasions in the Portland Sunday papers. From one of these advertisements The Journal brought us the greatest number of replies by 63.23 per cent, and from the other the largest number by 37 per cent. The replies from this advertising ran into thousands.

The previous test to which you refer, made in the Portland evening papers at the time of our July Fourth Flag Guessing Contest, brought us hundreds of coupons, by far the greater number coming from Journal readers, your paper leading by 125 per cent. Complimenting you upon The Journal's prestige and success,

We are, very truly yours,
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A. D. Smith, Adv. Mgr.