

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON, Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Ore.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Ore., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONS—MAIN 7171. HOME, A 6011.

All departments served by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

Subscription Terms by mail to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50.

One year, \$7.50; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25.

Many men believe not themselves that they would persuade others and less do the things which they would impose on others.—Ben Jonson.

BIG CANAL PROJECTS.

IN ADDITION to the proposed canalization of the Mississippi, and the projected series of canals between Boston and Key West, another large and important project is a series of canals connecting the Tennessee river with the Atlantic ocean via several rivers of Georgia.

It is with this in mind, particularly that the prominent men of the "Empire State of the South" are so enthusiastically supporting the plan of the rivers and harbors congress.

And along with Georgia, on this question, go Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Florida. This is the principal portion of the south united with the Mississippi valley states and those of the Pacific coast in favor of the improvement of inland rivers and the construction wherever practical of connecting canals.

Pennsylvania and Delaware will help, because they want the Delaware river dug deeper. So it would seem that this movement has already become irresistible.

The project for the "Atlantic canal," connecting the Tennessee river with the ocean, is not a new one. It was advocated by Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury under Jefferson and Monroe.

The route was surveyed by Colonel Bernard, an ex-engineer of Napoleon's staff. But it has rested till now, and now that the country is waking up to the importance and necessity of inland waterways, Georgia and adjacent states are pushing this project forward, and they are right to do so. They deserve to have it carried out.

The Atlantic canal would give direct communication between the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio rivers and the Atlantic. It would create a great river and canal traffic throughout that region, and immensely stimulate its development. It is one of the three great canal projects now to be considered; that from the lakes to the gulf, and the Cello canal and the other improvements of the Columbia river being the other two.

The country should pull together at Washington for these great projects, and others of much if less importance, and insistently demand that the policy of carrying them out be adopted at once, without waiting for presidential elections, or currency reforms, or the raising of \$5,500,000,000 by the railroads, or anything else. It is time Uncle Sam did more for the people, if not less for the railroads.

WHAT IS THE "QUESTION"?

REPRESENTATIVE FOWLER, chairman of the house committee on currency, in a speech Tuesday evening in Chicago, speaking on "The Financial Situation," said:

"I know that this question will never be settled right until it is submitted to the people for decision precisely as the question of the establishment of the gold standard was submitted to them; and I know equally well that the people's intelligence and patriotism will decide this question, as that was decided, right. I know that if the senate and the house of representatives do anything before a great educational campaign upon this subject, it will simply be to sew another rotten patch upon an old, ragged garment, already well nigh covered with rotten patches. This question is not up to congress now—it has passed that. It is up to the people of the United States—it is up to you."

But what is the "question"? No doubt the people, after an "educational campaign," could settle any definite, clearly understandable question right, but how are they to know what to vote on? Is there anything to present to them? What is it? Mr. Fowler does not say. His talk is largely mere jargon to most of the people. If the people's representatives in congress cannot get head or tail of the "financial situation," don't know what to do or how to do anything, can agree on nothing, don't know where they are, every one who has any opinion differing from everybody else, how are the people of the country to settle the matter?

Mr. Fowler says the people settled the money standard question, and settled it right, in favor of gold. Yes, and they were told that this settled all our financial ills forever and a day; that nothing whatever could ever be the matter with the country's finances or currency system any more; and yet here we are

for the past two months in a financial crisis, a money panic, a currency famine, and we apparently haven't a statesman at Washington that knows what to do without asking J. Pierpont Morgan. What will become of the country when in the course of nature Morgan dies?

MR. BRISTOL'S REMOVAL.

THE THREATENED removal of Mr. W. C. Bristol as United States district attorney seems, so far as the situation has yet been disclosed, to be an act of gross injustice to that officer. The excuse is that Mr. Bristol has not prosecuted certain cases according to instructions, and yet he states, what is no doubt the truth, that "the facts and circumstances upon which the trials of these cases would and do depend have never been and are not now in my hands or control."

That the removal is not due to any delinquency on Mr. Bristol's part, but rather to some pique or spite on the part of the attorney-general, or to some concealed political influence, is indicated by the statement that the removal was caused by certain telegrams sent by Mr. Bristol, presumably telegrams plainly stating the reasons why the instructions could not possibly be carried out.

With Mr. Heney in charge of these cases, and in sole possession of all the facts and evidence, and with the understanding all along that Mr. Heney was to try them, the order to Mr. Bristol to proceed to trial at once, without Heney, was manifestly one that he could not possibly obey; and it looks as if the department of justice purposely gave Bristol an impossible order, so as to have an excuse for removing him. And this suspicion is accentuated by the fact that Heney was expected here next Monday. Did Bonaparte consider that this was the last chance to put forward an excuse for discharging Bristol?

Further information may throw a different light on the matter, but as far as can be discerned now Mr. Bristol has always done and been ready and willing to do his full duty, and no fault attaches to him in the matter. He cannot try cases without the evidence at hand, and this evidence is in the possession of Mr. Heney, who for many months has not been in the government service at all.

Locally, the public has entire confidence in Mr. Bristol, and will require plain and positive evidence that he has been derelict in his duty before believing that there is just ground for his removal.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUNDAY law against theatres and all places of amusement is being enforced in New York city, yet saloons, as the law provides, are allowed to remain open. This does not seem to be a very sensible law. Many cities that have closed saloons on Sunday have not closed theatres and all amusement places, for the very good reason that saloons are in a class by themselves, as we have often said. Drinking is a great evil, as to most people who indulge in it, of itself, and it causes many crimes, and is intimately associated with various vices. It tends to noise, disorder, profanity and vulgarity, and as a large portion of people desire to observe Sunday religiously, it is due not only to them especially but to society generally, that saloons be closed on Sunday.

But it does not follow that on Sunday people should be forbidden all recreation and amusement, not generally accounted vicious per se. There must be a pretty wide latitude of liberty, or there will be a reaction, and for awhile the cities that try to go too far in this direction may find themselves in the condition of the man out of whom seven devils was cast, but into whom seven more devils worse than the first entered.

WHEN THE HOLIDAYS END.

THE INFORMATION is that the legal holidays are to end with the current week. There is a cheery ring in the announcement. There is another in the statements of their condition by the country banks. The showing of their stability and soundness is, almost extraordinary. The legal requirement is that they shall maintain their reserves at not less than 15 per cent of their deposits. What they actually have is reserves running as high as 61 per cent. Numbers of them have above 40 per cent. Few have less than 30. It is a showing to engender the highest confidence in Oregon financial conditions.

We have always been a conservative people. We have been criticized for our conservatism. We have been slow and steady, safe and sane in our investments. Our climate and our environments have made our temperaments sober and temperate. We have avoided the primrose path in finance, and with extremely rare exceptions, the wildest method in banking. The consequence is that we are now to reap the fruit of our conservatism. The money pinch that fell heavily on others, can have but little effect in stable and sound Oregon. The holidays have given us time to reflect on and recognize our strength. They have given us a season in which to further put our financial houses in order. The bank reserves are an unerring sign of this strength and orderly condition. The \$300,000,000 worth of gross products our state yielded the current year are a further sign. It is a reserve held in the bank of nature that never suspends, and that is even more reassuring than the extraordinary reserves in our banks. Accordingly, when the holidays end, there should not be, in any part of Oregon, a scintilla of apprehension, and there probably will not be.

Nor in the country at large should there be misgiving. We are the most prolific nation in point of wealth-making on the planet. We have but 5 per cent of the world's population, but we produce 20 per cent of the world's wheat. We produce 25 per cent of the world's gold and 33 per cent of its coal. We produce 35 per cent of its manufactures, 36 per cent of its silver and 42 per cent of its iron. We produce 40 per cent of its steel, 52 per cent of its petroleum, 55 per cent of its copper, 70 per cent of its cotton and 80 per cent of its corn. In the name of these products and this power of production, how can our prosperity be other than secure?

NO CURRENCY REFORM.

IT IS more likely congress will pass a prohibition bill than that it will pass a bill reforming the currency, says an eastern Republican paper. This may be an extreme statement, but it is true that there is small prospect of any really reformatory and beneficial currency bill being passed. Those who know most about the subject don't want to reform the currency in the people's interest; those best qualified to frame a law hopelessly disagree as to what it should be; and the great majority in congress have no clear ideas on the subject at all.

Chairman Fowler has a plan, which is charily indorsed by the president, and is at least in part satisfactory to the advising financiers, but Aldrich has a rather better bill—for them. But there will be plenty of objections, some of them doubtless good ones, to both these schemes, and the average congressman, who is muddled on the subject, will be careful not to vote for anything that might lose him more votes next fall than he would gain thereby. Beyond drawing his salary, this is about the substance and sum of his ideas on the currency question.

Nothing will be done without reference to the elections next year. The question with the average congressman is not, What is best for the country on this question; but, How will this law if passed affect the party, the votes of the people? That is to say, the average congressman is not a statesman at all, but a mere politician. To this rule, however, there are, we hope and believe, a considerable number of exceptions. We believe one such falls from the first district of Oregon.

But congress will be very cautious and timid, on account of the elections next fall. The politician always argues: When not sure of gaining votes, do nothing. So nothing more than is absolutely necessary will be done. Tariff revision will have to wait, of course; so, it is tolerably safe to predict, will any real currency reform.

PARTIES AND TARIFF.

REPUBLICAN tariff-revenue-only contemporary, one that holds that the high protective tariff is the greatest politico-economic evil in the country and admits that it is the chief distinctive policy of the Republican party, excuses its Republicanism by saying that the Democratic party could not be trusted to revise and reform the tariff; that the worst features of protectionism would be retained.

We confess that there is matter in the record to sustain this assumption. But after all it is scarcely more than an assumption, and the record is exceedingly slim. Only for a very brief period since the war have the Democrats had a president and both houses of congress at the same time. This did occur during President Cleveland's administration, and the Democrats did not act up to their opportunity and professions, but should the party be forever condemned and held to be untrustworthy on account of this one failure?

There were some Democrats in congress then who were so only in name, who were mere tools of the protected trusts. No need to name them now; most of them are dead. Perhaps if the Democratic party were in power now it would do better. At least this contemporary admits that there is no hope of reform of this great evil by the Republican party.

The Consumers' League of Buffalo has promulgated the following advice to Christmas shoppers: "Shop early in the day. Carry home as many parcels as possible. Do not ask to have articles sent home on approval. Do not shop during the lunch hour. Have all your shopping done one week before Christmas." But what's the use? How many will pay any attention to these suggestions? It is well to buy early, but the last one of the above instructions, at least, to be followed by everybody, is absurd.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. spoke to his Sunday school class Sunday in favor of Governor Hughes for president. The governor, without any fault of his own, is acquiring a heavy load for a candidate to carry.

And still another officer of a broken bank has committed suicide.

This is becoming quite a fashionable mode of getting rid of their troubles among swindling bankers, but who knows that they are not jumping out of the frying pan into the fire? "What dreams may come?" At any rate, it is cowardly for a man after swindling a lot of people, thus to try to escape this world's proper consequences.

Very important people in the industrial life of Oregon are these dairymen. And when they resolve to improve that industry, they are resolving to do every person in Oregon a good turn.

Though a new senator, Jeff Davis of Arkansas could not keep quiet even for a single week. He is probably another incorrigible.

Orchard is telling his horrible story again, but it will attract little attention this time.

Small Change

An affinity seldom wears well.

Hurrah for the end of the holidays.

That \$7,500 a year looks good to several.

The panic will go into history as a failure.

Look out, Japan; the navy starts Monday.

A city council is no place for playing politics.

Ex-President Palma has also dropped out of sight.

How many congressmen will hobnob with Herrin?

How does the Republican party stand on the tariff?

There is a little encouragement in Receiver Hill's report.

For the most interesting Christmas news, see advertising columns.

In Christmas shopping it is the early birds that catch the fattest worms.

Representative Ellis has not yet disclosed his plan of currency reform.

Some people persist in the idea that Brother Geer dearly loves an office.

If it makes Japan hot to watch our naval smoke moving around to the Pacific, we can't help it.

Any kind of currency reform that will put more currency in their pockets is what most people want.

Governor Magoon must be a great success; the public hears nothing from him for weeks at a time.

If the country will keep an eye on Oregon next Monday, it may get an object lesson on how to resume.

Friday, this week, is the 12th of the month, but it will be a good day to buy Christmas presents all the same.

Negroes not being able to vote down there, Mr. Foraker if nominated would not expect to carry Brownsville, Texas.

Automobiles are of course quite in order for Christmas presents, but orders have scarcely come into fashion yet.

We cannot understand, if the president is not sure about the right way to reform the currency, why he doesn't ask Loeb.

By the way, there is no use in looking over the president's 30,000-word message again in the hope of finding any reformed spelling in it.

All that any town has to do to get a public building introduced, is to mention it to either member of the delegation. Getting the building is different.

If Colonel Bryan is nominated Colonel Watterston will support him, but Colonel Watterston will not be well known beforehand that he won't like to do it a little bit.

Perhaps if congress would form itself into a class, and offer J. P. Morgan about \$5,000 a day, he might come out and act as a financial teacher for a little while.

The governor forgetting the holiday proclamation for three days is rather a joke on him, but he was engaged in doing some very good work for the state, and so may be excused.

Grandpa Henry Gassaway Davis, up toward 90 years old, indignantly denies that he is going to be married. Nobody ever accused him of being a fool, unless it was when he ran for vice-president.

In "An Appeal to Congress" the Washington Times says that "the Washington of Washington is a disgrace." It is uncertain whether the Times meant to be complimentary or not, whether congress will take the hint.

This Date in History.

1614—The Dutch erected a blockhouse near the present site of Albany, New York.

1745—John Jay, American statesman, born, died May 17, 1829.

1820—Continental congress adjourned to Baltimore, on the approach of the British.

1821—Birth of Archduchess Maria Louise, second wife of Napoleon III.

1811—American ship Essex captured British packet Nocton, with \$55,000 on board.

1829—John Lansing, chancellor of New York, who opposed the federal constitution, died January 30, 1764.

1820—National Republican party, Baltimore, nominated Henry Clay for president.

1849—Sir M. Isambard Brunel, engineer of the Thames tunnel, died.

1859—Victoria bridge, Montreal, opened.

1866—Oaks colliery disaster in England, with loss of 350 lives.

1874—Wade Hampton declared governor of South Carolina.

William P. Dillingham's Birthday.

William Paul Dillingham, who has been twice sent to the United States senate from Vermont, was born in Waterbury, Vermont, December 12, 1843.

After receiving his early education in his native state he went to Wisconsin and read law for two years in the office of Senator Matt H. Carpenter. He was admitted to the bar in Vermont in 1867. His public life began in 1872, when he was elected state attorney.

In 1874 he was appointed secretary of the Vermont board of education by Governor Peck of Vermont, and in 1876 he was elected to the legislature. From 1876 to 1888 he was state tax commissioner of Vermont, and in 1888 he came his election to the United States senate. In addition to his political activities Senator Dillingham has always been prominent in the promotion of education and temperance.

Allison's Wiser Course.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

We would hold J. P. Foraker is going to give up his senate seat in favor of the presidency. How much wiser is the venerable Bill Allison of Iowa. He fired by any gold brick stories of how easy it was to land at the White House.

LAW AUTHORIZES PRESIDENT'S REMOVAL OF COIN WORDING VIOLATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL PROVISION.

President Roosevelt may find himself tied up with the legal red tape of the United States as a result of the investigations made by those who oppose his removal of the motto "In God We Trust" from the coins of the nation.

According to a dispatch to the Denver News there is a law, passed in 1854, providing for the use of the motto on the coins. This law is not known to have been repealed.

As a local end to the story, however, the people who are taking an interest in the question continue to send their objections to The Journal for publication. Following can be found not only the law's dispatch but some of these opinions as well.

Law Provides for Motto.

A Chicago dispatch to the Denver News says: "According to revelations brought to light by Chicago investigators, President Roosevelt may find himself involved in a controversy over the elimination of 'In God We Trust' from the new gold coin issue. It is asserted that there is a simple legal authority for the religious inscription. The law relating to the appearing of the motto on coins may be found in chapter 100 of the United States Statutes, relating to coinage." It reads: "And be it further enacted that in addition to the devices and legends upon gold, silver and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury; to cause to be placed on such coins, hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon." This act was approved March 3, 1854, and we fall to find any record of its repeal. (Chicago lawyers seem puzzled to reconcile this with the statement of President Roosevelt that he could find no law for the use of the motto.)

Apology is Needed.

When it comes to thought and writing the use of the term "In God We Trust" and to kill the following spasm I did try with might and main but in "In God We Trust" convulsions I'll just beg the punner's pardon. And I'll never strain again.

The birds are all a rittin poetry And their meanings ain't in fun Bout the oer ambitions Teddy. Now and then things he's done.

Some of us most much as Ted But cause we ain't so very mighty There is most times nothing sicker.

Seems like some are national kickers And they can't be satisfied Till they see the characteristics And call it patriotism and pride. But they never seem to guess. At all the pain their bound to cause Every trader of their verbes.

Now I want to ask a question What's the use ter jock and rava Some can't earn enough to keep em Let alone enough to save. Now for me I'm most contented And do not give a cuss. Just so I can earn the dollar. Then the rest "In God I'll Trust."

SELDOM GRANS.

This One Without an Apology.

As an aftermath anent "coin motto," Expressed herein as author thinks he ought to.

The proof cannot be faraway wrong. Justifying proof is so very nearly strong.

Appellations of duty, oft so much out of place. In enlightenment, should have no such space.

For, of all the purposes, in mental employ This the most savors of man's assist-ance, ally.

Unauthorized and promiscuous use of divinity, to moral sensibilities, par-tak of it.

Whether or not believed a reality at its base. Humanity's duty to exalt, rather than to debase.

Considered in its primeval state, Along the ages, down to present date.

Excessive use of title and attendant adjectives, do not give a cuss.

Proves not earth's greatest and happiest need. "Take not His Name in Vain," when disobeyed.

Retribution, a world confused, as betrayed. Examples of abundant, past and present, of vagaries.

Entailing misfortunes of unrest, mere annoyances.

In illustration and confirmation of these facts. Consider the race, in appended historical notes.

It cannot be a purpose to comment in extenso.

A mere reference to causes, and consequences, is all that is needed.

Moses—and result, later—dispersal, incorrigible.

Mahomet—horrible, unspeakable Turk, horrible.

Jo Smith, and the Latter Day Saint, All but themselves, know they ain't.

And his early Zion city, In estimation of mankind—abject pity.

Credible, deplorable if, gone to glory, Any way, sad, most shamefully gory.

And at summit of fire, False zeal and consequences dire.

Others etc., not so very far removed, As this, and the "In God We Trust" motto.

For guidance, choosing the better part, A discerning president, his act should be approved.

"Fortanascitur, non fit." E. E. T.

Sound Argument.

Editor Journal—As a reader of The Journal I have been very much interested in the discussion on the removal of our coins. It may seem that enough has been written on this subject, but I feel that it is no small thing for any nation to forsake its trust in God, and to appear to the world as if it is a step in that direction, although hope that discussion will not cease till right conclusions have been reached. I, therefore, beg room for the following observations:

It appears to me that before the subject can ever be satisfactorily disposed of, there are two questions that must be correctly answered. First, is the inscription true? This is a nation of God, and the "In God We Trust" inscription clearly refers to a majority of the citizens of the country. Do we as a nation trust in a divine providence? As this subject is usually by all who have written on the subject either for or against the change, arguments are unnecessary. The inscription is recognized as the truth.

The second question is this: Is its present position on our coins a fit place for the testimony contained in that inscription? The discussion centers around this point. The money of the nation has often been called its blood. We have had an excellent opportunity lately to note how its circulation affects the health of the nation. The figure is altogether to the point. These coins are the measure of the country's values, and as they circulate freely among the masses and are used by all, they represent to us the prosperity of the country, and when we see this figure in the money, we are not to trust in the gold but in the good things of God that all these blessings are ours. I can see no place else quite so fitting as here for the testimony.

Presidents Themselves Admit Duty.

But what about protecting the name of God from the irreverent? On a careful investigation of the insubstantial grounds all our presidents from Washington to McKinley, and the copy of Mr. Roosevelt's I find that,

LAW AUTHORIZES PRESIDENT'S REMOVAL OF COIN WORDING VIOLATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL PROVISION.

President Roosevelt may find himself tied up with the legal red tape of the United States as a result of the investigations made by those who oppose his removal of the motto "In God We Trust" from the coins of the nation.

According to a dispatch to the Denver News there is a law, passed in 1854, providing for the use of the motto on the coins. This law is not known to have been repealed.

As a local end to the story, however, the people who are taking an interest in the question continue to send their objections to The Journal for publication. Following can be found not only the law's dispatch but some of these opinions as well.

Law Provides for Motto.

A Chicago dispatch to the Denver News says: "According to revelations brought to light by Chicago investigators, President Roosevelt may find himself involved in a controversy over the elimination of 'In God We Trust' from the new gold coin issue. It is asserted that there is a simple legal authority for the religious inscription. The law relating to the appearing of the motto on coins may be found in chapter 100 of the United States Statutes, relating to coinage." It reads: "And be it further enacted that in addition to the devices and legends upon gold, silver and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury; to cause to be placed on such coins, hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon." This act was approved March 3, 1854, and we fall to find any record of its repeal. (Chicago lawyers seem puzzled to reconcile this with the statement of President Roosevelt that he could find no law for the use of the motto.)

Apology is Needed.

When it comes to thought and writing the use of the term "In God We Trust" and to kill the following spasm I did try with might and main but in "In God We Trust" convulsions I'll just beg the punner's pardon. And I'll never strain again.

The birds are all a rittin poetry And their meanings ain't in fun Bout the oer ambitions Teddy. Now and then things he's done.

Some of us most much as Ted But cause we ain't so very mighty There is most times nothing sicker.

Seems like some are national kickers And they can't be satisfied Till they see the characteristics And call it patriotism and pride. But they never seem to guess. At all the pain their bound to cause Every trader of their verbes.

Now I want to ask a question What's the use ter jock and rava Some can't earn enough to keep em Let alone enough to save. Now for me I'm most contented And do not give a cuss. Just so I can earn the dollar. Then the rest "In God I'll Trust."

SELDOM GRANS.

This One Without an Apology.

As an aftermath anent "coin motto," Expressed herein as author thinks he ought to.

The proof cannot be faraway wrong. Justifying proof is so very nearly strong.

Appellations of duty, oft so much out of place. In enlightenment, should have no such space.

For, of all the purposes, in mental employ This the most savors of man's assist-ance, ally.

Unauthorized and promiscuous use of divinity, to moral sensibilities, par-tak of it.

Whether or not believed a reality at its base. Humanity's duty to exalt, rather than to debase.

Considered in its primeval state, Along the ages, down to present date.

Excessive use of title and attendant adjectives, do not give a cuss.

Proves not earth's greatest and happiest need. "Take not His Name in Vain," when disobeyed.