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question under discussion was one of which he had made an especial, exhaustive study for years, and he was probably the best informed man in the senate on it, hence he had a right to speak, and it was his duty to speak, and the senate ought to have considered him an exception. But when the senators would not listen, he said the country would, and it did.

The new senator from Arkansas, Jeff Davis, has made a spectacular infraction of this senate custom, evidently seeking notoriety. There is a good deal of truth in what he said, but there was no particular occasion for saying it just then, and many other members could have said it better and with better effect. He wished to show his disdain and contempt for this unwritten rule of the senate, but the country will not be in sympathy with him. The rule is all right, if not insisted on too rigorously, and with due exceptions allowed. The Arkansas fire-eater would make a much better appearance remaining quietly in his seat for a year or two.

A NECESSARY "WEAPON."

THE INITIATIVE is a dangerous weapon, and its use is easily subjected to a terrible abuse," says the Oregon City Courier. It is true that too many people sign petitions without due consideration or care, and that in some cases the object sought to be attained has been misrepresented by solicitors for signers to a petition; but these facts are not sufficient to cause the people to do away with the initiative. Experience has too often shown that legislatures and city councils will not give them what they want, and they must retain the power to get it, in the case of any emergency. Because a law or ordinance proposed by means of the initiative is voted down is not a sufficient reason for condemning that "weapon." It is a good weapon for the people to hold, even though the petitioners may sometimes use bad judgment or be careless.

The Courier, by the way, is constitutionally opposed to all reformatory or progressive movements, and is disgusted with the attacks that have been made on monopolistic trusts. It thinks that the people should let Standard Oil pursue the smooth tenor of its way, because the average consumer of oil does not feel the few extra cents a gallon of cost, evidently supposing that this is the nub of the contention, which of course it is not. So it would have the people let everything and everybody alone, and not bother to attack or antagonize monopolists, or trusts, or machines, or rings, or bosses. In brief, the Courier is quite in sympathy with Dr. Day.

ANOTHER ROAST OF ROOSEVELT

THE American Business Man, a Chicago monthly publication that is trying hard to attract attention, continues in its latest issue its severe strictures upon Roosevelt, asserting that he has paralyzed business and that he alone caused the panic. All the present financial and industrial troubles, this periodical asserts, are due to Roosevelt's "policy of openly, blatantly denouncing business institutions and his practice of wreaking personal vengeance on unfavored individuals." "The whole cause is that Roosevelt, in his inflammatory way, has upset the equilibrium of public confidence" in "fundamental enterprises," by which the critic means railroads, banks, great corporations, trusts, etc.

NOT A BAD RULE.

THE SENATORIAL courtesy, or custom, by which a new member is supposed to keep mum for at least two years, and not try to take any active part in debates or make himself conspicuous in any way, has been carried to an unreasonable degree, and of late years has received several shocking jolts from incorrigible new members. Yet it is not a bad or unreasonable custom, if not carried too far, and if due exceptions are allowed. A new senator should look, listen and learn, rather than talk, and something of deference is due to the veterans of that body. Unless a new senator has something unusually important to say, he is out of place in rudely overturning this custom. Besides, he is impolitic, for he only gains the ill-will of the older members of the senate. Senator Beveridge is yet an unpopular member of the senate, one who can gain support for a measure he advocates with difficulty, partly because he broke over this rule of the senate, and his offense was considered the greater because he was a very young man. Senator LaFollette had a good reason for violating the rule, because he was already a man of national reputation; he had served several terms in the house and two terms as governor of Wisconsin; the

was a consequence that he could not prevent, and that if foreseen should not have prevented him from making such attempts as he has made to correct great evils.

This periodical says that "the correction of evil and the punishment of dishonesty are not things to be flaunted in the public eye—are not excuses to be tried by the nation's executive through the public press; are not properly the public themes of a president's political activity." That is, of course, the opinion of every "malefactor of great wealth," and of all others, in the country. If the press would only keep still about the thieves and other rascals, big and little; if the president and officers under him all down the line would only correct evils quietly and softly, and so as not to let anybody know and not hurt anybody of any consequence in the business or political world, this Chicago publication and the people in whose interest it speaks would be much pleased, of course.

It is right here that Roosevelt, with all his faults, has done the country an immense service, even if he had to split his party wide open to do it. He has made it his business to correct evil and punish dishonesty, and to do it in the public eye, and with the aid of the public press; and in this respect he has set up a new standard for the great office he holds that if it can be maintained will be of incalculable benefit to the country.

HE HAD A REVOLVER.

ANOTHER MURDER has been committed in Portland in consequence of drink and a ready revolver. A young man of good family lies dead, and another man faces trial for murder and possibly the gallows, because they went into a saloon, and because one of them had a gun handy. It appears that the men were friendly. They were drinking and talking together. But one, probably in consequence of drink, made an offensive remark. The other replied in kind, and with a slap on the face. Then out came the deadly revolver. Results, death, crime, disgrace, sorrow, misery and heavy expense to the public.

Probably if the men had not drank any there would have been no quarrel and consequent crime. But even if they had drank and quarreled, this murder would not have been committed except for the revolver. A little fist contest would not have been serious. The next day they would have cooled off and said no more about it. But one man had a revolver, and—look at those two men now.

Why did the man have the revolver? He did not need it for any legitimate purpose. Not once in a thousand times is a revolver any protection against a half-up. That at the first slap upon his face and his first flash of consequent anger his hand seized and used his revolver, shooting three times, shows that he carried it not so much for defense as for aggression, not to keep from being killed but to kill. The habit of carrying a revolver breeds this feeling.

"HONEY FITZ" DEFEATED.

"JOHNNY FITZ," otherwise known locally as "Honey Fitz," to wit, John F. Fitzgerald, political politician for what there is in it, for himself and friends, was defeated Tuesday, by a small margin, for reelection as mayor of Boston. "Johnny" is a Democrat, and Boston is a Democratic city, but it had stood him as long as it could, at least for the present. There are good points about "Fitz"; he is a man of surprising and admirable activity, and in many ways a good lines, too; he is in some measure deserving his popularity; he is a tireless worker, first for his friends and next for the people. In a word, he is a superior type of a ward politician, but never more than that. Politics has been his trade ever since he was in his teens, and he considers politics a means of working the public for the benefit of himself and his friends and supporters.

Fitzgerald served three terms in congress, and gained some reputation as a spouter on almost every possible occasion. He is somewhat of an orator, has unlimited audacity, and inexhaustible physical vitality. Considering his record of extravagance and system of grafting, and that a large number of Democratic votes went to the Independence league candidate, he made a strong race, and may be heard from again, though men of his type are regarded with growing disfavor.

Government Reserve Timber.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Kindly state in your paper, can a man buy timber in a government reserve, and how? to oblige a subscriber.

over this money when the city has exhausted every possible legal means of resistance. Let the case go to the supreme court and the ex-detectives wait awhile. They never earned a cent of the money nor but little of much other money that was paid them.

The country has a sort of liking for some of Uncle Joe Cannon's ways, but it will not stand patiently for his design to postpone the improvement of inland waterways. They people think they know what they want in this respect better than "Uncle Joe" can tell them.

But the president's re-statement of his attitude won't stop the third term talk. People who would not believe the president won't believe him any the more for reiteration.

Mr. J. J. Hill speaks of "the vituperative attack of demagogues on the railroads." Who? What? Where? When? We have never heard or read of them.

Letters From the People

Postal Savings Banks. Garden Home, Dec. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal: I noticed in your paper a few days ago that confidence will soon be restored. You went on to show by the import and export of gold for the last 11 years. As far as I can make out from your table the United States exported \$155,923,446 more than it imported.

Now, if I spent that much more on my income, would I not be in a bad way? Is it not an established fact that all the confidence and credit that any government ever had or ever will have is its capacity of production for export?

If the moneyed men in Europe did not think that this country would be able to export commodities to pay back would not they be right? If the government is issuing bonds for the purpose of increasing the circulation of money, Secretary Cortelyou said that the national banks have underdrawn their capital \$250,000,000.

What guaranty have we that more bonds will increase the circulation of money? Would it not be better for the government to issue its own paper money? It would be cheaper, would save interest on the bonds, would control the money. Then I believe in controlling the money by the government.

An Unanswered Challenge.

Portland, Dec. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—A special dispatch from Pittsburg of date of the 8th inst., deserves, I think, more than a casual reading. I quote in part: "Hereafter none but American born or naturalized citizens will be employed about the 20,767 ovens of the independent coke makers of the Pittsburg and Connelville district. These will be paid higher wages, but the operators expect to decrease the cost of production. Figures of cost of producing iron in operators show that 500 Americans can do more work than 1,000 foreigners. The 500 men employed are more than one-half are foreigners, more naturalized, and statisticians of the operators find that of the \$35 paid to each miner, the foreigner is getting in square over \$20 saves and sends home the \$65, while the American-born and naturalized spend or invest their money in living, in their homes, and in home comforts."

And here you have the logic and common sense of the whole matter. Higher standard of living, higher wages, higher wages with their resultant of a lessening of cost of production. It is completely herein is also established the contention that the American manufacturer needs no protection against the foreigner. Nearly 25 years ago the New England Free Trade League challenged the advocates of protection to produce a single "protected interest" which would be able to show that it was paying 1 cent more wage to its workers than the foreigner—no comparison to product of cost. Further, if afforded the opportunity to work for the American, the foreigner would be actually receiving a lesser portion of his daily production of goods than the American has never been accorded—nor will it be.

Winter Banana Apple.

Cornelius, Ore., Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—In reading your market quotations of December 6, I note a criticism on the Winter Banana apple, as being a "deceit," which means a "fraud." On those grounds I beg leave to differ with the report. First, you say it is a pretty apple like the Ben Davis, but not a good keeper. If I am right the Ben Davis is a red apple, as I have always seen them and so called. Such an apple has been put on the market as a Winter Banana, then it is a choice apple, although not a pretty one. The original tree is yet growing there and is about 20 feet high. I think if I mistake not, it is a fine baire and a good keeper. The trees on that farm were all brought from Germany as I said before, 30 years ago. Such is the correct origin and description of the Winter Banana apple. Therefore if the market reporter is correct in his version of the fruit on the market, then the apple he speaks of is a base fraud and those persons selling them should be prosecuted. There have been very many trees sold on the strength of the fruit being a good keeper.

John G. Milburn's Birthday.

John George Milburn, chief counsel for the Standard Oil company in the suits brought by the federal government to dissolve the "trust," was born in Sunderland, England, December 13, 1851. After receiving his education in England he came to the United States, and for a time studied law at Batavia, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and began practice in Buffalo. He rapidly came to the front in his profession and soon was recognized as a corporation lawyer of exceptional ability. It was at Mr. Milburn's home in Buffalo that President McKinley died, after being shot at the Buffalo exposition. Mr. Milburn was at the time president of the Pan-American exposition, and the martyred president was his guest on the fatal day. Shortly after the tragedy Mr. Milburn removed to New York City and has since been connected with the Standard Oil company in a legal capacity. In 1904 Mr. Milburn served as one of the American delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held at the St. Louis world's fair.

Eat Prunes.

Six rules on how to live long, by Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian: 1. Walk to and from work. 2. Take a cold water sponge every morning. 3. Take a salt water bath once a week. 4. Walk to and from work. 5. Don't smoke cigarettes. 6. Don't keep late hours.

BEAUTY OF WOMEN IN AMERICA IS ON THE INCREASE

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. (Copyright, 1907, by American-Journal-Examiner.)

Elizabeth Towne, in her magazine the Nautilus, recently spoke of the increase of beauty in the human family, and declared that in the last score of years there was a noticeable gain in the number of beautiful faces encountered in any American city.

Emma Bonomero says woman's increase in intellectuality is adding to her beauty and Henry Finck gives many interesting points on the same subject. While having only to look at medieval pictures, he "note how coarse and void of refined expression are the men, and how hard and masculine are the women."

Ruskin said: "Do not think you can make a girl lovely, if you do not make her happy. There is not one restraint put on a good girl's nature, not one check you give her affections or natural instincts, which will not be indelibly written on her face with a hardness that the brightest beauty from her eyes and the charm from her brow."

There is small question that the fame of the people who are old is the result, not of transcendental loveliness, but of the scarcity of beautiful women in the world at that era. In the days when plagues were so prevalent, and physical cleanliness even in courts unusual, one of the great factors in beauty, hygiene, was lacking. We ventilate, scrub, clean linen, good drainage and pure water all help to make beautiful people.

While traveling in the oriental countries I looked vainly for the paragons of loveliness described by poets and travelers of old. In Turkey, and among the Moors in Morocco I saw but one memorably pretty face. To be sure, most of the women veiled their faces, yet

Simple Lives Are the Best

By Carolyn Prescott.

"People in the cities sneer at the small towns, but there are worse places. We prefer living in a small town, where the people will sympathize with you if you are in trouble, and if you haven't any trouble they will hunt it up for you."

The editor of a certain paper writes this, and many will agree with him, though some, myself among the number, take exception to the last sentence.

People who live in small towns, people who lead simple lives, people who remember a story which appeared in the papers, perhaps a month ago, about the dying woman who was left two weeks on a cot in a hospital, and after repeated refusals, finally prevailed upon the authorities of one hospital to send an ambulance came—It was too late! The woman was dead.

Would this have happened in a country village? Never. Country people are kinder, more sympathetic, more helpful hands to those who need them. I remember a story which appeared in the papers, perhaps a month ago, about the dying woman who was left two weeks on a cot in a hospital, and after repeated refusals, finally prevailed upon the authorities of one hospital to send an ambulance came—It was too late! The woman was dead.

This Date in History.

1250—Frederick II of Germany died. Born December 26, 1194. 1284—The emperor, Frederick, king of Portugal, died. Born 1469. 1645—Opening session of the council of Trent. 1647—Duke of Sully, chief minister of Henry IV of France, born. Died 1641. 1642—New Zealand discovered by Trueman. 1654—Robert Livingston, founder of the Livingston family in America, born. Died 1813. Albany, New York, April 20, 1725. 1776—American congress determined to build a navy of 13 frigates. 1784—Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died. Born September 18, 1709. 1816—First savings bank in the United States opened in New York. 1835—Phillips Brooks, famous American divine, born. Died January 23, 1893. 1859—Many killed and injured in boiler explosion on steamer Anglo-Norman at New Orleans. 1862—Generals Fremont repulsed at battle of Fredericksburg. 1884—Robert Livingston, founder of the Livingston family in America, born. Died 1813. Albany, New York, April 20, 1725. 1776—American congress determined to build a navy of 13 frigates. 1784—Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died. Born September 18, 1709. 1816—First savings bank in the United States opened in New York. 1835—Phillips Brooks, famous American divine, born. Died January 23, 1893. 1859—Many killed and injured in boiler explosion on steamer Anglo-Norman at New Orleans. 1862—Generals Fremont repulsed at battle of Fredericksburg.

Vanishing Days.

From the Atlanta Georgian. Lay the jest about the julep in the campfire balls at last. For the crackle has been smothered and the olden days are past. That which makes Milwaukee thuddy does not foam in Tennessee. And the stout Missouri is as tight locked as can be. Oh, the comic paper colonel and his cronies will may sigh. For the pint of waving galaxy, but the south is going dry.

It is water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink.

It is water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink. We no longer hear the music of the merrily tinkling link. When the colonel and the major and the general and the judge meet to give a little nip to give their appetites an edge. For the eggnog now is needless and the rye has gone away. And the punch bowl, the cold carnations and the south is going dry.

Not the night caps now have tassels and the night caps that were taken when nobody went to bed; and the breeches above the bluegrasses are as solemn as is death.

For it fears no pungent clove-tang on its odoriferous breath. And each man can walk a chalkline when the stars are in the sky. For the flax glass now is flaxless, and the south is going dry. Lay the jest about the julep 'neath the chestnut tree at last. For there's but one kind of moonshine and the olden days are past; for the water wagon rumbles through the southland on its trip. And the driver's whip is up to pick up the mint bed makes a pasture and the corkscrew hangeth high, and the south is going dry.

It's Noise That Counts.

From the Philadelphia Press. As loud as the brass band, the Democrats do not make any difference whether they are in the majority or not. It is racket that tells in that kind of campaign.

Small Change

A Goldfield is always a battle field. Another thing that is coming down-rain.

The sensible dairymen is good to his cows. Good bye, and good riddance, to the holidays.

But what is Brother Geer's plan of currency reform? Bourne is still for the second elective term. He's no quitter.

Congress is becoming anxious to adjourn for the holidays. One thing that is just like it used to be is the Oregon mist.

See the cow. Is it a cow? It is a cow. The cow gives milk. Few people, bad or good, get what they really seem to deserve.

Probably Senator Jeff Davis imagined he was saying something new. Carnegie says a man is better at 70 than at 40. Carnegie is 70, not 40.

There seems to be no call for more elasticity of the national conscience. But what is the use of more currency if the trusts are going to get nearly all of it?

Still, the Democrats in the senate should not throw too many rocks toward their allies. Can't somebody start a movement to substitute some other words for "shop" and "shopping"?

Only nine more days, exclusive of Sunday, to get ready to buy 'em. The earlier the better. Since it doesn't run within 150 miles of Seattle, why is it called the Portland & Seattle railroad?

What the country is after is more water in its river channels and canals, and less in its stocks. Mrs. Jan Kubelik is reported as saying that she doesn't care who kisses him. But he may care.

We are worried 'till little about not hearing anything from our illustrious friend Wu Ting Fang lately. By next year President Roosevelt's message may be a purely hypothetical question in a murder case.

Somebody has estimated that it would take \$100,000,000 to improve the Deschutes river. Let it go, then, for a few years. Congressmen are receiving 50 per cent more salary than ever before, but it doesn't follow that they earn any more than their predecessors.

Now will some man be appointed United States district attorney with reference to the services he can render to a United States senator? Some people seem to think that a bank should keep all the money it ever received in its vaults all the time until demanded by the depositor.

Professor Gohler, the French lecturer, says American energy is a bluff. Let him climb a climbing Frenchman and see if an American doesn't Gohler. Perhaps the reason Brother Bennett and some others can't locate or recognize the Republican party is because it has become so largely Democratic.

President Wilson of Princeton says President Roosevelt "talks as soon as he thinks." But that is better than talking before one thinks, as many people do. It has been suggested that perhaps the reason Mr. Bryan is so friendly to the donkey is that Bryan manages to stay on its back and doesn't get behind his heels.

Since there is doubt as to whether there is any Republican or Democratic party, Representative Peter A. Porter would seem to have a good chance to start a party. Oregon Sidelights

The goat men meet at Dallas Saturday. Many people around Freewater and Milton are making money on 10 and 5-acre tracts. A plant will be erected near Huntington to extract gold from Snake river black sand.

Up to this week there had been nothing like winter weather up in Lake and Harney counties. An Hamatilla county man bought a farm near Pilot Rock for \$7,500 and in two weeks sold it for \$9,500.

The assessed value of property in Enterprise has increased in one year from \$296,000 to over \$474,000. Owing to the recent drop of prices in the hog market many who were fattening hogs for sale are compelled to kill and pack their meat.

Laurel Grove correspondence of Grants Pass Courier: "Tis sweet to kiss, but oh how bitter, To kiss a young tobacco spitter. Canby Tribune: The Canby saloon men are now singing: Hush, little singing, don't you cry, You'll be a druggist by and by.

Coos Bay Harbor