# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL


## THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy.—Tillotson.

### RAILROADS DISCHARGING MEN.

STILL RAILROADS are closing down shops, or reducing hours of work in them, and so throwing large numbers of men wholly or partly out of employment. Yet everybody knows that the railroads of the country are not sufficiently equipped to do the business of the country promptly and satisfactorily, and that there is much evidence to show that a good deal more instead of less work needs to be done not only on the tracks but in the shops, in order to have the traffic conducted efficiently and safely.

It is true that there has not been so great a car shortage during the past few months as was the case the year before. Crops, except in the Pacific northwest, were not so heavy. The financial stringency cut down industrial traffic a good deal. And the railroads had somewhat increased their facilities. But it is at just such a time that the railroads ought to keep busy building and repairing and putting in order, to catch up with the business of the near future, for which they are not and will not be prepared.

The railroads have pleaded that materials and labor were too high. But the price of materials has decreased, and just now labor is low. Why not use such an opportunity to extend, to repair, to build more locomotives and cars? But they say they haven't or can't get the money. Then they confess their incompetency or other unfitness to do the business in which they are engaged. They have paid very large dividends. They have spent tens of millions in the stock whirlpools of Wall street. Money is now plentiful. Yet they make the very poor and bad excuse that they can't get money. We don't believe it.

It rather looks as if the railroads were in a conspiracy to influence votes. They have thrown several hundred thousand men, directly or indirectly out of employment, just when the railroads of all industries need the work of these men, and can get work done cheaper than for several years past. It is perhaps calculated that a million or so men can be starved into voting according to orders next fall. But it might work the other way this time.

However this may be, the railroads owe it to the country not thus to lie down and quit at such a time. The country has given them everything they asked for and been almost infinitely patient with them and they ought to keep all men possible at work now, instead of discharging everyone possible to spare.

### MORE UNSAFE AND INSANE THAN EVER.

NOW "WALL STREET" and "the interests" will break out with more complaints against Roosevelt, and their apologists and defenders will work overtime in creating and distributing anti-Roosevelt literature. They will do this all the more industriously and virulently because the president so plainly points out the sources and motives of this class of literature, whether appearing in newspapers or in pamphlets. The attacks upon him by "corporations of great wealth," he says, "have been given wide circulation by people who consciously or unconsciously act as the representatives of predatory wealth, of wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppressor of wage-workers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition and to defrauding the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities." And that the president believes in the "conspiracy" story circulated some months ago is shown by this further statement:

"Certain wealthy men of this stamp whose conduct should be abhorred by every man of ordinary conscience and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal success must be based upon dishonesty, have during the few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction."

The president mentions the Standard Oil corporation as the leader in this conspiracy, other great corporations and the railroads being parties to it, and opposing unitedly every law "for honesty in business" proposed during the past six years. And he might have added, every law in the interest of the masses of the people.

The president begins by urging the immediate passage of an employers' liability law as applied to interstate business, to meet the objection of the supreme court. Why not? Why should this just law be delayed and postponed—perhaps not passed at all? He also wants a law providing for compensation to persons injured while in the government service. This is right, too. He expresses the sound view that while injunctions are sometimes necessary, they should not be employed to suppress labor organizations in their efforts to better their conditions.

Besides his scathing censure of predatory and dishonest corporations, the president invites their further attacks by recommending the physical valuation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission as an aid to fixing just rates, and also "supervision over the financial operation of interstate railroads"; and he denounces stockwatering and overvaluation, and would like to see stock exchange speculation restricted.

All this, in the estimation of all the "interests," will prove the president more unsafe and insane than ever. He will have now lost all he gained in their estimation by the mildness and flaccidity of his annual message. He is on all these questions for the people as against the people's plunderers, and the latter will hate him more, if possible, than ever. But since the president takes this stand on these questions it is not easily explained why he does not favor for his successor the one Republican prominent in public life who conspicuously stands for the president's policies—La Follette. He seems to assume that Taft so stands; perhaps he does; but who knows?

### PARTY AND TRUE MEN.

CONSIDERING THAT they are made in a hitherto straight Republican rather than an independent newspaper, the Indianapolis Star, the following statements are rather remarkable: "The average man does not need encouragement to stick to his party so much as he needs encouragement to bolt his party when it takes up with wrong principles or unworthy candidates. This is especially true of local elections; but it applies also in the national field." The Star proceeds to remark that while enough Republicans voted against Blaine in 1884 because they distrusted him, to elect Cleveland, a much larger number "were weak enough to vote their party ticket against the dictates of their judgment and conscience." And it instances also the case of Democrats, notwithstanding the bolt of many, who voted for Bryan in 1896 against their convictions. Instead of complaining because a large fraction of Republicans in one case and Democrats in the other went over to the other party's candidate, the Star's criticism is that more voters did not do the same. What is the country coming to when such rank heresy is taught by a Republican newspaper? The Star remarks further:

"At the present day the two opposing parties are not far apart on many pressing questions, and within each party all sorts of views are held on those questions. The Republican party today contains many free traders, and the Democratic party contains many gold standard men. Democratic senators from sugar states vote for protection on that product. The Republican party points with pride to civil service reform, and promises to uphold it; yet our Republican editors of Indiana in convention assembled denounce the civil service law and reiterate the Jacksonian doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils."

True enough. Let us quote a little further from the Indianapolis paper, as expressing our sentiments:

"Submission of the private judgment to the party judgment is tolerable to the honest soul only up to the point where the issue is one involving a difference of opinion. There is no room for difference of opinion as to whether a corrupt man should be preferred to a worthy man.

"The party is not an end in itself, but is only a means to an end. That end is good government. That man is a poor patriot who puts his party before his country. He is also in the long run a poor man for his party."

### BRYAN'S HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

MR. BRYAN delivered an address at Birmingham, Alabama, not long ago, his subject being "The Signs of the Times," of which the Birmingham Age-Herald says:

"His address was a model of good rhetoric and good English. Every word went to its place with proper weight and emphasis. There was no redundancy, no inadequacy of expression. It was acceptable to all, regardless of their political views or their notions of society. He declared himself an optimist, because all the nations are striving to secure intellectual development, political betterment and the growth of moral truth. * * * No matter what the result of the November election may be, William Jennings Bryan can not be robbed of his personal following, a following larger than Henry Clay or James G. Blaine ever had, a popular following that in staying qualities at any rate has never been equalled in this country. That personal influence will endure whatever the ballots say in November simply because the plain people of this country have the fullest confidence in Mr. Bryan's courage, capacity and sincerity."

That Bryan has a larger personal following of people who believe in him as the ideal man—than Clay or Blaine, is if true a remarkable fact, for aside from two terms in congress he never held any public office. Nor is he a mere frothy spouter of words. As the Age-Herald remarks, he uses good English, he knows what words mean, he uses them to express ideas of interest and importance, and his speech always shows that he has thought, and not superficially, along right lines.

Like Clay and Blaine, Bryan may never become president, but, though vastly inferior to them as a politician he is as much superior to them in honest, straightforward sincerity of speech and purpose, and has undoubtedly the greatest "personal following" of any American today, perhaps excepting Roosevelt.

### CREDITABLE BY COMPARISON.

THE THAW trial just concluded was a very creditable affair, as compared with the former trial of the case. There was no open wrangling among the defendant's lawyers, and Littleton conducted the defense on a far higher plane than that traversed by Delmas. District Attorney Jerome also showed a great improvement in the style of prosecution. The evidence was given in much less time and a large share of the alienists' testimony of the former trial was left out of this. The defense put some alienists on the stand, but Jerome did not hire a lot of others of their trade to contradict them, wisely concluding that the jury would pay little attention to them, except as to particular facts narrated of Thaw's actions, words and looks at certain times. Jerome told the jury what he thought of alienist witnesses who for pay testified to hypothetical questions, declaring that it "was a crying shame that experts can be purchased to testify to anything. This evidence served one purpose, and that to emphasize its utter worthlessness. Not one statement made by them was worthy of credence."

Jerome also took reasonable and right grounds regarding Thaw, intimating that manslaughter in the first degree would be about the right verdict.

Littleton made a capable but in no wise a sensational or strained defense, and on the whole the trial was a credit to all concerned in comparison with the first trial. One hundred years from new, we may reasonably predict, such a case will be tried in three days instead of three weeks, and with even more regard for justice both for the defendant and the public.

### PERHAPS A GOOD DEFENSE.

CURIOUS ARE some of the inventions of defendants' lawyers. One of these peculiar defenses appears in the case of Sanderson, the grafting contractor of the Pennsylvania state capitol. It seems a great many items of graft occurred in the matter of measurement of articles of furniture. Where, for instance, a thing measured 6 feet, it was charged up at 16, but the defense make a virtue of this by showing that it was somehow possible for the grafter to have charged for 26 as well as 16. That is, though adding a good deal, he might have added more, or if multiplying he might have used a larger multiplier. Thus he only grafted $1 where by the lawyer's system he might have grafted $2; so that while the state was swindled out of some $5,000,000, it really owes the contractor gratitude to the extent of $10,000,000; for he might as easily have grafted to the extent of $15,000,000. This will give a supreme court something to ponder upon long and deeply. The only wonder is that the lawyer doesn't ask the court for judgment for the balance of the amount that the contractor might have stolen if he had used larger figures.

### WE SHALL SEE.

IS IT not the fact that candidates for the legislature who fail to subscribe to Statement No. 1 are tempting defeat? Will not the candidates who subscribe to it stand a much better chance of election than will those who do not?

The taxpayers of Oregon are sick and tired of senatorial deadlocks at Salem. These senatorial deadlocks, more than all other bad influences combined, have caused vicious and costly legislation at Salem. The senatorial situation dominated the session, distracted the attention of members from the real business, brought to the capital a horde of politicians and heelers, introduced evil influences, brought about a traffic in votes by which good measures were defeated and bad ones promoted, and generally demoralized legislative and public affairs, to the great cost and shame of the long-suffering taxpayer. Experience has shown that Statement No. 1 obviates all this nonsense by giving to the people the real business of naming the senator, leaving to the legislature the mere formality of ratifying the people's will. Experience has shown that by the plan but 10 minutes of the time of the legislature is required in determining who shall be senator. The legislative candidate who refuses to take Statement No. 1 shows his distrust of the people in selecting the senator and indicates a secret desire to have the selection take place in the legislature with all its nauseous influence on legislation. Being heartily sick of these things, will not many voters vote against the legislative candidate who does not sign Statement No. 1 and vote for the candidate who does? We shall see.

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The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that when the president read, or heard, the charge that he was using federal officeholders to forward Taft's candidacy, he said: "That is an unqualified lie." Yet, if the president said so, and if the particular thing he read or heard is not so, it still may remain true that a good many federal officeholders are doing what they can quietly for Taft because they know that the president wants him nominated. This much is perhaps unavoidable.

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The supreme court of Pennsylvania lately decided that a two-cent fare law in that state was unconstitutional because unreasonable and confiscatory, and yet it develops on investigation that the average rate already in force on the Pennsylvania railroad is but 1.97 cents per mile.

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Now that Pennsylvania has its $10,000 statue of the late Senator Quay the authorities are in a dilemma over the question of what shall be done with it. But why would it not go well with that new capitol, in building which the graft ran up into millions?

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Secretary Taft appeared before a congressional committee the other day, and made a plea for the A. Y. P. exposition, since when, if Seattle could send 1,000 delegates to the Chicago convention it would do so, and every one of them would be for Taft.

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"This is an outrage," says the president, alluding to the fact that under the law an injured government employe is without redress. Such language by a president will no doubt be shocking to Chancellor Day and Colonel Harvey.

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**The Silent Treatment.**

By Wex Jones.

Governor Hughes vetoes the Strap for Every Passenger Bill.

Governor Hughes appoints the Public Service Commission for the Investigation of Pie-filling.

Governor Hughes refuses to say anything.

Governor Hughes moves his desk into the open street.

A photograph of Governor Hughes and his family is concealed by publication in the New York Sunday Chimes.

In response to several demands, Governor Hughes issues a statement:

"While Governor Hughes has no other ambition than to serve the people as governor, he is not sufficiently strong to push away the nomination for president if it be shoved at him very hard."

Governor Hughes appoints the Public Service Commission for the Protection of Peanut Eaters. If served with cold peanuts, send a full statement of your case to the Commission, which will protect you by keeping your complaint in a large pigeon-hole.

Asked for a statement of his position, Governor Hughes makes no reply.

Meeting of three Hughes Boomers passes unanimous resolution that Governor Hughes must be full of sublime utterances, since he has never let one escape him.

Twenty Assemblymen overcome at reception by warmth of Governor Hughes' Tanglefoot Punch. Resolve unanimously that he's a bird and also a jim-dandy.

Twenty Assemblymen wake up.

Governor Hughes appoints the Chilblain Commission. If you suffer from chilblains, write to the Commission and receive by return mail a printed card of sympathy.

Important statement expected from Governor Hughes at annual dinner of the Tariff Reform League.

Governor Hughes speaks at dinner of Tariff Reform League. "I am thoroughly in favor of a drastic revision (wild cheering)—a drastic revision (prolonged applause) of the new football rules."

Governor Hughes appoints the Public Food Commission. Persons feeling hungry can obtain an expression of condolence by writing to the Commission.

Twelve members of the Rah Rah Correspondence College acclaim Governor Hughes as "Our Next President" at a dinner of the Pie Beetle Fraternity.

Parade of Whiskers Society in Buffalo cheers every mention of Governor Hughes. He is elected Honorary Grand Lace Curtain of the Society, and promised the solid Fringes and Fire Escapes vote.

Governor Hughes vetoes the Pure Molasses bill.

Governor Hughes addresses the Railroad Regulation Association. "I am heartily in favor (cheers) of absolute (cheers) Federal control (loud cheering and cries of "Hughes is all right," Rah for Hughes; he's with us!")—of absolute Federal control of the mints" (loud silence).

Governor Hughes issues a statement stating that he has nothing to state.

Governor Hughes, addressing the Hair Restoring Society, declared that he would accept the nomination if it was forced upon him, as he felt it was his duty to the hirsute voters (wild cheering).

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**An Estate in Scotland.**

A Bostonian bought an estate in Scotland without having seen it. Last summer he went over to have a look at the place. The drive from the nearest railway station to Glen Accra was a matter of 12 miles. As the cart jogged along the Bostonian said: "I suppose you know the country hereabouts pretty well, my friend?" "Aye, ilka foot o' 't," his highland driver answered. "And do you know Glen Accra?" "Aye, weel," was the reply. "What sort of a place is it?" the American asked. The Scot smiled grimly. "Aweel," he said, "if ve saw the de'il tethered on it, ye'd juist say, 'Poor brute!' "

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New York's 78 votes at Chicago look large, but Taft may have enough without them.

## MR. BRYAN ON PRESENT ISSUES

From the Commoner.

SOME of the Democrats who have been indifferent to the trust question and the railroad question are now insisting that tariff reform shall be the paramount issue and that other questions shall be relegated to the rear. Lest this demand shall deceive some of the rank and file of the party, it may be well to recall a bit of history. The men who are so zealous now in their desire that consideration of the tariff shall exclude the consideration of all other questions had a chance in 1906 to show their interest in this subject. Then the Republican candidate was the high priest of protection; he had linked his name with the McKinley bill standing for the most ultra protection, and yet some of these who are now posing as the special guardians of tariff reform did not hesitate to support the Republican ticket. It is entirely possible that their enthusiasm for a reduction of the tariff has increased since that time and yet it is not at all unlikely that these same men will be found supporting the Republican ticket at the next election even if the ticket has at its head a standpat high tariff man. The fact is, and it might as well be recognized, that some who call themselves Democrats are so closely connected with railroad interests either as stock holders, legal representatives or financial agents that they resent any attempt at effective regulation of the railroads. Some of these Democrats are also connected with trusts, some of them hold stock, others are even directors and others are attorneys for trusts. These men—whether consciously or unconsciously is a matter of opinion—underestimate the importance of the trust question as those connected with the railroad question. They insist that tariff, and that tariff alone is the paramount issue, but I am certain that no tariff plank could be made strong enough to suit them if the party at the same time took an emphatic position in favor of railroad regulation, and against trusts, and nominated a candidate known to be in sympathy with the platform. They would find some excuse for fearing the disturbance of business or injury to the public, for to them they derive a profit and no public except that portion which is engaged in the exploitation of the masses.

The rank and file of the democratic party fully believe in tariff reform and more consistently than these self-constituted guardians of tariff reform who have suddenly become so interested in the cuccesses of the Democratic party—a party to whose defeat they largely contributed—but the rank and file know that there are other questions besides the tariff question, and that there questions must be considered and any attempt to ignore an issue is sure to result disastrously to the party. A majority of the American people favor tariff reform and it is probable that a majority would be willing to intrust tariff reform to the Democratic party, although there is an element which deludes itself with the idea that reform of the tariff can be secured in and through the Republican party. It is to be hoped that during the campaign this element may be brought to understand that the Republican leaders are impotent to bring tariff reform. There is also a majority—an even larged majority—in favor of annihilating the trusts, and annihilation of the trusts does not mean an annihilation of industry, it does not mean the closing of factories but simply means that no corporation shall own or control enough factories to give it a monopoly of the market, and annihilation of trusts would simply prevent a monopoly for the future, and require corporations now having monopoly to sell enough plants to restore the competitive system. The trust question, being a new question as compared with the tariff question, opinions are not so set upon it and it is much easier to convert a Republican to the Democratic position on the trust question than it is to convert him to the Democratic position of the tariff question. It would be a fatal mistake for the party to refuse to make an appeal to the anti-trust Republicans for they are much more numerous than the tariff reform Republicans, and they are not so likely to insist upon the securing of anti-trust legislation from the Republican leaders.

* * *

The railroad magnates have in like manner been permitted to prey on the stockholders as well as they patrons of the road. On every subject that has come before congress the Republican leaders have taken the side of the classes against the masses. The paramount issue is therefore the protection of all the people who desire equal rights from the few who demand special privileges, and this issue is presented in every question before the people.

* * *

The sentiment in favor of railroad regulation is even more widespread than the sentiment against the trusts and this sentiment has been cultivated by the agitation in the federal courts and in the various state legislatures. It is not an exaggeration to say that a considerable majority of the Republicans are in favor of effective railroad regulation and the Democratic party cannot afford to ignore this question merely to please those who are more interested in tariff reform than in railroad regulation. How could our party excuse itself if it attempted to follow the suggestion of railroad magnates and the railroad attorneys to the ignoring of this question which involves first, the present value of the railroads, second, the future issue of watered stock and third, the reduction of rates.

There is no inconsistency in the presentation of all of these questions in the same campaign, and fortunately a large majority of the Democratic voters believe in the elimination of private monopoly, and in railroad regulation as well as in tariff reform. The three questions cannot only be discussed together consistently but they can scarcely be discussed separately for the trusts have used both the railroad and the tariff wall for the building up of private monopoly.

There is an issue more fundamental than either the trust issue, or the tariff issue, or the railroad issue and it is involved in all of these issues, and this larger and more fundamental issue is this: Shall the government be administered by the people in the interest of the whole people, or shall it be administered for the benefit of a few and by those whom the few, through coercion and the corruption of politics, elevate to power. Shall the people rule is an issue which all people can understand. Shall this be a people's government of syndicates, by syndicates and for syndicates? This is a question that demands attention. The trusts have made the government a government of a few and for a few, just as the beneficiaries of the tariff have subordinated the welfare of 80,000,000 of people to the pecuniary interests of a comparatively few.

* * *

It is favoritism for a part of the people or justice to the whole population and no matter where you turn this issue presents itself. It is paramount because it is uppermost in the minds of the people and paramount also because it is embodied in all of the questions under consideration.

On this issue the Democratic party must stand with the people and fight for the people. If between now and election time it can convince the public that it is worthy to be trusted by the people it will become the instrument of the people to secure the reforms, the need of which is now confessed, but the accomplishment of which can not be expected from Republican leadership.

## Letters From the People

**Statement No. 1 Must Prevail.**

Portland, Jan. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—The nightmare that seemed to disturb the pipe dreams of our friend Hodson at the club smoker the other evening would seem to be the same as alarms the editor of the Woodburn Independent, when he asserts that "those who favor Statement No. 1 are working for the election of Governor Chamberlain to the senate." But in reality, the ghost of Chamberlain is only brought out as a bugaboo to frighten timid voters. For they well know that no Democrat has been elected to any office of prominence in this state by reason of the primary law, or of Statement No. 1, unless they class Senator Bourne as a Democrat. Chamberlain was first nominated and elected under the convention system, and the people were so well satisfied with his administration that they "did the trick again" under the primary law. That is all there is to it, and if they want him bad enough they will elect him United States senator in spite of Mr. Hodson, myself or any other Republican; and they will do it by leaving at home all those legislative candidates who are opposed to the popular election of senators. But why not come out openly and say frankly what the real grievance is, when it is generally so well understood by the people. The Republican party, as such, is in no trougle in this state. But a few of the whilom political bosses are in a mint of trouble, because under the present law every citizen has the privilege of going before the party electorate for nomination, whether he be in good standing with the politicians or not, and the political bosses cannot, as formerly, call a so-called representative convention and "fix things" by nominating themselves and friends for office, and then demanding the loyal support of the party, because they are the regular nominees. Every one who has been in politics for a time well knows that a large majority of those who attend and manipulate these primary conventions are "looking for something," either for themselves or their friends, and are wholly subservient to those who stand a little higher than themselves in the scale of political influence, and these again in turn, to those still higher, so that both party policies, and party candidates, were dictated from the inner political circles instead of emanating from the popular will of the party. But now it is different, and though somewhat "grievous to be borne," the people are entitled to a fair and square trial at self government, in the selection of United States senators as well as of minor officials, and if the trial proves unsuccessful, the law can easily be amended, or repealed, as may seem best. So sit down gentlemen, and be patient for a little while, and when your services become indispensable the public call will reach you, and your services will be the better appreciated. But Statement No. 1 will be maintained.

J. G. GARRETSON.

**Changes the Wind.**

Albany, Or., Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—I thank you heartily for your late editorial, "Top-Heavy Education," all the more so, since it is along the line of the thought and action of the Linn county granges and our people generally in calling a halt upon excessive appropriations for various objects, and especially upon the U. of O. $125,000 continuous annual appropriation as set forth in our referendum against H. B. No. 37.

A recent Oregonian editorial, "A Time to Vote No," has these sentences: "Does a small body of our misguided people for one notion or another wish to stop an appropriation for the state university?" "Call the referendum."

It seems to have forgotten its editorial of February 11, 1906, entitled, "Machine-Made Citizens," and pitches into us for trying to counteract the efforts of the promoters of the very things it then condemned. We contend for larger appropriations for public schools. Until then let the U. of O. wait. We leave it to the voters of Oregon to decide which of the Oregonian's editorials is most nearly correct and fair.

We are not afraid of the people and certainly desire that our action may be widely discussed throughout the state, and then there will be an intelligent vote June 1 next upon our referendum.

CYRUS H. WALKER.

**The Altruist.**

By C. B. Quincy.

(Senator McCreary proposes to pay ex-presidents as delegates to internation conferences.)

To all the dark and heathen folk good fortune will accrue
When we send along our president to tell 'em what to do.
On Patagonian pampas he will form a gallant corps;
Rough Riders with two jobs apiece and some of them with more;
And passing north again he'll reach some swaying Arctic floe
And preach a nature lecture to the foolish Eskimo;
He'll tell them that their nature men must be extremely lax
To say that herds of seals will yield them tons of sealing wax,
And, furthermore, they're swallowing their nature-faking whole,
Since he has frequently observed that polar bears won't poll.
In Turkey, where the cuss-words are unusually fine,
He'll show them up as amateurs along in nineteen-nine.
No matter how they jabber in the lingo they have pat,
With a Shorter and an Uglier he'll knock their champions flat.
He'll show the guileful orient its liars may be rare,
But with his Ananias club, pooh! they never could compare.
He'll teach the Russians how to spell with x's, z's and y's,
And how omitting vowels a language simplifies.
Chinese along the rivers will get advice in chunks
About the worth of doctors as commanders of their junks.
The world at large will benefit by our unselfish plan,
But till that time must rub along in any way it can.

**Granville Stanley Hall's Birthday.**

Dr. Granville Stanley Hall, president of Clark university and a psychologist of wide reputation, was born February 1, 1846, at Ashfield, Massachusetts. After graduating from Williams college in 1867 he spent several years in study at Berlin, Bonn, Heidelberg and Leipsic, returning to America in 1872 to become professor of psychology at Antioch college. In 1880 he became a lecturer on the same subject at Harvard university and Williams college. The following year he joined the staff of instructors at Johns Hopkins university, and in 1888 he left that institution to accept the presidency of Clark university. Dr. Hall is considered the best modern authority on "the new psychology," and is the author of a number of works dealing with that and kindred subjects.

**This Date in History.**

1757—John Philip Kemble, famous English actor, born. Died February 26, 1823.

1775—Second Provincial congress met at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1811—The famous Bell Rock lighthouse, off the coast of Scotland, first lighted.

1852—State house at Columbus, Ohio, destroyed by fire.

1865—General Sherman left Savannah on his northward march.

1878—The Russians occupied Kazan.

1889—Three million-dollar fire in Buffalo, New York.

1892—Supreme court decided Nebraska governorship contest in favor of James E. Boyd, Democrat.

**Swearing the Witnesses.**

From the February Bohemian.

Town Cynic—I don't like th' way they're doin' business over in our court house.

Friend—Why?

Town Cynic—Tom Simmonds, the court-crier, tells me that some one stole the court Bible more'n a month ago, an' since then he's been swearen' th' witnesses on th' town directory.

## Small Change

Now the battleships turn northward.

* *

No, Thaw beat Hall out as to the trial.

* *

Teddy has poked up the animals again.

* *

Will Heney become a Chaw-Talk-way lecturer?

* *

Senator Bourne seems to have been too previous.

* *

It can't be when silence is golden that money talks.

* *

O, the long and dreary winter—for baseball fans.

* *

What an injured innocent Abe Ruef is, to be sure.

* *

The Thaw trial was comparatively sane this time.

* *

Don't nominate men who won't trust or obey the people.

* *

The crop of candidates will increase and grow rapidly now.

* *

When the hops are all sold, up will go the price, of course.

* *

There is no law against Schuebel declining the appointment.

* *

Now the plumbers and fuel dealers look a little more cheerful.

* *

This is the day for Mr. G. Hog to make his annual appearance.

* *

But when it comes to land-grabbing, the railroads are the "higher-ups."

* *

But don't plant the rosebushes on any certain day if the ground is frozen.

* *

There seems to be no doubt that Seattle has a larger population than Portland—that is, in jail and of unemployed men.

* *

In one fish cargo arriving at Boston were 45,000 lobsters. But they arrived too late to vote at the recent city election there.

* *

Jakey Riis has always professed to be a great friend of Roosevelt, yet wants him to become the next mayor of New York city.

* *

New York has passed an ordinance prohibiting women from smoking in public places. But they can chew if they want to.

* *

The census bureau has overlooked one important matter; it should collect statistics showing how many women propose on leap years.

* *

Four Elmira, New York, boys were arrested for throwing snowballs into a church during service, and by the direction of the judge were flogged in open court by their parents, with a strap. Probably they thought this more fun.

* *

In Hamburg, Germany, policemen watch the streetcars sharply and if they find a car that carries a single passenger more than the law allows the conductor is fined. Yet east side strap hangers and eyebrow clingers won't move to Hamburg.

* *

Ex-Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, says that Mr. Bryan will get just 166 electoral votes, and adds that the devil could get that number on the Democratic ticket. But the devil, like Grosvenor, isn't a Democrat, at least not regularly or generally.

## Oregon Sidelights

The Alco club of Albany will add an athletic department.

* *

Now, perhaps, some ice will be cut up in eastern Oregon.

* *

The Dalles is to have a chicken show. Of hens that will lay?

* *

A tract of 160 acres near Dufur will be sold in 10-acre fruit tracts.

* *

Fairmount, a suburb of Eugene, will set out 1,000 ornamental trees.

* *

Four or five Eugene men who went hunting brought back two ducks.

* *

A La Grande paper accuses its local contemporary of being "basely illogical."

* *

The Stockgrowers' and Farmers' bank of Wallowa has become a national bank.

* *

Last week 16 carloads of hay, hops, potatoes and onion sets were shipped out of Hubbard and several carloads more were awaiting cars.

* *

The jail used by Lebanon has been burned, but as it was situated six miles out of town, what else could be expected?

* *

The Milton Eagle says it doesn't care for Cake, but if a man named Pie would run for senator it would support him.

* *

While traveling through eastern Oregon recently, Mrs. Potter Palmer paid $1 for one apple out of a box raised at Milton.

* *

That there is a deposit of oil, or oil bearing rock, under Dufur and the surrounding country there is no doubt, for the outcroppings have been apparent for many years.

* *

It is estimated that there are now about 1,500 cases of the grip in Umatilla county, at least 500 of this number being in Pendleton, but none of the cases are serious and no deaths have resulted.

* *

The Southern Curry company is a new corporation that will build a telephone line from Gold Beach to the south to connect with the line at Crescent City, thus giving the people of Curry county an outlet to the south.

* *

Wenatchee men who have been visiting Lincoln county say that with so much moss on the fruit trees of the valley they didn't see how people here could raise any fruit at all. Perhaps there was some reason for this; but our people are waking up and learning what's what, and the new order is going to be spray, spray, spray, and that will mean distruction of all moss on the trees and clean orchards. It is the order of the day, says the Albany Democrat.

* *

The financial stringency and the beautiful winter weather in Umatilla and Walla Walla counties this winter, have conspired to "knock the socks off" the wool market at Kamela and Meacham, and wood that was selling two months ago for $5.50 per cord on the dump at the mountain stations is now a drug on the market at $4 and there is every prospect that the price will go lower, says the Pendleton Tribune. All the wood dumps at the mountain stations are now full to overflowing and there is scarcely any wood moving.

* *

The report of the Corvallis water commission shows the annual revenue from consumption of water to have been for the year 1907, $10,242.61, fully $2,250 more than the friends of pure water claimed for the enterprise when the campaign for it was on. It shows that the system, after a payment of $1,000 on the purchase price of the plant, earned a balance of nearly $4,000 during the year. In the meantime, while the system was demonstrating its earning power, Corvallis was manifesting a splendid growth. Fifty-five residences last year and above 80 the year before are the figures. That the pure, crystal water from the mountain gorges of Mary's peak was a large factor in this growth is unquestionable and undeniable, says The Times.