

THE JOURNAL

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Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.—Proverbs.

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

THE OREGONIAN says: "Doubtless Mr. Chamberlain will be the nominee of his party for senator. In the primary he may be expected to get one third of the whole vote. The other two thirds will be divided between Fulton and Calkins. One or other of these will have the plurality; and then we shall expect Chamberlain to get the majority of the popular vote; and if Statement No. 1 shall be the rule of action for members of the legislature, he will be elected senator by that body, as a Democrat—though two thirds of the people of Oregon are Republicans. Is this the way to arrive at the people's choice? Is this representative government?"

It is exactly the way, the right way, without considering at all whether the successful man is a Democrat or a Republican, because the people of Oregon will choose him; he will be representative of a majority of them. If two thirds of the voters of Oregon are Republicans, it will be very easy for them to elect a Republican senator. They will have a candidate, one chosen not by a few bosses in consequence of bargains and boodle, but by a majority of the people of the Republicans themselves. If, however, enough Republicans, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, should vote for the Democratic candidate to elect him, then he should be the senator. It makes no difference that his politics does not suit the Oregonian, or Republican leaders, or the majority of the legislature; he suits the majority of the people of Oregon; that is all—sufficient. They have deliberately, intelligently, conscientiously chosen him; and for half a hundred men in the legislature not to carry out their will is a denial of representative government.

The Oregonian's argument is that all Republicans are in duty bound always to vote for the Republican candidates for every office, without any thought, discrimination, or independent individual volition whatever. And if, in the case of senator, they will not do this, then the legislature should nullify their votes by electing a man, in the case stated or any like case, whom the people had rejected, and rejecting a man whom the people had elected. The federal constitution makes this possible, but to that extent it infringes on true representative government, and departs entirely from true democracy.

Why not leave it to the people? With two thirds or three fourths of the voters of the state Republicans, what has a good, fit Republican candidate to fear? If with two votes to one, as far as party is concerned, in his favor to start with, isn't it rather ridiculous that he, or his supporters, or the organs of his party, or the party leaders, should at the outset fear the result, not dare to leave the matter in the people's hands?

Statement No. 1 simply means: Let the people elect. Refusal to accept that statement means election by the legislature, or a holdup, or a deadlock, and bargaining and hoodling and bribery, and a sacrifice of the state's interests and neglect of its business perhaps throughout the whole session. Which do the people want? If they want to elect their own senator—whether Republican or Democrat—it is not in the least in order now to discuss or inquire—then they must elect only Statement No. 1 men to the legislature. This is the whole question. Party at present has nothing to do with it. It may fairly be presumed that a Republican will be elected by the people, but if not that is their own business. They have a right to elect a socialist or a prohibitionist if they want to. Let the people decide.

THE PARCELS POST.

A YONCALLA reader asks The Journal about the proposed parcels post. Under the present law, packages of only four pounds can be sent through the mails. The postmaster-general desires to make it lawful to send packages up to 11 pounds, the same as may be done to foreign countries, at the same rate per ounce, which would be much lower than express rates. His plan also includes cheap delivery of packages from interior points throughout the rural districts,

so that while the farmers would be benefited the country merchants could hold their own with the big city merchants. Thus it is believed that nobody would be materially injured except the rapacious express companies, while the rural population would be the chief beneficiaries. All European countries and Canada, where corporations do not run the governments, have had the parcels post to a greater extent, that is, carry larger packages, than the postmaster-general proposes, for many years, and would not think of giving it up.

WANTED—LEADERS.

PASSING EVENTS accentuate the importance of leadership in public life. Baker City, for instance, is in the unenviable position of nullifying laws because Mayor Johns is waiting for the people to show him they want laws enforced. Mayors ought to be men to lead, not to be led. It is the inclination of the people to be followers. They will always follow a man with conviction of right and the good American grit to stand for his convictions. Theodore Roosevelt is illustrious, and is widely popular, because he did not wait for the people to show him what they wanted. He grasped an idea, he convinced himself that it was right, and nailed it boldly to his banner. He made it his policy, and appealed to his countrymen for indorsement. They followed where he led, even thousands upon thousands of them were Republicans, and he led them into support of doctrines that had been and are Democratic.

Even a greater instance of leadership is that of Mr. Bryan. He has never waited to be shown. Sometimes he may have been wrong, but it is the universal agreement that mostly he was right. He became nationalized while yet a very young man, and youth is not always as certain in judgment as maturity. His devotion to a principle as he sees it has exercised enormous influence in pointing out wrongs and weaknesses in government and in awakening the public conscience of the American people.

Lincoln led. The government could not exist, half slave, half free. He believed it, said it, and stood for it. He was abused and covered with vituperation, but he won. He won, because the people will recognize and follow truth. Like Mayor Johns, they wait to be shown. The safety of the country and its institutions is a mere question of true leaders, and honest leadership. The great masses are honest, and their judgment sound. The farmer in his isolated home has nothing to gain from dishonest government and knows it. There will be no dishonest government with his knowledge or consent. The danger is that he, and the other widely separated members of his class in society, the laborers, mechanics and other humble folk are remote from political activity, and that is why, when a man comes with a message, they heed and approve. The land frauds prospered for a time, but the masses didn't know it. It was the United States senators, the congressmen, and the land department officials and special agents that knew it. It was an official class, an aggregation of bosses and henchmen that looked on at the spectacle with perfect unconcern, and absolutely without protest. Mr. Heney spoke the truth when he said a government conducted by such officials cannot survive, but must fall. All these disclosures in the federal courts point a stern accusing finger at any system wherein men are elevated into public position on other than merit. If a leader like Folke, like La Follette, or scores of others had, instead of the creature Schmitz, been mayor of San Francisco, what infinite vicissitudes that city would have been spared. If Hughes, or Chamberlain, or Roosevelt, or Bryan had, instead of Pennypacker, been governor of Pennsylvania, what millions of money and worlds of odium that state would have been spared in building its state house. Men of this type are what the country wants in public position. They have been rare in public offices because the road to office has been through partisanship and dirty politics. They will be more in office hereafter because we are being taught by federal courts, by exposure of rottenness and graft everywhere, that true leadership, manhood and merit are first essentials in public position, and that a party brand is as worthless as a castoff prouss plaster. For mayors, for governors, and for every public place, men are wanted with brains to discern, conscience to guide and courage to execute.

PENSIONS AND LOCKS.

REPRESENTATIVE HAWLEY is getting many pensions, or increases of pensions, for his constituents, and bids fair to outdo his predecessor in this line of congressional activity. This is well enough, if the beneficiaries are deserving old soldiers, as we take it for granted that they are; but an open, free, Willamette river at Oregon City is at least 100 times as important as all these pension bills, because it would directly and permanently benefit more than 100 times as many people. It is easier to get pension bills through than a free locks bill, we know, for on pensions all congressmen stand in together; yet we hope that Mr. Haw-

IRRESISTIBLE FORCE OF PROGRESS

IT IS time for those who take a narrow view of the capabilities of the common people of this country, to widen their horizon. Self-sufficiency and self-assumed superiority in knowledge and capacity are out of date. Kings, knights and feudal barons once ruled the world because they monopolized military skill, but the invention of gunpowder broke their power. Their spirit of assumed superiority has, however, come down through the ages, and is manifest in Portland and in Oregon today. Monks once had a monopoly on learning, but the printing press overthrew their monopoly. Still, in a constantly diminishing form, self-sufficiency is abroad in the land, and its favorite manifestation is to look on the plain people as a rabble of incompetents. The old idea of the superiority of one man over another was deep rooted, but the leveling process is forever on. The "higher-ups" are graduating downward, and the rabble multitude is trending upward. The little red school house is the great leveler.

The bluff and bluster of the self-constituted over-class, small and alleged select, has become time-worn. The farmer, magazine and newspaper in hand, by his fireside, knows a few things. In the grange, and in the neighborhood meetings, he catches vivid glimpses of public questions of social and economic character. The workingman in his labor union familiarizes with problems immediately concerning himself in political science. The laborer in every activity has his hour for a glance at the newspaper. Every home, no matter how humble, has its reading circle. The day of illiteracy is vanishing like a mist before the morning sun.

Yet as he thinks of these common unpretentious folk, the politician feeds himself on his own vanity, and declares they cannot be trusted to elect United States senators. The mighty editor of a country news-

paper seizes his pencil and writes of them that they are an ignorant buyable rabble through whom the "money-bags" can buy his way into the senate. Other so-called superior persons declare them incompetent to vote on measures under the initiative and referendum, and insist that the right to do so should be taken from them. All this we see and hear daily in Oregon, passing strange as it may seem. Perhaps, our self-appointed "higher-ups" of superior knowledge, superior honesty and superior capacity are not, after all, entirely at fault. When our federal constitution was launched this spirit of distrust of the commonality was so great that out of 4,000,000 of population, only about 120,000 had the right to vote. The ballot was restricted, because the people were feared. The more opulent classes thought the small farmers, frontiersmen and laborers had not the sagacity to participate in government. The rich slave traders thought these plain folk would not have conscience enough to vote right. The wealthy merchant, profiting out of his relations and his influence with government, thought it better for the rabble people to have no say in public affairs. And so, in a diminishing degree the boast and swagger has come down to the present day, declaring that common people cannot be trusted. The old dogmatic order of things is clinging to as drowning men cling to wreckage.

CONTENTMENT.

THINGS ARE not distributed around equally in this world, by natural or as some might say by divine law. Some people apparently have a superfluity of what are generally accounted good and desirable things, while others have scarcely a sufficiency of necessities, do the best they may. Some can take life easy, and travel, and view a multitude of interesting scenes abroad, and gratify a taste if they have it for art, or amusements of any kind; but for the majority it is a workaday life. Working, eating, sleeping; steady and monotonous toil; an ever-present brood of petty cares; chains of circumstance that bind within low and narrow limits, if not very tightly—this is the common lot. Happy he who does not vainly and foolishly struggle, who does not envy or repine, who, having enough for actual needs and comfortable domestic ties, and a conscience void of unusual offense, is therewith content; who desires only what with reasonable effort he can obtain and use with profit and pleasure; who instead of repining and becoming sour because he cannot have and be and do all that some others are and do and have, looks below and around him and is thankful that his station and condition in life are no worse.

EDUCATION BETTER THAN BATTLESHIPS.

PROPOSAL of the agitation for industrial training in Oregon schools, a bill is pending in congress, that, with a small change of detail, would materially aid in solving the problem. The bill proposes federal aid for technical secondary education in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics. It proposes the same kind of training as that in the state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the various states, but is secondary in character. The institutions would be in fact and in name, industrial high schools, with the industrial features supported by the federal government. The bill provides one for each 10 counties, under which Oregon would be entitled to three.

The proposition for federal aid for secondary technical training is to be commended. More money spent for education and less for battleships would be sounder building for the future. The advantage of information as to how to increase the productivity of soil over information as to how to stick a bayonet through a fellow creature as a national economy, is obvious. A nation skilled in industrial and home economics is more valuable to itself and to the world than one loaded down with the trappings and enginery of war. If some of the millions devoted to armaments could be diverted by congress to industrial education in the states, a great public end would be served. In this respect, the pending bill appeals most strongly to sound judgment.

Modified, however, it would vastly better serve its purpose. The sum that Oregon would receive, properly divided, would be enough to establish industrial departments in almost every high school in the state. It would go far enough, that a little added taxation where high schools are maintained would afford good secondary courses in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics, as the bill provides. The training would then be brought within the reach of a far greater number of boys and girls than is possible by spending the whole of Oregon's portion on these schools. It would be in every county, instead of in but three counties in the state. It would be at the door of almost every home, and would go to thousands of students who would never reach it, were it confined to three institutions. So modified, the bill would be of incalculable value to the country. The difficulty is that the present congress is not looking for things to benefit the country so much as for a record for retrench-

ment out of which to make a campaign issue, and the bill is not likely to pass this session. It failed at the last session, and, seeing that it provided for training for school boys rather than for colonels and cannon, it is not likely to pass this one.

But it cannot continue. It is not the natural order for one man to be above another. It is not human destiny to have a ruling class and a ruled class. Progress forbids it, civilization protests against it, and nature rejects it. Jackson rose out of the loins of the rabble and smote it. Lincoln, incarnated embodiment of the rabble class and transcendent spirit of the commonality, discredited it. The times and common sense repudiate it, and the sequel will re-buke it.

THE SALEM JOURNAL makes the following statements: "Present indications are that Oregon will send a solid T&T delegation to the national Republican convention. There are some preferences expressed for Hughes, but the great mass of Republicans have absolutely no second choice. The leaders in this state are rapidly catching onto the situation and are declaring themselves for Taft because he is the people's choice. If left to a direct primary, Taft would carry Oregon three to one over all other aspirants. While a few will want a trading delegation to hand over to some dark horse, the sentiment of the state demands an instructed T&T delegation."

This is only one man's opinion, and he supplies no data as to his sources of information. We are inclined to agree with the first statement, but doubt the others. Taft is probably the favorite in Oregon, and Hughes would be quite generally satisfactory; yet with the growing awakening of the "rank and file" of both parties to the nature of the real issue, which is one of the many people against the plundering few, we believe that a few weeks hence, if a plebiscite could be taken, La Follette would beat Taft in Oregon.

Why should he not? The people know just where La Follette stands. He has proved himself on several hard-fought fields. He is beyond any doubt a people's man and not a corporation man. Can the people be so sure of Taft?

The delegates will be elected by a convention, run by politicians, and it is to be expected that there Taft will be the favorite. And we are saying nothing against him. It may be said of him that he is a proper subject of hopefulness on the people's part if he should be nominated. But hope would be mingled with doubt. Taft might turn out to be a trimmer. La Follette is no trimmer.

The people generally agree entirely with the president when he said in his message:

"I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress. So far as this is due to local and not to world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrong-doing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrong-doing."

Poor, deceitful old Wall street; it hadn't the power to pull off even the symptoms of a panic, or to depress stocks very much, on account of the message, as it would have liked to do.

The Portland morning paper frankly advises going entirely back to old conditions in party politics. It would do away with the primary law, with the initiative and referendum, and then, we may reasonably presume, with the Australian ballot law. It is disgusted with the people, and would turn everything over again to the politicians, the bosses, the machines, the grafters and the hoodlums. But we think the people will reject its advice.

If the people wish to elect the next senator, as well as other officers to be voted for, they can do so in just one way, and only one: Beat every candidate for a legislative nomination who doesn't accept Statement No. 1.

Governor Hughes' speech in New York Friday evening was for the most part of an acceptable character to people generally, and will strengthen him throughout the coun-

would very soon walk easily out of the valley of depression. The secretary of the treasury estimates that during the "panic" period proper nearly \$300,000,000 was taken out of circulation and hoarded. A good deal of that has not got back into circulation yet, but the real money stringency is pretty well over. The principal trouble now is that a multitude of people are spending just as little as they possibly can, even people to whom the consequent saving makes no ultimate appreciable difference. The railroads have got this economizing microbe, badly. Other kings of industry and finance have it. It has "caught" all along the line, a good deal worse than the grip. It is in fact a disease, and there is no cure for it. The only thing to do is to wait patiently and let it exhaust itself. But while it lasts it makes really hard times for the great army of poor workmen out of employment, who even under favorable conditions have to spend all they earn as they go along and have little or nothing laid up as a protection against such a fear-wave among the rich.

But this will be a narrow and not a very deep valley of depression as compared with most of its predecessors. In Oregon, except as to the workmen out of employment—though that fact has its effect on all lines of business—it is scarcely noticeable. But what can't be cured must be endured. If one can do anything to cure an ill that is his duty, whether he can or cannot, let him be cheerful and as contented as possible. Even that helps.

OREGON'S CHOICE.

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try. That is, if Taft cannot be nominated on an early ballot, and the convention is not irresistibly stampeded for Roosevelt, Hughes will be more in favor than if he had kept silence instead of making this speech. The people have a good deal of confidence in him.

It is difficult to imagine Mr. Taft sending such a message to congress as that sent by the president Friday, or making the vigorous, aggressive war upon dishonesty in high business places that the president has made. Taft may be in accord generally with Roosevelt's policies, but Taft is not Roosevelt, nor like Roosevelt, and could not be if he tried.

The president has pointed out to congress several things it ought to do, without delay. He mines no words in telling congress its duty in these respects. Nine tenths of the people entirely agree with him. He voices the people's wish and will. But congress will do little or nothing.

Won't it fairly make a lot of the delegates to the next Republican convention sick to "heartily indorse the splendid and patriotic administration of Theodore Roosevelt?" Won't many of them need to have some strong bitters handy when they have to swallow such a resolution as that?

Brother Ellis is also securing a great many pensions or increases in pensions. Meanwhile the situation as to the Cello canal and the Oregon City locks is unchanged; there is no news that anything in particular is being down in their behalf.

A doctor advises people to chew the water they drink before swallowing it. This would have been easier in the old days when we used Willamette river water.

Most of the Republican senators affected not to listen to the president's message. Incidentally, the big stick was belaboring them unmercifully.

Bank officials are not the only bank wreckers. Sometimes the misguided attacks of a newspaper work even greater injury to the depositors.

Hymns to Know

Guiding Light.

By Henry Bateman. (Henry Bateman (London, 1802-1872) was a busy city surgeon who yet found time to aid religious and philanthropic enterprises and to write some good poetry. From these poems a few hymns have been gleaned. This was first published in the "English Hymn Book" in 1874 and is usually considered to be the best piece of work by the author.)

Light of the world! whose kind and gentle care
Shine on the joy and rest;
Whose counsels and commands so gracious are,
Wisest and best—
Shine on my path, dear Lord, and guard the way,
Lest my poor heart, forgetting, go astray.

Lord of my life! my soul's most pure desire,
Thy hope and peace;
Let not the faith thy loving words inspire,
Falter, or cease;
But be my true friend, my chief delight,
And safely guide, that every step be right.

My blessed Lord! what bliss to feel thee near,
Thy love and truth;
To trust in thee, without one doubt or fear,
Thy will to do;
And all the while to know that thou, our friend,
Art blessing us, and wilt bless to the end.

And then, O then! when sorrow's night is o'er,
Thy light shall dawn,
And we are safe within heaven's golden door.
At home! at home!
How full of glad rejoicing we will raise,
Savior, to thee our everlasting praise.

Robert L. Owen's Birthday.

Robert Latham Owen, United States senator from Oklahoma, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, February 2, 1856. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, with a mixture of Cherokee Indian blood. His father, Robert Owen, was a distinguished confederate soldier, and later vice-president of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The senator's mother was a daughter of Chisholm, the last hereditary war chief of the Cherokee nation. Senator Owen was educated at Washington and Lee university. In 1879 he went to Indian Territory and soon took an active part in politics. In addition to practicing law he held several public offices, among them that of Indian agent for the five civilized tribes, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland.

Five to Four.

The shades of night were falling free
When up from Washington, D. C.,
There came decrees, all handed down
By judges wrapped in black silk gowns—
"Five to four."
The income tax? They pondered late
And argued with learning great;
They wrote their pens and gravely
Opinions—then they took the vote—
"Five to four."
The merger? 'Twas a famous case.
Each judge sat there with solemn face,
And heard the argument so keen,
When the decision came 'twas seen—
"Five to four."
Our wards beyond the deep blue sea?
Ah, surely they will agree!
But after rods of legal lore
Behold the spectacle once more—
"Five to four."
A law to safeguard human life,
To care for orphan and for wife,
Ah, judges on that will agree!
But there's the record—look and see—
"Five to four."
—W. M. M. in the Commoner.

Power.

From the Commoner.
It takes two thirds of both houses of congress to override a president's veto and yet the supreme court by a majority vote can override both houses and the president all put together. Great is the supreme court!

A Sermon for Today

The Eternal Will.

By Henry F. Cope. "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."—Matt. vi:10.

HOW easy it is for the strong to decide the petition, "Thy will be done" and to reject it as the cry of a weakling or a coward. Take on by itself it may sound like the surrender of one who either does not dare to rebel or does not care to question some overwhelming force.

Is it our part to submit like blind slaves, to acknowledge that the will of the most high is right and best simply because we know it is mightier than our own? If this teaches us that religion means the breaking of our wills, then religion must be a source of weakness rather than of strength in the world. We cannot afford to lose the power to will. No greater wrong can be done to child than to attempt to break or crush his will. He who has the power for self determination in his business of living later on. And so do men and women of the world. The power to will and the wisdom to recognize how much depends every moment on their free willing of the right or the wrong. Submission alone cannot make a man bowing the neck before that which is mightier, whether it be God, or devil, or fate, will only at last bring us a trace of wisdom. The emphasis on submission and the talk about the surrendered will have produced a state of apathy in people in religion and in the world. It is not that we might have brought to it splendid resources of strength and wisdom.

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That prayer is neither the prayer of despair, nor the prayer of weakness must be so, let them be so, nor is it the prayer of submission; it is the prayer of determination, the prayer that wills the fulfillment of the higher law, that is not crying, I give up, but I go on deliberately, gladly in the way and will of heaven.

None can truly pray such a prayer blindly. There may be times when it is uttered when the voice is choking with tears, but it is spoken then because we have learned in days when the way was plain and the heart was light how the submission will was, after all and always, the best. We desire that the eternal will should be done because that eternal will is but the fundamental law of our universe, it is that which moves through all, through blossoming flower and dashing wave, through elemental force and human pity and love, that law that leads to larger life; to fight against it on any plane of life is physical, intellectual or moral suicide. The secret of living is in finding out this will and gladly willing it to be done, in governing the best and rhythm of the universe of the mighty man, in tune with it, in learning how to live not in spite of the universe, but because we are borne along on its tides of full life. It may be better to fight against the universe than to accept it with fear, but either is infinitely better than the way to make its forces our servants, neither to oppose nor to yield, but deliberately to will to live in harmony with the great idea of life, with the moral order of the universe. Soon we find that somehow this will which we call law, in nature or in man, ever way we may choose to speak of it is working out purposes larger than we had thought, is not the arbitrary, quixotic will of a mighty man, but is the language of an infinite love, a love that baffles all our philosophy because it surpasses our experience. Then how joyously we cry, Thy will be done, not because we are baffled, but because it is infinitely greater than we are, not because it is a law imposed upon us, but because it is a way of life we discover for ourselves and know to be the best for earth, the way of heaven.

Sentence Sermons

By Henry F. Cope.

The fearful are always faithless. Set your heart on a living and lose life.

The selfish cannot know satisfaction. It takes a clean heart to keep a clean head.

The greatest gain in any life is the loss of greed. Greatness never was bought by the sale of goodness.

There can be no right manners without motives. He who has no time to get ready is never ready at any time.

No church can be cleaned properly by soft soaping the saints.

A man is worth what he gives the world, not what he gets from it.

The self and the sacrifice in any gift is the only measure of its worth.

Half the friction of life comes from having our tongues too well oiled.

Envy is the habit of losing our own happiness while longing for another's. The sermons that do most effective work in this world are those on two legs.

The lines of eternal grace in any character have to be cut with extremely sharp tools.

There is no promise of a crown of righteousness for proficiency in regulating your neighbor.

A good life is impossible until one knows that there is ever something more desirable than living.

You cannot cancel the custom of praying on your fellows by occasional praying to your Father above.

Locking the heart against the drafts of sympathy is the swiftest way of impoverishing the whole life.

This Date in History.

1626—Coronation of Charles I at Westminster.

1651—Sir William Phips, colonial governor of Massachusetts, born.

1824—Wendell Phillips incorporated, and a municipal government established.

1815—John Kraus, who introduced kindergarten methods into America, born in Germany. Died in New York City, March 4, 1896.

1845—Knut Nelson, United States senator from Minnesota, born in Norway.

1865—President Lincoln and the three confederate commissioners at Stephens, Hunter and Campbell—held a peace conference at Hampton Roads.

1865—United States senate passed the civil rights bill.

1881—Christian Endeavor society originated in Portland, Maine.

1884—Wendell Phillips died. Born November 29, 1811.

1894—United States frigate Kearsarge wrecked on Roncador reef.

A Question of Interest.

From the Kansas City Times. Cases against two railroads for retaining a coal-rolling, soon in which the possible amount was \$48,000,000. The next question is whether Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis is to hear them.