



# THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.  
G. E. JACKSON, Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) at  
No. 112 Broadway, at the Journal Building,  
Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.  
Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or.,  
as second-class matter, June 15, 1879.  
Transmission through the mails as second-class  
matter.

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O, it is excellent  
To have a giant's strength;  
But it is tyrannous  
To use it like a giant.  
—Shakespeare.

## ONLY LEMONS FOR PORTLAND.

THE discovery that Portland has been chosen out of contracts for supplies for Manila to the extent of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 is only a repetition of what long since developed into what appears to be a settled policy of the government. Portland people, it is alleged, were not permitted to bid on these supplies, though as the department must know, Portland men are better situated to make successful and advantageous bids than those of San Francisco, especially in the principal item of flour.

This discrimination against Portland by both the war and the navy departments has been going on for years, especially ever since the Spanish war broke out. For years after that event Seattle furnished supplies against Portland, having to ship flour from Minnesota and other supplies from long distances and even through Portland itself to do so. No means were spared to give everything to Seattle and nothing to Portland, and the same has since been and is now true as to San Francisco. The government, acting by officers determined to favor that city as against Portland, has repeatedly and in various ways discriminated grossly against this city, this latest case being only an extreme example.

It is time that a rigorous investigation were made, and the fact determined as to whether a department of the government can thus select one city for favors and another for injury; whether Portland is always to be handed nothing but stale lemons, while another city is loaded with choice, sweet fruit. If the fault lies with the Portland people, as has sometimes been alleged, let us know that, and not disguise the fact. But if, as appears probable, Portland is continually and systematically made the victim of unjust and almost necessarily dishonest discrimination, that fact ought to be ascertained and made known.

Portland can get no battleships to visit it, although any village port of California can get a visit from them. Portland can get no supply contracts, though far better prepared to fill them than any other Pacific coast city, while San Francisco can get everything it wants on its own terms. What is this? Who are responsible? What is there in it for them? And how long is Portland going to stand for it?

## AN INTERESTING "STRAW VOTE."

SUCCESS MAGAZINE last January sent out several questions to its 12,000 life subscribers, persons ranging in age from under 20 to over 90, living in all parts of the country, and of all classes and occupations, and received answers from most of them which it concludes indicate the trend of opinion on the subjects inquired about. On the first question, "Should the government exercise a stronger control over corporations doing an interstate business?" the affirmative answers were 9,146 and the negative answers only 209. More remarkable were the replies to the second question, which was: "Would you support the president and congress in carrying out corporation reforms which would tend to the betterment of social conditions even if it meant some personal sacrifice to yourself in the way of 'money panics,' restriction of bank credit, and other matters affecting business?" And although among those who answered are many bankers, lawyers, manufacturers and other business men, the "ayes" were 9,137 and the "noes" only 175. Supposing these replies to be sincere, this vote is indeed surprisingly encouraging. It indicates that the people are willing to sacrifice considerable to bring about honest government and better conditions in public and business affairs.

On the question of permanent retention of the Philippines, 5,214 voted for and 3,994 against. The upbuilding of the navy was approved by a vote of 5,218 to 1,058. Roosevelt's administration was approved by 8,548 to 649. There were 8,959 votes in favor of extending great sums of money for the development of our national resources, such as internal waterways and irrigation, and only 366 against it. This is another significant and gratifying "straw" vote, which the fossils and standpatters

in congress would do well to notice. The vote on candidates for president stood as follows: Roosevelt, first choice, 5,400; second choice, 325; Bryan, first choice, 1,175; second choice, 695; Taft, first choice, 1,110; second choice, 2,509; Hughes, first choice, 975; second choice, 1,886; John Johnson, first choice, 192; second choice, 398; La Follette, first choice, 80; second choice, 439. For other candidates the first and second choices stood, respectively: Tom Johnson, 67, 100; Fairbanks, 32, 84; Cannon, 26, 18; Foraker, 25, 81; Cortelyou, 23, 132; Folk, 23, 47; Knox, 17, 15; Root, 14, 11; Gray, 12, 4.

Success says that many interesting and thoughtful letters were received with the votes, which "indicate two extraordinary facts; one, that strict party lines are breaking down to an unprecedented extent; and another that there is a strong feeling that President Roosevelt, as one writer put it, 'has no right to desert us.'" We may add the significant fact that while a large plurality of these voters are for Roosevelt as first choice, the first choice of the next greatest number is Bryan, with Taft a close third. The people casting these votes are engaged in over 400 occupations. In business life, including bankers, financiers, insurance officials and agents, merchants, manufacturers, managers, accountants and clerks, there are 3,471; in professional life, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, teachers, engineers and those engaged in government and railroad service are 3,034, 2,553 are set down as land owners, country gentlemen and men of leisure; 325 are students and 953 are engaged in a great variety of other occupations.

It seems quite reasonable that such a "straw vote" as this indicates pretty well the sentiments of the more intelligent and thoughtful portion of the voters of the country, and therefore the results announced are certainly interesting.

THE O. R. & N. WILL FIGHT. IT WAS NOT reasonably to be expected that the O. R. & N. company would submit to the reductions in distributive freight rates out of Portland ordered by the railroad commission. To most persons, viewing the case by itself, those reductions appear to be very reasonable and moderate, and such as the people to be benefited thereby are well entitled to, especially since the O. R. & N. is each year making large net profits in this territory. Indeed, it may be confidently asserted that the commission's rates are just and reasonable and its order should be obeyed.

But the matter will be taken into the federal courts, where a final decision will not be reached for a good while, and of course no safe prediction can be made as to what that decision will be. It is probably true, as suggested by the railroad's attorney, that this case does not stand wholly independent and alone, but that these reductions, if made, would affect rates on other lines and into other territory; but even if this be so it should not serve as an excuse for permanently maintaining these manifestly exorbitant rates.

As in all similar cases, the state courts will not be allowed to try out and decide this matter. The federal courts will be appealed to, on the ground that the ordered reductions would affect interstate commerce, and doubtless this will be a sufficient reason for assumption of jurisdiction by the federal courts.

At all events the state commission has done its duty, and is prepared to make out a strong case. If the people eventually win out, the ultimate results will be vastly beneficial to the people of the state; and even if this case is not won the final effect cannot fail to be advantageous to them. In one way or another, finally, the people will secure reasonable rates and obedience to state laws within state territory. This is the first battle; if it should be lost, the cause is not lost.

WILL CONTINUE AN ISSUE. THE late primaries by no means eliminated Statement No. 1 as an issue. It will continue to be an issue, and a pressing issue until after the June election. It will be a pressing issue until after the meeting of the next legislature. Nor will it be settled then. It will continue to be an issue until the last vestige of opposition to it in the state has been overthrown.

The victory for the measure won in the late primaries, is only a first skirmish. Already the politicians are hatching out schemes, not only to defeat it in June, but to balk its operation in the legislature. They will fight it as long as hope lasts. With them it is a struggle for survival as political factors; for maintenance of Statement No. 1 means the utter elimination of their power in politics and the exercise of that power by the people. It is, therefore, a struggle in which they are desperate, because fighting for political survival.

Mr. Calkins has by his latest attitude, emphasized Statement No. 1 as an issue. He has refused, and is refusing to urge the election of Statement No. 1 candidates only to the legislature. He that was a foremost champion of the measure anterior to the primaries, refuses to be its vigorous defender and pro-

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And what has become of Evelyn?  
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Political independence is a sign of emancipation.  
Now no other town can say that Albany Congress.  
If Congress gets anywise good, it will be a force put.  
Enacting both fish bills might protect the salmon season.  
Castro doubtless supposes that the United States don't.

Congress can only avoid annoying messages by adjourning.  
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The Salem Journal boasts that the Republican candidate for county judge wears a woolen shirt. But suppose all the other white shirts should vote against him?  
The little country weeklies of Oregon will inform the big dailies of the metropolitan centers from time to time just what the people do think, says the Woodburn Independent. All right; send in the information.

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## Oregon Sidelights

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"Wet" vs. "dry" debates are arousing much interest in Medford.  
A bumper fruit crop is expected in the Milton-Freewater region.  
A considerable number of eastern people are arriving in Salem.  
Tillamook county is going to cruise its timber lands for assessment.  
Good anthracite coal is reported found on Lost creek in Lane county.  
Some old orchards around McMinnville are being cut down. Good move.

The new electric line will cause Woodburn to boom, says the Independent.  
Silverton is on the eve of the greatest prosperity ever experienced in its history, says the Appeal.  
What never looked better in the Athens country at this season of the year, according to the old settlers.  
Clatskanie Chief: Another big cigar-shaped log raft was launched at Wallace slough Saturday. It contained 5,000,000 feet of logs and piled. This makes the third of these sea-going rafts which have been launched from the cradle this season.

Dufur Dispatch: That there is oil here is a settled fact, and the way the matter is now being handled it will be but a short time till some indications are brought to light. A derrick is now under course of construction, and it is the intention of the contractor to have it in operation this well, running a day and night shift.  
Eugene Register: On a freight train yesterday there were at least 100 men in empty box cars going north. There was no attempt on the part of the train men to make them get off. They rode along as they were, some paying their fare and some not. They were not the ordinary hobos, but men out of work hunting employment.

Echo Register: If you will take a drive out about three miles from town if you have not been out for about 10 days, you will see that the improvements that are being made on the lands under the Furnish ditch are something to be proud of. The ditch is now being plowed up and little comforters have homes springing up in all directions. Several thousand dollars besides the other crops that are now in. Orchards are being set out in all directions. The lands above the ditch are being plowed up to be sowed to crop this fall.

Salem Statesman: "Eugene" gives promise of being easily the second city in Oregon in the near future. Boasting 200,000 people, it is doing it. The Portland Journal, well Eugene will have to go some if she becomes the second city in Oregon. Eugene has some good boasting, and she has some public spirit, and is acquiring more and more. Eugene is all right, however, and she will grow great in trying to beat the city of Oregon. Eugene has some other things, Astoria and Pendleton and Baker City and Medford, for instance.

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## CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.  
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tokio, April 4.—Christian churches of all denominations in Japan have a total membership of 150,000. Besides these there are a great many Japanese who are familiar with the Bible and in part inclined to the Christian faith, although not openly professing it. These are estimated to number about one million. Many of the most prominent men of Japan are Christians and the influence of the native churches is widespread. Of the 150,000 church members there are 60,000 Protestants, 60,000 Roman Catholics and 30,000 Greek orthodox Christians.

Japan occupies a peculiar relation to the Christian religion. With the exception of northwestern Africa it is the only part of the world where Christianity, once firmly established, was uprooted and its place taken by another first church in the history of modern missions in which native Christians are constituted as a national and foreign church bodies and desire an independent ecclesiastical organization.

The spirit of independence has led to a movement, near the status of Christianity, for the creation of a modern ecletic religion to be thoroughly a Japanese national religion. This proposal was to take the best from Shintoism, Confucianism, Buddhism and Christianity, and to create a new religion on scientific grounds, and whole thing then to be declared to the people as a governmental decree. Insupportable difficulties have blocked the progress of this movement and it is extremely unlikely that it will ever bear fruit.

The movement for ecclesiastical independence among the Japanese Protestant churches has been successful, there being independent Japanese churches of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist denominations. These churches are absolutely independent of the foreign churches with the missions which founded them, the degree of independence varying in the case of each denomination.

Other Churches. The Japanese Congregationalists, or Kumiai churches, were the first to assume independence, the nature of the church organization being that of the American missionaries remain in Japan as assistants and advisers, and to help from abroad is still absolutely necessary. The Congregational and Reformed church bodies having missions in Japan have united their Japanese churches into one organization known as the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai, or the Church of Christ in Japan. This church is a national ecclesiastical independence and is striving to a point where foreign financial help is no longer necessary. The various American Protestant churches are united under the name Nihon Seiko Kwaikan. The two Baptist bodies are practically united, the Japanese being even fainter than in the United States. The three principal Methodist churches, that is the Northern and Southern, and the Episcopal, the Episcopal and the Methodist church in the United States and Canada, are united in all their churches in Japan. This was consummated last May and the Methodist church of Japan is now independent and autonomous under the guidance of Bishop Honda, the first Japanese Methodist Bishop.

These movements toward church independence have had a very encouraging effect and many Japanese Christians look upon the independence of their churches as a great step toward the realization of the Christian faith in Japan. The Protestant churches show no more members than the Roman Catholic, and but twice as many as the Greek Catholic, the Protestant influence being due to the fact that the American Protestants were the first to enter the country after it was opened, and to the fact that the American missions carried a large influence among non-Christian people, and that the people on account of the great amount of educational and medical work which they were doing, were more familiar with the name of the Protestant church of Japan. While the Protestant churches show no more members than the Roman Catholic, and but twice as many as the Greek Catholic, the Protestant influence being due to the fact that the American Protestants were the first to enter the country after it was opened, and to the fact that the American missions carried a large influence among non-Christian people, and that the people on account of the great amount of educational and medical work which they were doing, were more familiar with the name of the Protestant church of Japan.

The Russo-Greek Catholic church was really the first Christian church to come into Japan after the exclusion. Commodore Perry's expedition in 1853 brought with it the Russian missionaries, who endeavored to reach the Japanese, but without success. Two years later the American missionaries, led by William Hall, came to the consulate at Hakodate. In 1860 a young priest named Ivan came to take charge of the consulate church. The same year the Russian missionaries, Nicolai and his wife, arrived in the missionary movement for his branch.

How Trees Rest. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
"What we call evergreen" is a general name applied to a large number of plants which are not really green during the winter, nor are they really alive, but are dormant.  
"Every plant must have its period of rest at some time in the year, and in our north country the winter is the dormant period, the most appropriate season. The evergreens generally retain the greater part of their foliage during the winter, and a close examination shows that it dies to such an extent as to be really dead, and a large part of it is shed during the winter. The drying branches and stem become almost entirely devoid of moisture, and in some parts of the tropics, however, as in the highlands of southern Mexico, the leaves of the evergreen are not shed during the winter, but the intense heat of the sun dries up the earth, the trees drop their leaves, and the evergreens become as dry as our evergreens in winter, and the tree takes its rest until the autumn rains begin to fall.  
"Of the plants which do not apply to a large number of tropical plants which grow in moist jungles or swampy places, and which are not dormant, but retain their foliage, but even they still retain the resting habit, and at some time of the year they shed their leaves, and become as near dormant for a time as circumstances will permit."

## Republican Tariff Twaddle.

By H. E. Miles, in Success Magazine.  
The Republican light vaudeville politician will bring out his campaign puppet of free trade and make believe that it is an issue, though it is "deader than Hebeus." It never was an issue, except upon his insistence in his political addresses. The "tariff" he will strike his puppet, and so used and skilled is he in this Punch and Judy act that he will fool the people with it, whether the onlookers are willing or not. He knows that the country is absolutely and entirely committed to protection, and that it would be as easy to tear from the Bible the Ten Commandments as the principles of protection to American industries from the hearts of the people. He will claim for protection whatever of good the Almighty has vouchsafed us as a people, and we have failed to acquire. The equality of the tariff and the foreign-made article is not to be provided, but to the Dingley bill. The public will be told that the panic of 1893 was due to the fact that the Wilson bill was a free trade measure, which it was not, and that the trials of the tariff were not to be called a panic, because they came under the Dingley bill, which will be called protection, as it is not. And so the politician will take care that the people do not think, but in Ingalls' phrase, only "think that they think."

## Judge George Gray's Birthday.

Judge George Gray, for whom the Delaware delegates to the Denver convention have been instructed, despite his letter in which he said he was not a candidate for the presidency, was born May 4, 1840, at New Castle, Delaware, and has been prominent in public life for many years. He was educated at Princeton and Harvard universities, and served in the army during the war of 1861-62. He was a member of the United States senate, and in 1892 he was appointed a member of the Paris peace commission. He was also a member of the Hague permanent court of arbitration, and in 1900 he was appointed a member of the United States circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, and Gray was chairman of the anthracite coal commission in 1902. He was appointed to the federal bench of President McKinley.

## This Date in History.

1471—Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI of England, killed at the battle of Tewkesbury.  
1747—William of Nassau appointed stadtholder of the Netherlands.  
1776—Rhode Island declared itself a free state, the first of the 13 American colonies to take such action.  
1799—Serampatam taken by the British, and the empire of Hyder Ally extinguished by the death of his son, Sultan Tipoo Sahib.  
1807—Dutch surrendered the island of Surinam to the British.  
1886—Six policemen killed by anarchists in the Haymarket riots in Chicago.  
1907—Great Britain's legal adviser to the governor of New York, committed suicide.

## Lament of the Straw Hat.

I'm not in the show.  
Wait a minute,  
Listen to my tale of woe;  
I'm not in the show.  
I'm not in the show.  
No one heeds me,  
No one for my notice bids;  
All things human  
Rain and Woman  
Are absorbed in those huge lids.  
—Baltimore American.

## Why, of Course.

From the St. Louis Review.  
The Portland Journal did the handsome thing by John last Sunday by giving a most accurate and up-to-date two-column write-up of the city in its issue of that date. The Journal has a large list of subscribers in St. Louis, and such treatment is calculated to largely increase that list. The people of St. Louis like fair play and when a paper gives us what is coming to us instead of knocking at the door of Portland have too often done, they will appreciate it.

### THE REAL FEMINE

The Law—and Then?  
THE national government has, after one of the biggest, bitterest fights in the history of legislation, passed laws governing the preparation and the distribution of foods, assuring their reaching the housewife in a sanitary condition, free from deleterious substances. Agents of the government are now traveling to every town where food products are prepared and sold, to insist upon compliance with the law for pure foods. Like some other large subjects of the present day, the matter of clean and wholesome food rests almost entirely in the hands of the women of the country, and it is our duty to conserve their power by the use of sufficient importance to satisfy the mission seekers of all sorts.

That time of year when the keeping of food becomes of the greatest difficulty is upon us, and neglect of ordinary precautions may be the means of much trouble. The country people have the matter of clean pure milk in their own hands, the city people have the matter of milk supplied by the bottle method, which is a great improvement on the tin can way. In fact, so good, now the milk comes into the city, and the refrigerator is a clean one, for a tainted one is worse than no one at all. The refrigerator is a clean one, for a tainted one is worse than no one at all. The refrigerator is a clean one, for a tainted one is worse than no one at all.

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Jelly is of the same nature, and so is honey and any sort of preserve. These should all be covered with muslin or a clean cloth when set in the air to cool. If, as has been so abundantly proven, the common house fly is able to carry upon his wings a few thousand germs, it is an ideal method for conveying germs. It is an ideal method for conveying germs. It is an ideal method for conveying germs.

There is the predatory mouse to be contended with, which has a habit of leaving evidences of his midnight prowls on the food left exposed in this way and ascribed to the family the next day. It is abominable—no less to leave remnants of food exposed in this careless and dangerous way.

No man so helpless that he cannot obtain food for his family. A few bottles of milk will keep the milk delightfully cool. The water will keep the milk delightfully cool. The water will keep the milk delightfully cool.

Preparations left over from one meal should not be left in the dishes in which they were served, but placed on plates or common yellow crockery dishes and covered with a clean cloth. Insects and rodents cannot get at them. Meat that is wrapped entirely from them, and the wrapper is not allowed to slip into a sack, such as the pound cake, or the top of the sack, will be absolutely ungettable for the persistent bluebottle or meat fly which seeks constantly to find a secure crevice