

# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

## THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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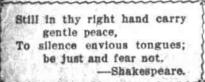
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### A "LAST DITCH" PLEA.

NINCE Republicans are being urged by some organs of their party to vote unitedly on June 1 for all the nominees of their party, without reflection or discrim-Ination, and especially for the Republican candidate for United States senator: and since it is insisted. though without any good reasons being given for such an assumption, that Oregon would suffer greatly somehow if Governor Chamberlain

should be elected instead of Mr. Cake, and if any other Democratic nominees are elected, it is in order to ask what harm has come to Oregon from the election of some Democrats in the past few years. Will these organs please point out to voters wherein Oregon has suffered or been injured by the election of commercial point of view, is a ques-Governor Chamberlain, or Portland tion now being much discussed, and by the election of Mayor Lane? Or did Oregon lose anything by having Mr. Gearin for awhile in the senate rather than some Republican? Did Multnomah county suffer because Tom Word was elected sheriff?

The Journal wishes voters to consider this matter candidly and hopestly, when these partisan appeals are made to them, and see whether they were guilty of some great wrong to the commonwealth in electing and reelecting Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Lane, Thousands of Republicans voted for these men, many thousands throughout the state, especially two years ago, for Governor Chamberlain. Are they sorry for it? Have they anything to regret about it? Are they not rather glad of it, and proud of it, as of a good act, that was of great

benefit to the whole people of the state? We all know what criminal care-

weakly and slyly approving jobs and central Oregon, or one or two of plots to injure and rob them, what these, but there is no certainty of do the people care whether he is this. We shall believe that Harcalled a Democrat or a Republican? riman is going to build these roads Is it not fairly childish, nay, idiotic, just when he has actually built them, for a voter to say that he will be and not a day sooner or a rod farguided by nothing, will consider ther. nothing, but a party name?

Who cares whether it was a Republican of a Democrat who stopped gambling and otherwise checked and restricted open vice in this city, and made it a better town to the extent of millions, and in other ways beyond measurement in money? Isn't voters that they should not consider

these things at all, but only the party tag of the candidates? This is the "last ditch" of the peo-

ple and organs who are fighting for to be confirmed. the old political regime in Oregon Mr. Cake, once nominated, has abandoned the Statement No. 1 principle; he stands for it no longer; and he who is not for it is against it. Chamstands forth with a record of good

accomplished for the people of his short of a public calamity if this constate during his service as governor such as no present governor in the dent's popularity could not but be union can show. The only man who shaken by the just indignation that in many years has made a better or

the good work Chamberlain has done was done for Republicans as much as for Democrats. Most of them won't forget that. They owe it to him to ed. because he is incomparably the abler, shaken, it would be the work of

DOES PROHIBITION PAY? HETHER PROHIBITION

throughout a rural county, like Benton or Linn or Polk of the entire country are to be or Morrow or Umatilla, pays, from a purely economic or

on which there is naturally a wide divergence of opinion. Some apparently weighty arguments are advanced by the anti-prohibitionists, yet the counties and small cities that have had prohibition for two years or more seem to be thriving quite as well if not better than their "wet' neighbors. Perhaps it may be said that prohibition is a good thing for an agricultural county, and not so good for a county whose resources run more to timber, mines, mills and manufacturing; or it may be only that it is easier to maintain prohibi-

munities. The prohibition question is up for determination at the approaching election in Morrow, among other counties, and Sheriff Shutt, who is a candidate for the fourth successive term, is zealously in favor of it. He received recently a letter from L. J. Gates of Kent, Sherman county.

tion in the former class of com-

A STUPENDOUS BLUNDER.

**ISPATCHES** from Washington state that through some agreement or understanding the railroads have with the interstate commerce commission and the it a paltry, pitiful plea to make to president, the proposed advance in rates throughout the country is to be

sustained. Ever since last January a rumor to this effect has been per sistently circulated, and it now seems

The news of this agreement or uning. derstanding will cause a distinct shock to the entire country. No body of men enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of the people berlain not only stands for it, but he than has the interstate commerce commission and it will be nothing fidence is disturbed. Even the presi-

such action will arouse. If the only an equal record was La Follette body having jurisdiction to pass on while governor of Wisconsin. And rates is to agree in advance to increases, where is the forum to which the shippers can appeal? No better method could be devised by the railroads to destroy the efficiency of send him to the senate, not only on this commission than the plan adopt-

With confidence in it once

have been slowly but steadily advancing. Is it possible the "Wall street magnates" have been working on inside knowledge, and the people

plucked in order that watered stock and inflated bonds may be given a value based upon charges exacted for a necessity?

The railroad presidents have been calling for "peace," for "rest," for 'quiet." If peace is to be based on any such dishonorable terms as a complete surrender of our rights, as is proposed, it will only be at the end of a war compelling peace-not

otherwise. The absurdity of trying to restore prosperity or trade by increasing the cost of doing business, and the cost of the distribution of products, ought to be apparent to anyone. If advancing the cost line all around will automatically restore business, create confidence and start

wages.

manager of the Kent Commercia

## Small Change

After all, the crops are really more mportant than the games.

Panama is also welcoming a large party by the name of Taft.

There will be a high time at Denver -5,270 feet above sea level. . .

The Taft boom seems to have becom proportionate to him in size. ....

Governor Hughes seems to be as much out of it as Secretary Root. . . .

Some people worry because they can't remember what it is that they want to worry about. . . .

The morning paper speaks rained astuteness of juries." of "the This is trained astuteness of an original discovery.

John D. Rockefeller has proved that he is in favor of war; he gave \$200 to keep a church choir from disband-

The several-sided Republican maneuvers in regard to delegates to the na-tional convention have reached the farce

Not a delegate is to be obtained from Panama, but then while he is gone Seq-retary Taft will not have to make any speeches or answer any questions.

That verbose resolution of the council on the capture of Martin is probably the silliest emanation from such a source on record in the world's history .

A Washington woman's club teaches that marriage is sinful. No doubt it would be sinful or at least very foolish for a man to marry one of the members.

We hasten to make public our new and original view of what should be done with President Roosevelt when his term expires: Make him a baseball umpire

Congressman Cushman of Washingfitter man to do work for Oregon in years to restore it, even if this could be the work of ton declines to be a delegate to the mational Republican convention. Cush-the senate. For some time railroad stocks and reciprocity planks.

An exchange up the valley says: "When you vote for a Statement No. 1 ticket you are voting to send a Demo-ticket you are voting to send a Demo-to can be a to the mainland. Thousands of Japanese came to Hawaii under passports permitting them to go no farther. They stopped a few months, made enough money for a suit of Amer-ican clothes and the steerage passage to San Francisco. Then Hawaii saw them no more. Ignorant Coolies. The poor, ignorant Japanese coolies who toll with their wives in Hawaiian cane fields must not be made to bear the whole burden of the blunder of An exchange up the valley says:

. . Mrs. Lenonia W. Brown, a Seattle lawwoman should be meek and humble in her home," and that she "should suffer in silence the many indignitias which her husband, through his brutality, may

heap upon her." The easiest explana-tion of a woman lawyer asying these things is that she didn't; quite the con-trary, and that somebody reported the opposite of what she said. Otherwise, she must have considered that this was the only way she could think of to gain notoriety.

# Oregon Sidelights

Prairie City has a population of 750.

Bandon had a holiday when the new teamer Dalsy was launched

Four dances in eight days are prom-lsed, says the Prineville Review.

Jacksonville is growing; several busi-less enterprises have been started. ness enterprises . .

-We confess we cannot see how in-creasing the cost of handling the Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Henderson.

# THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII

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

Honolulu, April 20 .- Hawaii is not an "insular possession," like the Philippines or Porto Rico. It is as much a part of the United States as New Mexico or Arizona. Nothwihstanding its purely American political status, the question of the hour in Hawaii is the Americanization of the islands. Why? Because Hawaii, an American territory, has a population of 160,000, of which 100,000 is oriental. Of this number 75,000 are Japanese. The most spoken language in the territory is Japanese. The most widespread religion is Buddhism. Apart from the small communities in the towns the social life of the islands is oriental rather than occidental.

Those persons who believe that the opposition to oriental immigration mani-festing itself among many white peo-ples in various quarters of the globe is the result of a mere bugaboo would do well to consider the case of Hawaii, brightest of Neptune's insular fewels. Every white man in Honolulu will agree the The Tananase have driven the white festing itself, among many white peo-ples in various quarters of the globe is the result of a mere bugaboo would do well to consider the case of Hawaii, brightest of Neptune's insular jewels. Every white man in Honolulu will agree that the Japanese have driven the white artisan from the islands, that the Japa-nese have made it more difficult to per-suade small farmers to take up homo-steads, and that the Japanese are now slowly but surely crowding out the white man from retail business. They have already made a beginning in the wholesale business, and have an eye on the immense trade of the big import-ing houses. The Chinese came to Ha-waii before the Japanese. They were stopped by the ameration of the islands to the United States, but there are still 20,000 of them there. They have had their suare of retail merchandising, but they have ventured upon nothing like the general campaign of competi-tion which has been pursued by the Jap-anese, Waen Hawaii was annexed to the tions from Chinese labor and will admit them to the islands. Some of them chafe at the recently imposed restrictions of Japanese labor, but even the sugar barons as a whole seem to see that the Japanese were becoming too numerous. The threatened buying up of sugar stocks by Japanese capital may have had something to do with their atti-tude. Among the more progressive planters are men who realize that Ha-wall ought not to bring in any more orientals, even if it could, and these are looking to the south of Europe, for re-lief.

Although they came to Hawall at the nvitation of the sugar planters and the Hawaiian government, the Japanese have become the masters of the social and industrial life of the territory. More than 10,000 were brought in under iron-clad contracts in the years between 1885 and 1890. The tide was swelled each

tion which has been pursued by the Jap-anesa. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898 there were many people here who were annexationists merely for fear of Japan. The Tokio government had picked a quarrel with Honolulu and there was not the slight-est doubt among the Japanese in Ha-waii that the rising sun flag would float over Honolulu harbor and advance the power of Japan a long step toward the rich occident. The raising of the American flag put an end to those dreams for awhile, but the Japanese continued to reach out in a business way. After awhile the government-in-spired immigration companies made Ha-waii merely a stepping-stone to the richer opportunities on the mainland. Thousands of Japanese came to Hawaii under passports permitting them to go and 1890. The tide was swelled each succeeding year, until the recent re-strictions. Where each month used to bring from 500 to 600, the number com-ing in now is not above 150 a month. These are, under the agreement, rela-tives of Japanese already residing in Hawaii. tives of Hawaii. The great majority go to the ca fields, where they work for \$18

The poor, ignorant Japanese coolies who toll with their wives in Hewalian cane fields must not be made to bear the whole burden of the blunder of permitting the Hawalian islands to bepermitting the Hawalian islands to be-come orientalized. At first they came under contract as contract laborers; in other words, with little more freedom than slaves. They were brought here in the good old days of the monarchy to work on the sugar plantations—the same plantations which owed their very being to the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Chinese Japanese, South Sea Islanders, Porto Ricans, Spaniards, Por-tuguese and many other nationalities tuguese and many other nationalities have been brought here to work in the cane fields. The oriental labor was found to be more to the liking of the planters, because it was cheap and easy

planters, because it was cheap and easy to obtain, and because the coolle is con-tent to remain a coolle." But after awhile the coolles were fol-lowed uy Japanese of other classes who came to sell them goods, teach them les-sons and guide their religion. Artisans and mechanics poured in from Japan and the white mechanic took a ship and salled away. It is not only that the Japanese will work for less money than a white man that he drives his western competitor from the field. The superior ability of the white man might make up



### **Does Motherhood Pay?**

OES it pay, after all, to be a mother?" is the curious question asked by a recent writer. The argument on which she bases this iconoclastic query is that of all the mothers she knows none but mourns the loss of a child dearer to her than life; or meets a deeper pain in the fact that her children have not turned out as she wished them have not turned out as she wished them to, nor are inclined to the things to which she wished to direct them. She thinks these women will admit that the perils and the labors which motherhood en-tails, are far in excess of the rewards; that the childless woman has leisure to keep herself attractive, not only to are friends but to her husband; that the fact of their utter dependence upon each other draws them closer together; that the show the draws the provide the second the sec

each other draws them closer together: that leisure from baby tending means culture, reading, travel, and the culti-vation of the arts which widen her in-terest and keep her the same sort of woman that the husband knew and loved in his youth. Very few mothers, it is certain, will arree with this dark pleture of the re-wards and troubles of motherhood. Very few would exchange the situation, even though. Iffe has brought some disap-pointments, for the care free state of the childless woman, whose thoughts must of necessity be turned so largely inward.

inward. For this is the crown of a mother's joy—that self-forgetting which spella the inner meaning of motherhood.

the inner meaning of motherhood. It has often seemed to me that the mothers who are so disappointed in what their children have become, have been setting their hearts on the child's becoming what they wanted him to be instead of what he was himself fitted for. The hardware merchant and his wife have agreed that the boy should inherit the business and they want him to begin at the bottom and learn the price of nails and trundle goods, around in a wheelbarrow. They are naturally disappointed when the boy refuses ut-terly to take their view, and takes to illustrated hose, long hair and dabbling in paints. They make their deductions to be soon. The boy must find himself, and it is by no means so easy for him as it was for his grandfather, whose ducation was simpler, less complicated and bent to a particular end. Our mod-ern education keeps children in the nur-sery stage much longer, distruists their judgment, surrounds them with ideals, gives them an insight into all branches of scientific thought and literary achievement-and then expects them to cane fields, where they work for \$18 a month, the month consisting of 26 days of 10 hours each. The old contract system, which would be peonage, is abolished under American rule, but the laborers are still very much bound to the soil. Nevertheless their condition is vastly improved over what it was in Japan. A year's wages for a farm hand in Japan is less than \$18. Of course Japan. A year's wages for a taim hand in Japan is less than \$18. Of course ilving costs more in Hawaii, but the average Japanese laborer lives on \$10 or \$12 a month and saves \$6 or \$8. In a short time he is a wealthy man ac-cording to his standards. Before the law prevented, a large portion of these savings went to steamships for trams-portation to the Pacific coast. Now many go back to Japan, but since the immigration restriction there is less mi-gration and the Japanese declare they ure in Hawaii to stay. The cane field laborers have found out that they could make more money by working in the sugar mills, with the result that semi-skilled labor of the mills has been taken away from white men and given to Japanese. The same spirit of progress which formerly car-ried them on to the mainland of the gives them an insight into all branches of scientific thought and literary achievement—and then expects them to start in at selling nails with the same test and interest that would appeal to them at 9 years of age. Of all animals, man has by far the longest infancy. An infant turtle, they tell us, knows as much as it will aver know as soon as it is born.

ever know, as soon as it is born. has no mentality except instinct. The has no mentality except instinct. The young horse or cow is very much of a baby for a few months, but by the time it is two years old is supposed to be through with its coltish ways. We edu-cate our children for 20 years. Is it un-reasonable then, to ask for them a lit-tle time to discover themselves? ried them on to the mainland of the union will now keep them in Hawaii, for they see that the chance to improve their condition is better now that immigration has been curtailed and the door

of greater hope on the mainland has been closed.

Not Slow to Boast. Servile he may be now, but the Ha-waiian Japanese will not be content to remain so. When the Tokio government used some rough language to Washing-ton at the time of the San Francisco school question. Hawaii knew all about it and the cocky Japanese were bold enough to boast that the Japanese flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would scon fix over the islands. soon fly over the islands. Events have cooled their patriotism to the point of keeping their mouths shut, but it is safe to say that nine out of every ten Japanese in the islands think that Japan

When it comes to setting down in when it comes to setting down in cold print the thoughts of a mother whose little one has been taken from her, or those who see a young man, the pride and joy of their life snatched from them by death, the hand and heart falter. There are no words to tell it, and no one fully enters into the anguish who has not passed through the same dark way. But it is only a cold ob-server who believes that a mother who has gone through that terrible experi-ence would renounce it and be content never to know motherhood. Carping critic, can you measure the depths of that mother's heartache? Never. And a white man that he drives his western competitor from the field. The superior ability of the white man might make up for the difference in ages. But the Japa-nese lower the dignity of labor, and white men become ashamed to ear their bread by the sweat of their brow. This has been the case in all history wher-every a cheaper and inferior labor has interfered with natural conditions. A white boy in Honolulu would scorn to be seen pushing a law mower, because that is a "Jap's work." So it still is in where eertain employments are beyond

the mills, then it cannot be advanced high enough or quick enough. We apprehend it will be rather hard to convince the thousands of idle mill

men and timber hands that advancing freight rates will raise their

# account of this splendid record, but

ness and negligence, if nothing worse, had held sway for many years in the state house at Salem with ref- & Co., which in part says:

erence to the school lands of the state, and how in consequence thereof the state school fund is millions of dollars less than it ought to be and than it would have been if there had been a Chamberlain for governor during those dark years of Oregon's political history. No sooner was he inaugurated as governor than he exposed the rotten, chaotic condition of affairs, and remedied it as far as possible, stopping all frauds and protecting the people's interests at every point, to their incalculable benefit, and to the advantage of unborn generations, Why did none of his predecessors do this? Does, it make any difference to the people. to Republicans, what the party name or the politics is of a man who, when all others had shamefully failed, did secured time sales 10 per cent them this great service? At an insensate partisan yell, are they to forget all these benefits, this splendid service?

When the state was apparently likely to lose nearly \$300,000 of its to say that Sherman county is saved school funds through the malfeas- at least \$25,000 a year by the sa-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> ance of its state treasurer, it was

company and for Balfour, Guthrle

"We cannot understand how any good, live, sensible business man can for a moment stand for the saloon. the thing of all things that draws money from legitimate channels of swindling advice paid out money for business, and directly injures the the purpose of filing claims on business of every merchant in the county, to say nothing about the ing to a realization of the fact that moral injury to the community. Not- they are "out and injured." Such withstanding we had the tail end of of them as read The Journal at the two crop failures to contend with time when this filing fever was on here in Sherman county, our business for the year ending February 15 warned them that their efforts would last was just \$10,000 heavier than it probably result in failure. was two years ago when we had the saloons. The year after the saloons were put out of business, though our crops were a complete failure, our Its noble work has been done," says cash sales were 26 1/2 per cent betthe La Grande Observer. This inter than the year before and our formation must have come from some political boss or other opponent heavier. It seems very ridiculous of Statement No. 1. The fight for for a business man to favor the saloons. . . Our taxes have been the next legislature elects the man lower each year since the saloons chosen senator by the people, and went out of commission. It is safe loons being put out of businesssaved to the farmer, the stockman

Huntington Herald: Three grading went down the river to resume con-struction work on the Northwest road. work on which was suspended last fall this principle will not be won until and fifty head of horses and mules here the same day for the same Three hundred head of horses and mules left same day for the scene of operations. . .

this result is not yet assured. It seems to The Journal that news-paper discussion of Martin's guilt or

We confess we cannot solve the contry will tend to make business for the ldle cars or start one locomotive. From every standpoint it seems a stupendous blunder.
Those people who in consequence of banding drive states and be seen on sunday marching shout the seen and be seen on sunday marching shout the seen as built and be seen on sunday marching shout the seen as built and be seen on sunday marching shout the seen as built and be seen on sunday marching shout the seen on sunday marching shout

But more potent even than this po-litical force is the awe of King Sugar, they are being closely watched in every from which no Hawalian may declare quarter.

Need of Democratic State Universities

From the Eugene Guard. De we want universities that will

Private universities have to be maintained by gifts of wealthy patrons. Their teachers must cut their teachings to fit the opinions of the men who foot

ganizations and uprisings, most of ganizations and uprisings, most of which were made of whole cloth. But it is true, nevertheless, that these veterans keep up organizations, just as veterans of wars of every nation do. They may be seen on Sunday marching about the country in military formation, but thear

an angel." Does motherhood pay? Not in coin, if one is looking for that, or at least, not always. The sons go forth to a struggle with the world, where a mother cannot follow; they marry and settle in another town and their letters grow infrequent. But in the hearts of those same sons, stalwart men as they are, the thought of the mother who guarded their infancy is one of the sweet sacred places. The daughters marry and become ab-sorbed in their own household duties and their children, but in their lives there is a place which no one but mother can fill. As nearly as may be they try to make their homes conform to the ways that "mother used to have."

to the ways that mount in the second base." Motherhood pays in something better than money. It pays in love-love given and love receiving, and in the growth of the spirit and in the larger sympathy and in the tribute that age has from youth. Money can not buy these things, and they are not to be bartered for ease and leisure and accomplishments.

For the Garden.

MONG the most easily cultivated A and satisfactory vegetables to grow is the kohlrabi and on this account it stands near the head of the list. The plant is comparatively little known in America and is generally quite profitable to the market gardener who grows

It partakes of the nature of the cab-bage and the turnip and is often used as a substitute for the latter. The plant is very hardy, often enduring se-vere frosts and also resisting drouth. The upper part of the stem swells into a large. fleshy head above the ground resembling the turnip. The edible part ranges from the size of an orange to the size of a man's head. Its flavor resembles both the turnip and cab-bage. It can be stored away in win-ter like turnips. Kohirabi is best for the table when about the size of a cocoanut. It is then

about the size of a cocoanut. It is then-tender and of fine flavor, but when it tender and of time flavor, but when it, becomes larger it is tough and stringy. In cooking the vegetable it is sliced and boiled until it becomes soft, when it may be served like turnips. The plant grows best in deep rich soll and for early use the seed should

soil and for early use the seed should be sown as early as permissible out doors. When the plants are three or four inches high they are transplanted into rows two feet apart, a foot spart in the row. For a late crop seed should be sown early in May, and another sowing made a month later. The most commonly grown varieties are "early white" and "early purple."

### 30 30 30

The Daily Menu.

Corn fritters.

BREAKFAST. Coddled eggs. Broiled bacon. Hot biscuit. Coffee. LUNCHEON. n fritters. Lamb curry and rice. le butter. Graham waters. Ten. DINNER. Apple

bitNER. botch broth, Chinook salmon, egg sauce, Spaghetti and cheese. Green peas. Spinach. Baked custards. Sponge cake. Coffee. Scotch broth,

### Resigned to It.

Resigned to It. From the Atlanta Constitution. 'I see," hald the old lady, "thar's a lot o' talk bout woman's rights in the papers new. What does it all mean?" "Hit means, Maria." said the old man, " that women air a takin' the places what men occupied. You'll find the plow right whar I left it, an' when you sharpen the ax you kin sail into a dozen cords o' wood; an' I'll have supper a-bilin' when you git home!"

the people, too, and not by the trusts. Let no one forget that Allen H. Eaton, who introduced the university appro-priation bill in the last legislature, and who speaks for the university, signed Statement No. I, when the other friends of government by the will of the people were scared to the woods. Why, then, are Bulmer and Walker and the Linn county men so hot to kill the state university? Do they want to turn the control of education in Oregon over to the meat packers' trust as soon as its Portland plant is com-pleted? Their motto is: "No higher education except for those who can hopoly of college education, and the poor man do without. Let the rich furnish all the judges and lawyers and legislators, and leave the interests of the people in their hands. Shall we stand for if, or will the people of Oregon support a university where the sons of the plain people can get an education just as good as young Rockefeller got at Brown? This coun-tines opportunities over to the few with hardly a murmur. Will it turn it seducation over to them, too? Will it adopt the theory that all a poor man needs is education enough to read what the trusts think best to print for him?