

# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL



## THE JOURNAL

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"More time!" is the usual exclamation, even by those who have all the time there is. They should bethink themselves about "more method." or else waste less time.-W. H. Howe.

#### TOLD THE TRUTH.

HE Oregonian is right in saying, "Every other principle of politics is now superseded by Statement No. 1." It may, or may not, have spoken the words ironically, but it told the truth. The sinsible way to settle great questions is to take them one at a time. The attempt to determine a dozen of them at once makes confusion, and confusion is always the means by which interests" and the politicians given their way. We have been trycentury, and are farther from a solution than when we began. The railroad problems, the trust problems, public land problems and the other multiplied questions of public economics are beyond the pale of immediate and definite

Not so with the principle of direct choice of senator in Oregon. It can be, and is in the very process of being settled for all time, if the electorate so desires. For 30 years or more the people have clamored for it, demanded it, pleaded for it. It publican party of Oregon evolved Statement No. 1, and by a great uprising of the masses swept it into use by a flood of nearly 57,000 ballots. They rolled up for it a great majority of more than 39,000 votes. It Republican legislature, when two United States senators were elected within a few minutes.

The uprising was a Republican brought ruin on the party and shame to the state, and in which as Senator Fulton says, "Men of the highest character did things they regretted ever after."

This is why, in the late primaries, wherever Statement No. 1 was on trial, it swept everything before it, and why, as the Oregonian says, "Every other principle in politics is now superseded by Statement No. 1." It is a paramount issue because the people realize that it can be definitely settled now, that by settling it now they can save their right to choose a senator, and that if they neglect to settle it now when the advantage is all with them, they will lose their rights and the old regime of riot and rottenness at Salem will be restored. They should, and doubtless will push it as a pressing issue in the June election, press it as a paramount issue in the next legislature. settling it finally and definitely, and unalterably, regardless of other issues, now that the means of settlement is actually in their hands. It is the more vitalized and emphasized as a present pressing issue by the vacillating attitude of Mr. Cake on the subject.

### A DISINGENUOUS ATTITUDE.

HE Eugene Register says: "Now Journal proceeds at once to re-certain. pudiate the people's choice and howls lustily in support of Chamberlain."

genuous. It knows as well as The niversary is Temple Beth Israel, the Journal does that the people have pioneer Hebrew religious organizanot "ruled" or decided upon the sen- tion of the city. For a full halfatorship at all. About 25,000 out century it has been carrying on its of perhaps 110,000 voters have good work, for the benefit of its voted for Cake as a candidate for members and the Jewish people, and senator; not a voter has yet had an of the city. Portland has always opportunity to vote for senator. numbered members of this syn-There has been no "people's choice," agogue among its most useful, reand will not be and cannot be until spected and influential citizens, men June 1. Then if the people choose and women who were always active Mr. Cake, The Journal will be con- not only in behalf of their own peo-

that the people's will be obeyed by in turn have prospered well in Portthe legislature. And to insure this land. result it urges the election of Statement No. 1 candidates for the legis-

more creditable to them to say so frankly, instead of pretending to be for this thing while doing all they way? can against it.

#### THE MENACE OF EXCESSIVE POWER.

HE laws of nature are unalter able. They never change. A given cause always has, and it always will produce a given effect. Possession of undue power tempts the possessor to unwisdom. The more absolute the power, the more certain it is to be unwisely applied. This is as inevitable and unavoidable as that water forever flows oceanward. It cannot be prevented, or changed, and must be accepted We know it from every page of history, and from every day's observation in passing events. Kings, from the beginning, assumed power over human life. They beheaded men by a wave of a hand, or on a passing whim. They had no right to, but they had the power. Their great prefogatives made them drunk. History reeks with accounts of where one group of people, having the power, reduced other groups to servitude.

If a political party has an over vhelming majority, which gives it extraordinary power, it goes mad. Witness the last five months of unwisdom in congress. President Roosevelt has begged for legislation the people are humbugged, and "the to help the country, but the haughty senate and the Big Five in the house have stood in his way. Their enorsolve the tariff for mous power has made the congressional majority mad. They are intoxicated with their numbers and their unquestioned authority. They are made reckless and absurd by thoughts of their own omnipotence. Just as the old kings, on a whim, beheaded a victim, they have, for five long months, blocked the president and beaten back his plans of reform. It is the logic of an overwhelming majority. It is the logic of natural law of cause and effect that is as unvarying and inexorable as that by which the apple falls. It is a law that always has been, now is, and was as hopeless of settlement as the added to, subtracted from, or abridged or set aside. ' It seems, and means beyond cavil, that the present overwhelming majority in the greatest of all the menaces to the Republican party, and that any Reis a Republican measure, voted into of that majority to within reason is the statutes by Republican ballots, or that majority the statutes by Republican ballots, actually rendering a conspicuous and valuable service to his party, a service that time and events will fully vindicate. There is not a man, nor

### TWO CIRCUIT JUDGES.

OME voters have somehow acquired the idea that Judge opposing candidates for the well as in victories of war. same seat on the circuit court bench. This is not the case. Judge Bronaugh is a candidate to succeed him-O'Day is a candidate to succeed him- extent, but they must expect that the self in Department No. 2. Judge prohibitionists will look upon them Bronaugh has no opposition, and with suspicion. Judge O'Day is opposed by R. G. Morrow.

These two judges, one classed as a Republican and the other as a Democrat, but on the bench wholly nonpartisan, of course, were selected by the governor to fill vacancies because of their peculiar fitness for the position, which they have filled since Mexican war, the civil war and for the appointment with entire satisfaction fleets that took Manila and defeated to the public. They are now fairly "broke in" to this important work, and it would be a mistake to make any change.

The attorneys of the city are said to be almost unanimous in their support of Judge O'Day, and business that the people have ruled that ly also favorable to his retention on men of all classes are quite general-Cake is their choice for United the bench, hence his election, as well States senator, The Portland as that of Judge Bronaugh, seems

The Register is thoroughly disin- has reached its semi-centennial an-Another Portland institution that tent and satisfied, as it is with what- ple, racially and religiously, but of ever the people do on any propo- people of all sorts who made up the the But however the people may dework undertaken therein. Portland cide on June 1, as between Cake and has been much indebted to its pro-Chamberlain, The Journal insists gressive, public-spirited Jews, who

lature. Is the Register willing to Republican state convention, one of have the legislature abide by and remark that conventions represent that go carry out that choice, in either the will not of the people but of the politicians. If the people could intend, before the people have voted, struct for president, Mr. Williamson nickel."

The young man answered in the affirmative.

"Oh, well," the proprietor replied. "The young man answered in the affirmative.

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"Oh, well," the proprietor replied. "The politicians. If the people could intend the people have voted.

on the election of Cake, even if he favored instructions. "But there is should be rejected by the people." no way of doing that," said he, "and Therefore the Register, and all pa- politicians do not represent the peoers and persons who take its po- ple." How can harmony be expectsition, are against the election of ed when a delegate breaks out senators by the people. It would be against his fellows in honorable distinction like that? And how did he happen to be chosen a delegate, any-

#### RAILROAD INTO LAKE ALSO.

R. HARRIMAN, it is announced, will also build a road into Lake county, as he has built or is building one into Klamath, from the south, to connect those great, rich, regions with San Francisco. He has millions at hand for carrying on these projects, but not a dollar for building in Oregon otherwhere. That great southern Oregon region will be nade more than ever tributary to San Francisco, more than ever disconnected from Portland.

But as for this Klamath-Lake re gion, Portland people are to blame as well as Harriman. By acting with sufficient energy and enterprise some years ago, they could have prevented this result and bound that region to Portland. But this was not done, as the opportunities of trade with Alaska, the Coquille valley, Tillamook, and other regions were not improved. Sometimes it seems to be a wonder that Portland grows, after all, considering how utterly indifferent it is to extending its domestic trade area.

Some of the criticisms of the administration's forest reserve policy, as voiced by Senators Heyburn and Feller, appear to The Journal to be well-founded and just. The policy has on the whole been doubtless far nore beneficial than harmful, yet in portions of the country it has been carried out to an unreasonable extent, and without due discrimina-Mr. Pinchot is an enthusiast and so is the president, and while they mean well and have done good, too much of the west has been

While The Journal is for Champerlain, its main contention is for the election of senators by the peothe papers that are supporting him saving a word about that. It seems that they were for Statement No. 1 only as long as it could not be made effective for anything.

Oklahoma has just had a "senatorial day" holiday, one to celebrate the accomplishment by that state of the election of senators by the people. June 1 will be a legal holiday in Oregon, on account of it being a general election day, but let it be made a "senatorial election' holiday also.

Again, the second-elective term a woman, nor a schoolboy in the boom, the last of a numerous series, revolution against the scenes of riot majority had been but a dozen or ever like Taft's nomination on the whole country but knows that if this has subsided, and it looks more than fifteen, President Roosevelt's pe- first ballot. But there is time yet titions for reform legislation would, for several revivals of the Roosethrough fear of loss of that ma- velt boom, and Senator Pourne is not jority, have been granted months a quitter.

> Admiral Evans, who is to retire at once, has had the distinction and good fortune to close his active career, though ill, in a "blaze of glory" but not one of victorious war. O'Day and Judge Bronaugh are He has led in a victory of peace, as

The brewers seem to be quite in earnest in their concerted effort to self in Department No. 1, and Judge reform the saloon business to some

Charles Henry Cramp's Birthday. Charles Henry Cramp, the oldest living member of the famous family of shipbuilders of Philadelphia, was born

in that city May 9, 1828. His father was the founder of the great ship and engine-building firm of William Cramp & Sons, a firm that built ships for the Cervera at Santiago. Charles H. Cramp, after leaving the public schools entered his father's shipyards, learning the business thoroughly, and in 1857 he was admitted as a partner in the firm. He devoted much of his time to the study of improvements in all sthat applied to the shipbuilding industry. He designed the pioneer propeller, the Sampson, whose type is now seen in all American waters. He designed the surf boats used by the American troops during the Mexican war. From building wooden ships that were the best of their class, the firm advanced with and pioneered the progress of marine architecture, until in their productions of the last decade or so have been included many of the largest and finest battle-ships afloat, as well as ocean passenger steamships of the most improved construction. Cervera at Santiago. Charles H.

#### This Date in History. 1769-Nicholas L. Zimzendorf, storer of the Moravian church, died.

Born 1700. 1805—Johann C. F. Schiller, one of Germany's greatest posts, died at Wei-mar. Born November 11, 1752. 1828—Test act repealed by the Brit-teh parliament. ish parliament.

1853—The Geneva, the first Atlantic steamer at Quebec, arrived at that port.

1864—The Danes defeated the Allies in a naval battle off Heligoland.

1878—The gronolad ship Ismeraire

unched. 1885—Battle at Batoche. 1907—General Kuroki of Japan and to Duke of Abbrussi visited Washing-

### A Profit, Anyhow.

From Success Magazine. He was filling his first prescription and when he handed it to the lady he told her it was \$1.10. She paid the \$1.10, and after she had one he informed the proprietor that the dollar was, counterfeit. The pro-prietor looked over his glasses at the young man and said:

"Well, how about the 10 cents—is that good money?"

The young man answered in the af-firmative.

### Small Change

There is always money enough for Possibly compliments to the police Well, there are only five days more in Apparently the uninstructed won't need much instruction, Hall to the Oregon strawberries-but don't hall on them. At least there hasn't been any sn in Portland this May, yet.

What the senate needs is a large num Tom Johnson couldn't be more than partly beaten in the Ohio convention.

The prune crop has been damaged, out otherwise wouldn't there be too but otherwise wouldn't the many prunes? Doubtless there are persons who would help convict and hang an innocent man for \$1,000, or less.

Still the Taft band wagon is filling up, notwithstanding Senator Bourne's drum-beating.

May 1, giving paragraphers another chance to mention Fairbanks. If John Hays Hammond had to pay

Now Martin is accused of killing ev ery man murdered in this region for years past, whose murderer was not

It is hinted that a clairvoyant has

It is suspected that a good many

When he spoke at La Grande the governor had a lot of mud on his clothes, but he did not claim that po-litical opponents had thrown it.

The voters of Oregon should insist on and secure two things: First, a ma-jority of Statement No. 1 members of the legislature, and, second, the election by them of the people's choice for sen-

Because Thomas Jefferson, a Demo-crat, wrote the Declaration of Inde-pendence and said and did some good things, it does not follow that all peo-ple who call themselves Democrats are oracles of wisdom and political saints.

man out of parliament in England.
Winston Churchill was defeated for reelection in one district, but immediately
became a candidate in another. In England a man can run for parliament in
one place and if defeated can try again

Astoria is to have a big musical festival early in June.

Surely Salem should raise the money build that road to Stayton.

Many Albany people will go over to Yaquina to see the fleet go by.

Odd Fellows of Tygh valley have dedi-cated their new building, 32x61 feet.

Captain L. J. Simpson was wrecked

A large number of Finnish people of Coos Bay and vicinity are planning to make a trip to Finland this summer.

ford to stoop to the level of such fou mouthed trash as the Leader editor. W

Two migratory alleged dentists stopped at a Lake county ranchers' house and worked on his daughter's teeth, and then the hired girl's, charging \$50 for the first job and \$150 for the second. The farmer foolishly paid them \$50 to get rid of them.

Springwater correspondence of Esta-cada News: Everything growing and strawberries getting ripe, and now we'll have fresh herries until November. Next to strawberries come the raspher-ries, then loganberries, and then black-berries, and then again the second crop of strawberries and evergreen herries.

#### A Short, Heroic Career. From the Corvallis Times.

A new mound in Crystal Lake tells an A new mound in Crystal Lake tells an unusual story of death. The mortal remains of Dean Knox were placed there Sunday. He was only a boy in years, but in the brief span of life that fate afforded him he had exemplified many of the traits of manhood. A few months ago, though them but 17, he was the proprietor of a restaurant. The establishment was the support of the family. Three younger brothers, ranging from 8 alds in the business. Dean was the cook and the others washed the dishes, waited on the tables and did the other work. It was a family group that made a picture of industry and self-reliance that all familiar with the facts often commented upon and applauded. From a o'clock in the morning until midnight or after the place was open to the public, presenting enterprise and assiduity far beyond the ages of the young lads who conducted the business.

Before that Dean Knox had carried newspapers to aid in the family support, and had conducted a cleaning and repair establishment. But the hearse, the carriages and the new mound of last Sunday ended the story. Whether from exposure, in his struggle to help the family Dean became ill. Consumption fastened its grip upon him. He was heroic far beyond that which these simple annals record. With his little brothers and his bereaved mother the community may well mourn, for the bey fell at his post, striving to place the means of life before the family. unusual story of death. The mortal re-

To a Robin.

"Hall, Sweet May," wrote the poet on May 1. And soon after she did.

Saloonkeepers of Pacific coast ports are all doubtless in favor of a bigger

A Chicago baby has a \$1,000 cradle, but it isn't any happier than the baby sleeping in a cradle costing six bits.

Still, it is not certain that Japanes war vessels could not come up he and destroy Portland.

for all the free advertising he gets he would need that \$500,000 a year salary.

Evidently what Railroad President Yoakum wants is for the railroads to be let entirely alone, to do just whatever they please.

told the president that a large, smiling man would be nominated the Republicans for president.

people who started to write spring po-ems have become discouraged and start-ed fires with the spoiled paper.

### Oregon Sidelights

Umatilla county strawberries are get-

People of southern Wasco county ar confident of getting a railroad soon.

on Coos bay 50 years ago, and has been glad of it ever since.

. . Lakeview Examiner: We cannot

of strawberries and evergreen berries What country can beat it? Fresh ber ries from May till November.

O little sporter of the red.
Are you an anarchist,
Or do you only call yourself
A. parlor socialists
—New York Sun,

### THE STATE IN THE GAME

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)
Tokio, April 8.—The stake in the great game of world politics which Japan is playing against the powers of the occident is China. The ce lestial empire is the oldest, biggest and the slowest of the nations, also potentially the richest. Its awakening means that a half billion people will demand occidental wares, and the business of supplying this trade will make great nations greater and small nations large. But once before in the history of the world has anything of like importance to commerce taken place, and that was when Columbus sailed into the unknown west and multiplied the world by two.

merce taken place, and that was when Columbus sailed into the unknown west and multiplied the world by two.

To dominate this half billion of humann beings, to control their affairs and to act in all things as an intermediary between them and the oecident is what Japan aspires to do. If Japan plays a desperate game, it has at least the justification that the stake is worth taking chances for. For a variety of reasons the United States of America is also in this game, but not contending for the whole stake. The American idea is that China shall be opened to the whole world and free competition permitted to all merchants, no matter what fing they sail under. The United States in 1960 obtained the pledges of the powers that the territory of Chinas and the United States in 1960 obtained the Placific there also know that every other a Chinese also know that every other the Chinese are saying among themselves that when the American fleet comes to the Pacific there and the powers, and for a long time the pot of line adiatons, has lately failen under the displeasure of most of them. If this displeasure of most of them are the continue to make and transmission of the western things without comprehending their points of the world in the dark, all for the sake of an advantage which they see in the door in the fast, all for the sake of an advantage which they see in the

rights, but counterfeits continue to mul-tiply. In short, Japanese diplomatists continue to make promises which the Japanese people do not fulfill. It is apparent that although the Japanese nation claims recognition as a civilized power, apologies must constantly be made for it.

The Japanese idea seems to be that imitation and industry will win for them everything that the occident has. They copy western processes of manufacture and work hard, but they utterly fail to grasp the vital fact that western progress has been based on a certain code of morals without which it would fall to the ground. Thus it is that great Japanese business firms must pay cash in advance for goods, while the cash in advance for goods, while the rest of the world enjoys credit. Thus it is that the business man in the orient will not risk a cent on a contract with a Japanese firm. Thus it is that the Japanese themselves employ Chinese cashiers to handle their own money.

nese cashiers to handle their own money.

To justify its claim for extension of influence in China and on the Asiatic continent, Japan declares that it has prospered by its adoption of occidental civilization, and that it must now be permitted to carry that civilization to its kindred peoples of Asia. Grave doubt exists in the minds of many of the closest and fairest observers as to the sincerity of this Japanese mission of philanthropy. They see that Japan has not given this civilization to its own lower classes, except in a limited degree, and only after tempering it with Japanese ideals. There is good reason to believe that Japan's sim is to exploit China rather than to uplift it.

Japan is Sincere,

### Letters From the People Regarding Single Tax.

Waldo, May 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—Now that F. C. Denton has taken up the subject of the single tax amendment to be voted on in June, supposing that he is fully conversant with the merits of that measure will with the merits of that measure will that gentelman please inform your readers a little further in reference to it? If I am not mistaken about this proposition it is a pernicious bill and ought to be voted down.

It proposes "equal taxation" by exempting the "factory, the dwelling and furniture, machinery, livestock and improvements."

Are railroads improvements and will they be taxed under this bill? and if so

provements."

Are railroads improvements and will they be taxed under this bill? and if so on what? If they do not own land but simply a right of way will this law reach them?

If the purpose of this bill is to make land taxes so high that the owners thereof will be forced to sell it, who will buy it? If rough hill and other pasture lands are assessed as high as the best lands adjoining them, how can a small farmer keep livestock? Will this law, if adopted, throw all the lands into the hands of wealthy speculators, or is it barely possibles the government may conclude to buy it?

On this point "Mining Science," published in Denver, in its issue of April 30, page 418, says:

"The west must stir itself and make a determined resistance to this present scheme of federal aggrandizement, crit will wake up one day to find the entire public domain withdrawn from entry. What a difference it will make in the building up of the western states if the build of all their property is operated as a farm from the office of the secretary of the interior at Washington. The sturdy ploneer must then betake himself to Canada or Mexico or some other country which still is willing to give him a show to become a free-holding citizen as a reward for his ploneering industry."

The trend of the times seems to be a mad rush for graft and speculation—tie the people hand and foot and pick

mad rush for graft and speculation— tie the people hand and foot and pick every feather from their helpless bodies; what the trusts do not own the government must, leaving the people ind bodies, what the trusts do not own the popular of nothing.

Why obliterate so large a part of ast the taxable property of this state and pile the entire burden of government support on land alone? If a man has in 1,000,000 invested in high-renting city property owning no lands, or if he owns a power plant on some of our iteriors worth \$1,000,000, why shall he go free of all taxes, while a small farmer of the free of all taxes, while a small farmer of a living? Is this a fair sample of "equal taxation" under the proposad amendment?

Would this bill not throw all lands and livestock into the hands of wealth—what poor home-builder could withstand such a law? If the taxes were so high on land that it would force its

imitated the superficial appearance of western things without comprehending their spirit.

So they are brow-beating old China today, and attempting to keep the rest of the world in the dark, all for the sake of an advantage which they see in the immediate future. True, all hope of Japanese greatness lies on the mainland of Asia, but if Japan would proceed along lines which would not irritate the Chinese and antagonize the rest of the world, its opportunity would be many times greater. But the Japanese do not see things in that light. They are geing ahead with their Korean and Manchurian programs in spite of every warning rumble, and they hope to have all China in their grasp before it can awake to resist them, and before the rest of the world is convinced that it is justified in interfering.

These criticisms are not those of an enemy of Japan, nor do they solely represent the opinions of those who are hostile to it. Its friends would be blind indeed could they not see the drift of world opinion against Japan, and foolish if they contended that there was no justification for it. But Japan depends upon its own diplomacy to answer the objections without changing the conditions. To complaints that other nations are denied equal rights of rade in Manchurfa, Japan declares that the "open door" is open. To protests against harsh treatment of, Koreans and Chinese the reply is made that Japan is treating the Koreans and Chinese better than they have ever been ireated before. The complaints and protests may militiply, but the attitude of the Japanese is ever the same—deniels—and promises that are not fulfilled.

The president has a stable filled with thoroughbreds. In it are saddle horses to see. Some can step high, others pace. A few can jump. The carriage pace. A few can jump.

bilianturopy. This Japanese mission of bilianturopy. They see that Japanese in the Japanese will be a seen the property of the seen of the conver classes, according to the seen of the seen of the convert classes, according to the seen of the convert classes, according to the seen of the see

sale the man who "earns his bread in the sweat of his brow" would have to sell both his land and his livestock and he might have to pay \$1 a pound for butter and 25 cents a pound for fresh

meats or go without.
Because a few moneyed men are holding large tracts of land for speculation it does not necessarily follow that small landowners are to be pounced upon. upon.

Remove diversity of industry and put all property in the hands of monopoly whether that monopoly be the government or otherwise and you at once destroy individuality, the very basis of our greatness as a nation, and our worth as an enterprising people.

W. J. WIMER.

Approves The Journal's Course. Selma, April 30 .- To the Editor of The Journal-I am well pleased with The Journal—I am well pleased with The Journal, and in particular with the good fight you are making in behalf of the primary law and Statement No. 1 to give the people some say in regard to their public business. We have a bunch of the machine and grafting gang in Josephine county. Our ever-increasing county indebtedness, with nothing to show for it, is a sample of their work, but I think we will scourge them out yet.

JAMES M'GUIRE.

No Such Law. Portland, May 7 .- To the Editor of The Journal-To decide a dispute will you please state in your columns whether there is a law in any state making it legal for a doctor to kill a child, at its birth, if it is crippled or gives evidence of being an idiot.

L. A. KEARNEY.

(There is no such law in any state of (There is no such law in any state of the union nor in any other civilized country. Though such legislation has been proposed many times and in many states, it has never been enacted, chief-ly through the fear that it might be-come a cover for crime—Ed.)

#### WISHKAH RANCHERS DEFEAT LOGGERS

Aberdeen, Wash., May 9.—In the fight of the ranchers on the Wishkah river against the Wishkah Boom company, the government has issued orders to the boom company to splash no more logs at its dams and to clear the river of logs by May 20. The company will make an effort to comply with the creder. There is about 25,000,000 feet of logs in the various booms. Loggers have large quantities of trees felled and nearly ready to put into the water and the order may result in the closing of many of the camps. If these are closed indefinitely it may mean also the closing of some of the mills. Eight camps are affected the Coast Logging company. Haynes & Preston, the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle company, Boeing & McCrimmon, the Wishkah Logging company, Murray & Blackwell, the O. K. Logging company, and the Larkin Logging company.

### Short Stories of National Capital

By James S. Evans. Thomas B. Reed once said that Provibeing true, John Wesley Gaines of Tensace still stands in favor. He cats up more space in the Congressional Record than almost any one cise. Few of the subjects up for debate about which he doesn't have something to say. Longer grows his white, curly, waving locks of hair; more ferocious from session to session, appears his lecuine face. At one of the county fairs near Nashville last fall John Wesley made a spread-eagle speech. He pawe the air; he ran all opposition into Possum spread-eagle speech. He pawe the air; he ran all opposition into Possum creek; picked the national administration up with his left hand and swung it clear over the Orizaba range in Mexico. Then he paused to hear the crash. All the time he had his eyes on 'Unole' Billy Somerville, one of the leading spirits of his district. It was the first time in his career that he had ever had Mr. Somerwile as a listener, and he desired to make an impression. When he had finished with his discourse he hunted up 'Uncle' Billy and inquired how he had liked his oration. The countryman looked silently at Mr. Gaines for a moment and then said in a distressingly drawling manner: 'Sholy, Jawn, you have powerful lungs.'

Mrs. Donaid McLean, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose congress adjourned Saturday last, admits that every woman, however intelligent, clings to some superstitious idea. For instance, Mrs. McLean tries always to avert the look of a cross-eyed person.

"I once knew a man in Brooklyn." she said, 'whose eyes were terribly twisted. His infirmity so preyed upon him that, in later years, he was almost constantly in tears. These fell down his back and the bacteria finally killed him."

With a copy of the New York American in his band, Secretary Taft walked into the White House a few mornings ago. Mr. Roosevelt, whom he wished to see, was, at the moment of his secretary's arrival, being shaved. Mr. Taft got close to the chair and said, holding up the editorial page of the American: "Have you seen today's Kazeoks cartoon?"

"Have you seen today's Kazooks cartoon?"
"Say, Taft," the Big Stick answered through a fog of foam that surrounded his mouth, "take that paper away! I saw it soon after breakfast this morning, and while sitting in this chair with the barber at work I have had to laugh so hard as to imperfil my throat. This barber has come near cutting my arteries two or three times."

Of a recent date Mr. Wu inspected the barn of the American secretary of state. He asked many questions, and later one of his secretaries departed for Kentucky. The result of that visitis contained in a brief report from Consul Wilbur T. Gracey of Tsingtan, in China, who says in his last message to Mr. Root: "Six carriages have recently arrived in Peking for the use of their majesties and the court."

An attache of one of the legations, discussing the styles and equipages of Washington turnouts, yesterday said that Mr. Roosevelt's horses wouldn't do at all at the Berlin court; that Mr. Root's, however, would pass muster at that Mr. Roosevert's in court; that Mr. Root's, however, would pass muster at Windsor, and Schator Elkin's at Rome. "But," he added, "Vice-President Fairbanks' team, with their buttermilk faces and their cock-tails, would have difficulty, in Indiana, in attracting attention at a meeting of Quakers."

Admiral Caspar Goodrich is one of the ing. And what the admiral has had to say has been carefully read at the navy bureau. It will be observed that he is not with the fleet in the Pacific.

It was unofficially reported no longer ago than today by one of the naval commanders why Admiral Goodrich was qualified to climb a mast of a battle-ship and talk like a bottle of water. It was in 1899 when, as captain of the cruiser Newark, he was ordered around the Horn. When within about 1,000 miles of Callao it was discovered that the Newark didn't have coal enough to heat a horseshoe.

heat a horseshoe.

The vessel drifted around for some days, so it is said. Then an island was discovered. On it there were immense forests. Into these the naval officer discovered. On it there were immense forests. Into these the naval officer dispatched men with axes to make cord wood. They piled the sticks on the boat and then the firemen were ordered to throw the wood into the furnaces, get up steam and hurry onward. As the wood was green it wouldn't burn. About the time despair was in the heart of every one a tramp ship came along and towed the war vessel to a port where coal could be had.

Senator Anselm J. McLaurin of Mississippi looks more retrospective than ever. Deep lines sear his face, and his hair soon will be white. However, his mentality exhibits its strength and force greater, perhaps, than ever before. When a practicing lawyer at Brandon, his residence, he read legal statutes, supreme court decisions and political news only. Now he courts the classics. Lights burn in his room until far into the morning. He has read Ibsen's works, has dallied with George Bernard Shaw, looked delightedly upon the creations of Tolstol, and has even smiled upon the books of Flaubert.

The senator's recent days have been saddened by the deaths of three of his brothers—Walter, Wallace and Sylvester. Wallace McLaurin was his political lieutenant, Walter his fiscal agent and Sylvester his legal advisor. They were big, strong, maniy men. The south knew them well, and liked them. Originally there were nine brothers in the McLaurin family. "Anse," as he is called, at one time was governor; Wallace was receiver of public moneys, and Sylvester was district attorney; Dr. McLaurin was on the state board of health; William was judge of the Vicksburg district; Sidney was secretary of the railroad commission; "Gee" McLaurin was president of the levee board, while Robert was a member of the legislature.

#### NO STATEMENT MAN NOW INDORSES IT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) The Dalles, Or., May 9.—Dr. H. C. Dodds, one of the Republican candidates Dodds, one of the Republican candidates for representative from Wasco county, has announced that he will come out on Statement No. I at the general election in June. Dr. Doods at the primary election ran on no statement. In his announcement he states that he subscribed to the principles of Statement No. 1 at the request of many of his supporters, and realizing that H. M. Cake, who received the nomination for United States senator, announced his unqualified allegiance to Statement No. 1, he believes it his duty under the circumstances to follow the lead set by the head of the Republican ticket upon this issue.

Although Dr. Dodds secured the nomthe head of the Republican ticket upon this issue.

Although Dr. Dodds secured the nomination on no statement, and while he will have considerable difficulty in reconciling himself with many of those who voted for him in the primaries because he was on no statement, yet by coming out now on Statement No. I he will undoubtedly strengthen, to some extent at least, his chances for election it. June, especially in the Hood River valley, which is strongly for the statement.