

THE JOURNAL

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If thou art master of thyself, circumstances shall harm thee little; But weakness, sloth, and sin, make men as leaves on eddies.—M. Tupper.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PARDONS.

IF Mr. Chamberlain's friends want to promote the election of Governor Chamberlain, their plan of attacking Mr. Chamberlain's administration as governor is the best way in the world to do it. The more they turn the searchlight on Mr. Chamberlain's official acts, the stronger they will make him with the people. The effort to discredit his administration of the prison at Salem has made him hundreds of votes. It has provided opportunity for his friends to show that, notable as have been his achievements in public lands, state school lands, ir-

reducible school funds, irrigation, flat salaries, Willamette locks and in many other ways, none of them exceeds his reforms at the penitentiary. The letter by Chaplain St. Pierre, published in Tuesday's Journal, shows that the administration of the prison has been such as to reflect infinite credit on the state of Oregon. Infinite care has been exercised by Mr. Chamberlain, and with patience and assiduity he has worked out a system that has, according to Mr. St. Pierre, raised the standard of the prison to a plane where it approaches, in the excellence of its regulations, the great prisons of the east. It has become a place of reformation, rather than retribution. The effort is to help men rather than by tortures and floggings to destroy them. The system of paroles and indeterminate sentences has been employed with exacting care, and nearly always with wholesome results. Dying men have been sent home to die amid kindly surroundings, rather than within the awful environments of steel bars. Under the safeguard that they could at any time be called back, paroles were allowed liberty for helpless wives and children, saving the latter from becoming burdens upon the state. Important pardons granted had back of them the endorsement of judges, district attorneys or jurors in almost every instance.

It is not the cramped, narrowed mentality of the ordinary, but the broad, bold mental horizon of a statesman that has occupied the executive chair during Governor Chamberlain's term. His view has been upward and forward, not hitched to a dead and decayed precedent, and a prison administration worthy of a progressive Oregon is the consequence. The very humanitarianism that is in Governor Chamberlain, and that impelled him to deal in a humanitarian way with the prison is the quality that has caused him to remember and always be on the side of the plain people in the other affairs of state. This very humanitarianism, this consideration of the lowly and humble multitude is the splendid trait in his character that, if he should be elected to the senate, would make him a senator whom predatory wealth could not buy, nor all the powers of Mammon compel to forget the plain people who sent him there.

ARE ASKING AND ANSWERING.

AN ARTICLE manufactured for use in Republican newspapers throughout the state, and the publication of which is presumably paid for, starts out thus: "A great many Republicans are beginning to soberly ask themselves, 'Why should we elect Governor Chamberlain to the United States senate?' And the echo is answering, 'Why, indeed!'" This statement, introducing a studied and labored article in Mr. C. S. Jackson's paper, is quite suggestive. Why is it that "a great many Republicans" are asking about Chamberlain anyway? Why have "a great many Republicans" thought favorably, as this statement implies, of electing Chamberlain?

The answer to these queries, and to Echo's, is easy. The Journal has been giving it from day to day. "A great many Republicans have 'soberly' concluded to vote for Chamberlain because he is by long odds the ablest, fittest man; because he has long served the people very faithfully and valuably; because under some circumstances party is a matter of secondary consideration, and because they are determined to uphold State-ment No. 1 and the election of senators by the people.

Of the "great many Republicans" who have been "asking themselves

why they should elect Chamberlain senator?" have their answer all ready, if anybody asks them and they choose to answer, and if they say nothing verbally they will put their answer in the box on June 1.

More of them yet, it would appear, are asking daily, and finding an affirmative answer that satisfies their judgment and conscience. And after these "great many Republicans" have sufficiently interrogated themselves and finally asked if they would vote for Chamberlain, Echo can be heard cheerfully responding, "Sure, Mike."

THE MAD SENATE.

THE mad senate continues in its reckless opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's plans for remedial legislation. The east and eastern west is still quivering under the effects of the October panic. A million and a half or more of men are out of employment, and without immediate hope of securing the means of livelihood. Elkins sits at the head of his committee and pockets the Fulton rate amendment, and Standard Oil Aldrich on his throne issues decree after decree in opposition to the president's plans. The Republican majority in the body is so great that it has become overbearing and reckless in the use of its power. It is intoxicated with its own authority, and its numbers, and rules with the abandon of an imperial potentate. What President Roosevelt asks for, the senate denies, because, holding a majority of about two to one, it is drunk with its own power. Mr. C. S. Jackson insists that this majority ought to be kept at its present unreasonable level, but every sane man knows that if it were cut in two, the senate would come to its senses, and for fear of losing its majority altogether, the gang in control would treat the president with due consideration, and give the country the legislation it needs. The very best thing that could happen to Mr. Roosevelt or to any president to come after him, would be to have a senate with the parties more evenly balanced, and then that haughty body would pay more attention to the needs of the country and far less to the desires of Wall street.

BOOSTING PROSPERITY.

M. R. SIMMONS, the chairman of the recently-formed Prosperity association, which visited President Roosevelt last week, takes a broad view of conditions, and his remarks on that occasion justify the hope that the association was formed for a really good purpose, and not as a means of defending or apologizing for the "malefactors of great wealth." The association, Mr. Simmons said, "was formed to improve business conditions. It has in view no backward step from reforms which have been instituted. It raises no question as to the wisdom of laws which have been placed upon the national statute books. It applauds the correction of evils in business methods."

Signs that the period of depression and stagnation is passing begin to multiply, he said. "Confidence" only was now lacking, and this the Prosperity association would try to coax back. He deprecated "demagogic agitation," and class spirit, and protested that the American business man is as a rule clean and honest, and then thus summarized the panic: "The disturbance of public confidence was not due to the enactment of reform legislation or to the punishment of specific wrongs in methods, but to gross violations of law by some corporations and to a defective currency system. Upon the heels of the insurance exposures came the earthquake at San Francisco, with the resultant damage, amounting to several hundred millions of dollars, impoverishing citizens as well as insurance companies. Then came the discovery of bribery and grafting in some of our large cities, the manipulation of railroad assets, and prosecution of corporations for violations of the laws of state and nation. These revelations naturally shook confidence. Reforms were imperative. You, Mr. President, effected them, and today the country calls the value and potency of the remedy."

It is well to encourage optimism and to look upon the brighter side, and the ostensible spirit and purpose of the Prosperity association are commendable and calculated to do good, but it is a wide departure from the truth to say that needed reforms have been already effected, and that all the people who brought on the mischief are perfectly good already. The reforms, in fact, have scarcely been commenced. But we cannot expect much in a short space of time.

THE LUMBER RATE CASES.

FAIRLY reliable information has been received from Washington to the effect that decisions in the various lumber cases will probably be announced early in June, and almost certainly before the interstate commerce commission separates for the summer vacation. One matter that has caused delay, and which has generally been overlooked, is the fact that there are eight or ten lumber cases to be decided, all more or less related to one another. There are five cases from Oregon and Washington, in which lumber rates and differentials between the territories are directly involved. There is the Portland gateway case, which has been pending since last June, and which is to be decided. There are also one or more cases from Mon-

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A MENACE.

THE PEOPLE stand by their guns, they can, by the weight of their numbers, continue to hold their rights under Statement No. 1 and the primary law. A war against both measures is on, and will continue to be waged by powerful opponents until a decisive victory is won by one side or the other. Mr. C. S.'s platform, made for him by the late convention, refused an endorsement of Statement No. 1 and the primary law, and is a sure sign of what will come to pass if the people ever sleep on their arms. If a political convention in the very teeth of a campaign will go to the lengths of disowning these measures, what would a hostile legislature do, once elected and safe from harm's way. Preservation of these measures lies only in electing legislative candidates pledged under Statement No. 1, and in electing a senator, as to whose attitude there is no shadow of a doubt. If the people follow any other course, they will lose their rights, just as sure as the sun shines. It is the biggest issue, and its outcome of the gravest importance, of any that has been fought out in Oregon in 30 years. It is simply a question of whether or not senatorial deadlocks, costly legislation and bedlam are to be restored in the state.

"But Geer never had an administration of school lands," he says in the Pendleton Tribune. "No governor ever had. Every acre of school lands that was ever disposed of in the state of Oregon has been under the control of a state land board, consisting of three members, of which the governor is but one." But one out of three, and that one holding the highest official position, ought to have counted for a little, should have had some influence with the board. He does not claim that he made the least effort to protect the school lands. If he had tried, and failed, his skirts would have been clear; but to throw the whole blame on the other two members seems ungenerous. The ex-governor was not dumb nor diffident. He never was backward about talking. Chamberlain was only one of three, too, and politically opposed to the other two at that, yet he said and did something. He put Oswald West to work, for one thing, in place of By Geer, and fired Odell out of the state house.

That Ruef is guilty in the case just unsuccessfully tried, and in many other cases; that he was a wholesale grafter, a briber, a corrupter of officials, and an agent of wealthy capitalists; that he made crime of this sort his trade or profession, and was in politics solely for this purpose—all this nobody doubts. And probably Heney sufficiently proved the fact on this trial. But the virus of corruption had become so widespread that it is difficult, and probably impossible, to get a jury in San Francisco that will convict Ruef.

The revelations of the trial of the case of Mae Wood against Senator Platt neither add nor detract from the disgrace which the Empire state has long suffered in being represented in the senate by this corrupt, vicious old man, now tottering into a dishonored grave. His political life has been wholly evil and in a broad sense traitorous, and his social life seems to have been of a like kind.

A union workman remarks that though he has lived in Portland 15 years he has never seen H. M. C. S. nor has he been able to find any of his workmen associates who have ever seen him.

The only times that Harriman ever makes any move toward building needed railroads in Oregon is when Hill, Gould or some other big railroad man makes motions toward doing so.

Mrs. Mae Whatever-her-name doubtless deserves to go to jail, but if old Platt had received his deserts he would have been there long ago.

T. M. Word's administration of the sheriff's office well entitles him to election on June 1. The taxpayers will vote for their own interests in voting for Tom Word.

The recent death, at Fall Creek, Lincoln county, of Miss Amy Curtis, aged 30 years, is remarkable because of the fact that she is the first white unmarried woman who is buried at Alsea when she had no relatives. She was buried more than fifty years ago, her tributes, Lobster, Five Rivers, Fall Creek and Lower Lewis, were twenty to thirty years, with an aggregate population of 1,000 people, no woman between the age of maturity and marriage during these years died in that county.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

What Single Tax Would Do. To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal for months a great deal of space has been devoted to the consideration of the different propositions before the people. The most prominent of these resolved its share, and I do not desire to impose upon your good nature in answering at length the different objections raised by the various writers against the amendment in your issue of May 20.

C. C. Wingfield of The Dalles proposes that the tax be levied on the value of the property in the state when as a fact it would exempt but one sixth of the property assessed. His proposition is framed with \$5,000 in land values and \$1,000 in exempted property would be assessed. A farmer with 100 acres of land and only 1,000 in taxes, implements, dwelling, buildings, fences, etc., exempted under the present law, would be assessed for 100 acres of land and 1,000 in taxes, and would have to pay 100 times as much for his own good as he would do well, even now, to sell some of it and have more capital with which to improve the rest. There is not a farmer in the state using his land in this manner, and not holding more land idle than he uses, but who would have less taxes to pay under the amendment proposed at present. As a body the farmers of all kinds in any county in the state would be glad to accept of this proposition. Do not jump to conclusions. Brother Wingfield. Take the official figures of Wasco and read the amendment. From the figures you can easily calculate what your taxes will be. Allowing every reasonable dollar of the present taxes to be paid by the farmer, he would have nothing to lose by the change for they now pay 90 per cent of the taxes and would then pay 100.

O. R. Downs of St. Johns presumes that the impossible can be made to work. Farmers are not assessed on the basis of any degree of equity, and no government under any sun, in any age or to any degree has succeeded in doing so. All of the ideas advanced by the failures, time and time over. Washington has just given up trying to assess property on the basis of value. It is a cause 99 per cent of it escaped, and it realized that stringent laws, if enforced, would simply drive capital from the state and promote injury, fraud and dishonesty. The same experience is recorded everywhere else.

M. C. own the property, the land values in Oregon, that manufacturers do not have any and that they do not create any. The value of the land is not the value of their special privileges. They should not pay for the services of government in proportion to their ability to pay. The value of the land is reflected in land values. The tax to exempt the farmer from taxation on his personal property and improvements is a distinct and positive relief to him. It is a relief to the citizen of the country, gives more men homes than ever known before in proportion to population, and reduces rent. Speculation in land is not only a waste of money, but it is a waste of the land itself. Manitoia is attracting thousands of well-to-do American farmers to its shores. It is a waste of money to improve, personal property nor livestock. Friend Cady should read up. So should some other citizens of Oregon who are in the habit of questioning the idea firmly fixed in their minds that farmers own the most of Oregon and every county in it. FRED C. DENTON.

Urges Recall's Adoption. To the Editor of The Journal—In considering the propositions before them the people should not forget the recall. It is somewhat new and the politicians shy of it, but it is a very good thing to have handy in the political closet. It is a thing that has been used in one place but that once used is sufficient to make the city council there very leary of running through any grab the citizens have in the city. It is a thing that needs it. After one or two lessons in its use the people obtain results by simply using it. It is a thing that needs it. The "poly" inclined to tell petitioners till his term is out is reduced to a contemptible figure. It is a thing that needs it. The proposal of the People's Power league to permit proportional representation in the future is a very good thing. It does not change existing methods in any degree. It simply enables the people to elect their representatives when they see fit. That our present system of electing members of the legislature is a very bad one, and that it does not give us the kind of ability the state should have in its deliberative and legislative bodies is too generally admitted to need saying. It suits the elements opposed to the referendum and the initiative, the direct primary and the recall should be a very good reason for the people to adopt it.

Belgium finds its system of giving pensions to the aged, and providing for the actual strength, productive of benefit to the country, destructive of bitter partisanship, enabling able men to retire, and relieving the burden on the people with the actions of the law makers and reducing the hold of unscrupulous schemers on the state.

Tasmania, one of the Australian states, after a trial election which proved satisfactory in every way, has decided to enact the recall of its lower house and part of its upper house shall be elected under a system that is simple and certain, and that will be low and certainly going away with such abnormalities as Oregon endures with 40 per cent of its voters having but one representative out of 40. In Tasmania, if elect an assembly of 30 in five districts returning six members each. Any representative of the district who is elected in the district will surely send one man, and for every additional sixth another. The provisions of the constitution of the state are too lengthy for publication, but easily carried out. Denmark has provided for its system to go into effect soon. Swiss cantons, or states, have it in different forms. It is advocated in the most earnest manner by the people in this direction to be adopted at the earliest possible date. The people are ready for it. It clears away the barriers erected by the original drafters of the constitution, and puts to labor under the delusion that all political wisdom and all statecraft rested with them. A. D. CRIDGE.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A Salem man has planted the curb space in front of his residence to potatoes. Nearly a hundred cars a day have been handled in the freight yards of Dallas during the past few days.

Farmers in all parts of Oregon are happy, having had the benefit of the timely rains, and knowing that the sun will shine soon.

It is probable the total valuations in Clatsop county will show an increase of about \$3,500,000, with an increase of the roll of 1907, or between 40 and 50 per cent. Last year the roll amounted to \$1,000,000 and this year it is expected to total not less than \$3,500,000.

The agricultural experts who visited Umatilla county last week on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's farming demonstration train, declared that the soil of Umatilla county, that vast belt of sandy loam which is being brought under irrigation, is distinctly better than any other soil in the state, and that the soil is well adapted to the raising and grape belts of the United States.

Perhaps if Mr. Harriman takes a few more outings in Oregon as he proposes to do again this summer, he will become more conversant with the needs of the people of Oregon. He is a man who is spending money only in building up the reputation of Oregon to San Francisco and Seattle.

When you enumerate the Albany improvements recently the showing is impressive. The new mill, the new flour mill, feed chopper, wood working shop, three brick, another starting, big cement sheds, gymnasium, new residences, cement sidewalks, paving on the way, vacant store buildings all filled, residences occupied, etc., says the Democrat.

With the wheat fields green and fresh from the late rains the section of country between Pendleton and Walla Walla is looking better than at present. Though the growing crop was retarded somewhat earlier in the spring the rains that have occurred recently have made amends for the delay. Today the wheat belt is one great field of green except that half the land is idle as summer fallow.

Hearing a disturbance in the poultry yard before daylight Mr. and Mrs. Short of Drew started out with their dog, gun and traps. They were hunting for a rabbit with a large turkey in its mouth. The faithful dog the varmint a hard chase, and the panther was forced to drop the turkey and run for the top of a tree. The panther was treed three times before the lucky shot was fired by Mr. Short that brought it to the ground.

Corvallis Times: Two victorious 14-year-old boys, a dead bear and a famous bear dog slain, was a scene in the wilds of Big Elk last Saturday. The bear was a monster, weighing probably 400 pounds. The bear was shot by Clarence Davis, who was hunting with a neighbor, Clarence Miller. In the afternoon from the tree the heavy carcass fell on "Singer," the dog, crushing her to death. The exploit of the youngsters is typical of frontier life in the Big Elk country.

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THE GIRL AND HER RING.

The wearing of one ring on the little finger is the reigning style. Every young girl thinks she is out of the fashion unless she has one. If she is a school girl it is usually a heavy gold ring, and if she is a young woman it is a diamond ring. The school motto or her fraternity letters carved into it. These are not set with precious stones. Anything so ornate would be quite out of the style.

There are many, however, made of semi-precious stones, a whole one being used in preserving the idea of the carbuncle, lapis lazuli, cat's eye, are among the semi-precious stones used. Initials or symbols can be carved on these.

THE DAILY MENU.

BREAKFAST. Orange Marmalade. Hot Biscuit. Scrambled Eggs. Coffee. LUNCH. Liver and Bacon. Potato Cakes. Liver and Bacon. Green Onion. Preserved Peas with Ginger. Tea. Coffee Cake. DINNER. Boiled Salmon, Egg Sauce, Green Peas, Lettuce, French Dressing. Lemon Jelly. White Cake of comfort. Peas with Ginger—As peas lack zest to many palates, they are made more appetizing by the addition of ginger. In preserving give a pleasant flavor to cook a little of the dry root (not powder) with the fruit. If the peas are cooked under a hibiscus spoonful of the Chinese preserved ginger added to each saucerful is an improvement.

White Cake—Cream one half cup of butter, add gradually one and one half cups of powdered sugar, add one cup of sweet milk, alternate with four cups of flour, stirred four times with two teaspoons of baking powder, stir in a half cup of cornstarch, flavor with lemon or almond extract and finally fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. Bake in a loaf.

Hotel Accommodations in India.

From the India Public Health. All over the world Indian hotels have a bad name to any one who has been used to a moderate degree of comfort and good feeding. They are for the most part a disgrace. Why people should have to pay from 10 rupees to 25 rupees a day in the cold season and from 7 rupees to 12 rupees a day in the hot season, without receiving comfort and good feeding seems at first difficult to answer. As a rule the feeding is most inferior, badly served up, tablecloths and napkins frequently dirty, not clean, and the food is of a poor quality. To speak of the knives, forks, spoons and tumblers. Bed-rooms are badly locked after, and unless one has a very smart waiter it is difficult to receive proper attention. All this should not be for such prices as people pay. In many parts of India boarding houses in England one could get a better meal for as good as what is not in some of the so-called first-class hotels in Calcutta.

Center of the Stage.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. The playwrights, over their supper of lobster and champagne, boasted. "I," said the greatest of them, with a complacent glance at the two young girls in his shirtfront, "decreed the color of every actress' frock." "That is carrying the reward for detail too far," said a playwright who had failed. "Not a bit of it," said the other. "I didn't decide on the color of the dresses, the stage manager would. Why, that must always be done. Otherwise, in their yearning desire to draw all eyes to themselves, every actress would wear bright red. In my first play the dresses were of the bluest shade. The excitement and at the first dress rehearsal all six actresses came on in the same color. The tax is added to the recovery even in script gowns."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

What Single Tax Would Do. To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal for months a great deal of space has been devoted to the consideration of the different propositions before the people. The most prominent of these resolved its share, and I do not desire to impose upon your good nature in answering at length the different objections raised by the various writers against the amendment in your issue of May 20.

C. C. Wingfield of The Dalles proposes that the tax be levied on the value of the property in the state when as a fact it would exempt but one sixth of the property assessed. His proposition is framed with \$5,000 in land values and \$1,000 in exempted property would be assessed. A farmer with 100 acres of land and only 1,000 in taxes, implements, dwelling, buildings, fences, etc., exempted under the present law, would be assessed for 100 acres of land and 1,000 in taxes, and would have to pay 100 times as much for his own good as he would do well, even now, to sell some of it and have more capital with which to improve the rest. There is not a farmer in the state using his land in this manner, and not holding more land idle than he uses, but who would have less taxes to pay under the amendment proposed at present. As a body the farmers of all kinds in any county in the state would be glad to accept of this proposition. Do not jump to conclusions. Brother Wingfield. Take the official figures of Wasco and read the amendment. From the figures you can easily calculate what your taxes will be. Allowing every reasonable dollar of the present taxes to be paid by the farmer, he would have nothing to lose by the change for they now pay 90 per cent of the taxes and would then pay 100.

O. R. Downs of St. Johns presumes that the impossible can be made to work. Farmers are not assessed on the basis of any degree of equity, and no government under any sun, in any age or to any degree has succeeded in doing so. All of the ideas advanced by the failures, time and time over. Washington has just given up trying to assess property on the basis of value. It is a cause 99 per cent of it escaped, and it realized that stringent laws, if enforced, would simply drive capital from the state and promote injury, fraud and dishonesty. The