

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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As much as the corporation so loses, the state gains. Moreover, if the contention of the Oregonian be correct, the opportunity of purchase is vastly bettered in another respect by the decision. That paper says: "If the decision of the Oregon supreme court shall stand, as it ought, Oregon has a plain and complete means of acquiring title to the canal and locks at Oregon City. All that now remains is for the legislature to provide that suit shall be brought for the purpose of ascertaining the actual value of the property."

According to this view acquisition of the property by the government, and the opening of the river to free navigation is but a simple matter, due to the affirmation by the decision of the state's original rights, which it was supposed had been lost through the failure of state authorities in the past to claim its dues. The results, together with the many thousands of dollars recovered from the corporation for the school fund constitute one of the best of the many excellent acts of Governor Chamberlain's administration, and illustrate what it is to have in a public capacity, a man who does things.

Now that the way for acquiring the locks has been cleared, let the agitation for a free river go on.

RECREANT IN THE HOUR OF BATTLE.

THE crucial moment for Statement No. 1, and all that it means to the people, is now. The time for the voice of its champions to be heard throughout the state, is today—not the brief spell before the primaries, the burning issue of whether or not the legislature is to be for Statement No. 1, thereby preserving their rights to the people, is trembling in the balance. Without a safe Statement No. 1 majority in the legislature, all that has been won for the measure will be lost, and lost possibly beyond recovery. Nobody knows what election day will bring forth, and yet the man who a few weeks ago was the noisiest of all in chiding his devotion to the measure, the man who was selected as the man of all men to go out and give battle for it, is so far as Statement No. 1 is concerned, skulking like a lost sheep in the tall unten. Instead of fighting like a soldier in the broad open and calling upon his friends to help elect a Statement No. 1 legislature, as he should, he is off in the wilderness, dodging among the trees, hiding behind logs, and howling like a madman for the people to "elect me," not because "I am for Statement No. 1," but because "I once was." He is running so hard from the measure that he is even afraid to mention it in his campaign speeches—all at the crucial moment when help and advocates for Statement No. 1 are most needed. What if the preservation of their rights under Statement No. 1 depended on such champions as Mr. Cake, a champion who, instead of fighting, is a fugitive? What a hole Statement No. 1 would be in, but for the fortunate fact that Governor Chamberlain, a man who never skulks, is in the field and struggling manfully to save the measure.

TAX REFORM.

WHAT the proposed new tax law will probably not be adopted, being regarded as too radical and doubtful a change to be made all at once, is not a reason why progress should not be made toward a better tax system. Up till recently the average taxpayer gave little if any thought to the subject of taxation, considering it as a necessary evil, to change which for the better he supposed as impossible as to escape it altogether. And legislators as a rule had no clearer ideas of scientific taxation than the plodding taxpayers, and the assessor operated pretty much at his will, giving scarcely a thought to even such improvement of conditions as the law allowed him latitude to make. But inquiry and intelligence have increased greatly among the common people, many of whom are now studying the tax problem, and while it is a perplexing one for even wise men to solve, the knowledge being gained will not have been acquired in vain. We shall not yet, if ever, exempt all the classes of personal property scheduled in the proposed law, but gradually we shall adjust ourselves, partly through legislation and more through administration—more through the assessor than through the legislator—to more equitable conditions. It is often said that all forms of property should be equally taxed, but everybody sees that the attempt to do so results in discrimination, evasions, injustice and hardship—in a word, failure. The burden of government is unequally distributed, even if honest and capable assessors and equalization boards do their best. Hence has arisen the demand for the law to be voted on in Oregon on June 1. It probably is not a satisfactory remedy, but the people know there ought to be some remedy, and they are seeking for it. Direct taxes are fairest and best, though more noticeable. Indirect taxation, principally the tariff, has been aptly described by a witty Frenchman as "the art of getting the most feathers from the goose with the least quacking."

But though the taxpayers do not notice the abstraction of the feathers, so deftly and secretly is it done, the misers them all the same when the wintry times come upon them. As A. C. Pleydell, secretary of the New York Tax Reform association, says: "Burdens that business could carry in good times, become unbearable when profits are curtailed. The indirect taxes shifted on the workers through increased prices may be borne, even though unequal and unjust, while wages are good and employment steady. But with reduced earnings, the shifted taxes become a serious item, and curtail purchasing power. This in turn holds back industry, since the workers are the great consumers." Then as public revenues decrease with the decrease of business and consumption, new forms of taxation must be devised, and those upon whom they are at first placed shift them onto the already overtaxed and poorer people. While the "single tax" is to be put into operation all at once, is too radical or impracticable a remedy, under existing conditions, it is probably a correct idea that real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because then taxes can be cheaply and certainly collected, and they bear least heavily on the masses of workers. But corporations, possessed by gift or grant of the people of valuable franchises, should bear another large proportion of the burden of government. Corporation taxation is only in its infancy yet, and will be gradually extended, elaborated and systematized. No one need imagine that if the proposed law is defeated by a large majority, there is no need of tax reform, or that efforts therefor will cease. The discussion of this measure will have done much good, and the people will keep on discussing and studying this subject, until a more equitable system of taxation is devised.

every naval power of Europe and to several countries in South America and Asia, yet no nation thought of attacking us. There are only seven great naval powers: Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Russia (?), Italy and Japan, and there is not the slightest probability that either of them would send ships thousands of miles away to attack us. "The best guaranty of peace is not battleships, but a just and friendly course toward all nations, a diligent observance of the golden rule, and a cessation of extravagant preparations for war."

PICTURES AND PAINTERS.

A NEW YORK picture dealer is being prosecuted for selling some pictures represented to be the products of two artists of considerable celebrity, whereas it is charged that they are the work of comparatively unknown painters. It is admitted that the pictures have great intrinsic merit, and are regarded by impartial judges as fine works of art, fit for the Corcoran gallery, but since it has been discovered that they were painted by artists unknown to fame instead of by George Innis and Homer D. Martin, who have a reputation, they have become comparatively worthless. Thus it would appear that it is the name of the artist rather than the intrinsic merit of the picture that in the estimation of some, and of the mass of people who depend chiefly on the judgment of the few, constitutes its value. Too often, in visiting an art gallery, a picture is judged by the name of its author, if the critics have given him celebrity, instead of being viewed and judged independently of its creator. These pictures may be equal to any that Innis or Martin could have painted, but if the painters have not made a record the pictures are regarded as valueless.

DOES A GREAT NAVY PROMOTE PEACE?

IT SEEMS to be generally taken for granted that the proposition frequently made that a great navy is a guarantee of peace, or makes for peace, and is therefore a good investment, is true; with many people it passes as settled truth without question; but in a symposium on the subject in the Boston Sunday Globe, two prominent men of that city take a different view of the case. One of them, Charles F. Dole, says, the answer of history is to the contrary. He cites England as having engaged in several needless wars, especially the Boer war, because it had a great navy, which not only enabled her to fight but was a temptation to her to fight. Germany's navy, Mr. Dole says, with her narrow seas, actually increases the peril of conflict with maritime nations which otherwise would not dream of invading her territory.

In the United States we educate and train a force of 50,000 or more men who live and think and act with reference to war, not peace. Their promotion and a successful career depend on war. There is always a subtle force operating to bring about what every advocate of a great navy at heart expects if not hopes for, an opportunity to use it. There is little need of a sea police any more. A few revenue cutters would do all of this work that is necessary. "Every new ship stands for a suspicion, a fear, a threat or a menace." Carrying revolvers in private life is analogous. Men carry revolvers not to preserve peace but to shoot one another, and the more heavily armed they go the more they suspect one another. "This is the nature of weapons, whether the spears of barbarians or the battleships of civilized nations. The way to international peace lies not through the gate of suspicion and the dreary stores of dynamite."

STARTED OUT ALL RIGHT.

THE prospectus of Portland's first newspaper, the Oregonian, issued on December 4, 1850, contained the following observations on party: "No party can long preserve its honor and integrity and its hold upon the confidence of the people, which will sink at the least appearance of corruption. "We have a country to serve as well as a party to obey. "If it has a pensioned press, what monstrosities will it not in time perpetuate. "The people may sometimes be misled and do wrong, but their sober second thought will always be right and efficient. "Blind subserviency to party is the besetting political sin of our times. "If it will practice what it professes, it will be well with it; if not, the sooner it is overthrown and annihilated, the better it will be for us and our successors." Thomas J. Dryer, the first editor of the Oregonian, certainly had very sensible and sound ideas on the subjects of People, Press and Party, and he started the new paper off on the right track. What he says is quite timely right now.

The proposed scheme of proportional representation is right in the abstract. It seeks to bring about a just representation in legislatures of each political party, according to its voting strength. But its practicability is to be doubted. And it is doubtful, too, if the results attained would compensate for the disturbance and trouble which the change would cause. We would better work along awhile with the new laws we have, and make the best possible use of them, before taking up less practical projects.

This is a good day to think of some other things besides politics and business. These are very important, and it is necessary to consider them much; but there are even higher matters yet that demand men's attention and thought, and Sunday, the weekly rest day, is the most natural and proper time for considering them. Have W. M. Cake and H. M. Cake no confidence in the romantic story of Chamberlain and public lands, that they tried to palm off on Oregon people through the Portland Telegram? Oswald West offered them \$500 in cash for their campaign fund if Mr. Carroll, managing editor of the Tele-

gram, would, after examination of the records, declare their story to be true. Five hundred dollars is a handy sum in a campaign, and Cake brothers are the very boys who would like to have it. All in the world they have to do is to say "yes" to Mr. West's offer. If Mr. Carroll declares their tale to be true, they get the \$500; if he declares it untrue, they are not out a cent. The money has been waiting for them several days, but not a chirrup has been heard from the Cakes. If their story is true, why do they not let it truth be established, and get \$500?

A Dr. Miller of Omaha said to be or to have been a prominent Democrat of that city, vigorously opposes the nomination or election of Bryan, because he is only an orator and not a statesman, and is not a Democrat. There it is again: What is a Democrat? In Dr. Miller's estimation Alton B. Parker is the highest type of a Democrat, one of the real Jeffersonian kind. Quite naturally, therefore, he will vote for Taft. He would doubtless prefer to vote for Ryan or Foraker. He is that kind of a Democrat. But Mr. Bryan and those who are in sympathy with him will deny that this Dr. Miller is a Democrat at all. Still, he has a right to claim that he is. It is all in the point of view. Nobody can dictate to another the size and cut and color of his political clothes. Mr. Bryan, however, does not expect nor desire the support of such alleged Democrats as Dr. Miller.

"Mr. Cake took his stand fairly and squarely for the principle when the machine leaders were trying to commit the entire party organization against Statement No. 1, and direct election of senators."—Salem Journal. He did, but why didn't he stick to it after he had won the nomination? Why did he flop? True, he says he is still for the principle, but actions speak louder than words. He is not supporting Statement No. 1 candidates for the legislature, and so far as known he is standing on the anti-statement platform of the state convention.

Reports from Washington, D. C., state that a conference has been called, to meet at Seattle on June 22, for the purpose of considering the salmon industry of the Columbia river and other related questions. It is understood that the governors of the various states interested, and also the representatives of the various fishing interests, have been invited and are expected to be present. The United States commissioner of the bureau of fisheries will be present. It is not stated who called the meeting.

No, this congress will pass no measure modifying the injunction law. Nor any currency law. Nor any postal parcels post law. Nor any postal savings bank law. Nor any law to conserve water power or coal lands. Nor a law to strengthen the interstate commerce commission and give it greater control of railroads. Nor anything else that the president urged in behalf of the people. Now in hurrahing for Roosevelt do we have to hurrah for this Republican congress?

The Gallinger child labor law fixes the age limit under which girls shall not be compelled to work from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., all night, at 12 years. Dear old Senator Gallinger; how solicitous he is for the girl children; but let girls over 12 work 12 hours all night; surely girls of 13 and 14 need no protection. This bill applies only to the District of Columbia, but it is supposed to be a model for the states and for the country. It would have disgraced the dark ages, made them darker.

Mr. Cake goes on a platform and declares that he is still for Statement No. 1, and on the same platform is an anti-statement candidate for the legislature whom Mr. Cake is supporting and who is supporting him. Yet Statement No. 1 will amount to nothing if enough anti-statement members of the legislature are elected. Isn't this the most bare-faced sort of political jugglery ever attempted?

Admitting that the Governor made a mistake in paroling Hembree, this seems to be about the only error of consequence that he has made during his long official career. And nobody accuses him of any improper motive in this case. With hundreds of good deeds to his credit and only one that can be much criticised, the balance is still overwhelming in his favor. It is reported that Vice-President Fairbanks has abandoned his presidential candidacy, and will try to hold his present job. But should not a candidate for vice-president be a man whom the people would be satisfied with as president, which he might become? The Indianapolis Star says the Vreeland bill "is a fraud on its face." Very likely, and also on its back. So, doubtless, were the Fowler bill and the Aldrich bill. What else could be expected of this congress?

Patent Puffer. An invention that helps one to make puffs of one's own hair without difficulty comes in the shape of a wooden roller which has a groove in one side and is accompanied by half a dozen waxy pins. The hair is wound around the roller, the pin is slipped through the groove and caught in the roller in removed and the hair pulled out in a glossy curl. The price for a roller with six pins is 25 cents. Half a dozen extra pins cost 20 cents.

The Whirligig of Time

From Collier's Weekly. Real light on Mr. Roosevelt is shed by a private letter which has come into our hands, and which has more personality than many of the president's longer documents: "State of New York, Assembly Chamber, Albany, April 30, 1894.—Dear Mr. North:—I wish to write you a few words just to thank you for your kindness toward me, and to assure you that my head will not be turned by what I well know was a mainly accidental success. Although I was a very old man, I have yet lived a great deal in my life, and I have known sorrow too bitter, and joy too keen, to allow me to become either cast down or elated for more than a very brief period over any success or defeat. "I have very little expectation of being able to keep on in politics; my success so far has only been won by absolute indifference as to my future career; I doubt if any one can realize the bitter and venomous hatred with which I am regarded by the very politicians who, at Utica, supported me, under dictation from a small group who were national and not local in their scope. "I realize very thoroughly the absolutely ephemeral nature of the hold I have upon the people, and the very real and positive hostility which exists among the politicians. I will not stay in public life unless I can do so on my own terms; and my ideal, whether lived or not, is to retire from the next two or three years in making shooting trips, either in the far west or in the great northern woods—and there will be plenty of work to do writing. If you are ever in or near New York, let me know; and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in my home, either on Long Island or in New York; you will always be sure of a welcome. Very truly yours, "Signed, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. "When Mr. Roosevelt wrote this letter he was six months short of 36 years old. Since he predicted the early termination of his political career, 24 years have passed, and the last 19 of them he has spent constantly in public office. A few weeks after the date of this letter he went to the Republican national convention as a delegate, and seemed to further insure his political oblivion by being elected to the office of vice-president. This is the list of his political activities: 1886—Republican candidate for mayor of New York. 1891—National civil service commissioner. 1892—1897—President New York police board. 1897—1898—Assistant secretary of the navy. 1898—1900—Governor of New York. 1900—1901—Vice president of the United States. 1901 to date—President of the United States.

When he wrote this letter Mr. Roosevelt was just finishing his second year as an unpopular reformer in the New York legislature. He had already met Simon N. D. North, editor and statistician. Mr. North was then managing editor of the Utica Morning Herald, and had recommended Mr. Roosevelt's course in the legislature. Twenty-four years later found Mr. North in President Roosevelt's administration as director of the census. Will those politicians, petty and great, who wrangle, and fuss, and scheme, and lie awake nights, and carry fear with this interest and that, to keep a desperate and slippery tail-hold on popular favor, see the point?

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A Sermon for Today

By Henry F. Cope. "I press toward the mark," Phil. III. 14. THE richer the meaning of any word the greater the likelihood that ideas ignoble and unworthy will masquerade under it. How many conceptions and practices, mean, contemptible, selfish, and sordid with sin, have cloaked themselves with the name of religion. We need ever to remember that truth is not less true because a lie steals her name. It is no miracle, however, when bigotry, hypocrisy, greed, cant, and designing humbug arrogate to themselves the names of religion, and even claim exclusively to represent that honest religion which love, truth and kindness, gentleness, and goodness, look askance on. Still others feel that religion is so remote from their lives that they have no time to give to it. It may be well for persons of leisure, sentimental or slothful, to dream of spirits and heaven, of the soul and its salvation, but hosts of us need our energy for the everyday business of living.

If religion is made synonymous with theories, and with a concern only of the specialist. He may make it his business to split hairs and to decide between northwest and southeast sides of a mountain, or to attempt to go beyond us—they appear to be a sheer waste of time, especially when there is so much to be done in our short lives and for our fellow men. Then you meet the other man, who, with all his business and his practical life, gets his chief pleasure and excitement in religion. He will seriously insist that his form of religion is the only one, all others being wrong, and he is anxious to see you doing should you ever regard them with favor. And so, perhaps, you have come to the conclusion that while religion may be necessary for those who desire to amuse themselves with its forms and philosophies, for yourself its controversies and restrictions, its sectarianism and its frequent misrepresentations, make it rather a hindrance than a blessing.

Religion is the most simple thing in the world. We are all a good deal more religious than we think, except those who are so religious that they are not religious. No man could live an hour of his life in any worthy sense without religion. All its subtleties and controversies are added on to analyze its phenomena. In itself the religious life is as simple as the healthy life. Religion is the life of ideals. The religious life is one that moves on into its ideals, realizes and constantly develops them, and the spirit that moves us all with divine discontent, that leaves no man satisfied with himself or with his world. It strives after perfection, and it is in this striving that it lives. Religion is the spirit which lives each day, not only in the light of things as they are, but with high regard for things as they should be. It lifts before a man visions of high character, of great passions, noble sacrifices, unselfish living, of a better social conditions and a more harmonious social order. It spurs him on to the possession of these prizes. He is the religious who does anything for the sake of a high ideal; who takes one step forward where the light strikes the path before him; who tries in any way to make his life of joy or state, or even his home, what he knows it ought to be. He lives by faith—the confidence that there is worth while to seek the good and the true, and to keep a desperate and slippery tail-hold on popular favor, see the point?

Sermons

By Henry F. Cope. Petrified virtue is but vice. You cannot work for God without love for men. A deadhead is almost sure to be a blockhead. Sighing for a lost Eden will not make a new earth. Easy street is not a thoroughfare to heaven. The double-faced man always is convincing to himself. There is no love in the charity that does not court secrecy. Many an alliance with sin is hidden by a defiance of the devil. No father ever lost any of the time he spent with his children. The man with many corns always wants to go barefoot in the crowd. People with putty heads usually like to think that they have brittle hearts. Talking moonshine about being sunny does not make the world any brighter. He who succeeds in dodging duty is surprised to find how success dodges him. It takes more than "keep off the grass" signs to mark the path of righteousness. Folks who take their time from every clock are always sure the sun is off his schedule. Many are sored on life because they have been trying to make its spice do for the bread of life. Lots of people would have a good deal more faith in the Almighty if he would show more docility to their wills. When a man steals the honey from sin he always tells himself that he will pay for it with the coin of repentance. It is easy to shut our eyes to the brother who is down when our hands are up. There is nothing especially nourishing in the breakfast food you reap in the morning from the sowing of wild oats at night. The man who is trying to make earth a little more like heaven will not need to worry as to what heaven will do with him.

This Date in History.

1707—Carl von Linné, Swedish naturalist, born. Died Jan. 10, 1778. 1810—Queen Victoria born. Died Jan. 22, 1901. 1822—Francis Egan, United States minister to Denmark, born in Philadelphia. 1858—Richard Mansfield, actor, born in London. Died Feb. 19, 1907. 1862—Westminster bridge, London, opened to traffic. 1865—Grand review of Sherman's army in Washington. 1892—George Francis Train completed his circuit of the globe in 67 days, 13 hours. 1902—Rochambeau statue dedicated at Washington, District of Columbia.

Forgot His Appendix.

From the Kennebec Journal. The most forgetful man has been found. He lives a little town in the upper part of York county. He fell ill with symptoms indicating appendicitis and submitted to an operation. To their surprise the surgeons found that the appendix had already been removed. The patient, however, died. The doctor, when recovered from the ether by stating that he remembered them, "comes to think of it; that he had been through a similar operation two years ago. "Sweetness and Light." From Fall Mall Gazette. "That most famous of Mary Arnold's phrases, 'Sweetness and Light,' was avowedly adopted from Swift, who, however, used it as referring to bees because they make honey. The word, however, transferred it to the operation of culture, in making Love and Truth prevail."

A Poem for Today

By William Wordsworth. [William Wordsworth (1770-1850), created poet laureate in 1843, one of the greatest of all English poets, probably never wrote a more beautiful poem than the "Ode on Intimations of Early Childhood." From "The Poet's Own Words." The editor of the Golden Treasury calls this the single absolutely first-class ode of the nineteenth century.] Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting. The soul that rises with us, our life's star, Hath had elsewhere its setting, And cometh from afar; Not in entire forgetfulness, And not in utter nakedness, But trailing clouds of glory do we come.

From God, who is our home; Heaven lies about us in our infancy; Shades of the prison-house begin to close Upon the growing boy. But he who sees the light, and whence it flows, He sees it in his joy; The youth that daily farther from the earth Must travel, still is nature's priest, And by the vision splendid Is on his way to glory, as the sun among the stars, yet to follow them And fade into the light of common day. Hence in a season of calm weather, Though inland far we be, Our souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither—

Childhood's a moment here— And see the children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore. Arthur W. Pinero's Birthday. Arthur Wing Pinero, the celebrated dramatist, was born in London May 14, 1842. His father was of Portuguese origin. Some thirty odd years ago he was a clerk in a solicitor's office and was studying various subjects including education, at the Bible school of the Lyceum company and elsewhere. Meanwhile he wrote some farces and comedies, and in 1870 he became a dramatist by the production of "The Squire" by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. For many years since he has been writing society dramas, which have not only made him famous, but rich too. Critics agree that he suggests Sheridan in his manner of presenting society on the stage. Pinero's vital force is in keenness and his never-failing wit and technical skill contribute largely to his charm. Among his most widely known productions are "Sweet Lavender," "The Winker Sex," "The Cabinet Minister," "The Second Mrs. Tansbury," "The Princess and the Butterfly," "The Profligate