EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Swords sharpened at great expense will usually find employment. If they cannot find it abroad they will find it at home.—Noah Webster.

THE VETERANS.

LOOKING at events, growth, development, progress, accomplishment, it is a long stretch of time between 1861 and 1908, from the time these now gray and dim-eyed veterans of the great war went out as young men to fight for the Union that was to be preserved, or for the confederacy that was to go down in history as a "Lost Cause." Forty-seven years is not a very long period; many people grown in 1861 are not so very old yet; but it is when one essays mentally to summarize the principal events that have occurred in that period that it seems as if it might have comprised ages.

These old or elderly men who were participants in that war, one of the greatest and most momentous of history, have a right to feel that they are distinguished citizens of this tremendously expanded and developed country. What their eyes saw and their ears heard, what they were actors in, has not occurred since, except in the slight brush with Spain, principally at sea, and so far as can be foreseen will not occur again in this land, at least not for a long time. Their experience makes them properly objects of interest and of respect. Though not altogether an enviable one it is yet one that, since war was inevitable, few of them would have missed if they could have the hands of time turned back and their choice given them.

Progress, plenty, prosperity, peace — these, with some minor exceptions or reservations, are the new order of things. Long since the fields of carnage have brought forth the fruits of industry and the scars of war's devastation have been obliterated. But in those old veterans' eyes is yet the recorded memory of that tremendous tragedy, that mortal struggle of neighbors and kinsmen.

Every year an increasing number answer the death angel's roll-call; every year more numerous are the veterans' graves, fewer the veterans who remain. Let us be kind to them; we shall not see and may it not be necessary for any future generation to see, even to admire and honor, their like again.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

REFERRING to the compromise currency bill, which has passed the house and may pass the senate, the Oregonian says: "Congress is under the control or influence of a group of capitalistic bond jobbers, who are resolved to secure for themselves such advantages as may be possible through additional currency issues. Their first thought always is to use the power of issuing currency to bolster up their bond speculations."

Yet this is the only measure of those constituting the Roosevelt policies, with perhaps one partial exception, on which congress has deigned to act at all. A large majority in both houses of congress is composed of Republicans; the Republican party is in complete control and must be held responsible for whatever is done, or not done; this majority, asserts the Oregonian, "is under the control of a group of capitalistic bond jobbers"; it is also, when other measures come up, under the control of the interests, the trusts, the monopoly corporations; and yet voters are scolded and sneered at for supporting a Democrat who would not be under any such control, as to any measure, and who would zealously and influentially support the Roosevelt policies.

Voters of Oregon, look over this situation; think it over, and act according to your conscientious judgment, not as some ambitious and very likely unscrupulous political leader urges you to act. Are you for the Roosevelt policies, or are you for congress? Chamberlain in the senate would stand for the former; Cake in all probability would act with the leaders and majority of his party, for he bases his whole argument and appeal on his partyism.

Would it not be well for the people, for you Republican voters, if today there were more supporters of the Roosevelt policies in congress, especially in the senate? Would it not be well for you and for the country if the majority led by Aldrich, a majority "under the control of bond jobbers" and trust magnates, were smaller; if there were more senators, of either party, who would not be under such control, but would stand for and serve the people instead of the people's plunderers?

Which is more important to you and the country, Mr. Republican voter, that the man you send to the senate be tagged "Republican" or "Democrat," or a man whom you can implicitly trust to support the Roosevelt policies, the people's policies, instead of surrendering to the control of the oppressors and deceivers of the people?

In all candor and sincerity, as intelligent conscientious citizens, seeking your own and the country's good, The Journal asks you to consider these questions, and answer them thoughtfully and conscientiously at the polls next Monday.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

THE distance from Pittsburg to New Orleans by water is about 2,000 miles, all the way, of course, down hill. Coal in 1,000-ton barges, which are rafted into fleets are towed down this distance by steamers at a cost of less than 75 cents a ton, as against a rail rate of $4.50. From Pittsburg to Memphis the rates respectively are 43 cents and $2.70. Millions of tons of coal have gone and will go thus by water from Pittsburg to lower cities, at a saving over railroad rates of hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate. And this, too, although the traffic has been carried on shiftlessly. A writer in Everybody's Magazine says: "It has not been improved. The old barges, the old boats, the collisions with bridges, continue year after year. On all the Mississippi and all its tributaries—and that means over 14,000 miles of navigable water in the very heart of the richest continent in the world—there is not today one single modern vessel or appliance used for the purpose of conveying cargo by water." But now the people of that great region are waking up to the possibilities of water transportation, and there is a prospect that the old order of things, as to methods and crafts, will be rapidly changed.

All over the country this movement for the improvement and greater use of rivers as means of transportation is taking place, and it must and will go forward in spite of the stand-patters for the railroads and other interests in congress. In this movement we of the Pacific coast must join, of it we must be a no insignificant part. That way lies commercial freedom.

MR. U'REN'S QUEER LOGIC.

MR. U'REN is at least entertaining. If for no other reason it is because he is unique. He is most unique when he claims that the only way to indorse Statement No. 1 is to elect Mr. Cake. If Mr. U'Ren can figure it out that electing Cake on an anti-Statement No. 1 platform will be an indorsement of Statement No. 1, as a mathematician he is a "peach." As a matter of fact it would be no more of an indorsement of Statement No. 1 than an indorsement of huckleberry pie. If Statement No. 1 is being made an issue by Mr. Cake, where, when and how, since the primaries did he proclaim it? Possibly, in the quietude and sanctity of his own chamber, with the lights turned low, and after carefully looking under the bed and behind the trunk to see that no one is listening Mr. Cake, with eyes shut and breath held, may, sometimes, in the lowest kind of whisper, say to himself, to his own and only self, "I am for Statement No. 1"; but nobody knows that he ever does even that.

How would the indorsement election of such a flickering flame as that be an indorsement of anything?

CHAMBERLAIN THE ONLY LOGICAL CANDIDATE

MR. U'REN, in a circular issued to voters, claims that the only way to save Statement No. 1 is to elect Mr. Cake. Why not claim that the best place to get ice is to go to Sahara desert? Two years ago Mr. U'Ren opposed the election of Mr. Cake, claiming that it would be injurious to the cause of Statement No. 1. A few weeks ago Mr. U'Ren became a candidate for senator himself, explaining that the reason he did so was because he doubted Mr. Cake's sincerity with reference to Statement No. 1. Now with Mr. Cake dodging, hiding from, and evading Statement No. 1, Mr. U'Ren insists that Mr. Cake is the Moses who can save the measure. As a backer and filler, as a shifter and side-stepper, Mr. U'Ren is as agile even as Mr. Cake.

Unfortunately for Mr. U'Ren's contention, Mr. Cake is not a Statement No. 1 candidate at all. Statement No. 1 is not his issue now. He discarded it the day after the primaries. He is running for senator on an anti-Statement No. 1 platform, his election next Monday would be interpreted by half of the people of Oregon and by people in other states as a victory for anti-Statement No. 1 forces. If Republican voters' choice legislators should be a factor in his election by the legislature, Cake's election would not be a Statement No. 1 victory. It would be a Statement No. 1 defeat, and Mr. U'Ren knows it would.

Not only is Mr. Cake running on an anti-Statement No. 1 platform, but he confines his campaign almost to the single issue that because a Republican he could do more for Oregon at Washington than can Mr. Chamberlain. He never mentions Statement No. 1 as an issue. All his newspapers in the state have declared that Statement No. 1 is not the issue. They, Mr. Cake and his spellbinders have fought the campaign exclusively on other issues. They have, each and all, refused to appeal for the election of Statement No. 1 legislative candidates. In the name of reason, could the election of Mr. Cake, when his campaign has been everything else but for Statement No. 1, be called a Statement No. 1 victory?

There is but one Statement No. 1 candidate for senator. One man only is making the campaign on that issue. Only one senatorial candidate is striving to elect a Statement No. 1 legislature. Only one candidate is calling upon voters to elect Statement No. 1 legislative candidates. With that man Statement No. 1 is a burning issue, constantly held up to public view and constantly emphasized as the vital question to be determined in this campaign. A victory for him will be a victory, clean cut and unmistakable, for Statement No. 1. It will be a victory about which there will be neither question nor cavil. It would be a victory to teach anti-Statement No. 1 people that they must stand for the measure hereafter or be defeated. The election of Chamberlain would be formal notice to the opposition that the only way to the senate lies through fidelity to the measure. He is the only candidate that the voter can support and thereby give ballot box expression of his preference for Statement No. 1.

With Mr. Cake on an anti-Statement No. 1 platform and howling only about his ability to "do congress," to elect him would be no more of an indorsement of Statement No. 1 than it would be an indorsement of the administration of Andrew Jackson. Who else but Mr. U'Ren and the Cakes would claim to the contrary?

Mr. P. J. Mann, who died suddenly Thursday evening, had shortly before his death begun the construction of a most enduring monument to his memory, one not of cold and insensate marble or granite, but in the form of a home for aged people, which, if his design is carried out, will cause many to bless his name and bless his memory. The good that men do, Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding, is not generally "interred with their bones"; it lives after them and this good and gracious deed of Mr. Mann's will live, it is to be hoped and expected, through many generations, in increased comfort, hope and happiness for many aged people. So Mr. Mann was a benefactor of humanity.

As a factor in irrigation Chamberlain is a national figure. His efforts in that behalf are known countrywide. His position as governor has brought him into contact with every project and every phase of every project in Oregon. He has the confidence of the companies. He has the confidence of the national government. He has the confidence of the settlers. He knows what irrigation means to Oregon. If elected, he would go into the national senate the best-informed man on the subject in that body. No man in the country stands higher with the administration in irrigation matters, or could be of such value to Oregon in that behalf.

The anti-people committee—it can't be called a Republican committee for it is against Republican as well as Democratic voters thinking and acting for themselves—has a fund and is therefore able to hire a lot of space in an afternoon paper and others, wherein it publishes a mixture of slanders and hot air; but voters should understand that this is all mere advertising, paid-for stuff ground out to earn the politicians' dollars; and as a reader of The Journal suggests, it really ought to be marked as advertisements. There is no newspaper sincerity behind it, nor any honest opinion. It costs more than it is worth.

The Journal advises voters to vote "Yes" on the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the indictment of a citizen except upon presentment of a grand jury. To allow district attorneys to sit in their offices and write indictments against men is to give a despotic power which in this American republic should be given to no one man, and it simply invites the practice of writing up indictments for political or personal reasons, or still worse, for the purpose of having them bought off.

The tornado season has opened very briskly in several middle west and southern states. Come out to Oregon, you scared-half-to-death people; no tornadoes here.

If La Follette is able to talk the "faith-cure" currency bill and the senate together to death, he will not have done any harm at least.

The respect and love for the veterans of the great war increase as their ranks grow thinner from year to year.

Politics and Politicians

Senator Johnston of Alabama favors the nomination of Governor Johnson of Minnesota as the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Former Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland says a national Democratic ticket headed by Governor Johnson of Minnesota and Governor Folk of Missouri would sweep the country at the November elections.

Governor Charles M. Floyd of New Hampshire predicts that the Democratic convention at Denver next July will name William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president and John A. Johnson of Minnesota for vice-president.

Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, will, it is said, take the stump in Colorado, Wyoming and other western states, and will make political speeches in favor of her father, if he is nominatel for the presidency.

Henry F. Staple, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Missouri, is opposed to state-wide prohibition. He declares that it is forcing some communities to a thing which they by a vote of their people have declared against, and that consequently it is undemocratic and un-American.

Certain leaders of the temperance movement in Pennsylvania declare that the next gubernatorial campaign will be waged on a local option issue, and that State Treasurer William H. Berry will be the candidate of the forces opposed to the nomination of the saloon in Pennsylvania politics.

Political signs in Texas point to the reelection of Governor Campbell for another term. He succeeded in maintaining an attitude of neutrality in the recent fight on Senator Bailey, and it is not likely that either faction in the Democratic ranks will seriously oppose him for another term.

The thousand girls at Vassar college from all sections of the United States held a mock national Republican convention recently and nominated Secretary Taft for president and Governor Fort of New Jersey for vice-president. The convention was conducted with all the enthusiasm characteristic of the real thing.

Massachusetts has decided to present Governor Guild's name to the Republican national convention as her candidate for vice-president. The governor's friends argue in his behalf that he is favorably known throughout the south and west, and a campaign by him upon the stump would aid the Taft ticket tremendously in these sections. It is said, moreover, that organized labor, the colored citizens and voters of foreign extraction are very friendly to him.

The turning down of Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee of Connecticut for delegates at large to the national Republican convention at Chicago is still a subject of much gossip in the Nutmeg state. It is now said that Brandegee will be so strenuously opposed next year that he will find it hard to be reelected to the senate, and that Bulkeley in all probability will not secure reelection in 1911. Candidates to succeed them are already being discussed.

Senator Jullus C. Burrows, who is to be temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, has represented the state of Michigan in the United States senate since 1895, when he was elected to succeed Francis B. Stockbridge, who died three years before his term expired. Mr. Burrows served nine terms in the house of representatives before he was elected to the senate. His present term in the senate will expire March 3, 1911.

The Alaska delegates to the Democratic National convention at Denver will support Bryan for President.

Five aspirants are in the field for the Republican nomination for governor of Minnesota. The contest will be settled at the state convention early in July.

Missouri's "big four" to the Democratic National convention will be made up of Governor Folk, Senator Stone, Mayor Reed of Kansas City and ex-Governor Francis.

Bishop P. J. Muldoon of the Roman Catholic church of Chicago will deliver the prayer at the opening of the Republican National convention next month.

Brand Whitlock, the young author-mayor of Toledo, Ohio, is now being mentioned as a possible running mate of William J. Bryan on the National Democratic ticket.

The decorations for the Democratic National convention will be the most elaborate that have been attempted in Denver. Electrical effects will be conspicuous in the decorations and flags and bunting will be used in a lavish manner.

Democrats of Kentucky will meet in state convention June 11 to name the delegates-at-large from that state to the national convention at Denver. The state convention will be held in Lexington.

Representative George E. Foss, who has represented one of the Chicago districts in the house for more than 12 years, is expected to make a try for the seat of Albert J. Hopkins in the United States senate. The term of Senator Hopkins will expire next March.

Tammany hall will be represented at the Democratic National convention at Denver by a delegation of 650 strong. It is estimated that the cost of the trip will be at least $100,000. Each member of the delegation will pay his own railroad fare and other expenses.

Four years ago the only portrait in the Republican National convention hall was that of the late Senator Mark Hanna of Chicago. The committee on arrangements for the coming national convention in Chicago has decided that this year the decorations will include no portraits—not even one of President Roosevelt.

The orators who will deliver the nominating speeches for the various Republican candidates for the presidential nomination at Chicago will probably be as follows: Representative Burton of Ohio, for Secretary Taft; Representative J. Sloat Fassett of New York, for Governor Hughes; Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois, for Speaker Cannon; Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, for Senator La Follette; Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, for Vice-President Fairbanks; Lieutenant Governor Robert S. Murphy of Pennsylvania, for Senator Knox.

In connection with the fact that Alton B. Parker, candidate for the presidency four years ago, will be a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Denver, it is interesting to note that since the day when the people took away from congress the power to nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates, substituting the popular convention for the congress caucus, there has never been a case when a defeated candidate for the presidency ever sat as a delegate in a national convention. It is possible that some one named as a candidate in one of the side issue conventions, as General Weaver was by the Greenbackers, may afterward have sat as a delegate in the convention of one of the two leading parties.

This Date in History.

1431—Joan d'Arc burned at Rouen.

1574—Charles IX, the boy king of France during the great religious war, died. Born June 27, 1550.

1672—Peter the Great of Russia born at Moscow.

1744—Alexander Pope, English poet, died. Born May 22, 1688.

1812—John A. McClernand, union general in the civil war, born in Kentucky. Died in Springfield, Ill., September 20, 1900.

1864—Sheridan joined Grant before Richmond.

1865—John Catron, for 25 years a justice of the United States supreme court, died in Nashville, Tennessee. Born in Virginia, in 1778.

1876—Several hundred houses destroyed by fire in Quebec.

1890—The Texas Spring palace in Fort Worth burned.

Cigar, Pipe and Cigarette.

From the Lancet.

Smoking nowadays is commonly tolerated in the house, and even in the drawing room a cigarette is sometimes permitted. The smoking of a cigar, pleasant though it may be to the smoker, and however irreproachable its quality, is banned by most careful housewives in the sancta sanctorium because its reek is so persistent. The stale smell of cigar smoke in a room is peculiarly unpleasant and peculiarly difficult to get rid of. It clings to the curtains and to most of the articles of furniture which present any sort of an absorbent surface. It is not so to the same extent with cigarettes or with pipes. In the case even of a single cigar, books, papers and textiles reek of its stale flavor, and the room requires abundant airing before that flavor is completely eliminated.

Air is an excellent scavenger, but ozone is more active in removing the smell. The effect may be traced to the fact that the smoking of a cigar produces a larger quantity of pungent aromatic oils than does the smoking of a cigarette or pipe. In the case of the cigarette oils are probably burned, even if they are formed, in the pipe they are condensed in the stem, while in the case of the cigar they are probably for the most part discharged into the air. In the form of a cigar tobacco would appear to produce more oils than in the form of a cigarette or when burned in a pipe.

Such common observations are not without hygienic significance. Pyrridine, the most poisonous oil produced in the semi-combustion of tobacco, is an abundant product in cigar smoking, as it is also in the pipe; but in the latter there is condensation, while in the former there is little or none. In the cigarette, so intimately in contact with the air is the burning portion that the production of distilled oils is, comparatively speaking, trifling.

The symptoms of tobacco smoke poisoning are not necessarily due to nicotine; they are more often due to pyrridine, or poisoning from tobacco tar oils. The tobacco heart is more often traceable to free indulgence in cigar smoking than to similar indulgence in the pipe and the cigarette. Young boys can smoke—to their great damage, nevertheless—a considerable number of cigarettes or even pipes, but an equivalent in cigars more than satisfies their tobacco appetite, so soon are the toxic effects of cigar smoking made apparent to them. The danger of excessive cigarette smoking is that though no marked symptoms may be manifest or experienced, yet in the long run decided harm is done, and a dangerous habit, akin to "nipping," is cultivated which is often found very hard to abandon.

Could Get No Medicine.

From the Albany Herald.

With all his millions a certain well-known capitalist of Portland, who was prominently connected with the raising of the steamer Elder when it sunk in the Columbia river a few years ago, was unable to obtain a drink of whiskey in Albany this morning. Arriving here in a big touring car, having made the run from Portland to Albany in a little over four hours, the thirsty millionaire stopped in front of a local drug store and endeavored to purchase a bottle of whiskey. Told that this was a dry town the autoist asserted that he was ill and that his heart needed a stimulant. He was told that before he could have the whiskey he must see a physician and get a prescription. After searching for a doctor he was finally sent to Attorney W. R. Bilyeu, who was pointed out as a distinguished heart specialist. Bilyeu examined the man but finally rendered a verdict that his patient was in good health and that he needed no whiskey. Disgusted, the capitalist, who was in a semi-intoxicated state, got into his auto and started for Corvallis, where, he was told, he would have better luck.

Alfred Austin's Birthday.

Alfred Austin, England's poet laureate, was born in Leeds, May 30, 1835, and was educated at Stonyhurst college and St. Mary's college. He was called to the bar at the inner temple in 1857, abandoning the law after a short period for journalism. He was the representative of a London newspaper at the Ecumenical council at Rome in 1870, and served in a similar capacity in the Franco-Prussian war. Before he became known as a poet Mr. Austin had written several novels that met with some success. The first poem with which he is credited is "Randolph," written in 1854. His poetical works did not attract attention, however, until 1862, when he published "The Human Tragedy," on which is based the poetical reputation he has enjoyed from that date. In 1896 Mr. Austin was created poet laureate by the late Queen Victoria.

The Sound of Spring.

The city sounds of balmy spring—how sweet they are, indeed.
The iceman's lusty yell in early morn,
The "honk, honk" of the autos as they speed,
The fisherman tooting on his wheezy horn,
The scissors grinder with his rust-worn bell,
The organ man with Jocko on a string,
The back lot baseball lads who shriek and yell—
These are the city sounds of balmy spring.
—Chicago News.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Men Are Responsible.

Foster, Or., May 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—The arguments by Clarence True Wilson, D. D., may be his opinions but if so his logic needs reviewing.

First let us see, does the government as adequately protect the woman and her interests as the man and his interests? In business failures is she allowed the same exemptions in the matter of homestead, working tools and live stock? No. But why not? Is a woman entitled to an interest in the common property after her death, that is, can she will any interest in that property to any one? Not by any means, but the husband can. Why, in reality, should her rights in the matter be less than his?

Yes, the laws are getting better for the women, as the Rev. Wilson states. Is it because the men voluntarily granted them? Or did a few courageous women, backed by good women and tone, force the issue? Even today in some states the husband can designate in his will who shall care for "his" children after his death. The men and the law allow the women to exclusively own those children born out of wedlock. No man objects. In some states the age of consent is about twelve years. Who is responsible for such a horrible law? That "home" protecting "society" composed of men, which gave to men the exclusive privilege of the ballot. It is impossible to delegate a power you do not possess, so women could not have any hand in it, so a logical conclusion is that society is composed of men only. Wonder how long the material of which "society" is made would be available if the women went on a strike.

A hundred years ago women were believed out of place when doing active church work. But today, I should judge, two thirds of the membership is women. They solicit funds, teach Sunday school, pray in public, go into dangerous slums to preach and teach the gospel, but it would be unwomanly and degrading to go to the polls, help vote those slums out of existence.

Who is responsible for the morally degraded woman? Who helps her sink lower and lower? Why is her vote worse than his? Does a man give a good account of himself morally before he can vote?

A woman is encouraged and applauded by all prohibitionists, including ministers, when she talks and works for votes against saloons, even to the extent of standing in front of the polling place. But to enter and cast a vote would be a deadly thing for the "home." Please tell me when did it devolve solely upon the man to protect the "home?" Let me whisper a word in your ear, whenever a woman fails to do her part of the home building and upbuilding, then the home goes, with or without the polls or the vote. Whenever the world in general gets rid of the idea that special restrictions are necessary to make women do their part, that much sooner will the world have time to attend to many needed reforms. Who owns the sweat shops? who works little children? and there the home suffers. Who fails to make laws to put out of existence such establishments? Who supports the dives where girls are made slaves? and so on. For 1908 years the men have had the making of the laws and what is the result? The further I go the deeper the muck gets. Get your rakes gentlemen, and get to work or the women must call a halt. Vote for woman's suffrage.

MRS. O. C. STONE.

Quotes 1907 Report.

Eugene, Or., May 27,—To the Editor of The Journal—The figures concerning state universities quoted by Eugene Palmer in a recent issue of The Journal must have been compiled from some tolerably remote report of the United States commissioner of education. The advance sheets of that report for the year ending June, 1907, are now available and show the annual income of the University of Oregon to be the lowest of any state university in the country. Georgia, which Mr. Palmer so unsparingly condemns, has an income of $114,739 a year, South Carolina $61,757, or $3,000 a year more than Oregon if house bill No. 37 is defeated. The state of California last year appropriated $795,343 directly from the state treasury for university purposes. The agricultural department there, which is small, is supported entirely by an appropriation from the federal government at Washington amounting to $95,393. Amounts for other western states having a smaller population than Oregon and like Oregon having separate agricultural colleges are as follows: North Dakota $153,137; South Dakota, $84,140; Utah, $162,442.

Mr. Palmer asserts that the increase in the appropriation is threefold, ignoring the fact that the Eaton bill not only takes the place of the standing appropriation of $47,500, but also of the special appropriations for building purposes. The bill distinctly states this fact, yet Mr. Palmer entirely ignores it, thus misrepresenting the real condition of affairs. The actual increase is from $78,750 to $125,000.

L. R. ALDERMAN.

Suggests Wife for Mr. Wilson.

Springfield, Or., May 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—My attention has been called recently to several articles against woman's rights by Rev. True Wilson. It seems to me Mr. Wilson knows a great deal about our homes and our home life for a bachelor. I think Mr. Wilson should go east where they tax bachelors, and perhaps he would find him a home; then maybe he could enlighten the women in regard to our position. He gives 15 reasons why he is against woman's rights. I call them very lame reasons. It's the men who own, control and operate large industries who are against woman's rights and who oppose our vote, and then they tell us woman would not look well in office.

We are not office seeking, but we want the right to vote for good pure minded men who will work for our counties and states; men of moral standing and not for a yellow dog just because he belongs to our party. It's high time our women look up to better government. Look at our factory girls in the east who are treated like the worst black slave. Yes, we don't need to go out of Oregon to find that same conditions. The women in Portland who oppose woman's rights, if you could enter their homes, you could readily understand the reasons. Give us a chance to vote and we will oust the saloons. Now I think Mr. Wilson has said enough against woman's rights. Ninety-five per cent of the men who oppose woman's rights are saloon keepers, and so called church members. I think Mr. Wilson better be careful in his opinions or the women will begin to think he has strayed from the church he represents and gone with the other element. Anyhow when Mr. Wilson finds a wife and has a home, we will listen then to his reasons for and against suffrage.

MRS. L. W. DAVISON.

Church's Anniversary.

Portland, Or., May 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—By a rather strange coincidence, our third quarterly meeting for this M. E. church south conference year is placed on the very day, May 31, 1908, which marks the fifth anniversary of our existence as a church organization in this city.

On the 31st of May, 1903, at 3 p. m., Rev. E. L. Fitch, presiding elder of Willamette district, Columbia conference, pursuant to public notice given, preached a strong, spiritual sermon in the "Berea Mission" church, corner Second and Jefferson. After the sermon Brother Fitch proceeded at once to, and did duly, organize the first society of the M. E. church, south, in Portland, Oregon.

At the ensuing annual conference, requested by Brother Fitch to do so, the bishop, H. C. Morrison, in regular order, appointed Rev. C. A. Hyatt to Portland station.

After serving us for (approximately) two months, he asked for a transfer. The bishop granted his request, and stationed him at Prescott, Arizona, Los Angeles conference; and Rev. E. H. Mowre, who had been appointed by that conference to Prescott, before going to his appointment, was transferred to Portland, and so filled out Brother Hyatt's unexpired year. At our next annual conference, Brother Mowre was appointed to Portland station, and by reappointments has been in charge of the work to the present time.

DANIEL M. CONWAY.

Let June Stay Election Month.

Long Creek, Or., May 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—In regard to the amendment to the constitution changing the time of the state election from June to November, that we vote upon June 1, there are several pertinent reasons for voting "no." Among others may be mentioned:

First—June is a more agreeable time in this latitude than November, and in the country districts, where many voters have long distances to go to get to the polls, June will bring out much the larger vote, especially women, when they get the franchise.

Second—Changing the election from Monday to Tuesday will change the primary election from Friday to Saturday (45 days before election), which will throw the counting of the ballots in heavy voting precincts into Sunday morning or may be all day Sunday.

Third—Now that we have the initiative and referendum, we have enough state and local issues to think of without adding the presidential issue to it.

S. F. BROMSON.

Calls Sentence an Outrage.

Portland, Or., May 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Having heard the lecture last evening by Emma Goldman on "Patriotism," for which a soldier has been sentenced to a term of three years' military imprisonment for listening to and approving the same as a matter of facts, the term having been reduced from five to three years as a great condescension on the part of one Funston, I, as one of the public jury, wish to protest against such an outrage on American manhood's right to exercise free and independent thought and judgment. Fearing neither sneaks, spotters nor spies, and being free from military trammels, I am free to say I saw no harm in the address the approval of which could call down such harsh treatment on the part of the military officials. Such high handed, senseless injustice is enough to make righteous anarchists. Cursed be the powers and men that make such wrongs possible; down with them. C. W. SAUNDERS.

Can Hold City Liable.

Portland, May 27—To the Editor of The Journal—If the council forces the car company to stop its cars on the farther side of the street, the city will have to pay for all so killed, because the company can prove that the person would not have been killed if the car had been stopped on the near side of the street. Respectfully,

A. J. SMITHSON.

Small Change

There will be some roses, anyway.

* *

Two days of rest (?) before the battle.

* *

But Tom Word was the man who did it.

* *

To be tied to party is a species of slavery.

* *

"I am a Republican." Standpat or stir'emup?

* *

As to Statement No. 1, the Cake is still dough.

* *

"I am a Republican." Roosevelt or Rockefeller?

* *

The baking Cake doesn't seem to rise satisfactorily.

* *

It is the people against the politicians Monday.

* *

Decorations will be lighter than usual this year.

* *

It is too late for congress to redeem its record now.

* *

Last day of public campaigning, and everybody glad of it.

* *

Nature responds to no wishes nor answers any prayers.

* *

Every year the veterans decrease and the pensions increase.

* *

In some Republican papers the editorials are marked "it."

* *

The governor deserves a big majority in Multnomah county.

* *

Cake is for Statement No. 1 in general speech and against it in detail.

* *

Now it is said Foraker is for Roosevelt's nomination. This does settle it.

* *

Evelyn has got back into the dispatches, and is comparatively happy.

* *

Statement No. 1 means election of senators by the people: remember that.

* *

After the visits to the cemeteries, the festival performances; such is life.

* *

Remembrance of the loved dead is well; prolonged sorrow is not to be encouraged.

* *

Chamberlain does not have to depend on promises; he has performance to show in his favor.

* *

No, the anti-people committee needs no more campaign liars; it has been over-supplied already.

* *

Mr. Morrow has a lucrative position now—reporter of the supreme court. Let him keep that nice job.

* *

With the record of this congress in view, no wonder "historic principles" are brought to the front.

* *

Judging by the number of states they have carried, Taft and Bryan are the country's two strong men.

* *

How does Candidate Cake like the record of this congress? Apparently he is entirely satisfied with it.

* *

Vote for the better men and your own interests. Isn't this better advice than to say, "Vote for party"?

* *

Nobody can give a good reason why Judges Bronaugh and O'Day should not both be elected with but little opposition.

* *

Every candidate for the legislature who has not positively agreed to abide by the people's choice should be defeated—no exceptions.

* *

How often, how long, how egregiously, how shamefully, have the masses of voters been fooled and swindled by that same old partisan plea.

* *

Woodburn Independent (Rep.): Statement No. 1 is in danger of elimination. The machine Republicans will go to any length to bring about its death.

* *

A muscular New York waitress captured a night burglar. But many rich American girls have captured European fellows with probably worse records.

* *

The people of Oregon have had no reason to change their opinion of Governor Chamberlain during the past two years, except to regard him with still more favor.

* *

Editorials favoring Cake in many of the Republican state papers are sent paid for at regular advertising rates. This is the only way in which the Republican press of the state can be induced to oppose Chamberlain.

Oregon Sidelights

June 4 will be strawberry day at Milton.

* *

The strawberry season will be long and juicy.

* *

With the extended railroad Wallowa county will boom.

* *

Hope (of a railroad) springs eternal in the central Oregon breast.

* *

A large amount of cement drain tile is manufactured in North Yamhill.

* *

Many Clatskanie buildings are being painted, greatly improving the appearance of that town.

* *

A boy of 15 raised nearly $200 on forged checks in Umatilla county and started east, but was arrested in La Grande.

* *

A Newberg hen laid an egg measuring 7x8¾ inches and weighing 6¼ ounces, containing another egg, and the hen soon afterward died.

* *

A farmer who has tried says it is no trouble to raise good corn in Lane county. He raised 75 bushels to the acre last year and says it is a most profitable crop.

* *

Gervais offers many inducements to intending settlers and business men, says the Star. There is room also for a number of professional men. A rustling real estate man would do well here, too, if one could be found with some money and plenty of rustle.

* *

Coos Bay News: A band of about 25 pelicans paid the bay a visit last week, remaining for several days. Their principal resting place was on the island at the mouth of Coos river, where they were not allowed to remain undisturbed, however, as several hunters were after them with shotguns and rifles.

* *

Albany Democrat: There is not a fifth of the liquor drunk in Linn county that there was when saloons were running wide open night and day. Like all other laws this will be violated, but less and less as proper laws are enacted to assist in its enforcement and men are elected to office who take the initiative in the enforcement of law.

* *

Big Mack Monteith, who is in the city, helped get out Albany's first directory in 1878, just 30 years ago, says the Democrat. There were then approximately 600 names in it, indicating a population of 1,500 to 1,800. The present directory has about 2,000 names in it. Of the 600 in the old directory there are now only 45 left in Albany.

* *

Barrett item in the Hood River Glacier: The party who took the roll of butter out of Will Nichols' letter box will be wise if they enclose the price of the butter in an envelope and quietly put it in W. Nichols' box. This will save trouble, as the party is known. Will say that it is an offense against the federal law and also a penitentiary offense.