

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. C. S. JACKSON, Publisher. Published every evening (except Sundays) and every Friday morning...

Subscription Terms by mail to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. DAILY. One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50.

You want to be true, and you are trying to be. Learn two things—never to be discouraged because good things get on slowly here, and never fall daily to do that good which lies next your hand.

THE ROSE FESTIVAL.

PORTLAND is to be congratulated on its Rose Festival, held during the past week, and so are all those who in any way helped to bring it about and make it as much of a success as it has been.

Even more important, perhaps, is the opportunity or occasion thus afforded for the Oregon people themselves, even those of adjacent counties, to come in and get acquainted with Portland and let it get acquainted with them.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

THE O. R. & N.'s gross income is around \$13,000,000 a year. Its operating expenses, interest on bonds, dividends on stock, and expenditures for betterments amount to about \$8,000,000 a year.

RESULTS SATISFACTORY.

THE RESULTS of the late election are such, on the whole as to commend the initiative and referendum. Possibly in some cases the majority did not decide for the best—of course many will say so—but it is not to be forgotten that this has been a very educational campaign, and as such of much value to the people.

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could—though the into state convention went far in that direction. Every two years, under this system, the people will be better able to decide all questions that may come up.

So while The Journal would have voted differently from the majority on a few propositions, it regards the experiment of direct legislation as a success rather than a failure, and expects to see it succeed better still in future.

DREYFUS AND THE FRENCH.

IT SEEMS a little strange that a nation of people so liberal and intelligent in many ways as the French, a people of such widely diversified opinions and yet so unified nationally, should as to so great a number entertain such a deadly hatred against Dreyfus, chiefly because he is a Jew, and even against Zola, who whatever his faults, was one of France's largest literary luminaries—and who withal, in the Dreyfus matter, exhibited sublime courage.

But Frenchmen were always great lovers of the French army, and the army can never forgive Dreyfus nor Zola for exposing the abhorrent meannesses of some of its generals and other officers. And there is also just under many Frenchmen's exterior the love of spectacular and glittering royalty, the visible, gorgeous insignia of power.

Yet as a whole the French are a wonderfully enlightened, progressive people, though with their volatile nature they are prone to impulsive movements and fierce if brief conflicts. France is yet a young republic, counting from the downfall of the last Napoleon at Sedan, only 37 years ago.

TOO MUCH PARTY NOW.

THE INDEPENDENT party that Mr. Hearst is trying to bring into existence may grow to considerable proportions during the next few years. It may even deflect the electoral votes of a state or two to Taft next November, but this is unlikely.

It scarcely needs any argument to convince anybody but a railroad official or attorney that this is not only unjust but oppressive; is entirely too great a burden to be put upon so sparsely settled a region as the strip of country tributary to the O. R. & N.

It is manifest then that the people of this overtaxed and oppressed region should use every means in their power to relieve themselves and secure justice and fair treatment. This can be done to a great extent by the opening of the Columbia river and other available waterways, but this takes much time.

The express companies, owned by the same groups as own the railroads, and operated subserviently to the latter, also exact very large sums annually in excess of fair and reasonable charges for the services performed, and their rates should be carefully scrutinized and regulated.

also get a great amount of Oregon money, a large percentage of which represents an excess of premiums over a just and reasonable amount. By these several means the people of this region are pouring a constant flood of gold into Wall Street, to aid the high financiers in their enterprises and speculations.

The country needs statesmen in congress who will look into these matters and move strongly for a change in these conditions, in the interest of the people. We have seen that the last congress would do nothing along these lines. The people need then to send different congressmen and to put men into other important public positions, who will earnestly take up these questions and act in behalf not of the groups of exploiters but of the plundered many.

BY A NARROW MARGIN.

THE VOTE against the University appropriation in several Willamette valley counties was surprisingly heavy, and even Multnomah's and Lane's big majorities in favor of the university would scarcely have saved it from defeat except that eastern Oregon counties came to the rescue. One cause of these large majorities against the university arose from friends and supporters of other schools, most of them more or less sectarian.

Some voted against the appropriation because while professing to be willing to support the university they thought the amount too large. In this they were mistaken; for the school's real needs the amount is none too large. Others, like the governor, objected to the law because the appropriation was not segregated.

Yet here is Mr. Fulton, defeated candidate for reelection, proclaiming from Washington that this verdict by the people should be set aside. He asserts that the will of the people should be disregarded. He insists that men who have bound themselves by public pledge to obey the people's will shall violate each his sacred word of honor.

Senator Fulton makes pretense that he has scruples about the constitution, but counsels men to forsake, abandon and repudiate that which is or ought to be the most sacred of all things to any man, his plighted faith, his covenant, made, sealed and delivered. Rejected by the people himself he counsels others to reject the sovereign will of the people, made known at that most sacred of all American institutions, the ballot box.

The Journal regrets it because it is an attitude so monstrous that, if persisted in, will forever bury Senator Fulton under its ruinous ethics. It is an attitude that defies the will of the majority, the only possible rule for orderly conduct of safe government, and thereby repudiates the first fundamental in the American government. It is a public defiance of the very constitution itself, which Senator Fulton claims he is so devoted to, because it is in that constitution that there is provided that the will of the majority is sacred, sovereign and supreme.

It harms Senator Fulton enormously, because it inevitably recalls the Henry charge, that Senator Fulton is the last survivor of the old system and that he seeks to again fasten it on the long-suffering people of Oregon. It is a course that Mr. Fulton ought not to pursue further, because it is indefensible, because it is illogical, because it is reprehensible, and because in the minds of just men, of whom there are very many thousands in Oregon, it is a policy ruinous to Senator Fulton and freighted with menace to the people of Oregon.

Over in the state of Washington the candidates for United States senator must also, this year and hereafter, get their nomination from the people, not from a political convention. There is no Statement No. 1, in the Washington law, but there would be no chance of a Democrat getting the popular vote anyway. The contest lies between Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones, both of whom are good friends of Oregon.

proposes, what its foundations and purposes are, we do not know; probably nobody does, except in terms of generalization. But assuming that its ideas and purposes are wholly good, and even such as would appeal at once to a majority of the people—which is extremely improbable—yet the probability is that these will be absorbed and worked out to a greater or less extent by the people through the agencies of the two principal existing parties—though in this process party is becoming less important. There has been too much "party," and too little attention to the needs of the people. Party at most is but a means to an end, instead of the end itself, as so many have supposed. And party, it is being discovered, is far less necessary than people generally believed. They would do well to talk more of what they need and deserve and less about party.

SENATOR FULTON'S GRAVE MISTAKE.

THE JOURNAL regrets the course of Senator Fulton in his advice to the legislature to disregard the instructions of the people of Oregon respecting senator. He advises members of that body pledged to support the people's choice to repudiate their pledges, openly and solemnly made. By the vote, which is the court of last resort in popular government, the people have made selection of a candidate whom they desire sent to the senate. A test, made by the rule and the only rule by which self-government can be carried on, has been made, and the result is unmistakable. Mr. Chamberlain is the people's choice, he has their unqualified and decisive indorsement, he is, in fact, the people's embodied will. The proceeding has been orderly and legal. The field was open and fair, and every means afforded for a fair and free choice. More than a majority of the legislature has solemnly covenanted with the people who elected them, and with all the people of Oregon, that they would vote for whomever the people should select. There has been no misunderstanding, nor no possibility of misconstruing the facts. Every voter has understood and every voter has acted accordingly. From the beginning to the end of the campaign the whole matter was discussed, explained and considered. Plainly and unmistakably the issues were made up, the decision given over to the people, that tribunal of final arbitration in every true self-governing body, and their verdict has been announced. By that verdict Mr. Chamberlain holds in his hands the credentials placed there by the people entitling him to election, and in the legislative body there is a majority bound by solemn covenant to carry out the people's will.

Everybody knows without Bryan's affirmation that he supported Parker in 1904, but he hasn't said yet that he was very sorry that Parker was defeated worse than Bryan was.

There apparently won't be enough opposition to Taft at Chicago to make the convention interesting.

If John Hays Hammond hasn't a "barrel" already himself he knows where he can get one.

"Come, Gentle Spring." From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Spring is strong and virtuous. Erasing the cheerful, plenteous, quickening underneath the mould. Grains beyond the price of gold.

Those lines were written in days when spring was spring, and was watched and revealed even as the ham what am, the possum and sweet potatoes, and the rattle-snake watermelon, each in its appointed time and place, is revealed in by the colored brother with a stomach as elastic as the federal constitution in the hands of the supreme court, and an appetite like an ascendant that has slept beyond his breakfast hour.

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Sentence Sermons

The life of a saint is a living sermon. Making good is the best proof of goodness. The fighting of the saints is the devil's feat. Prudence is a good form of prayer for Providence.

More good men go to the bad in good times than in bad. The best way to fight sin is by being friend to the sinner. It's slow work climbing to heaven on smooth words. Moral muscle does not come from mush and moonshine.

It is always easier to promise better than it is to provide bread. The price of finding truth is being willing to pay anything for it. It is only the empty bag that needs many props to maintain its dignity.

When religion means closing the eyes it never means keeping the mouth shut. When religion enters through the doorway of common sense it is of uncommon service. There never yet was a millipede who could do much toward your heavenly equipment.

It's not much use talking of loving folks unless your living makes their lives brighter. Every man ought to be willing to leave the world a few unsolved problems when he has gone. There are a few temptations that continue to allure when you get heaven's clear sunlight on them.

The fact that you are gazing at the stars is no excuse for standing on your brother's corns. The man who spends Sundays dreaming of heaven often spends the week growing over the dirty city. The kingdom of heaven is not waiting until we have decided on the biology and history of the devil.

One of the most dangerous rogues is he who is so busy regulating others he has no time to do the right himself. Many a man who says he has rational difficulties in religion means that he has difficulty in being rational in religion. You would think that their master had said, "Feed my ruffian" by the way, and preachers place the food for the sheep.

Folks who make a lot of fuss over their faith would be more convincing if they simply would express it in terms of friendship. Henry Hudson Bridge. There is not in the world a bridge span in either stone or concrete which approaches the dimensions of the proposed Henry Hudson memorial bridge to cross Spuyten Duyvil creek.

The central span, of that structure is to be 703 feet in the clear. In steel there already exists a longer arch, that of the upper Niagara span, which measures 840 feet. The design of the Hell Gate bridge calls for 1,000-foot arch of steel. But in concrete there is nothing like the big span which is to link Manhattan with the main land.

The Engineer News declares that the largest completed concrete arch is that of the bridge over the falls at Minnehaha. It is only 230 feet wide. The Walnut Lane concrete arch bridge, now being built, has a slightly longer span, 235 feet between faces of abutments. These spans become insignificant, even trivial, when compared with that now proposed for the Hudson memorial bridge.

A better idea of the boldness of the proposed bridge, than that given by the general field of masonry arch construction, since the problems of design and erection for arches of stone and concrete are in a measure the same. The Cabin John arch of the Washington aqueduct, 226 feet in span, built about two centuries ago, was for a long time looked upon as an exceptional achievement, being the largest stone arch in the world.

From the Salem Journal. The Portland Journal made a fine showing for its candidate for the United States senate. Governor Chamberlain is a fine candidate for a newspaper to boost for any office, as he appeals strongly to the people. Whether he is elected senator or remains governor, he is a strong man in any position.

A Sermon for Today

The Duty of Thinking. By Henry F. Cope. "Think of these things," Phil. iv. 6. REJUDICE. Degree of power, to any kind of progress. No matter how sincerely you may hold your views, if they are held in willful, determined exclusion of any other possible views your sincerity will furnish no cloak to shield you from the consequences of your ignorance and bigotry.

Intellectual stagnation and sloth frequently characterize spiritual apathy. They who are too lazy to conquer new territory are busy holding the fort, defending doctrines long since outlawed. They who are too proud to admit of all mankind they are hurling adjectives and anathemas at those who have disturbed their slumber by daring to think the thoughts of the infinite in this new day.

It is to be feared that there are self-appointed arbiters of the faith who never arrive in paradise, will bring nothing but their lungs along, all other gifts, and their hearts and brains, having perished from disuse, yet to-day are blind, unthinking mouths who have men believe that they are the oracles of the gods.

There never has been a time when there were no heretics. Leaders always must walk alone, and the mob abuses them for their tenacity. The world never has been entirely without those who saw that each day brought some larger light. But the declaration of this still stirs those who love darkness better than light to these tactics of persecution that are as old as religion itself.

Every man must summon up the energy to do some of his own thinking and to stand up for his own convictions. He thus obtains for himself. There can be no living faith without freedom in thinking. We need not only to insist on this right for ourselves but to maintain and protect the right of all men to liberty of conscience, to discover and to know the truth.

No man can be a true man who is afraid of the truth. No religion can endure long that does from investigation. One of the great dangers of those who love its deeds fear the light. The foe of religion are its friends who would destroy it in the forms, who fear the future's larger life.

Religion is the art of living in the light of infinite relationships. It is the art of knowing these relationships. What are we better than the basis for what we do not reach out with kind hands of knowing these relationships. What are we better than sprited slaves who do not see their home district or their own lives and see this godly universe and wondrous life of all as the lord of all has planned it?

A Poem for Today

Prayer. By Hartley Coleridge. (Hartley, the son of the celebrated Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was born near Bristol, England, September 14, 1795. He was a fellow of Oriel for some time. He is today remembered for his religious poems, of which his sonnets are most highly esteemed. He died on January 1, 1849.)

Be not afraid to pray—to pray is right. Pray if thou canst, with hope; but ever pray. Though hope be weak, or sick with long Pray in the darkness if there be no light. Far is the time remote from human sight. When war and discord on the earth shall cease; Yet pray for universal peace. Avail the blessed time to expedite. What'er is good to wish, ask that of heaven. Though I know what thou canst not hope to see; Pray to be perfect, though material heaven. Forbid the spirit so on earth to be; But if for any wish thou canst not pray, Then pray to God to cast that wish away.

This Date in History.

1603—Statue of Apollo Belvedere discovered at Antium in Italy. 1765—Irish rebels defeated at Antrim. 1832—Irish reform bill became law in England. 1898—Edwin Booth, American actor, died. Born near Baltimore, November 10, 1833. 1899—Augustin Daly, theatrical manager, died. Born July 20, 1834. 1899—The first automobile was introduced in the United States. 1905—Norway withdrew from the union with Sweden. A Swedding Expression. Turner, June 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—I want to say just a word or two in regard to your splendid work for the people of Oregon and Statement No. 1. The people of Oregon have learned that you stand for the right, and they are standing for what you advocate. With best wishes, I am truly yours, H. R. CRAWFORD.

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