

THE JOURNAL
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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No great deal is done by falterers who ask for certainty.—George Eliot.

MORE ABOUT THOSE FEES.

NOTWITHSTANDING former Secretary of State Dunbar's lengthy criticism, published in the Journal yesterday, there is in equity and reason, if not strictly in law, a distinction between the moderate, well-earned fees allowed the three chief state officers for services as members of important boards that were required to perform necessary public services, and the emoluments piled up otherwise by the secretary of state and state treasurer. The former fees brought the governor's pay up to \$4,250 a year, the secretary of state's to about the same, the treasurer's to somewhat less, and made fair but not excessive salaries for them. Beyond this the governors got nothing, but beyond their salaries thus properly and reasonably increased the secretaries and state treasurers got thousands of dollars a year. It may be that there was some sort of "legislative warrant" for all these fees, even for the state treasurer looting out the state's money and pocketing the interest, however much it might amount to; but it remains true that the fees for services on the boards were reasonable and properly earned, and made up decent salaries, while these other emoluments were excessive and for the most part not really earned.

The Journal does not wish to enter into any constitutional hair-splitting on this subject; let the courts settle the question of constitutionality. If all these fees and emoluments were distinctly authorized by law, constitutional or not, then the Journal finds no fault with the officers for taking them, and has no sympathy with the movement to recover them. To bring up the question of constitutionality now, against laws and practices that have been in vogue for nearly 40 years, and especially after the matter has been settled by the fiat salary law, appears to be a mere piece of spitwork, with no good reason for anybody in view.

If Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Kincaid, or any others still living, took money not authorized by law, an action to make them repay it is proper; but to ask them to repay fees clearly authorized by law, even if such laws are now determined to be unconstitutional, is unreasonable. They were not obliged to look beyond the laws and read the constitution against their own interest.

A MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

THE Detroit News remarks that back of the apparent lack of interest among the masses in the action of the national convention, "there is evidence of a general drift. The frantic denunciations which the reactionary press has hurled at all reform tendencies, the savage vituperation and accusations demagogued, seem to rebound without leaving a mark on public opinion." The News notices that in a number of states "a movement is on foot which indicates that while the functions of government must be delegated to elected and appointed officials the policies of government are bound to be controlled by the people. The mass of the nation is evidently merging toward a rational state of mind, when partisan spirit will lose its compelling power, and when the men who do what the people would require of them will command the votes. Party lines will not be strong enough to blind the voters who do not approve either of the policies or the candidates of their own party."

Naturally, in his observations, the Detroit paper's eye closely scans Oregon, the leader among the states, along with young Miss Oklahoma, in this movement, and of this state it says: "Oregon has given the reactionaries unparadonable offense by adopting the initiative and referendum. This Republican state has also administered a blow behind its constitutional belt by advising its Republican legislature to elect a Democratic senator, and by putting a Democratic mayor over the Republican city of Portland." Quoting a fling of the New York Sun, a Wall Street organ, the News reprints in part a reply of a Portland citizen, Mr. John Simpson, who said:

"The initiative and referendum were not adopted here through crankiness or desire for something new, but because we thought them the best and surest means to rid ourselves of the political bosses who have long run the government of Oregon. Instead of these elements who have nothing to fear from Taft—a sort of left-handed assurance that the celebrated "polices" will drop into innocuous desuetude, and that the government will relapse next year into entire sanity and safety, from the Wall Street point of view. Sherman is thoroughly a "business" man in politics."

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ROOM FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

COMMENTING on the rumor that Mr. Taft, if elected president, would appoint Secretary of State Root chief justice, on the retirement of Chief Justice Fuller, the New York American utters a protest that seems worthy of consideration. Mr. Root is undoubtedly a great lawyer, and ranks high as a statesman, but his professional career is not such as to recommend him for this position. Mr. Root has always been a trust lawyer, since the modern trust came into being, and is regarded as the ablest of trust lawyers. The late W. C. Whitney is reported to have said: "Other corporation lawyers will tell me what I cannot do, but Root will tell me what I can do."

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAID.

A LAW passed at the late election provides: "That we, the people of the state of Oregon, hereby instruct our representatives and senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States senator from this state who receive the highest number of votes at our general elections." The Salem Statesman attempts to criticize the phraseology of this because the word "candidates," plural, is used, and says that therefore Chamberlain and Calkins must both be elected. But the word "elections," also plural, shows clearly enough that the law aimed to cover not any one election merely but all future elections, one senator only, as a rule, being elected at a time.

MR. EATON'S POSITION.
REPLYING to an impertinent and unfair article about him in the Oregonian, Mr. A. H. Eaton, a Republican State Senator No. 1 member of the legislature from Lane county, writes to that paper in part as follows:
I understood the meaning of Statement No. 1 when I signed it, and had I known in advance that Mr. Chamberlain would receive the highest number of votes at the general election, I would have signed it just the same. I took the pledge knowing that it might defeat me in the primaries, but I preferred to be defeated on the pledge rather than to be elected without it. I took the pledge two years ago, when it was "all right," and I took it this time because I believe in the people electing their United States senator, and Statement No. 1 is the pledge that will make that result certain, and it is the only thing yet devised which has accomplished that result in Oregon.

Understand that the method of building our budget consists first in the comptroller making up his bagful of estimates, with every department head or commissioner making up his list of estimates. There are 25 departments and they give and take, working here to get something there, working there to get something here. I don't know it, they don't know it, and they don't care. The next step is a course of haggling and trade, and after nine months called conference, the estimates are made. All the estimates and accounts have all had their hand in the game, the business is pushed on to the comptroller, who then makes his estimate. It is applied to him to keep an estimate in, or to have it cut out, while he can get the other departments to give up, dropping off here and there. So for three or four months the process of building the budget goes on in that astounding way.

LET us have plain speech. It is the only luxury left to man in a world of humbug, insincerity, claptrap and delusion.—Oregonian.
Poor, embled, fossilized, rut-out, dried organ of everything opposed to the people's interests. Everything making for the people's advancement, education and enlightenment, politically, every movement to free themselves from the rule of machines, bosses and classes, is "humbug," "claptrap," and "delusion." This has been the cry of oppressors and opponents of liberty for thousands of years.

SHERMAN VERY SATISFACTORY.

HERE is a sample of comment in several party organs:
There can be no doubt that the national convention used splendid judgment in the selection of John S. Sherman as Taft's running mate for the coming campaign. Roosevelt and his near following wanted Cummins or Taft, but the party men wanted Sherman, and the old fellows won. This strengthens the ticket in two ways. Cannon and his crowd will feel that they had a hand in naming the national ticket and therefore will work probably more loyally than they would otherwise have done, and Sherman's personal strength, his business standing and business judgment will materially aid the ticket among the business people of the country.
This seems to mean that the nomination of Sherman was a concession, in some measure a surrender, to the Standpaters, the trusts, the interests, Wall Street, etc. The politicians who serve these instead of the common people wanted Sherman, not because he will have much power, but because he will have much power as vice-president, but as an indication that these elements will have nothing

to fear from Taft—a sort of left-handed assurance that the celebrated "polices" will drop into innocuous desuetude, and that the government will relapse next year into entire sanity and safety, from the Wall Street point of view. Sherman is thoroughly a "business" man in politics."

Mr. Sherman, Candidate for Vice-President

The Buffalo Times, whose owner is Norman E. Mack, the New York member of the Democratic national committee, describes James S. Sherman as follows:
"It was in 1881 that James Schoolcraft Sherman broke into politics in Utica, Oneida county, New York. He was then the son of a barber but handsome young man. His friends called him Handsome Jimmy. He inherited the hair of his father but not the man having been addicted to the habit from the early days of the republic. His family was connected with the prominent family of the influential Republicans of Utica that he would like to be one of them they were inclined to laugh at him, but Thomas Wheeler, the boss of the party in Oneida county, saw better than they, and he welcomed the young man. He had what he considered excellent reasons for doing so.
"The boy, which had become notoriously corrupt and a stenion in the nostrils of the good people of the county, needed money and rehabilitation. In the absence of which it might lose control of the people's affairs in Utica and all the liberties of the county to a few holders of money."
"Sherman came of a good family, was a college graduate, enjoyed a popularity in the community, and a young man of Utica, made a good appearance at the annual meetings of the people of Utica, and withal had plenty of money."
"The young man was merely a political figure, a mayor of the city. Thus the gang gained a new lease of power. Of course, the figures were merely a cover for the gang, and they hurt him, but Sherman was the manager."
"Later Sherman was useful to Boss Wheeler in capturing the congressional district in Oneida county, where he changed two or three times, but Sherman was never in the leadership of Wheeler and the free use of money is more politics to the square inch in Oneida than in any other county in the United States, and the conventional wisdom is that the more one's business worth going a long distance to witness. Sherman, after being elected mayor of Utica, developed a political career in the city of Utica. He made him his right hand man in the Republican convention. The young man was credited with many big cuts from the insurgents for casting his lot with the gang, and they hurt him, but Sherman was the manager."
"Congressman Sherman's connection with the political machine, his record in the alleged Hariman contribution to the Republican national convention, which was regarded as somewhat questionable in character, has made him still more unpopular. His manipulation of oil leases looks black in his official record."
"Oneida county, Sherman is known as the 'white-haired' boy. To the county at large he is known as a firm friend of the special privilege corporations and a favor to the interests of the oil men."
"This is the man the Republicans have nominated for Vice-President."

City Budget Politics.
From the Buffalo Evening News.
The Bureau of Municipal Research in New York is a private institution. It is staffed by the ablest men in the city, the price, employ competent persons, and make a study of the way business is done in that city. It is not a political party, but the work it has done is of such a revolutionary character, by simply turning on the light, that it is causing the city to be the ablest heads of a finance department in any city of the United States, pledged to the city to bring about the realization of the accounting of the city.
Few understand that the method of building our budget consists first in the comptroller making up his bagful of estimates, with every department head or commissioner making up his list of estimates. There are 25 departments and they give and take, working here to get something there, working there to get something here. I don't know it, they don't know it, and they don't care.
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Letters From the People

Report Was Not True.
Portland, June 20.—To the Editor of the Journal—Your evening contemporary makes fun of the weather bureau, and I don't see anything in your paper to justify it. I am a member of the Journal, and this little report of the bureau by the Telegram is not at all true. I have been in the room where the forecast is made, and I can tell you it is not true. It is not a matter of spirit, for the eclipse did appear, or I should not have written.
I am writing you about the matter of the face of the sun and was seen by 10 or 12 people, including myself and wife. I am writing you about it, and it is of no small importance. I am writing you about it, and it is of no small importance. I am writing you about it, and it is of no small importance.

Cool Reading.
The frost is on the window pane,
And leaves adorn each hill,
And garbed in white is yonder hill,
The blazing flocks on the hearth,
With ruddy glow on the scene,
I'm writing now for all I'm worth,
For some December magazine.

Newspaper Advertisements.
Through a careful experiment made by the manager of Hurlle & Seamon's Music Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York, it was discovered that 75 per cent of those who attend the performances are induced to visit the theater after the show. Mr. Greenaker, the manager, said he has placed all the fences in Harlem on billboards and signs of his show, placed in the sidewalks and the walk along the streets, sent out 15,000 walk cards to Harlem residents and distributed 25,000 handbills. All last week 6,000 copies of the paper were passed to the audience in which they were asked to designate the billboards that they liked to play. The printed requests were:
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Fells Agnus Sixty-Ninth Birthday.

Agnus Felix, editor and publisher of the Baltimore American, was born in Lyons, France, July 27, 1856. He received a college education in France, traveled for several years, served in the army of the French Republic, and came to the United States in 1880 as a chaser and sculptor for Tiffany. When war broke out between the north and south he was declared a deserter and fled and enlisted as private in Dervey's Fifth New York Zouaves. He made a brilliant career and at the age of 26 had reached the rank of brevet brigadier general. He was honorably mustered out August 21, 1866, and soon after the war he became connected with the Baltimore American as business manager. Afterwards he became editor, proprietor and publisher of that journal, which position he still holds.

Idle Hopes.

"Hobby, the jantor of these flats is unmarried."
"What of it?"
"I don't think he is becoming interested in our oldest daughter."
"There you go again, with your pipe dreams! Last week it was a duke."

Small Change

Hurray for George Washington.
Also for his successors, Roosevelt being last but not least.
Hurray for Taft, Bryan, and all good and great men.
People can celebrate, whether a town does or not.
Wouldn't those old founders of the republic be proud of the country if they could see it now?
The Socialist party has split in two but Tom Watson and W. H. Hearst each promises to hold his party solidly together yet.
This is Oyster Bay's last year of summer prominence.
Ah, ha! it was cool enough for you!
Apparently the Oregonian is also opposed to the people raising crops.
It is said that Bryan's platform will be really quite bright. Can it be possible?
Young Teddy Roosevelt has gone to work for the steel trust, which, these fellows would have us believe, will train him up in the way he should go to suit it.
Tammany is prepared to have a high old time, regardless of the altitude of Denver.
After the Fourth is over, enforce that weed ordinance.
Country people to the city and city people to the country; that is a good way to celebrate.
Portland will have its celebration after the Fourth when the north bank road is fully completed.
Bury the dead and bind up the wounds and be thankful that the Fourth of July comes but once a year.
The death of Chief Cleveland has brought to the mind of somebody that the country has never had two ex-presidents at one time, says an exchange. A big chinook that kept him steady a little, and change his mind.
There may be a buttermilk boom in the dry towns.
Parker will find that Denver is not Wall Street.
A New York judge has sentenced a man to work for his wife. But he should have made an exception of burying or hooking up the back of her waist.
No danger of a Roosevelt stampede in the Denver convention.
Brother Geer thinks it very funny that the Iowa Democrats declared that the great need of the country was more patriotism, but it seems to this scribbler that they were about right.
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Bryan would doubtless withdraw if he thought it best for his party and country, but the trouble will be in making him think so.

Opening of Portland Gateway

From the American Lumberman
The Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association and others interested have partially lost their case against the Northern Pacific and Great Northern in the opening of the Portland gateway. The decision was handed down by the Interstate Commerce commission on June 15, and it grants in full, with all the important points of it, the bill filed on another page in this paper.
In this petition the western Washington lumbermen sought to have a route alternating with the Hill lines opened to all the territory that can be reached by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company lines, the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific, the principal routes being the Oregon and Union Pacific, Colorado common points, Missouri river points and through south-western points to Utah common points and a reduction of the rates that have heretofore been in force in that territory. The petition being denied by the Interstate Commerce commission as to all other territory.
The commission called attention to the fact that the distance from Tacoma to Kansas City via Billings, which is the shortest route, is 2,041 miles, and via Portland is 2,143 miles; to Omaha via Billings the distance is 2,209 miles, and via Portland the distance is 2,318 miles and via Portland 2,425 miles.
The commission's opinion was that no relief would be afforded the western Washington lumbermen by the opening of the Portland gateway to destinations such as these, as the congestion of freight has been in times of normal conditions—such as prevailing prior to 1907—the service on these points was satisfactory via the Hill lines.
Colorado common points it found there was about 200 miles difference in favor of the Portland gateway, but the entire length of the haul to be controlling; therefore the commission held, though with a reservation, that the route via Portland should be regarded as satisfactory.

As to the Utah points, of which Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Cheyenne, they can be reached only through the Spokane or Silver Bow gateway from the coasted lines of the Oregon and Union Pacific in both cases the traffic must move through Portland. From Tacoma to Portland is 132 miles; thus such is the substantial difference in favor of the Portland gateway. The commission should that a through route via Portland should be established on lumber originating on the northern Pacific line from points of Portland, which involves, we suppose, all the lines west of the Cascades from Portland north to Seattle, and from Seattle to Cheyenne. This definition is expressed in the opinion.
Both interesting and gratifying to the lumbermen of the commission is the amount of this new route rate. In brief, the decision is that the rate from points on the Northern Pacific railway north of Portland to Utah common points, after August 15 and for two years hereafter, shall not be more than 45 cents. The rate heretofore has been 45 cents, counting a local 5 cents from point of origin to Portland.
Another decision referred to by the commission also establishes a differential of 2 1/2 cents in favor of Portland points on the Northern Pacific railway north of Portland to Utah common points, 3 1/2 cents, instead of 40 cents, as it has been heretofore.
The commission's decision is an interesting one, and there is some light on other questions—some of them of minor importance, which it has thrown under consideration during the last six months or more.
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Hurray for George Washington.
Also for his successors, Roosevelt being last but not least.
Hurray for Taft, Bryan, and all good and great men.
People can celebrate, whether a town does or not.
Wouldn't those old founders of the republic be proud of the country if they could see it now?
The Socialist party has split in two but Tom Watson and W. H. Hearst each promises to hold his party solidly together yet.
This is Oyster Bay's last year of summer prominence.
Ah, ha! it was cool enough for you!
Apparently the Oregonian is also opposed to the people raising crops.
It is said that Bryan's platform will be really quite bright. Can it be possible?
Young Teddy Roosevelt has gone to work for the steel trust, which, these fellows would have us believe, will train him up in the way he should go to suit it.
Tammany is prepared to have a high old time, regardless of the altitude of Denver.
After the Fourth is over, enforce that weed ordinance.
Country people to the city and city people to the country; that is a good way to celebrate.
Portland will have its celebration after the Fourth when the north bank road is fully completed.
Bury the dead and bind up the wounds and be thankful that the Fourth of July comes but once a year.
The death of Chief Cleveland has brought to the mind of somebody that the country has never had two ex-presidents at one time, says an exchange. A big chinook that kept him steady a little, and change his mind.
There may be a buttermilk boom in the dry towns.
Parker will find that Denver is not Wall Street.
A New York judge has sentenced a man to work for his wife. But he should have made an exception of burying or hooking up the back of her waist.
No danger of a Roosevelt stampede in the Denver convention.
Brother Geer thinks it very funny that the Iowa Democrats declared that the great need of the country was more patriotism, but it seems to this scribbler that they were about right.
It is well not to believe in a crop failure until after harvest, then you can't.
Now the political eyes of the country will turn to Denver.
Bryan would doubtless withdraw if he thought it best for his party and country, but the trouble will be in making him think so.

Opening of Portland Gateway

From the American Lumberman
The Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association and others interested have partially lost their case against the Northern Pacific and Great Northern in the opening of the Portland gateway. The decision was handed down by the Interstate Commerce commission on June 15, and it grants in full, with all the important points of it, the bill filed on another page in this paper.
In this petition the western Washington lumbermen sought to have a route alternating with the Hill lines opened to all the territory that can be reached by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company lines, the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific, the principal routes being the Oregon and Union Pacific, Colorado common points, Missouri river points and through south-western points to Utah common points and a reduction of the rates that have heretofore been in force in that territory. The petition being denied by the Interstate Commerce commission as to all other territory.
The commission called attention to the fact that the distance from Tacoma to Kansas City via Billings, which is the shortest route, is 2,041 miles, and via Portland is 2,143 miles; to Omaha via Billings the distance is 2,209 miles, and via Portland the distance is 2,318 miles and via Portland 2,425 miles.
The commission's opinion was that no relief would be afforded the western Washington lumbermen by the opening of the Portland gateway to destinations such as these, as the congestion of freight has been in times of normal conditions—such as prevailing prior to 1907—the service on these points was satisfactory via the Hill lines.
Colorado common points it found there was about 200 miles difference in favor of the Portland gateway, but the entire length of the haul to be controlling; therefore the commission held, though with a reservation, that the route via Portland should be regarded as satisfactory.

As to the Utah points, of which Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Cheyenne, they can be reached only through the Spokane or Silver Bow gateway from the coasted lines of the Oregon and Union Pacific in both cases the traffic must move through Portland. From Tacoma to Portland is 132 miles; thus such is the substantial difference in favor of the Portland gateway. The commission should that a through route via Portland should be established on lumber originating on the northern Pacific line from points of Portland, which involves, we suppose, all the lines west of the Cascades from Portland north to Seattle, and from Seattle to Cheyenne. This definition is expressed in the opinion.
Both interesting and gratifying to the lumbermen of the commission is the amount of this new route rate. In brief, the decision is that the rate from points on the Northern Pacific railway north of Portland to Utah common points, after August 15 and for two years hereafter, shall not be more than 45 cents. The rate heretofore has been 45 cents, counting a local 5 cents from point of origin to Portland.
Another decision referred to by the commission also establishes a differential of 2 1/2 cents in favor of Portland points on the Northern Pacific railway north of Portland to Utah common points, 3 1/2 cents, instead of 40 cents, as it has been heretofore.
The commission's decision is an interesting one, and there is some light on other questions—some of them of minor importance, which it has thrown under consideration during the last six months or more.
We are not authorized to speak for the lumbermen in this matter, but we assume that they will not contest the matter further, but accept the decision rendered, which, on the whole, strikes a better as being exceedingly reasonable and fair.

Letters From the People
Report Was Not True.
Portland, June 20.—To the Editor of the Journal—Your evening contemporary makes fun of the weather bureau, and I don't see anything in your paper to justify it. I am a member of the Journal, and this little report of the bureau by the Telegram is not at all true. I have been in the room where the forecast is made, and I can tell you it is not true. It is not a matter of spirit, for the eclipse did appear, or I should not have written.
I am writing you about the matter of the face of the sun and was seen by 10 or 12 people, including myself and wife. I am writing you about it, and it is of no small importance. I am writing you about it, and it is of no small importance. I am writing you about it, and it is of no small importance.

Cool Reading.
The frost is on the window pane,
And leaves adorn each hill,
And garbed in white is yonder hill,
The blazing flocks on the hearth,
With ruddy glow on the scene,
I'm writing now for all I'm worth,
For some December magazine.

Newspaper Advertisements.

Through a careful experiment made by the manager of Hurlle & Seamon's Music Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York, it was discovered that 75 per cent of those who attend the performances are induced to visit the theater after the show. Mr. Greenaker, the manager, said he has placed all the fences in Harlem on