

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. C. M. JACKSON, Publisher. Published every morning (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Violous habits are so great a stain to human nature, and so odious in themselves, that every person actuated by right reason would avoid them, though he were sure they would be always concealed both from God and man, and had no future punishment entailed upon them.—Cicero.

WHY BRYAN'S POWER?

WHAT is the meaning of this mighty demonstration for Bryan? asks Walter Wellman. "What does it signify? How shall it be correctly interpreted?" Wellman answers his own questions, only in part, as we think, but in the more essential part, correctly. It means, he says, "idolatry for a man," which is scarcely accurate, but he correctly says that it "is something more than hysteria; it lies deeper than superficial emotionalism."

Behind and explanatory of all this enthusiasm of the Democratic masses for Bryan is, as Wellman says, "one salient, dominant fact. That is the feeling that in some way, under some leadership, by some party, this must be done. The influence in government of the man of much money must not be greater than the influence of the man of little money. This is a government of men, not of dollars. This is the land of equal rights and no special privilege."

Wellman calls the expression of this idea "the voice of radicalism" but defines radicalism as the voice and effort "of the mass against the rule of conservatism; the eternal struggle of those below against those above, the struggle that has been going on ever since organized society was evolved from chaos, and which must go on till the end of time." This is a true though an incomplete statement, and it was that same voice that was heard cheering for 47 minutes for Roosevelt, because he has spoken and to some extent stood for "radicalism," for the uplifting of the mass, for greater equality politically, for increasing power for the common man and less power for the too-almighty dollar.

Bryan stands conspicuously for this reasonable, democratic, necessary radicalism—more power for the common people; less for the dollar in the hands of exceedingly selfish and unscrupulous men. Bryan has fairly earned his pre-eminence by his incessant, insistent and influential preaching through 12 years of true democracy, of rational radicalism. He has had the mental and physical ability, and has been circumstanced, to do this as no other American has or could have done. He has maintained and strengthened his leadership not by any "art" or "trick" except that of knowing what the people want and deserve, and insisting that this be given them by those put in power. He is the "idol" of the people only because they intelligently and thoughtfully, not merely emotionally, understand that he is their champion. They believe in his sincerity, and they know that he is essentially and eternally right. That he may have been occasionally mistaken in detail is of little consequence; by his ability and force and persistence and faith and clearness of vision over large ground and devotion to his ideals, and his unwearied championship of the radicalism that is calculated to elevate and benefit the masses and put them in possession of their real rights, he has made himself the unquestioned leader of his party—aye, of more than his party, of the common people.

If, as indicated in an advance report, the Democratic platform shall finally declare for free lumber and lumber products, it will have done a courageous thing, if not a politic one. Yet if all consumers of lumber would consider their interests as lumber manufacturers do, such a plank ought to be politic as well as just. But with

our Mr. Inman on the resolutions committee, we do not expect to see that plank in the platform.

ORIENTAL EXCLUSION.

THE RESOLUTION in the Democratic platform, fathered by Mr. Inman, that declares that "vast and increasing numbers of oriental laborers are within our borders," is scarcely sustained by the fact. The number of Japanese laborers has increased considerably during some years, and there is a slight sprinkling of Hindus, but Chinese coolies, owing to the exclusion law, have become scarce. The Republican platform totally ignored the question of oriental exclusion, and it was therefore not only politic but proper for the Democratic platform to make a declaration on the subject. Public sentiment and national welfare both doubtless demand a reasonable exclusion law, one that will shut out "hordes" of oriental laborers, the principal reason being that otherwise great monopolistic corporations and other employers of large numbers of workmen would use the oriental laborers to depress wages and practically enslave American labor; yet a limited number of certain classes of orientals, if it were possible to draw a line, would not be harmful. And except for the fact that the Chinese are so vastly numerous, and unless excluded might come in deluging swarms, there is no reason for their exclusion that does not apply to the Japanese. The Chinese laborers who would come here if allowed are not so intelligent and pushing as the Japanese, but they are quiet, honest, and attend strictly to their own humble business, while the ordinary Jap, being ambitious and imbued that he is a favored child of the gods, is likely, though naturally polite and gentlemanly, to become aggressive and bumptious.

At all events, large numbers of these people in this country are calculated to arouse constant friction and trouble, and to give both unscrupulous capitalists and unscrupulous political demagogues an opportunity to do the country harm; so they would better be kept out. Roosevelt and Taft are both in favor of this policy, so possibly the matter was accidentally overlooked in the Republican convention, though Democrats have an opportunity to assert that exclusion was not mentioned in the Republican platform in order to please the monopolistic interests.

FAILURE OF THE SAVINGS BANK OF NAPLES.

NEWS of the bank defalcation at Naples and the absconding of one of the bank's agents in this country, will bring sorrow if not despair to thousands of Italian immigrants in the United States, working and saving their wages to make homes for old fathers and mothers in their native Italy and to aid relatives in reaching this land of promise and plenty. It is a remarkable affair, that could not have occurred with any bank under similar conditions in the United States, because such conditions could not have existed here; and yet in the United States a multitude of Italian immigrants have waited days before the doors of the Cleveland branch of the bank, hoping against hope to obtain their savings money trusted to Bonelli, whose defalcation amounts to many thousands of dollars, the exact amount of which is not yet known.

Il Mattino (The Morning), a daily paper of Naples, gives some details of the establishment, which it declares to have been "without head or shareholders and for a long series of years the tool and victim of every political actor of Naples. The sores were deep and difficult to cicatrize so the spoliation continued, latent but constant. The public heard occasional little rumors like a distant echo of what was occurring behind the scenes, then the curtain fell, heavy, mysterious; and all returned to the darkness. The present investigation ought not to be confined to the savings department, but extended to every service of the bank and bring remedies with radical reforms, directive and administrative." It is said in high places that the condition of the bank is not known and that only by the slow process of law can its affairs be taken in charge. The truth is the multitude in Naples does know the condition of the bank and the public discussion of its affairs does not tend to establish its credit.

It is not difficult to understand that a class of immigrants like the mass of Italians in this country, engaged in severe and humble pursuits, ignorant of the language and methods of the new people to whom they have come, may be easily persuaded to trust their countrymen in all transactions touching the care of their savings. But they should be instructed that there exists in Italy the government savings bank, where there is no robbery of a hundred or a hundred thousand lire and that no institution in Italy is more reputable than its government.

The bank of Naples appears to be a decrepit and corrupt institution of which the Mattino says "it is supported on stilts and this to us appears enough." The bank's agent in Cleveland has followed a career, that would have made his success, as a fiduciary trustee, impossible, except to simple-minded, ignorant credulity. He was a native of Carleto Particaria, Italy, and after en-

tering the United States gained a livelihood by playing a fiddle in bars and cafes. Winding up his artistic career in Cleveland, Ohio, he found employment there in an Italian commercial house of the city and after a little time opened a bank on his personal account, and was ever regarded as an able and solid party. He became agent and correspondent of the bank of Naples and in the frequent absence of the Italian consul from Cleveland he acted as vice-consul. On his business card and letterheads for money transactions he carried the royal seal and in large letters the words: "Corrispondente del Banco di Napoli." As he appeared a man of influence among Italians, of whom there are many in Cleveland, he did not fall in a short time to be appointed an official inspector of labor, so that an Italian paper of New York says of him: "This divine person, one, and three in one, banker, corresponding-banker and consul of Italy, sacred and unscrupulous, was known to be perfect, so that when the Italian immigrants began to get fat on their bones he suddenly appeared as a devoted counsellor, official banker and government protector, to save them from trusting any private bank. And thus the semi-official banker has departed leaving a multitude of victims on the pavement of the Italian consulate in Cleveland and the inspector of the bank of Naples a wild-eyed subject of condolence."

PURITY OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

LATE ARTICLES in The Journal are recalled by published reports of the health officer there, which relate that in a well known eastern Oregon city the milk supply comes from cows of which 10 per cent or more are believed to be affected with tuberculosis. This newspaper has insisted and still insists that a policy of proper surveillance by public authority should be exercised in this state. Science more and more emphasizes the necessity of purity with respect to food products. We know now that millions of victims have been wantonly sacrificed as a result of ignorance of the transmission of disease through germs and impure foods.

To close our eyes to the revelations of the passing germ epoch we may expect to continue the unnecessary slaughter of ourselves and our unsuspecting compatriots. The federal government has set an example in requiring strict inspection of the packing houses, and in other stringent requirements in the pure food laws. The greatest scientists of the world are shortly to convene in New York for a study of tuberculosis, which is universally recognized as the most dreaded of all the enemies of human life. San Francisco has a society for the study of the same subject, and the same is true of many cities in every part of Christendom. On this absorbing theme the public mind of the civilized world is focused, and it is indeed strange, if in Oregon, the simplest precautions against spread of the dreadful malady are not to be observed.

The Journal knows nothing as to what is the policy of those charged with this duty in Oregon, and it essays no especial knowledge as to the relation between tuberculosis in man and domestic animals. What it does know is that some of the best authorities on the subject hold that cow's milk is a large means of transmitting it, and that, as the dispatch from the eastern Oregon city indicates, proper precautions can do no harm and might be an instrumentality for saving hundreds from the dread ravages of the great white plague.

THE HOBSON MANIA.

REPRESENTATIVE HOBSON is no doubt a sincere patriot, but he has gone fairly daft over the proposition that we will and must and shall have a great war soon with Japan, and that unless we increase our navy very greatly and rapidly we will be most thoroughly and ignominiously whipped. Mr. Hobson's point of view is that of a naval officer, which he was for years, and the importance of which position he magnifies. Of course there must be war to justify the existence of a great navy and a great many naval officers. Unless a war can be scared up once in a while, their occupation would dwindle in importance and interest. We need a great navy because we are to have a great war, is Hobson's way of putting it, but what is really in the mind of him is the need of a big war so as to justify and exploit a great navy.

Japan is in no condition to go to war, even with a third-rate power, nor will be for years to come, for lack of money. Her resources are limited and her power of borrowing is about exhausted. For a score of years, at least, Japan will have her hands full with Korea, and Manchuria, and will have to keep her eyes on Russia and China. Japan could no more afford to go to war with the United States than Holland could with Germany. Besides, there is and will not be any occasion for war. Japan had to fight Russia for her very physical existence; but she isn't going to war with any great nation on any slight pretext. Hobson has a mania, and the expression of it is becoming tiresome.

The gray and black Agrippina moth of Brazil is 1 1/2 inches from wing tip to wing tip.

OFFICERS OF W. C. T. U. AT CHAUTAUQUA



From left to right—Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, Mrs. Bishop Barkley, Mrs. Emma Williams, Mrs. Henrietta Brown, Mrs. Ella G. Himes, Mrs. Hattie Shane, Mrs. Christain.

W. M. CAKE WILL RESIGN

William M. Cake is to resign as chairman of the Republican state committee and is to give the control and management of the coming presidential campaign in Oregon over to the keeping of Ralph E. Williams, of Dallas. C. W. Hodson, S. C. Beach or W. W. Banks of Portland. Such is the program mapped out by the friends of Senator Fulton and which will be put into effect soon after the coming visit to Portland of Mr. Williams, should there be no subsequent hitch in the proceedings.

The snow white dove of party peace has come back to the fold and the followers of Fulton and those of Cake are dwelling together in perfect peace and amity. That is the talk, but back of it is the real reason.

In carrying out the program State Committee man Williams, when he comes to Portland in the near future, will bring with him a sufficient proxy of other members of the state committee to allow him to name Senator Fulton as his candidate to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cake.

Who this new chairman will be is the question. He links the names of Senator S. C. Beach, of ex-Senator C. W. Hodson, of W. W. Banks, a close friend of Fulton, and of R. E. Williams himself with the office. It is believed, however, that Mr. Williams will not consent to take the place.

DAVILA'S FALL IS PREDICTED

Managua, Nicaragua, July 11.—Dispatches received here today state that the revolutionists who have risen against the Davila government in Honduras are threatening Santa Barbara. They have already captured Choluteca, which is one of the most strongly fortified parts in Honduras. The information received here states that the fighting before Choluteca lasted three days and that many were killed and wounded. The revolutionists are strongly entrenched and are expected to overthrow President Davila.

Washington, July 11.—The government has received official confirmation that the revolutionists have captured Choluteca, Minister Ugarte from Honduras and Minister Correa from Nicaragua brought the news to the state department. The officials of the state department are disappointed at the success of the revolution.

AMERICANS WIN SHOOT AT BISLEY

London, July 11.—The international shoot at Bisley was won by the American marksmen today by a score of 2,431. England was second with 2,426 and Canada third, with 2,423. Although this is from the unofficial count and the figures will probably be changed slightly when the judges return their findings, the relative positions of the teams will not be altered.

PUTER'S BOOK CAUSE OF NEUHAUSEN'S DISCHARGE

Thomas R. Neuhause, special agent and attorney of the interior department who has been in Oregon five years making investigations in connection with the land fraud investigations, attributes the reported efforts being made by certain department officials to get his "scalp," mentioned in today's



T. B. Neuhause, whom Washington officials have scheduled for dismissal.

Resignation was announced. The dispatches say that Mr. Neuhause's work has not been exactly satisfactory and that he is to be let out on this account July 15. His appointment as a special inspector of the interior department expired. He was appointed immediately as a special agent and attorney of the department to assist in prosecuting the land fraud cases now in hand.

Mr. Neuhause announced several months ago that he intended to resign from the service during the summer or just as soon as the land fraud cases were completed. Mr. Neuhause says that he has heard nothing officially from Washington that his resignation is to be requested. "When Mr. Garfield, secretary of the interior, was here today," said Mr. Neuhause, "he called on me at the Hotel Portland and we were in conference more than an hour on questions pertaining to the department's interests in Oregon."

JUST AS BRYAN WOULD LIKE IT UP FOR PANAMA

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—William J. Bryan, wearing the smile that won't come off, sat on the front porch at Fairview Farm today and listened to stories of "how it happened." Delegates on their way from the convention were arriving all day and every one had to have a little talk with the candidate. Bryan appeared greatly pleased with every feature of the convention.

The delegates who talked with him say that everything happened exactly as the Nebraska desired it, and that he looks forward with far greater confidence than at the time of either of his previous nominations to a successful campaign. Bryan greeted such delegation with enthusiasm and laughed heartily at the stories they had to tell. Nearly every visitor had some secret to impart to the candidate and there was considerable show of mystery about some of the conferences.

The delegations say Bryan is particularly pleased at the nomination of John W. Kern for vice-president. The visitors point out that they believe the democratic ticket now will carry Indiana by a big majority because of the ill-treatment accorded Vice-President Fairbanks at the Chicago convention by the republicans.

Fairview Farm presented a rare scene of rustic simplicity, as the men worked in the fields. George Siler's Burial. Chicago, July 11.—The remains of George Siler were taken from the vault at Mount Olivet cemetery yesterday and buried in a plot selected by Mrs. Siler at the same cemetery. Siler's associates on the sporting staff of the Tribune carried the coffin to its last resting place.

THREE MURDERS BY CRAZED MONTENEGROS

Wallace, Idaho, July 11.—Fifty men, armed to the teeth and accompanied by trained bloodhounds, are today scouring the country for the murderous Montenegrans, who are terrorizing the Fairview country adjacent to this city. Two more murders have just been reported. With the killing of Foreman Hayes, the band has now committed three.

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CRAZY AUTO BACKS; TARPEY MUCH BRUISED

San Francisco, July 11.—M. F. Tarpey, executor of the estate of former Senator George Hearst and manager of Mrs. Hearst's interests in Mexico, is subject of a sensational automobile accident near Ridge a few days ago.

Tarpey was riding in a machine driven by his nephew, J. Cleary. Some thing went wrong with the machine and Cleary alighted to investigate, leaving the car to run on its own. The machine suddenly began to back down hill and Mrs. Cleary jumped from the seat to save herself by jumping. But she was crushed between the automobile and the side of the hill.

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Small Change

The convention refused to be Gutfeyed. Talk if you must, but do more for Portland. For vertical action, a piledriver beats a steam roller.

Mr. Bryan is making quite a visit at home this time. Bryan, Bryan, seems as if we've heard of that man before.

Bryan is not too modest to go out and talk freely to the people. From the time spent on it that platform ought to be a good one.

Is the city never to be able to get rid of those detectives in any way? "John Bourne," the Hood River News-Letter calls him. How it came to that!

Wall street organs know very little about public sentiment throughout the country. The Pendleton Tribune wants some college to L.L.D. Mr. U'Ren. But he is a poor man.

Mr. Taft has had hard job to accept so as to please both the people and the predatory trusts. If President Roosevelt really meant it, he will with difficulty refrain from supporting Bryan.

It is feared that the thousand and one openings of the campaign can not all be deferred till September. The record of the last congress ought to be sufficient to beat the majority party in it at the polls this year.

Both conventions labored long with the injunction mountain, and brought forth a pair of tiny platform mice. It is reported that Bryan is pleased with the platform. It is quite natural for a man to approve his own work.

Chairman Clayton told considerable truth, but his speech lacked a good deal of being a model on such an occasion. A Democrat? What is it? asks the Salem Statesman. Anybody who votes for a man like Chamberlain, says Geer.

Oregon welcomes Secretary Garfield, and believes he is doing and means to do the country's excellent service in his important position. John Sharp Williams is the most noted speaker at the Pacific coast Chautauqua this season, a bright notable man, well worth listening to.

Now for a lot more baldpate, clapping, hiflutin noise and "more" "more" speeches.—Pendleton Tribune. "More" What treason lurks here?

"During the heated term" is a phrase used by a local contemporary. But by the time one's copy gets into print the "heated term" is over in Portland. Harlman said some months ago that he had never heard of Tillamook or Pendleton, and that he did not intend to pay any attention to it in the future.

If Bryan dominated the convention did so only because he truly stands for and represents the masses of the people. The "generals" did not dominate the convention, as they did to a great extent at Chicago. "All twaddle about the man and dollar," says the Oregonian. Doubtless "twaddle" is "stuff," but with that per everything said or done to give people more freedom and power "stuff" and "twaddle." Nearly all people are "groundlings."

Oregon Sidelights

Gervais lifts its streets. Crop prospects have improved in Klamath county. A flour mill for Baker City is considered a certainty.

Work on Ebo's \$25,000 alfalfa meal mill has been commenced. Many Yamhill farmers are going into dairying and hog raising.

Cottage Grove is going to have a sweet pea show next week. The Albany Democrat boasts of sea breezes there every evening.

The Mosier Fruit union is having a fine large 60x60 warehouse built. Nothing doing in the Pendleton police court since that town went dry.

Farmers around Yamhill are becoming progressive, says the Record. Sluslaw people are greatly interested over the bonding project for harbor improvements.

Some of our most useful citizens are picking cherries and loganberries, says the Salem Statesman. A Pendleton man who has been up in the Blue mountains says huckleberries will be very plentiful.

About 1,000 tons of alfalfa will be harvested on a Blitter Creek ranch. The first crop was about 400 tons. Storage reservoirs, irrigation, big crops, no failures, independence of weather, this is Umatilla county in the future, says the Tri-Union.

Salem Statesman: A farmer was trying to raise a calf in Salem to work in the hayfield yesterday and he could not discover even a rag end of any army of the unemployed here.

Eugene Guard: The sawmills are preparing to resume the stage of actual construction on the Oregon Eastern system. It is expected that work upon the city's gravity system should begin before many weeks. All that is necessary to keep Eugene growing right along cityward is to keep alive the spirit that has done so much under somewhat adverse circumstances during the past two years.

A short time ago the Lookout Examiner reported the birth of a three-legged colt, next came a calf with the same number of legs and now comes a sheepman doing "stump" a two-legged sheep that is running the range with every prospect of growing a good crop of wool and making fine mutton. Perhaps three legs are getting to be the regular thing in Lake county.

The Monument Enterprise tells of three college students, just leaving from the way they are spending their vacation, will be get-there men, as follows: Calvin Brook is taking exercises on refractory mules and horses. Benjie Cochran is busy in his father's office. Bill Green is taking a vacation on the ranch of his parents.

Live Spokes. In order to have "live spokes" newly saved timber must be well stacked up and laid in the open air one year to the inch to season. The average automobile spoke "stump" a two-inch speed of timber, that means two years of life number, and after working out and finishing the spokes ready for the wheel they should be from two to six weeks before using.