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her patrimony has been the means of flouting her name to the antipodes, along with the scurrilous notices of two dissolute nincompoops whose touch has been taint, and breath, infamy.

FIRST DRAFT OF TAFT'S LETTER

GENTLEMEN: I feel greatly honored at being nominated for this highest office in the land. I want the office, of course, and suppose this formal utterance should be framed with a view to obtaining as many votes as possible, yet as an honest man, with a good clear conscience so far, I feel that it is due to the people and to myself to say at this time nothing but the truth, if not the whole truth. This will seem Quixotic to you politicians, and you will say I am a fool, but I had rather be honest than get a million votes by deception.

OLD OREGON LEADS THE WAY

From the Des Moines, Iowa, Leader A great deal of attention has been given to the purely political aspect of the Oregon state primary and but comparatively little to the experiment in direct legislation by referendum Oregon is inaugurating.

A Sermon for Today

Spiritual Paralysis. By Henry F. Cope. "To him that knoweth to do good and loveth it not, to him it is sin."—James, 1:17

A true delineation of the smallest man and his scene of pilgrimage through life is capable of interesting the greatest man. All men are to an unmistakable degree, brothers, each man's life a strange emblem of every man's; and human portraits, faithfully drawn, are all pictures, the welcome on human walls.—Carlyle.

VACATIONS AND OUTINGS.

VACATIONS ARE not in vain. Even a change of occupation is a rest. A break in any monotonous routine is for the normal person recreative. Only in exceptional cases is absolute idleness and carelessness rest and recreation, but a journey that tires or is somewhat toilsome may be so. New scenes and experiences, even if commonplace, serve to break crusts that we unconsciously allow to form around our faculties. Thus additional light and fresh air flows in. A trip here, there or yonder is entertaining, and the normal person craves some sort of entertainment. We seek in a vacation for something a little different from the ordinary, the everyday routine. If the grub be really not so good, it tastes better. The air feels fresher and purer, even if it be not so appreciably. Scenes please that if in sight at home would pall on the vision. Away, we can like all sorts of people that we would rather not have for neighbors. The more literally vacation spells freedom, the better it will be enjoyed, the more good it will do.

A "DANGEROUS ENEMY."

THE New York Evening Post, an extremely "conservative" New York newspaper, one that while almost painfully virtuous is constitutionally of the reactionary order, and opposed to any reform that involves any disturbing movement, admits that "power of resistance to Bryan has been much broken by four years of yielding to him"; and this "yielding has been led by the president." "Roosevelt's avowed and deliberate purpose," says the Post, "has been to head off Bryan by stealing his issues. The argument, or threat, which he has constantly used has been: 'If you do not go half way with me, you will have to go the whole way with Bryan.' Well, we see now what comes of the plan of fighting a dangerous enemy by surrendering to him. The Bryan who was to be extinguished is exalted higher than ever."

Here we have a frank presentation of the "New York, the Wall Street, the corporation view. Bryan is a "dangerous enemy," because he would control corporations and give the people more power and freedom. An "enemy" of whom? Why, of those who are plundering and oppressing the people. An "enemy" of great wealth," of "swollen fortunes" acquired through unjust laws or violation of good laws. And Roosevelt has been a half-way "dangerous enemy." That is, in whatever he has done to benefit and free the masses, in whatever he has done to correct abuses of corporations and money combines, in whatever he has done to overthrow the rule of the "interests" by the Mark Hanna system, and give the common people a "square deal," he has been and is an "enemy." He is bad enough, but Bryan would be twice as bad. Roosevelt adopted some of Bryan's ideas as a matter of policy, according to the Post, lest if he did not the people would go over to Bryan. He thought to appease and satisfy the people with half a loaf, when Bryan was showing them the whole loaf that was justly theirs. But according to the narrow, fatuous New York idea, the people are not entitled to a crumb. Bryan is a "dangerous enemy" because he tells the people the loaf is theirs. He is an enemy of the trusts, of the Ryans and Sheehans and Guffeys and Morgans and Harrimans, of the swindling, stock-watering, panic breeding high financiers, of "Wall Street."

The Post sees only these; it sees not the great masses of people of moderate and small means, takes them not at all into consideration. It lives, moves and has its being in Wall Street, among the interests, speaks for the corporations; hence Bryan is a "dangerous enemy," and Roosevelt has broken the power of resistance to him by adopting some of Bryan's plans and policies.

Of course the vision of such a newspaper as the Post is very narrow and short. It sees and hears nothing west of Manhattan Island. The sun rises and sets in Wall Street. The Post perhaps does not even know that Roosevelt is extremely popular and strong throughout the country, but if it does it would be amazed to learn that he is so for the very reason that he is half an "enemy" of all the Post represents, that he has partly carried out Bryan's ideas. Tens of millions of voters love Roosevelt "for the enemies he has made," the very same enemies and interests that are the enemies of Bryan. The Post may manage to see one fact, that the power of resistance to Bryan has been much broken by four years of yielding to him. "Yielding to Roosevelt," says the Post, "has broken the power of resistance to him." "Yielding to Bryan," says the Post, "has broken the power of resistance to him." "Yielding to Bryan," says the Post, "has broken the power of resistance to him." "Yielding to Bryan," says the Post, "has broken the power of resistance to him."

IDEAL LAND AND POOR PEOPLE.

HAS been said that even in this vast rich and resourceful country, where the land has been as yet only fractionally used, the number of able-bodied men are pitifully poor. The whole population, are in a state of pinching poverty. Many of them are so through their own fault, through persistent bad habits, but a large proportion are so because they cannot help themselves, never had a chance.

NEW SALEM, SET AN EXAMPLE.

THE PROPOSED electric railroad from Salem to Stayton depends partly upon the raising of \$190,000 by stock subscriptions in Salem. The first day the subscriptions amounted to nearly \$19,000, indicating that the required amount would be raised without difficulty. Assuming that the project is a genuine one, and in good, reliable hands, there ought to be no difficulty in raising this amount for such a purpose in a city as large and rich as Salem, and one so well situated to become the focus of a number of local electric railroads. The one to Stayton should be built, by all means, and another one, as it seems at this distance, to Silverton, and another to Dallas—or at least wherever one will pay and aid greatly in developing the region through which it passes.

Salem, as a center, should aid all these enterprises liberally, and other towns and communities should do their part. One reason why Oregon and especially the Willamette valley has not grown and developed rapidly

part of the country. Reliable statistics show that within a hundred miles of New York city, where there is a very large poverty-stricken population, there are hundreds of abandoned farms with thousands of acres of idle land. Not only is this true, but within the territory named there are allowed to go to waste each year thousands of bushels of apples, garden stuff and other produce, much of it being left to rot on the ground. This is true to a greater or less extent of every large city, and even within the limits of most cities are large areas, in the aggregate, of waste lands, within almost a stone's throw of poverty-stricken people.

There should be, and we believe that ere long there will be, greater and more effectual efforts to bring landless and poor people and idle lands together, to the great benefit not only of these people but of society as a whole. The marvelous possibilities of the millions of acres of vacant arable, productive lands are beginning to be dimly realized, and though they are privately owned, pressure of public opinion may do much to bring them into use. Besides, small farms and intensive farming are coming more and more into vogue, and the "homocroft" gospel is spreading.

We hear something of "overproduction," but there will never be any over-production of the necessities of life produced from the soil as long as millions have not enough to eat and to wear. The problem is to help these people to become able to eat and wear all they need.

It is because its people have not tried to help themselves, have depended too much on outside help. By the exercise of their own powers the people will be surprised and gratified to find how strong they are, how much they can accomplish.

Not only Salem, but every town ought to help itself in this way. Nothing will do so much to develop them and the surrounding country as electric railroads, and in many cases the home people can build or cause the building of these roads. The people should not be afraid to let some of some of their money for this purpose. It will be a good investment, nothing will be lost; but even if a percentage should be sunk it will still be eventually a very profitable investment for all property owners and business men.

THE SKY-SCRAPER MADNESS.

WHERE is the sky-scraper madness to end? What is to be the catastrophe with its horrible loss of human life that will result in laws for control of the craze for high buildings? The handwork of man must sometimes have frailties. A fault of foundation or frailty in under-structure is always a possibility. When a colossal pile of steel and masonry is erected, aggregating 62 stories and towering 299 feet into the air, as is to be the case in the proposed new Equitable building in New York, what is the temptation that is laid out to fate?

This building is to cost \$10,000,000. It is to occupy a site valued at \$15,000,000. The extraordinary value of the site is the reason for the enormous altitude of the building. It is bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Cedar and Pine streets. Enough material will be used in the new building to construct more than 500 private houses, 60 feet high, on lots 25 by 100 feet each, enough to cover more than 15 city blocks. The main building is to be 34 stories, towering to a height of 485 feet. From this will be reared a square tower 420 feet, and containing 28 stories. More than 10,000 windows will be in the main building. It will overtop the 700-foot Metropolitan tower by more than 200 feet. It will look down on the Singer building from a dizzy height of nearly 100 yards.

Letters From the People

Throw Off the Shackles. Dairy, Or., July 18, 1908.—To the Editor of the Journal, I have read with interest and admiration your editorial on the "dog-in-the-manger" policy of keeping the Oregon country all to himself. As a farmer, I have trembled with indignation at the people to the humiliating position in which they are placed by the "dog-in-the-manger" policy of the railroad boss. This is all very good, as far as it goes, but when it comes to applying it to the people, it is a little more than I can stand.

DAIRY FARMS.

JOSH BILLINGS used to begin one of his lectures with the remark that he had heard a great deal about milk, but the best thing he had ever seen on it was cream. Nearly \$1,000 an acre has been offered for an 18-acre farm in Benton county near Albany, and what heightens interest in the episode is that the owner refused to sell. It was garden land, but all Willamette valley soil can be made garden land. That end is approximated in Washington county, where the land is worth \$150 to \$200 per acre, because the farmer makes that off of it annually. Dairying is the means, and it is dairying that restores the land to its primitive fertility. The human family cannot exist without milk. It could forego meats. It could get along passably well without cereals, but milk to make the baby grow, and milk to sustain life is essential. A philosopher once said that the best things are those that are cheapest and most abundant. He referred to air, grass, water and milk.

Every ton of wheat taken from the soil removes \$7 worth of fertility, but a ton of butter removes but 50 cents. A ton of wheat is worth \$20 to \$25; a ton of butter \$600 to \$800. It costs but 2 1/2 cents a pound to ship butter to England, and there is no duty to keep it out of competition with the product of sky-priced land and narrow confines in Holland. Western Oregon condensed milk brings higher prices than that of any other part of the country, because food and other conditions make it better. Oregon butter brings better figures than the celebrated Elgin, Illinois, product, produced on the costliest land in the country and under a hostile winter sky, requiring six months feeding for cows. The dairy products of the United States aggregate nearly \$700,000,000 annually, one and one half times as much as the annual gold and silver product of the world, and it comes mostly from seven states.

The Henton county gardeners refusal of nearly \$1,000 an acre for his land illustrates the possibilities; the dairy prices and conditions point the way.

Though through unreasoning adherence to party on the part of many voters Judge O'Day was defeated last June, he retired from his comparatively brief service on the circuit bench with the esteem and good will of all who know him or have had business in his court, who feel that his retirement is a loss to the public rather than to himself.

Mr. O. Lownds Dale of Yamhill county gets the prizes, and the prices, for best fruits because he not only has learned thoroughly how to raise them, but he puts his knowledge into practice. Just what he does hundreds of others can do—though it takes some brains as well as a good deal of faithful work.

Mr. Bryan received the first campaign contribution personally, and it was \$100 handed him by an Iowa farmer. He hasn't gone broke under Republican administrations, but evidently thinks that a change would be beneficial to him and other farmers.

Hymns to Know

Our Prayers. Lucy Larcom. (Lucy Larcom, Rev. William, Mass., 1826—Boston, April 17, 1893, a well-loved American poet, especially successful in her poems of nature and religion. She was a regular contributor to the magazines. In 1845 she moved to Illinois and taught school there and later in Ohio. She was a friend of Emerson's and some of her poems remind us of his.)

Forever crying, "Help me, save me, Lord." We stay fenced in by pretty fears and Nor hear the song outside, nor join its vast accord.

And yet the truest praying is a psalm: The lips that open in pure air to sing Make entrance to the heart for health and calm; And no life's urn is filled at heaven's all-brimming spring.

Is not the need of other souls our need? After desire the helpful act must go; As the strong-wind bears on the winged prayer, To some bare spot of earth and leaves it there to grow.

Still are we saying, "Teach us how to pray." O, teach us how to love, and then Through our prayer, lives will find its upward way.

As plans together seek and find sweet life and air.

Thy large bestowing makes us ask for more. Pray, thy hands with the world where-fore, through love flows. Needy, though blest, we throng before Let in the sunshine, Lord, on all that lives and grows.

Sentence Sermons

By Henry F. Cope. Many a big sorrow is born of a little sin.

Greater work is the best reward for good work.

Character depends more on conscience than on creed.

Laws always depend on our essential valuation of life.

An empty hour is a standing invitation to temptation.

Religion is not to bind back, but to bind together all men.

The god who can be expressed in figures is only a figurative god after all.

ANNA GOULD.

IF Count Bond de Gaulle never submitted before, it is now he sues. It is a new possession of the world. Other men have done this before, but this is wholly improbable. The divorced wife of the Count for \$20,000 a year. The limit, the height, the adulterated impetuosity. Any other than a travesty on the name of man would shrink from process of law so insufferable. It recalls that Anna Gould's eyes were red with weeping when at the altar with Sagan a week ago. "She was a thetic figure," the newspaper account says, "as she stood in distress beside the prince who was a friend or relative. She was through both the church and civil wedding service like an automaton. The world offered to be kind to Anna Gould. Spread before her youth and young womanhood was a prospect of usefulness and happiness. Her portion, in a material way, was millions. But her use of

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