

THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL TO SENATOR FULTON

Small Change

THE STANDARD OIL REVERSAL WELL REVIEWED

Running Shots

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AND EVERY SUNDAY MORNING AT THE JOURNAL BUILDING, 15th and Yamhill streets, Portland, Ore.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1893, under post office number 1023, at Portland, Ore., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE: W. B. JACKSON, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1007-08, New York, N. Y.

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

THE DUKE DE SAINT-SIMON was scrupulous even to the point of asking himself if he had been slandered enough.

EMPLOYEES NOT FREE MEN. THE following dispatch from Logansport, Ind., was recently published:

An order has been received by the Western Motor Works company for \$100,000 worth of automobile gas engines.

This species of coercing workmen may be expected to continue, and to increase in scope and vigor, throughout the campaign.

Employees in all sorts of occupations will be threatened with loss of work and wages if Bryan is elected, and a great many of them who if left to follow their own inclinations would vote for him may be thus scared into voting against him.

This method of vote-getting may be legitimate, at least cannot at present be prevented; but it shows on the face of it that those who resort to it are no patriots.

It is no answer to say that the workmen suffer no absolute compulsion, that they are still free to vote as they please, for "you take my life when you do take the means by which I live."

Most men will submit to this species of slavery before they will risk suffering prolonged hunger and cold, especially if they have families; and many of them believe that the employers have the power to carry their threat into effect, and might really do so.

Under these circumstances it is not quite erroneous to say that this is a free country and that each man is equally a sovereign in the polling booth? Whittier's poem on the poor man on election day becomes a travesty.

If it be argued that the employers, the capitalists, have the greater interests at stake, and know best, let us then change the system and allow them to cast their employees' ballots, as the slaveholders before the war cast three votes for every five slaves.

And let us cease the false pretense that the workingman is an equal at the ballotbox.

SCARCITY OF DWELLINGS. THE newspapers of many Oregon towns are complaining loudly because of the scarcity of houses for people who desire to locate in those places but can find no dwellings fit to live in.

This complaint is always made by the newspapers of most towns, but it has never been so loud, persistent and insistent as now.

This scarcity of dwelling houses for newcomers is greatest in college and academy towns, whither at this season of the year many families desire to go to send the children to these institutions.

In Corvallis, although many houses have been built this year, several families, according to the local papers, have found it impossible to come or to stay there because they could not secure no dwelling places.

In Milton the Eagle says the same thing is happening, and it appears to citizens with vacant lots to build houses for people who want to come there.

These instances might be multiplied. The situation is the same, to a greater or less extent, throughout the state.

There is a gratifying as well as a regrettable feature about this condition of affairs; it shows that towns and country are growing rapidly, that there is an increasing number of people who want to get into business and are able to retire from rural toil, and that more young people are desirous to attend the various colleges and higher schools and get the education they afford.

While no compulsion can be exerted, it is well enough to say re-

IN THE LATE primary campaign in Oregon, The Journal advised Senator Fulton to come his opposition to Statement No. 1, and warned him that if he did not, that opposition would result in his defeat.

Senator Fulton and the country knows what happened. Once more, The Journal offers him advice.

It is common knowledge, Senator Fulton, as evidenced by interviews and otherwise, that you are still seeking to overthrow direct choice of senator, as adopted by the people of this state.

You cannot afford to persist in that course, Senator Fulton, because in doing so, you invite your own political destruction, and bring demoralization and disruption into the party to which you profess great loyalty.

As a citizen, you owe the state a duty. As a senator in congress, you owe the state and its people a vastly greater duty. Speaking of legislative elections of senator, and of the use of money therein, you recently said, "Men of the highest character in the state did things they no doubt regretted ever after."

Knowing this, and saying this, is it not your duty, as a citizen and a senator, to seek to save the people of Oregon from a return to a system of electing senator in which "men of the highest character in the state do things they regret ever after?"

In the sight of heaven and before the people of Oregon, what answer, but one, can you make?

In your interview you say, "The real sentiment of the people was not expressed" in the selection of Mr. Chamberlain. Do you wish to be understood as saying that the ballot box is a failure?

Do you mean to say, and in that sentence do you not say, in effect, that the people when depositing their votes in the ballot box have not sense enough to express what they want? Declaring that the ballot box is unsafe and not an accurate test of sentiment, what method would you advise in arriving at who should be senator?

Now, you do not believe this, but your position is so untenable that in defending it, you are driven to the contention that the ballot box, that cherished agency of self rule, is a complete failure, and the people incompetent to vote their honest sentiments.

Is not this destructive to your reputation as a statesman? You say that if the legislature should elect Mr. Chamberlain, "They would not be representing the voice of a majority of our people."

Whom did the "majority of our people" wish? Certainly not Mr. Cake. Certainly not Mr. Fulton. The Republican party itself preferred Mr. Cake to Mr. Fulton.

Whom then was that "majority" for? The constitution of the United States, to which you profess to be loyal, and the constitution of Oregon provide that the way for determining the "voice of the majority" shall be by ballot.

With that as the test, Mr. Chamberlain, and pointedly that it is an act of good citizenship, under such circumstances, for owners of town lots to build comfortable dwelling houses thereon, to rent at reasonable figures.

According to these reports hundreds of such houses, if built to-morrow, in Oregon towns, could be rented immediately, and this would help the towns where this was done, and the builders most of anybody.

Oregon is growing; its towns are growing, the country is developing, and everybody who can do so ought to help in the movement, especially when it would be to his own advantage to do so.

INVESTMENTS IN PORTLAND. THE MORNING PAPER'S grumbling and pessimistic predictions about increased taxation on account of bond issues for proposed improvements furnish outside papers with a text for editorial advice to their readers to beware of investing money in Portland real estate.

Two Astoria papers, in particular, quote the Oregonian's warnings in Portland property. But these grumbings and warnings will have little effect on men of Astoria or elsewhere who are well informed concerning Portland's prospects.

Property here will so increase in amount and value within the next few years that the proposed additional tax burden will scarcely be appreciable.

When a man like Mr. T. B. Wilcox, thoroughly acquainted with conditions and prospects in all coast cities, invests over \$100,000 in two lots in Portland, and other Portland men of good judgment and clear discernment are on the lookout for Portland buys, at constantly advancing prices and in spite of a municipal debt increase of \$3,000,000, it is pretty certain that outside people will make no mistake in investing here.

The Journal does not mean by these remarks to urge people of Astoria or any other Oregon city to invest their surplus capital in Portland. We would prefer to see them invest it at home, and do whatever they can by this means to build up their own towns, and there is no doubt that profitable investments can be made in Astoria, and in other Oregon cities.

Civic loyalty and pride may well be invoked to influence local capitalists to make investments to help their home towns.

Small Change. Pull for a Portland of 200,000 in 1910. Senator Fulton seems to be looking for more trouble.

It is a long berry and fruit season in good old Oregon. Portland dirt will never be so cheap again as it is now.

Perhaps quite a wad will be scared out of Hitchcock yet. It is one thing to profess politics, and another to mean it.

The only safe place to hunt deer is in town or at the beach. The fight is still the people against the self-seeking politicians.

Occasionally it is the idle-rich automobile owner who is killed. "Stay with 'em, 'em, 'em," advises the Republican Albany Herald.

A Portland lot 50x100 sold for \$250,000, and was dirt cheap at that. Will either party put up a good and sufficient bond against a panic?

And still the hoboes have not nominated a candidate for president. It is said Foraker will stump for Taft. The price is not mentioned.

It's a long dry spell, but hop-eking time is coming, also the state fair. Are the remnants of the rotten old machine trying to beat Taft in Oregon?

Another misnomer: it is not the Independence party, but the Hearst party. It is feared that various openings of the campaign cannot be very long delayed.

There are all sorts of people; some like to be in a big Sunday excursion crowd. Taft has already nailed a campaign he. He ought to be able to hit a good hard lick.

During the next year Portland will grow faster than ever, regardless of politics. The Oregon harvest, counting everything in, will show up large and fine, as usual.

Portland would give J. J. Hill a great welcome, if he could come to that celebration. Again Senator Bourne has been playing golf with the party name good politics are carried out?

If Rosa De Cleo were a man, she might make a good chairman for the Oregon Republican party. George Gould may be in trouble over his railroads, but he has kept out of the divorce court so far.

The man who goes deer hunting should have a circle bodyguard around him at least a mile in diameter. Very likely Mr. Taft is not really desirous of overturning the will of the people of Oregon in their own affairs.

"Judge Landis does not stand quite as high as he did," says an exchange. That depends on who is viewing him. If the sultan of Turkey can manage till next spring, and then needs a manager—but there's that \$2-a-word African trip.

The Republican party in Oregon would be right to elect some politicians who are bound to rule or ruin would shut up and let it alone. Some politicians are evidently determined to make the much mischief as they can in the next legislature, which really has no use whatever for them.

Judge Grosscup intimates that President Roosevelt and the government, the people, do not amount to very much in their eyes—and maybe he is pretty near right. After all, it ought not to be very difficult for him to get to the legislature to keep a specific, plain, positive promise. They are mighty poor substitutes for men of good faith.

Last week newshyos appeared in Wall street with a list of Commoners for sale. The man who has been elected to the honor, or he may have thought that he might as well pick up a few nickels in the heart of the enemy's country.

The best photographers think they have an easy mark in Jim Ham Lewis, but if he should be nominated for governor of Illinois, the P. leaders will be put to their wits' end to keep the working men from nearly all voting for him, even if he is a duke.

A Los Angeles judge has decided that a woman has no right to take money from her husband's pockets, or other community property, and that he has a right to prevent her by force from doing so. But most married men will not object to a decent amount of robbery the same as they have always done. What does a woman care unless it be in a divorce case?

Oregon Sidelights. A frost at Meacham last Saturday night withered the grass and foliage. A Dalles man grows peanuts along with many other things successfully in his garden.

La Grande has \$100 left over of its Fourth of July campaign fund, as a starter for next year. Eugene is now ahead on cherry trees, having one 8 feet 7 inches in circumference. It is 24 years old and is in the yard of Mr. A. Whyte.

Some unknown person took a horse to an unused barn in Eugene and tied it and left it to starve to death, and it had been dead perhaps a week when discovered. Peter Dohm had two acres in cauliflower at Meier that he attended to while his wheat was in the field, and that yielded him \$900 heads of cauliflower; from these he realized \$350 an acre. Each of the heads weighed 20 pounds each.

Albee correspondents of East Oregon. Every day or two men and prospectors going into the hills with picks and shovels to try their luck for the hidden treasure. It reminds real old-timers of the days of '49, and that a man who is predicted that unless it rained he would have nothing at all, and as it did not rain, he feels that "Dumplings" will make about 25 cents and best in the world. He has marked the price of his land up 25 per cent because he got any grain at all.

THE STANDARD OIL REVERSAL WELL REVIEWED. The average man who will care to wade through the seven newspaper columns containing the opinion of the Standard Oil Company will discover as much to excite his risibilities as to enlighten his mind.

The law, but it is certainly not the kind of law that the ordinary man bases his conduct upon, and it is not the kind of argument that he would use on the street in a sober moment. Excepting the second point made by the reviewing court, the freight clerk covering 10 carloads of oil should not be construed as 10 separate offenses.

It is not at all material to the reviewer that the remainder of the opinion is filled with such contentions as do not command our highest respect. The law in the case need not cause any great trouble, and the reviewer is of the opinion that it is not worth the trouble of litigating.

That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to offer, grant, give, or to solicit, accept or receive, any rebate or concession or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce, and that any person who is guilty of such offense, shall be fined not more than \$20,000 for each offense as attached, and it is ordered that printed schedules of rates and charges for freight and express be filed with the interstate commerce commission so that no one need be in error. Can anything be more simple?

The reviewing court opens its opinion by scoring Judge Landis for assuming that Standard Oil knew what these rates were, while in the opinion of the court it was possible for Standard Oil to be ignorant. The common man will ignore Standard Oil's contention that this part of the opinion the reviewing court acts on the supposition that Standard Oil was misled by the little Alton railroad, it exclaims: "Surely the farmer who brings his produce to the market, or the small merchant who carries his goods to the city markets, or the householder who ships his furniture when changing his residence, or the contractor who is guilty of having accepted a concession merely because they took the word of the carrier or his agent as to what the rate was?"

Of course not, for three reasons: In the first place, the small shipper deals with agents at the shipping point and pays there, if the goods are prepaid, and the freight agent is most unlikely to make an error in the rate. Judge Grosscup never has any judicial cognizance of such a case? In the second place, the small shipper is not a party to the transaction, and has no voice in the matter. In the third place, if the small shipper is to be a party to the transaction, he would get a year's salary that he would get a copy of the tariff sheets and send them to his office so that he would know where he was in the business, and does the small shipper exceed Standard Oil in this simple matter of business precaution?

The court says: "But is the ordinary shipper to be left out of all the confusing papers and figures that generally make up the tariff sheet? It is not, it seems to us. And plainly it is not, but it is not, but it is not dealing with an 'ordinary shipper.' It was dealing with a shipper who is not a party to the transaction, and is dealing with a large percentage of the profits come from trickery in shipping. It is dealing with the most expert and the largest shippers in the country. It is dealing with a shipper that hires expert rate men and which maintains the largest freight traffic in the world, the great railroads not excepted. A department, in fact, which has been in Standard Oil's hands for many years, to collect on Standard Oil shipments. Ordinary shipper—piffle! Of course, Judge Landis assumed that Standard Oil knew the law, and the rates, and why shouldn't he have assumed it? The United States has assumed it, and we have assumed it. Judge Grosscup and his colleagues are below the average in information on the subject of a tariff sheet. It is placing of Standard Oil in the ranks with the 'ordinary shipper' strikes one as a little grotesque exhibition of legal contortion. The whole case upon the charge that Standard Oil is not an ordinary shipper."

The government contended that Standard Oil paid a rate of 6 cents, while the general and published rate was 18 cents. The court says: "The rate of 6 cents tariff sheet no 18-cent rate for petroleum or the products of petroleum applied at the present rate was only applied in a process of fraud and deception—that is to say, on the face of these tariff sheets there was found the printed rate of 6 cents, and the classification, then by turning to the warehouse commission of Illinois, it was found that the rate was 18 cents."

Any means justifiable that secure power for the planter. There is not one way to meet such men. They must be dealt with as they would be otherwise. When they come up for office, they are to be dealt with as they are a pestilence. They cannot plead party loyalty, for they are not party men, but they are party nominees, and entitled to support. If they are themselves trumped on party nominees, why both sides brought chaos and defeat and disgrace, in order to do it. They have earned their own punishment, and they must stand on their own merits, and on the record they have made, and are making. The choice of senators by popular vote, and to succeed himself as senator."

Where They Will Get It. Pendleton, Or., July 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—It seems to me that the method of the Socialist party in their campaign expenses is deserving of more attention than the newspapers of the country give it. Here is a party that is attempting to raise \$20,000 to defray the expenses of a campaign for its presidential candidate to tour the country and plead his cause with the people.

How do they intend to raise it? Not from corporations and trusts as we all know, nor from party campaign funds, which have been secured, but from its membership, workmen, clerks and small business men. You cannot consistently remain silent and fulfill your duty to your subscribers. HORACE K. PLANT.

This Date in History. 1759—Allies defeated the French at battle of Minden. 1816—Richard Henry Dana Jr., author of "The Argument Before the Court," was born in Cambridge, Mass. Died in Boston, Jan. 1, 1882.

1818—Herman Melville, writer on "Typee," "Moby-Dick" and "Huckleberry Finn," was born in New York city. Died there September 23, 1891.

1871—Senate acquitted Mr. Belknap, secretary of war, on charge of selling official positions. 1885—Conviction of Louis Riel, leader of rebellion in the Canadian northwest.

1899—Elihu Root succeeded General Alger as secretary of war of the United States. 1904—Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, died. Born December 1, 1826.

Running Shots. Written for The Journal by Fred C. Brother Bill Taft might have told union labor to go to hades in a much shorter paragraph.

Perhaps "Brother Charles" has put up and will put up the campaign funds, but who knows but what he may be a "fast fryer" of superior quality with plenty of victims willing to be fried?

"Good roads? Everybody is in favor of good roads at the office fellows' expense. When good roads are not assessed to improvements or personal property, they are a waste of money. We will have a few hundred miles of them in every county in the state. If the good roads cranks really want good roads, they should disorganize the Oregon Single Tax league and make that father of bad roads, the land ho, sweat at a fast trot to the tax collector's office."

If the machine elements in the Republican party of Oregon display the opinion that they will sweep the bakery—Oregon—for Taft. Now, if after all the machine elements display a so-called Republicanism to such an extent that Oregon went for the other Bill it would be more than would suit the fool killer.

It takes several long paragraphs in a recent letter of a committee of a rotary and experienced statesman to point out that while the railroad corporations are the machine elements, the so-called Republicans to such an extent that Oregon went for the other Bill it would be more than would suit the fool killer.

While the city council is wrangling over its petty honors the workmen clichee by the employment agencies are wondering why the free employment office long order, ordered by the people is not opened up. So are some of the employers.

At least one schoolhouse in this city is in constant danger of being destroyed by reason of the high brush and debris which has been piled up on the north and west sides. When school begins the possibilities for a coroner's inquest are increased, and the children will be greater. Perhaps it will rain by that time—and perhaps it won't.

There is no need of worrying about the next legislature not passing a law to insure business districts. The city of Oregon will attend to that, for they very well know that if the law is not passed in the next legislature, the Washington or California, depositors will go out of this state to secure their money. Even though Taft does not win, the business districts are good thing, nor just to the successful and honest banker, several hundred thousand long order, ordered by the people now using Oklahoma banks in preference to home institutions, with more coming in by every mail.

In Washington state the primary law is full of spots, holes and bugs (not up by the legislature) and the Republicans insist it is a fraud, a counterfeit and a crippled jimerack in many respects, but even then the support of the old Roosevelt system. With the initiative the people of Washington would do more kinds of things to the people in less time than they took Oregon to shut off its steam.

The Issue. Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-Express pale before this supreme exigency. Mr. Bryan's revised personality is but an atom. The most "side-saddle" conservatism of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bryan's Republican senate already fixed to outlast the next presidential term. Mr. Taft's personality, Roosevelt's personality, and the old Roosevelt system. With the initiative the people of Washington would do more kinds of things to the people in less time than they took Oregon to shut off its steam.

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Robert T. Lincoln's Birthday. Robert T. Lincoln, president of the Pullman Palace Car company, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843. His father was a prominent lawyer and politician. After his retirement in 1893 he became general counsel of the Pullman company, and after the death of George M. Pullman was elected president of the company.

The Panama Diggers. Each 30 days the diggers of the Panama canal are removing a quantity of material equal to the pyramid of Cheops, which required the labor of 100,000 men 30 years to build.