

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. E. JACKSON, Publisher

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What will the great mass of men be thinking of if they are taught to shun amusements and the thoughts of amusement? If any sensuality is left open to them, they will think of that. If not sensuality, then avarice or ferocity for "the cause of God," as they would call it. People who have had nothing else to amuse them have been very apt to indulge themselves in the excitement of persecuting their fellow-creatures.—Arthur Helps.

SENATOR FULTON'S UNWORTHY COURSE.

IT MUST BE a matter of deep regret to thousands of good citizens in Oregon that Senator Fulton, in his recent utterances, has publicly urged the next legislature to pursue a course of flagrant dishonesty. Senator Fulton advises Republican legislators who subscribed to Statement No. 1 to repudiate that pledge and reject the people's choice for United States senator. Is the man who gives such advice any less dishonorable than the man who acts upon it?

Even the most charitable construction of Senator Fulton's utterances is most damaging. Unfortunately for him, he has placed himself before the community in the light not of a disinterested adviser, but of a self-seeker who urges others to wrong-doing in order that he himself may profit by it. It is the universal understanding that Senator Fulton will appear as a candidate for reelection when the legislature meets next January. His own refusal to deny that he is a candidate gives, under the circumstances, ample confirmation to the popular belief. He can have no possible chance of election unless those Republican legislators who subscribed to Statement 1 prove recreant to that pledge and abjure their promise to the people who placed them in office. Treachery to the people is the first essential to Senator Fulton's success; he advises that treachery. Certainly it is no far-fetched conclusion that the advice is prompted directly by his own personal ambition.

Nothing that could have been said against Senator Fulton by his bitterest enemies could have lowered him in public estimation so much as has his course in this matter. In no other way could his sincerity and his trustworthiness have been brought so strongly into question. As the readers of this paper well know, The Journal on many occasions has defended Senator Fulton from unjust attacks and has been quick to express appreciation of his efforts at Washington in behalf of the state. More than once when he was assailed by newspaper organs of his own party, especially the Oregonian which is now hypocritically pretending to be his friend, The Journal entered its emphatic protest. Believing Senator Fulton an honorable man this paper resented the efforts to fasten upon him unmerited stigma and unproven accusations. It is therefore with profound regret that we express the belief that the course upon which Senator Fulton has now entered is unworthy, dishonorable, and certain to cost him the esteem of thousands of citizens who have been hitherto his friends.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

ONE OF the things we would like to know of some Republican editor is why and how he can support the Roosevelt policies and also approve of the Republican platform and the last Republican congress, that rejected and scorned those policies. It is no explanation to say that Roosevelt has forgiven if not forgotten this record, for it is due to every man from himself to exercise his own judgment and form his own opinion.

Roosevelt, at least as far as words could do so, promulgated and urged certain policies. The Republicans in congress and in the convention turned down those policies, laughed them to scorn. The Republicans who did this were in the saddle in the convention, and will be in entire control of the next congress, unless the Democrats should gain a majority in the house. Mr. Taft speaks well of the Roosevelt policies, though vaguely, and without going into particulars, and yet he approves of the actions of the convention and of congress. So do all the party editors.

Now this is a curious position to take. Do the editors approve of a Republican platform and yet stand for the election of a Republican? The "restricted district" is probably about that.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO YOURSELF, MR. SCOTT?

EVER since the June election Harvey W. Scott has been insisting through the columns of his paper that the next legislature must not elect George E. Chamberlain to the office of United States senator. By exhorting, by implication and by direct suggestion he has advised Republican legislators who subscribed to Statement No. 1 to repudiate that pledge. He has been an unmistakable advocate of the proposition that these members should abjure their promise to the people rather than elect a Democrat to the United States senate.

In view of this fact, Mr. Scott, The Journal has a question to ask of you, and we desire a plain, direct answer, without dodging, evasion or equivocation:

Suppose that you, a Republican, had been a candidate for the legislature in the recent primaries, and had pledged yourself to Statement No. 1, thereby promising "to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of your district," that during your term of office you would "always vote for that candidate for United States senator in congress who had received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a senator in congress, without regard to your individual preference"; suppose that, having given this pledge, you were nominated by your party in the primaries, and afterward elected in the June election, Chamberlain receiving at the same time the popular vote for United States senator. Under these circumstances, Mr. Scott, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Would you abide by your pledge, or would you repudiate it? Do not dodge the question by saying that you would not have subscribed to Statement 1. That will not do, for the reason that you are assuming daily to give advice to men who DID subscribe to Statement 1 and you are advising them to ignore it. Put yourself in their place.

Tell them and tell the people of Oregon what you would do if you were in the shoes of these Republican legislators who subscribed to Statement 1. Would you violate that pledge, as you urge them to do? This question must be answered, Mr. Scott. The Republican legislators whom you are advising as to their course have a right to an answer. The voters of your own party and the people of Oregon have a right to know whether the policy you are advocating is one that you would follow yourself. In the opinion of tens of thousands of citizens of this state, you are advising a dishonorable act. Would you do that act yourself?

about what is meant by that term—or don't they? If they do, how can they approve and endorse the last congress and the Chicago platform, especially in what those bodies scornfully refused to do? To approve and endorse both is inconsistent, and cannot in an intelligent person be sincere. Claptrap phrases about "Republican principles" and "historical tendencies" are no answer at all, only a confession of insincerity and duplicity.

Here are some 18 specific, plain, practical "policies" that Roosevelt stood for. The Republican party stands against them. And yet, some editors pretend that a Democrat can't be a supporter of Roosevelt.

THEY'RE AFTER THEM.

MR. HARRIMAN says that the reason that the railroads are "hard up" after years of unprecedented prosperity is that "they're after them." The first prong is construed to mean Roosevelt and his myrmidons, and the second one the railroads. Perhaps Mr. Harriman also means several legislatures and the people generally, who are "after" the railroads to the extent of trying to induce or compel them to obey the laws and treat the public right. This he and others in his position show a disposition to resist to the utmost, even to the point of helping to bring on a panic and a period of business depression as a means of scaring people into letting these big railroad men have entirely their own way with respect to the transportation business of the country.

The difference between Mr. Harriman and the bulk of the people is fundamental, and lies below freight schedules, passenger rates and methods of service. He thinks that the transportation business over the thousands of miles of railroads that he controls is his own private affair; the people are coming to understand that it is their business, and that he must be regarded as only an agent or trustee. That is a great question to be fought out, and "they" will be "after" Mr. Harriman and men like him until "they" win.

"They" don't want anything unreasonable; "they" are willing to be liberal; "they" want Mr. Harriman and the other expert railroad men and their expert railroad men to go ahead and continue to run the roads; but "they" are going to assert and maintain the proposition above stated. And Mr. Taft's administration, if he shall be elected, will not stop them from carrying on this campaign.

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION.

THE JOURNAL quite agrees with Mr. Brougher in sentiment, and approves his apparent motive and purpose, with reference to the "social evil," but it cannot agree with the idea recently advanced by him that it would be wise to take every means that might be employed including a largely increased police force and "moral squad" to suppress this evil or even to scatter it as much as possible. It is in our present state of civilization one of the necessary evils. It is something that could not be entirely suppressed if this were attempted.

What should be done is in all practical ways to discourage this evil, to keep it in seclusion, to disconnect it from saloons, and to render it as innocuous as possible. This has been done in Portland better than in most cities. Though the city has grown greatly in the meantime, conditions with respect to this evil are vastly better than they were five or six years ago. The "restricted district" is probably about that.

Small Change

Who made the lot worth \$250,000? Let's not worry much about politics this month.

Those British Columbia suffers are our "neighbors."

Hope is very well, but it takes haste to accomplish things.

Kern has more whisks than all the other 13 candidates combined.

Hoston will go strong for Taft, sure; he used a split infinitive in his acceptance speech.

Now observe the Wall Street press make no attack on Taft because of his "attack on the courts."

The good roads convention and the celebration of the "good north bank railroad" will chime in very well together.

"A bachelor card" not even hold his own; says an exchange, "He don't care so long as she thinks she is to be his own."

Newberg Enterprise: In a short time we will hear the crooked politician urging everybody to vote the straight party.

Of course good cement can be made in Oregon, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent at home that would otherwise be sent abroad.

The superogatory edition of the Oregonian seems to have been allowed to try to get the attention of the editor to Dad, but this is an old scheme.

If a United States senator advises members of the Oregonian to bear their word to the people, how can he expect people to depend on his word?

Those soldiers over at American lake should keep their eyes peeled for an attack by the Japs. It is rumored that several of the little brown men have been seen in that vicinity.

One Taft baby, its dad says, weighed at birth 25 1/2 pounds. If it grows in proportion it will beat Taft's weight at the seventh year to the high school seniors upon the subject, "Beautifying Portland." The object is to create an interest in the work as well as to interest the public in the English composition.

The Portland Review says: "In the columns from time to time will be published essays written by various students of the public schools of the city for the seventh year to the high school seniors upon the subject, 'Beautifying Portland.' The object is to create an interest in the work as well as to interest the public in the English composition."

Portland in the morning started to have a newspaper and a high school. How many school children, or adults, are there in the morning? How many where it is? This scheme of the Portland (?) paper and school children might be a good one to try in some other city.

The city administration seems to have done fairly well with this troublesome business, though it may be about time to move the "restricted district," and there is no occasion for an increase of the police force on this account. Portland has a small police force, as compared with other cities, but it seems to get along quite as well as cities with twice as many policemen in proportion to population. There is said to be less crime here than in cities with a larger police force, and the evil complained of has probably been reduced to nearly or quite the practicable minimum at present; hence the demand for more policemen for this purpose should be resisted, and efforts to eradicate the social evil should be made with due recognition of human nature as it is, not as Dr. Brougher and other good people would like it to be.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Eugene asserts the Guard will doubtless be wise. Whoever they are, they can't be doing right away. They build, build, build, and they don't multiply. All of which would not hurt Pendleton, and might help some.

Currinsville correspondence of Oregon City Courier: The coyotes are again most biting at the men's cottages, and then they come out and catch the sheep and goats. They catch them in the day time and almost in the barn lots.

In spite of the fact that our bar is said to have less water than a lawn with heavy dew, Yaquina bay has displayed all the signs, sounds and sights of a busy harbor. The presence there at one time of six vessels, of which three were launches.

Echo Register: Pendleton is threatened with a Mormon invasion. It will be wise. Whoever they are, they can't be doing right away. They build, build, build, and they don't multiply. All of which would not hurt Pendleton, and might help some.

Hornston correspondence of East Oregonian: Many sales of land have been made to parties in all sections of the county, and the people are steadily forming their parties. They are arranging to prepare hundreds of acres for cultivation next year, and rapid strides will now be made in the way of agriculture and the upbuilding of the country.

Two Roosevelt men returned from a hunting trip in the Willamette district some 80 miles from that city. And say the woods were full of game of all kinds, and that they were very much pleased. Besides this game the hunters found plenty of deer, but owing to the long distance from home, only killed enough for their own use.

Sheridan Sun: Bears in the mountains are making themselves quite noticeable and are called camping party but what is brought in close proximity to them. The huckleberries and other wild fruits are being picked and eaten, and he is sometimes seen picking berries from the same bush with his human neighbor.

M. O. Lonsdale, head of the Yamhill county development league work, says promptly that the advertising literature already sent out inquires for more information. These inquiries have been pouring in from all over this country, and also from foreign lands, such as South Africa and the Panama canal zone.

The Dallas Chronicle: The reservation and other Indians always send runners, or advance agents, to the huckleberry fields to ascertain the stage of the berries. They are quite natural to ask why berry patches a while then return and report the ripening progress of the berries. These berry patches are usually in the north and in the city of Portland to oppose the improvement of the rivers running past its doors and to solemnly announce to a waiting world that their use for the future is limited to the production of scenic effects. One wonders if there is anything the shape of progress or the bettering of conditions this paper will not oppose. If it be, even to a slight degree, representative of the spirit of Portland or Oregon, then God help us.

A farmer near Arlington, says the Record, who has a large number of promising Thanksgiving birds, in order to protect them from the coyotes, has some in the shape of a fence on one of the necks of about a dozen fifty-gallon barrels. Now they strut around in perfect safety, reminding one of Santa Claus on his annual visit, while the mealy coyotes remain afar off, shedding tears in fear of a wonder which would mean a awful good thing for the country and is much more to be desired than any "moral squad" developments are expected shortly.

Dallas Itemizer: The oil well just north of town the drillers are now down nearly 400 feet, and indications seem to point to a natural gas deposit as well as an oil one. They are now boring in a hard clay Friday an extraordinary number of bubbles were noticed and Henry Brown touched a match to them to see what would happen. The stuff took fire instantly, showing they were not empty. It is very likely that they would mean an awful good thing for the country and is much more to be desired than any "moral squad" developments are expected shortly.

John D's Diplomacy. From the Detroit News. "A Republican" in the New York World, I think my presidential preference this year is for Bryan, although I am a Republican. I believe in a good man, and I believe the country would be safe in his hands. But I think greater progress would be made under the leadership of Mr. Bryan. I regard him as the American candidate for the presidency, and I consent to the re-election.

Why Folks Go to Newport. From the Yaquina Bay Mail. "When other coast resorts are deserted, when the town is quiet and all over the country, Lincoln county prosper and her beaches are thronged with people, it is quite natural to ask why. The reason is plain: We put on no airs, we allow the scenery to do our work, and the pastime is simple and mostly known as 'Fine Clothes,' is not with us. A man can come to Newport and feel himself in his very nature clothes without exciting the contempt of anybody. A woman can wear her hair in any style at all, a skirt that is indispensable to a tailor or valet, shoes as large as she dare and she's just as beautiful as if she wore a 1872 corset. In one hour she can change her money he isn't made to feel his crime too heavily. We never despise the man who means more than we do, and we help. The happy family in a tent have just as much of our good things as the man in the automobile. And nature, that great democrat, treats us all alike no matter how much or how little we have. In this regard, it is true, a brassiere and the pastime are the same. But as she is, we have her down here on Yaquina bay; and, hard times or soft, every time here is a good time.

This is why, when money is scarce, Yaquina bay fills up with people, while other resorts echo the lonely call of the calm and the vault of night bears the solo of the desolated sea serpent.

Joseph Ashbrook's Birthday. Joseph Ashbrook, a prominent veteran of the civil war, was born in Philadelphia August 4, 1837. He entered upon a business career in that city. Soon after the beginning of the war he joined the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment and served throughout the war. He was severely wounded to the front by the enemy, but recovered and was subsequently awarded a commission in the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment and subsequently served as ordnance officer of the staff of General Griffin, commanding the first division of the Fifth Army corps. He was detailed to receive the arms and ammunition surrendered by the army of General Grant at Appomattox courthouse in Virginia, April 1865. After the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia, and has since been engaged in business in that city.

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SHOULD NOT BE TOO SURE

From the Scio News

It seems to be the rule, at the present time with Republican politicians and newspapers, to assume that the electoral vote will be given to Mr. Taft without the possibility of a doubt. They cannot conceive of the possibility of Mr. Bryan's election. Their purpose evidently is to hold in line any wavering Republican who may think that it might be a good plan to change the political complexion of the administration. They also know that many voters like to be on the winning side and hope, by manifesting their absolute confidence in the voters will give their votes to Mr. Taft. Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the National Republican committee, assumes that every northern state is sure for Taft and that even some of the southern states are entitled to be counted. There is not a possibility that these people are a bit too sure! It is not possible for them to mistake the temper of the American people. Now it is freely admitted by the unprejudiced that the features which make President Roosevelt's administration so popular are things which Mr. Bryan advocated, even before Mr. Roosevelt was elected vice-president. And that the popularity of Mr. Bryan is due to the fact that the president has thought there was merit in the course Mr. Bryan advocated. Mr. Bryan is sufficient to recommend to congress to enact laws that would make the nation a more progressive and a more just one. The people through the action of President Roosevelt, have been brought to see that the measures advocated by Mr. Bryan are practical measures of government; the feasibility of which are demonstrated by the success of the people rather than in that of the classes.

The people have about concluded that Mr. Bryan is a true patriot whose purpose is to make the condition of the country more tolerable. They no longer believe that he is the political mountebank which Republican newspapers and spellbinders have proclaimed him to be. The people, thanks to the president, no longer believe that the political interests of the common good result with Mr. Bryan's election. Even the bankers of Wall street, New York have given him a respectful hearing and were compelled to admit that his theory of finance and banking was worthy of consideration.

Mr. Bryan in all of his public speeches and writings shows a desire to protect the interests of the common good, and the wealth producers. While he would not deprive the wealthy of their holdings, he would see that they were left to protect their own interests. He rightly argues that the country produces a larger per cent of the wealth it produces and would make this legislation enacted as a result of the people's confidence in Mr. Bryan's continuous advocacy of measures which would make all men equal before the law. He has given him such growth in popularity that the Republican leaders have great cause of alarm. They may bluster and declare perfect contentment with Taft's success, but down deep in their hearts there is a well grounded fear. And they have given their support to Mr. Bryan in the past. The old time prejudice has been broken down and the "bloody shirt" no longer serves to arouse men to the point, "Right or wrong, we will support Mr. Bryan." The average voter has concluded that he has voted as the boss directs and will vote as the boss directs. He will vote for whomsoever he pleases.

The most interesting feature in the situation created by the announcement by Governor Hughes that he will take a vacation from his office in the fall, is the fact that he will not merely resign, but will actively support his nomination and election. It is the situation which has created the "bloody shirt" for the bosses, made still more nearly intolerable. And they have great fears of what might come of this. They have abundantly realized that they disliked him, and now they hate him. Then they were suspicious of him, and now they dread him. Then he was a menace, and now he is a concrete peril.

The average voter has concluded that he has voted as the boss directs and will vote as the boss directs. He will vote for whomsoever he pleases.

The position of Mr. Hughes is remarkable. It must be admitted by his most bitter enemies that he has shown throughout with dignity, self-respect and independence. If he has beaten the odds, he has done so only by a direct and manly appeal to the people, not by intrigue or manipulation or the use of the powers of his office. He has built up a reputation for himself which is not only fair means. The policy which he has adopted in his public office have been plainly stated and pushed by candidly and honestly. He has not allowed himself to be questioned by some of them. No one has questioned his courage, his devotion to the welfare of the state. And the politicians themselves are undoubtedly convinced that, much as they hate him, they would not back his party could they select. If he were not, Mr. Roosevelt and his impudent friends would not have any use for him.

Manufacturing Prosperity. About July 3 dispatches from Pittsburg published in the daily press announced that the city was to be a center of work in the Pittsburg mills on Monday the 6th. These dispatches did not help the prosperity of the city. The city of Jersey City, who spent \$25.50 to learn that the thousands of unemployed men were to be sent to the city. Here is his statement as published in the New York Evening Post on the 10th of July.

"Nine weeks ago I lost my place in the business office of an iron company on account of dull times, and about two weeks after securing a position here for work, I went to Pittsburg to look for work. I was led to make the journey by newspaper news. The news said that 50,000 men had been put back at work. I thought that if this were true I would surely be able to get a job.

"When I got to Pittsburg I found the newspaper report to have been absolutely untrue. There were thousands of men out of work in Pittsburg, and I was told at two factories where I applied for work, there are thousands of men out of work in Pittsburg, and I made people feel better to have the newspapers circulating news. May be this is sunshine news to many people, but it cost me \$28.50 that I could not afford to spend. I am back here and out of work. I think I think it would be better, or at least, if they could not find the real situation, they might better remain silent. If the real facts were made known, however, it would mean the ruin of the American way to hide our wounds in adversity, and talk about our prosperity and happiness when we are really prosperous.

I suspect that when stock jobbing has been put to a further test, it will be found that it is a man in St. Louis recently looked for work in Pittsburg. He was told that 50,000 men had been put back at work. I thought that if this were true I would surely be able to get a job.

Joseph Ashbrook's Birthday. Joseph Ashbrook, a prominent veteran of the civil war, was born in Philadelphia August 4, 1837. He entered upon a business career in that city. Soon after the beginning of the war he joined the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment and served throughout the war. He was severely wounded to the front by the enemy, but recovered and was subsequently awarded a commission in the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment and subsequently served as ordnance officer of the staff of General Griffin, commanding the first division of the Fifth Army corps. He was detailed to receive the arms and ammunition surrendered by the army of General Grant at Appomattox courthouse in Virginia, April 1865. After the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia, and has since been engaged in business in that city.

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