

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. C. S. JACKSON, Publisher. Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, 515 and 517 Broadway, Portland, Ore.

How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do, and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that every day and that last time is lost eternally.—Max Muller.

A REVIEW OF BRYAN'S SPEECH.

MR. BRYAN has the happy faculty of concise and lucid expression. Though he talks and writes much, he wastes few words. His speech in response to the formal notification of his nomination is terse, strong, clear, and in large part epigrammatic.

The platform is binding on the nominees, says Mr. Bryan, not only in what it says, but in what it omits—having reference, perhaps, to government ownership of railroads, and meaning that as president he would not urge this policy, but would thoroughly try control.

Quoting Mr. Taft's statement that the Republican party represents everything good and desirable, Mr. Bryan says that on the contrary that party is solely responsible for all existing abuses, because it has been continuously in power, and that it is important to reform these abuses.

Mr. Bryan quotes President Roosevelt's terrific arraignment of corporate malefactors last January, and says that Mr. Taft admits the indictment and says these abuses have mostly grown up within the past 10 years, during which time the Republican party has been in complete control in every department of the government.

Mr. Bryan, "have little influence on legislation or administration. For a generation the Republican party has drawn its campaign funds from beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges have been pledged and granted in return for money contributed to debase elections. What can be expected when official authority is turned over to representatives of those who first furnish the sinews of war and then reimburse themselves out of the pockets of the taxpayers?"

Finally, he declares, that the reform measures for which he stands are only reasonable and moderate, are reconstructive and not revolutionary, are not opposed to tariff or enterprise or the honest accumulation of property or corporations that obey the laws and submit to reasonable regulation.

While there is nothing in this address to conciliate or win over strong and firm adherents of the Republican party, it is a strong pre-emptive of the case against that party, in its conduct of affairs, especially during the last 10 or 12 years, and a powerful appeal to the people to become, to a greater extent, their own rulers, for the common good.

Twenty years from now, or even less, the Willamette valley will be a very different region from what it is now. Irrigation and electric railroads and subdivided farms will have multiplied its population and products. The waters from the enclosing mountains will be used not only for irrigation but for power, and manufacturing industries will have sprung up; large areas of land in the adjacent mountains will have been cleared; the dairy and fruit industries will have become better systematized and grown to enormous proportions, and the towns will show a growth proportionate to that of the country.

A LOOK AHEAD.

THE vision of the future includes not only tens of thousands of acres of fruit orchards more than are visible now, but also a great area of walnut orchards. Thousands of acres of walnut groves will be planted during the next few years, and in this favored climate they begin to bear in a few years.

What an easy, sans souci life that will be for the fortunate owners of these walnut orchards. A large, comfortable income, and practically nothing to do—only to pick up the nuts once a year and market them, for the trees need but little cultivation. With a few acres whereon food can be raised for a team and a cow or two, and a garden spot, a family can sit around and loaf about three fourths of the time and have a good, fat income. No wonder a good many people are planting walnut orchards.

THE NATION FACING A CRISIS. The Detroit News says that "patriotic citizens should realize that this country is facing a crisis, and those who are truly patriotic will not permit themselves to be influenced by the sentiment that certain 'malefactors of great wealth' are trying to manufacture."

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Whether this state will go for Bryan is, of course, doubtful, but we know no good reason why it should not do so. What he believes in is about what a majority of the people of Oregon believe in; what he desires to accomplish would suit most of them and be for their benefit; his ideas and purposes are all in line with the good of the common people; and it ought not to be strange if a good many Oregon voters turn from the support of Aldrich, Elkins, Cannon, Dalsell and other Republican leaders to the support of Bryan.

So, at last, says American Industries, "there is to be a test of the claim of Gompers that he carries several millions of workmen's votes in his breeches pocket and can deliver them with equal facility to either party." Gompers cannot repudiate Bryan, no matter how actively he may wriggle. He is committed and must go on and deliver what odds and ends of the labor vote may consent to follow his leadership at the polls.

Some three or four Oregon papers talk as if it would be a terrible disaster to Oregon if it should give Bryan a plurality next November. To believe that one would suppose that such an event would be a calamity to Oregon worse than the earthquake and consequent fire was to San Francisco.

Small Change. The crop failure was a failure. Senator Bourne talks closely to Taft. The water fountains must be retained. Must we wait till the state fair for rain? The postmasters are presumably all for Taft.

Standard Oil is closely allied with these leading and most successful gamblers, is, in fact, the leading one of the lot, and it is this corporation, and the big railroad gamblers, and all the allied "groups," who lead in the rejoicing over the reversal of Judge Landis' decision. The law, they perceive, is impotent to harm them, or to protect the public. Viewing these conditions, the Detroit paper concludes: "It is indeed time for honest and patriotic citizens to rally to the support of that government which is engaged in a struggle to determine the fate of this republic."

WHO ARE AGAINST BRYAN.

MR. J. KRUTTSCHNITT, Mr. Harriman's right-hand man, declines to discuss politics farther than to say that he will vote against Mr. Bryan. This is really no news. Mr. Harriman will also vote against Mr. Bryan. So will Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gould, and all men of their sort. All the men who want and try to be monopolists; all those who seek to control prices and make unconscionable profits off the people; all the big stock gamblers; all the men who desire to make millions of profit in saving the country; all the railroad presidents who resist every effort of the people to control the railroads or get a square deal from them—in brief, every man who aside from legitimate business is trying to work a big graft upon the people—is going to vote against Bryan.

People of Union are talking of a public park. The license for "bear beer" is \$400 in Enterprise. Yield is better than expected, in the general report. People of Klamath Falls are talking of boring for artesian water. Potatoes in northern Lake county are doing well on unirrigated land.

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NO ROOM FOR SPECULATOR.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian. The decision of the secretary of the State Department, that a "settler" cannot live in a city 25 miles away and form a tract of land under a government homestead law, is a blow, though it will disappoint many good and well meaning people in this city and in other cities adjacent to these projects.

RACES WILL NOT MIX.

From the Washington Herald. The establishment of separate schools for the Japanese or Chinese pupils on the Pacific coast should prove an ideal solution of the racial difficulty out there. These children of the far east are, if we look the facts squarely in the face, not intermingling with the white race. Differences of blood and color can never be wholly harmonized.

There You Are.

His Daughter's Beau—If you are a father, you are a man. Her Father—I'm not disposing of her in sections, but I'm willing to listen to any proposition involving all of her, sir.

AN ILLINOIS MAN TALKS ABOUT OREGON CHERRIES

George A. Lyman, the editor of the Annapolis, Md. journal, the Annapolis, has been recently writing a series of letters to his paper about the fruit and one of his letters is partly reproduced. It cannot be disputed that within a radius of 40 miles of Salem are grown the finest sweet cherries in the world. There is produced in the Willamette valley the most perfect cherry known in the world, and these cherries may be found the largest variety of fine cherries. The size and flavor of the Oregon cherries are sources of wonder to people from the east, and they are visiting the orchards here at Springbrook to procure samples to take home to convince their friends of the facts that they are slow to accept from reports.

Playing Hari-Kari

From the Burns News (Rep.). The Oregonian of July 28 contained an editorial that will do more, if listened to, than all other influences to disrupt the Republican party of Oregon. The article not only demands the retirement of W. M. Calkins from the chairmanship of the State Center, but also demands that all Republicans who are adherents of Statement No. 1, instead of their own party, should support no party victories can be won under their leadership.

Letters From the People

Letters to the Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not responsible for the return of letters or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned should so indicate on the envelope. Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding in length more than that limit, at the discretion of the editor, be sent down to that limit.

Giving Away Liquor.

Corvallis, July 31.—To the Editor of the Journal.—I would like to inquire if it is lawful to give away spirituous drinks to the poor. On election day, here, a well-known Fulton man was kept busy, for once, in giving away liquor to the poor. It is a noble crowd, in the crossing room of his store. Of course, that thing should stop, as a general rule, but it is a noble crowd here, because this is a dry town.

Barber Poles on the Curb Line.

Portland, Aug. 10.—To the Editor of the Journal.—A few evenings ago I read in the Journal that an ordinance (which I believe is now pending) was going to be enforced compelling barbers to pay the city \$10 per annum license for having a pole on the sidewalk in front of their premises. Will you please tell me through the paper if they can compel barbers to secure a license for a pole which does not project above the curb, and the outer edge of that, away from the sidewalk where it could not be seen by pedestrians, and an iron running suburban shop and am interested in this question.

This Date in History.

1521—Cortez retakes the City of Mexico. 1687—Prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks at Molacz, Lower Hungary. 1762—King George IV of England died. Died July 20, 1830. 1778—French fleet dispersed in a gale off Rhode Island. 1812—General Brock arrived at Amherstburg to oppose the invasion of General Hull. 1848—Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Jefferson, died at Astoria, L. I. Born in Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761. 1851—Litchfield, Conn., celebrated its 200th anniversary. 1893—February 22, 1819. 1895—Protocol signed ending hostilities between the United States and Spain. 1907—Opening of the International Esperanto congress at Cambridge, England.

From the Ad Columns.

Gentleman wants shooting. Our pen cannot be approached. Wm. and coffee inside. Dr. Brown. Wanted—An organist, and a lad to bleed a horse, and a city auditor. Bulldog for sale. Will eat anything. Very fond of children. Inventor of new perambulator wishes to meet financier to push same. Annual sale now on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated. Come in to see the wild beasts eating John Russell, proprietor. Children in the cabin are requested not to use the seats until the ladies are seated. Services on Sunday next at both west end and east end chapels. Babies baptized at both ends. A Chinese woman, her passage to South Africa. Willing to take care of children and a good sailor. A Chinaman, in intimating to his fellow citizens in Chinese city that he had started business as a banker, hung out a sign with the words, "European Loaner."

THE REAL FEMININE

Advantage of the Country. An invitation to our-out-of-town readers to contribute their ideas of the advantages which the country offers over the city, for the rearing of children, has brought in many interesting answers. Every mother who loves the wholesome, breezy country, feels that she could never be content to bring up her children in the crowded city. And yet there are many children who, while whole lives are spent in city environment, are sent by their mothers without exception to the country for the summer. They speak of the city boy as though he must be an overstimulated, unnatural product, wise beyond his years in the things that are called business, and always ready set upon the path that brings dishonor and sorrow.

ADVANTAGES OF COUNTRY REARING.

By Mrs. L. M. Conner. I believe that men and women are happy or miserable, contented or discontented, useful or a burden to others, just in proportion as they have made good use of the advantages of truth, honor, self reliance, energy and cheerfulness that are theirs.

Where can these qualities become part of our very selves? Imprinted upon our earliest years, nourished and fostered, as they can in the country close to nature's heart. "Whatsoever ye sow that also shall ye reap; the stability of natural objects, the varied beauties of the landscape, the river, even the great rocks whereon we played when children, each helped to fix the impression that only truth and reality can give.

Children reared in the country can so easily be taught truthfulness, which is the foundation of all other virtues. "We learn to do, by doing," may just as well read, "We learn to be, by being." "Whatsoever ye sow that also shall ye reap; the stability of natural objects, the varied beauties of the landscape, the river, even the great rocks whereon we played when children, each helped to fix the impression that only truth and reality can give.

Can money values—often fraudulently obtained—ever compensate for loss of the qualities which are the heritage of the city boy who learns by environment, that disgrace is being found out, not in the things that are called business, but in the breadth and depth of morality found in the majority of country reared boys? Some of the most noble characters of the world have been reared in the country. Their environments, that selfishness, indifference, or ignorance on the part of their parents often produce a different type of manhood, which is reared by Washington, Lincoln and Whittier, yet the advantages of a country rearing are not apparent.

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Bourne's Action Explained.

From the Woodburn Independent. Our Jonathan Bourne has been playing a very clever game. He is expected that Bourne's course prior to the Chicago convention was taken merely to secure the nomination of Taft, and now into supporting Taft, and now certain that the senator played the three-card game, with Roosevelt's sanction, to secure the nomination of Taft. The Roosevelt demonstration at Chicago, instigated by Bourne during the convention, was all a part of the scheme. He takes a Yankee to fool 'em, and especially a Yankee with wits sharpened in Oregon.

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