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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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Wisdom is the principle thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor, when thou dost embrace her. She shall give to thee head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee.—Solomon.

REPUBLICAN RANK AND FILE NOT WORRYING.

AN INTERMINABLE lot of stuff has been published, chiefly in the Portland morning newspaper, to the effect that somehow the people of Oregon have been duped, fooled, swindled, betrayed, in the matter of politics within the state, and are likely to be further humbugged and defrauded next winter by the election of Chamberlain to the senate. It is assumed that because Oregon has been Republican it always should and must remain Republican; that it should do so regardless of what the Republican party is or does or is likely to do; that a majority of the people of this state are to adhere to the mere name, without a single intelligent thought as to what the name represents, or whether it represents anything except spoils and plunder; that no voter has a right to change his politics, even temporarily or as to a single candidate, under any circumstances; that all voters who do so are "geese," "frogs," fools, suckers; that the mere party name, "Republican," is more important than the character and capability of candidates, the nature of public service, the welfare of the people, and all other considerations; and that because some Republicans have chosen to vote on a very few occasions for a candidate not of their party they have made asses of themselves, have exhibited egregious folly, are as unfit for citizenship and the right of suffrage as insane people or idiots.

Because a large number of voters who are ordinarily Republicans, have thoughtfully, intelligently, conscientiously and patriotically chosen to vote for a Democrat or two on certain occasions, doing so as not only a privilege enjoyed by every voter but in their estimation a duty to their state, for the purpose of securing the best results to the people, this croaking newspaper and its echoes charge them first with filchery and next with treason. It berates them as unfit for citizenship, both mentally and morally. And along with these ridiculous diatribes run constantly the false and totally unfounded assertions that the results shown by the elections were somehow obtained by fraud, by perjury, by ballot box stuffing. At the very worst there was not one tenth the fraudulent voting that was habitual and systematically engaged in formerly by the leaders and their henchmen of this only party, and which was always abetted and approved by this jangled railer at tens of thousands of honest and decent men. And ludicrous in its absurdity is the reiterated wall that the few Democrats of Oregon—though their number seems to be increasing lately, and no wonder—without an organization, without any active leadership, without any convention or concertation of effort, without any money—that these few Democrats, one out of four voters, somehow tricked, deceived, swindled and horns-waggled the great Republican party of Oregon with its 40,000 majority, every man of them free to do as he pleased at the polls. Never before in our history, probably never before in our history, was so absurd, baseless, unreasonable and pitifully belly-aching a plea put forth.

NOW REALLY, WOULD IT?

WOULD IT be such a terrible thing for the country if most of the leading Republican senators—those from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California and West Virginia, and Gugenheim of Colorado, Du Pont of Delaware, Homenway of Indiana, Long of Kansas, Burrows of Michigan, Carter of Montana, Hansbrough of North Dakota, should be turned out of the senate, and men like Cummins and Borah, Republicans, and Folk and Chamberlain, Democrats, should be chosen to fill their places?

Would the country suffer a great calamity if Republican members of the house who agree with and stand by these senators should be retired, and a very different type, say half Republicans and half Democrats, should be elected in their stead? Now, really, would it? With the record of the Republican party in Congress and in all departments of the government for the past 12 years before us, might it not be well for the country, as Mr. Bryan says, to turn a lot of the leadership of that party "out into the wilderness of fast oblivion"? Of course that would be very disagreeable to these politicians, who have found the service of special interests very pleasant and perhaps very profitable, but might it not be a good thing for the masses of private citizens? It is immaterial to the people at large whether the majority in Congress is Republican or Democratic, it is very material whether that majority serves the people or their oppressors. There is little in Democratic history for 50 years to commend it, but the thing important to be done is to get rid of these false representatives and teach the Republican party a lesson, and the only way to do that is to elect either Democrats or Republicans like La

ly responsible to them, the people, not to a machine, a boss, and the corporations. This they have done, and now the organ of everything that makes for the injury and enslavement of the people, the newspaper that denigrates and defames and hates the people, is striving with its utmost power to overthrow that law, that result.

The party plea is weak, rapid, irrelevant. The people of Oregon chose between two men, each properly, lawfully and fairly presented as a candidate and the Republicans who added in that choice did so for reasons entirely sufficient to themselves. They knew what they were about, and so did every member of the legislature who pledged himself to vote for the people's choice.

When comes this howl against the election by the legislature of the people's choice? Not from the people themselves. Not from the Republicans who preferred Chamberlain to Calkins. Not from the rank and file—not a whimper. Not one Republican voter in 100 is complaining in the least at the prospect of the election of Chamberlain. Not one in ten would voice any opposition to this result, since the election. No, the uproar is all made by a few anti-people organs, headed by the Oregonian, and by a few discredited, unfaithful, untrustworthy and down-and-out machine politicians. It is only these who are dissatisfied, who are seeking most strenuously to restore old conditions and methods; the great mass of Republicans are not worrying over the result in the least.

THE ILLINOIS RACE WAR.

MOST deplorable phase of the Illinois race war is the destruction of life and property of the innocent with the guilty. In the burning of homes in the negro quarter at Springfield, the savings of a life time by amiable and honorable colored people were doubtless swept away. Children were there, and helpless women, that fell victims to the irrational fury of the mob. There is no haud to restore to them the homes that are gone. The color of the skin was the test on which they were assailed, and it is not a safe guide. Red blood may flow and a white heat beat beneath a black or a brown exterior. It was a black regiment that was resistless and dauntless at San Juan Hill.

For the guilty villain whose devilish crime brought on the war at Springfield, there is no compassion. There is no adequate atonement that he can make. There is no punishment drastic enough to fit his offense. Yet it would have been so much better for that punishment to have been meted out by a court of justice after an orderly trial before the inevitable jury, that is the proudest of all boasts in the American system. That would have saved the members of the mob from themselves. It would have saved the blood of innocent victims. It would have saved the future consciousness of guilty participation in murder, death and wholesale destruction of the property of poverty. It would have saved the militiamen of the state from an awful alternative. It would have saved Springfield from a night of horror, and the contumely that night brought. It is for such reasons that the orderly and self-contained people of Oregon are wont to leave to the courts and the law the administration of justice and its punishments.

OVERDRAFTS ON THE SOIL.

HEAT yields in some if not all Willamette valley counties are below what was expected. Instead of the 30 or 40 bushels of other years, the average in a few districts is 15 per acre. It is impossible to continue to draw money out of the bank forever, and never put any in. It is impossible to take hay out of the barn all ways without replenishing the supply. It is equally impossible to draw from the soil forever without giving something in return. The fertility in the land is the same as the money in the bank. It has been scientifically demonstrated, and can be demonstrated again at any time, that a ton of wheat taken off the farm, takes away \$7 worth of fertility from the soil.

If that fertility is not put back, the account becomes overdrawn, and nature's bank closes longer to pay on demand. It is the constant presentation of drafts on the account that has brought on the 15-bushel yield. It is not the fault of the land, but the fault of the farmer. If the land be treated as we treat the banks, it will go back to its old fertility. The wheat yield of Great Britain by constant cropping was reduced at one time to eight bushels. By modern farming it has been raised to an average of 30. In Holland the average has been raised to 40. In the United States where once we grew 30 and 40 bushels with ease, we are now down to 12. We shall go lower unless we give the soil a square deal.

In Oregon, we are to have magnificent opportunity to do so. The new packing houses will soon offer a great market for livestock, a market that will tax the northwest to adequately supply. It is a business that made farmers of the middle west comparatively rich. Along with it are the continued heavy demands for perennially good prices for Oregon dairy products. Both industries are soil builders. They put into the bank all and more money than they draw out. They increase the soil's fertility instead of exhausting it. This 15-bushel yield on Willamette valley farms is a striking warning to their owners, a wordless but eloquent warning pronounced by nature herself. It is the notice from nature's bank that the account is overdrawn.

Are a great many American voters so afraid of a few big "krowps" that they don't dare to vote as they would like to do? If so, then they are no longer free men. They are in bondage to fear, the fear of masters. They have not the courage to become masters themselves. Occasionally, it must be admitted, and not to the country's credit either, a state militia is very much needed, as it was lately at Springfield, Ill. It would have been better if it had gotten into action quicker, but the authorities seem to have done pretty well.

Small Change

Let's all pull for prosperity.

Are the people fit for rule. "Humbug."

Make the most of what's left of summer.

Eugene and Medford are setting examples.

Wu Ting Fang says he never said it. Curious.

Well, a good many are building now, in Portland.

Hope springs eternal in the Democratic breast.

Good afternoon, Mr. Harriman; better "build now."

If Harry Thaw goes broke, interest in him will be lost.

The Democratic platform is doubtless also unconstitutional.

Old Abdul Hamid also mutters: "Humbug, humbug."

Let a million John W. Gates, with all his money, can't win in Texas.

What do the incumbents of the federal offices think of the scheme?

Some graphophone political talk sounds as if it came through a hat.

But the newspapers didn't get the Stevens into their news columns.

If the governor can't get Harriman to build roads in Oregon, nobody can.

No doubt Mr. O'Brien would like a big job of railroad building in Oregon.

Politics is warming up over in Washington, Oregon has a little on hand, too.

Brother Charley wants to go to the senate. What a big sack he must have.

In Kansas the people are saying of, if not to, one of their senators: "So long long."

Saukey, the gospel hymn writer and singer, was a man of immense power in the world.

Are great numbers of voters going to be scared into voting against their inclinations?

Perhaps Mr. Harriman could be induced to come down and attend that Hill railroad celebration.

If a man wants to find the pen and ink at home, let him tell his wife he wants to write her a check.

A good many Democrats will welcome Mr. Parker more cordially than they would have done four years ago.

Before accusing somebody of theft, be careful that you have not lost or misplaced the missed articles yourself.

A Marshallfield man was not shot for a duck, but he swallowed shot along with the duck and so came near dying. He was probably hungry.

Of course, entire elimination of a city council will be a very tempting proposition for the city revisionists who have been watching recent councils.

Oregon Sidelights

Dallas is doing much improvement work.

The alfalfa yield in the Klamath basin is good.

Dallas has no night watchman, and its jail is empty.

Junction City has organized a Boost club with 50 members.

A Wood river valley ranch of 950 acres sold for about \$60,000.

A Hood River Early Harvest apple measures 1 1/2 inches around.

People of Mist are generally repairing and improving their buildings.

A Black Republican cherry twig near Estacada, 2 feet and 5 inches long, had on it 130 fine cherries.

A family living near Chatterville on the McKenzie has killed 12 cougars since March, three of them in one day.

Twenty men have been employed during the summer at the Corvallis brickyard, and when the season is finished 100,000 brick will be the output.

A South Dakota man who recently came to Woodburn, sold his Dakota outfit, furniture, etc., for \$11,111.

The sound of the hammer is heard in Hillsboro from early morn until evening time. A great many new residences are getting up, and many new corners are going in our midst, says the Argus.

Port Orford Tribes: The bushes near the mouth of Rogue river are richer in blacksand, gold and platinum metals than anywhere else on the coast, and it seems that capitalists would first try to develop the entire steel manufacture in such a place, rather than waste the land has little of these rich metals.

Last Sunday J. S. Macomber of Dallas plucked from his lemon tree a large number of lemons, larger in size than are generally sold in the stores. There are 38 smaller ones on the tree than the big ones, and the tree is growing in a tub and kept in the house during the winter, but grows out of doors during the warm weather. It is prolific and thrifty, in every respect.

The Ontario Oil & Gas company will soon commence operations near that city, and the Ontario oil is no question but that the gas that flows from the 40 wells in Ontario which is found about a depth of 150 to 200 feet in petroleum gas, and the formation encountered in boring these wells indicates that our city is in the heart of the largest oil field that has ever been developed.

J. Donaldson of Tillamook county uses four milking machines to milk his cows. He tells the Herald that some old cows had to be milked at first, but they soon got used to the machine, and with the young cows there never was any trouble. That the milking machine did the work, and that it made a wonderful difference in the work of the ranch. It was much more healthful and easier on the cows, and allowed a rancher and his family to do any other line of business.

Several years ago a man bought 640 acres of land near Hillsboro, and there he built a mill, which had been logged off long years ago when timber was plenty and cheap. At a depth of 150 to 200 feet he found a depth of 150 to 200 feet of stump, when cutting a tree, and as a result the land was covered with these remnants of the former forest, and it was good for nothing. William Holmstrom put in a small sawmill along about the first of March of this year, and began cutting the cedar stumps into shingles, and up to the present time, over 500,000 shingles have been turned out. The quality of the shingles is said to be better than ordinary owing to the fact that the mill is in the heart of other qualities of excellence. There is enough merchantable timber in the remaining stumps to keep the mill going for several years.

Mr. Van Cleave is out with another shriek, intended to scare timid voters into a surrender of their political freedom.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF ATLANTIC CABLE

New York, Aug. 17.—Today is a notable one in the history of submarine telegraphy. Just 50 years ago, on August 17, 1868, the first cable message was sent across the Atlantic. The message was of 90 words, from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. It took 67 minutes to transmit. Today some 25,000,000 words are sent by cable between America and Europe each year and the Atlantic lines have a capacity of 100,000,000 words. But it was the little message sent 50 years ago today that opened the first tangible proof that one of the greatest attempts of man in the field of science had succeeded.

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The first step in the program was to be the laying of a cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Ray to Cape North. The first trial was made in the following year the cable was successfully laid. Newfoundland was the first land to be reached. The work of laying the cable between Newfoundland and Ireland was then begun. The first attempt was a failure. After several months of delay, a second and a third attempt were made and finally, on August 5, 1868, the eastern end of the cable was laid in Trinity bay, Newfoundland. Twelve days later the famous messages were sent and received between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan.

But the scheme was not yet destined to bear the fruits of victory. Soon after the laying of the cable, the press of the world had sounded loud praises in honor of the triumph, the cable was again severed and the project was abandoned. In 1870 another unsuccessful attempt was made to lay a cable, and a year later the first operative cable was completed. This was the French Atlantic cable which was completed, this being the first submarine line to stretch actually from the shore of America to the shore of Europe. The landing of the American end of the French cable was made at Duxbury, Mass., and was the occasion for here the first cable message to be sent. Common 100 guns were fired, and the national colors of France and the United States were displayed on all the public buildings.

Within the brief span of the 50 years the world has built more than 200,000 miles of submarine cable. It has straddled the globe eight times. Besides the \$200,000,000 investment in cables there is a fleet of 42 cable steamers kept constantly in service, and besides the cables already in operation, several others are in various stages of construction. Every effort is being made to annihilate the distance between different parts of the world and unite, by cables or by wireless, countries separated by vast bodies of water. The results in the business world are huge.

The cable service of most direct importance to the general public is that of transmitting the reports of crops and general commercial conditions of widely separated nations. This service is not only used by the government, but by the most important of the world's business. The most interesting compilation of these reports, a system which enables the exporter in New York, Seattle or Galveston, to know the price of wheat in London, or other cities to govern their business by world-wide conditions.

In the early days it cost \$100 to send a message across the Atlantic. The cable companies made a charge of \$5 a word, and the minimum amount of a word was 100 words. The cost of a message was fixed at 20 cents. Recent developments in cable making and operating, combined with healthy competition between cable companies, have proved a means of bringing down the cable tolls. Big businesses use the cables eagerly and vast sums of money are annually expended in the purchase of cable houses and newspapers in obtaining information from foreign countries.

One of the most interesting processes invented and perfected by Dr. Alexander Muirhead—the efficiency of which is not only proved, but is being used to send messages to be sent simultaneously from both ends of the wire. The leading cable companies all have the latest "duplex" system, their cables in order to get the fullest benefit from this invention.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Philosophy of Socialism.

Portland, Aug. 15.—To the Editor of the Journal—Socialism is made up of two classes—a laboring class and a leisure class, a producing class and a non-producing class. The simple denial of this statement of classes does not refute the facts or change the truth thereof.

The distinction between these predatory wealth and wage-earning classes is not a line of demarcation over which none may pass, for there is continually a migration of the people passing back and forth, and the French Atlantic cable, as the gambler of success and reverses for wealth continues.

Modern invention and discoveries, especially those which have the power of nature, has enabled mankind to disregard, in part, the Bible injunction which declares, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," as he is able to produce comparatively without effort, and his normal power of production does not compare with his power of production.

This is a logical and practical sense of the law of labor and leisure for every one, with equal opportunity for all, and at the same time furnish sustenance in abundance for the entire human family.

Now if we are able, through continued power of invention, to consume, there must necessarily arise a surplus of products, through the employment of all stock, and there must be a corresponding period of leisure for all, or there must be a class that consumes and does not produce, and with a corresponding class that produces more than they consume.

That the foregoing illustration truly depicts the social condition of production and consumption challenges contradiction.

Now, one more statement to close the circle, viz., that which applies to one nation applies to all nations, as all have the same classes, and the exchange of products and the question of production and consumption remains unchanged.

The continual drift across the line from the side of predatory wealth to the producing class, and the constant few returning, ever swells the producing power of the nations, and continually diminishes the consuming class. Here in lies the crisis toward which all the world is fast traveling and without proper action will in its own good time precipitate a social revolution through its natural course.

Could a migration or transition be effected from the producing to the non-producing class, proportionately to the increased power of production, and the present system survive and one class continue to always remain in slavery.

The resultant failure through the diminishing force to consume the products of the ever increasing producing class, whose wages cannot be reproduced, forces a lack of employment and forms the problem of the age.

The unemployed problem is the key to the new system, which demands production for use and not for profit, and a corresponding amount of labor and leisure for all.

We are, by following the lines of least resistance, drifting steadily toward the goal of cooperation. Not because we desire it, or because it is better, but because our inability to expand the course of least resistance let it land us where it will.

Ever since Jacob peeled the sticks that marked the coming herd of Laban's cattle, by which means his share was increased, Laban's correspondingly diminished, the profit system has permitted the intellectually strong to override the weak, and to work out a system of cunningly devised schemes appropriate his rightful goods and products.

More ancient times before the invention of gunpowder, when physical strength counted for all, the physically weak were disregarded, and the more powerful neighbors, of their goods, chattels, wives, etc.

From this source, governments were formed, with statutes and ordinances framed for general protection, and were enforced by police and military power. Thus was society protected.

The present day parallels the foregoing, and the intellectually strong, by their more honest and less cunning neighbors, which has engaged the "big stick" unsuccessfully for the past eight years.

A remedy for present relief lies not in the impossible, the enforcement of law, but in the removal of the cause. The profit system and the over-coming of it. This would modernize our social relations to a parallel of our mechanical age, and restore to society a proper equilibrium.

This is our logical defense and the only possible mode left for the condition of the earth.

The oft asserted claim that this will destroy incentive, and cause society to deteriorate, is like all other spooks that have haunted the social changes of all ages. If incentive consists in the cunning craftiness of Jacob for the getting of his portion, and the cunningly devised schemes of the unscrupulous, cunning and avaricious, and their more honest and less cunning neighbors, which has engaged the "big stick" unsuccessfully for the past eight years.

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