

# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

## THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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As ordered, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

When it is our all, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A nest of palms, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Nothing, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Edward Young.

NO TARIFF REVISION DOWNWARD.

ADVOCATING an immediate revision of the tariff, the Salem Statesman says: "Meanwhile the cost of living has become so great in consequence of the over-protected trusts and monopolies, that the standard of living has been steadily reduced, and thousands are out of employment. So those who want a revision of the tariff should vote for Taft."

The Journal neither questions the motives nor doubts the sincerity of the Salem paper. It does challenge the accuracy of its information, and to the end that Oregon people may understand exactly what they are voting on next November, it offers this correction:

The American Protective Tariff league knows all about the program that was agreed on at the Chicago convention. It is the most virile standpat organization of tariff beneficiaries in the country, and is the machine that has raised the tariff to its present extortionate rates, and a most vehement opponent of a tariff revision that will reduce it. It is delighted with the tariff plank of the Chicago platform, and in a recent manifesto to the manufacturing barons of the country said this:

"The Republican party has rejected the demand of the tariff agitators for a revision downward. Nothing more strongly protective than this plank has ever appeared in a Republican platform. Herein is an absolute guarantee that, in no event shall protection be sacrificed in the interest of more foreign trade. The advocates of revision downward will not find a word or syllable in this tariff plank that tends to furnish them the slightest crumb of comfort. There is no promise of revision downward; on the contrary, the scope and purpose of the tariff plank is to continue the fullest protection to all industries, and that the proposed revision of the schedules shall maintain the standard of protection in every feature of the new law. To those who believed that the nomination of William Howard Taft would be a pledge of the party to a downward revision, the platform is a complete and unqualified answer. If he has, at any time, gone too far in his advocacy of tariff tinkering, he has not been able to carry the Republican party with him."

Thus the Salem paper, speaking to farmers, mechanics and laborers in the Far West, says the tariff schedules are to be reduced, but the American Protective Tariff league, speaking from the revised and full inside knowledge of what the program is, declares it is to be maintained. Mr. Bryan has also endorsed and assented to what took money from the party and gave to the few to whom it was given, but even the Oregon tariff agitators who never can campaign for a tariff revision as a candidate for office, are unable to see any sense in the program in possession of the party. It is only the party that has been in power and that has been operating all along with the tariff as one party, in consequence of their operating and the tariff-revising campaign funds are contributed, what the Democratic party might do, and the Republican party is not responsible.

Mr. Bryan has never said in his lifetime that he has any objection to the tariff as it stands. He has only assented to the people as a whole against the tariff and corporations and companies that were plundering them and violating laws to do so, and against laws that authorized them to do so. He has not said a square deal, but it is believed by multitudes of people that if he is given power there will be more practice in preparation to preaching of the "square deal" doctrine.

What Mr. Harriman has been consulting with the governor, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Stanley at Pelican

And so it goes the country over. What a travesty of even-handed justice perpetrated in the very temples of justice!

Possibly this manifestly farcical defense may not succeed in the Hains case, but judging by numerous cases in the past this is improbable. It may be expected that weeks will be consumed in taking the testimony of hired alienists and in other wearisome performances, all of which are palpable and shameful efforts carried on in the court to bring the facts, circumvent the law and defeat justice. How long are the American courts going to tolerate this state of trying an undisciplined, admitted murderer, and one—as is often the case, whom everybody knows to be as sane as the poor man who kills another and is promptly hanged? Such a farce could not be carried on in a British court, nor, probably, in any court in the world except in America. If the courts are so sensitive about being respected, they could do something to earn and deserve the respect of the people by putting an end to these palpably mock trials.

Such a case as that of Patrick, or of Mollieux, is very different; in those cases there was doubt as to the facts; the defendants were entitled to the most careful and if necessary prolonged examination into all the circumstances. Mollieux, once convicted, was on a second trial acquitted, and the general verdict was that the acquittal was right. Patrick, almost certainly guilty, was never proven so beyond what a honest juror might call a reasonable doubt, though he was convicted. But in the Hains case, as in many others where murderers have escaped punishment, there is no question of the facts. With manifest premeditation, he killed an unarmed and unapprehended man. Even if the story of his provocation be true, it is no sufficient defense. Else the law against murder is a humbug. It might serve in mitigation of the extreme penalty, but if so let it be acknowledged that this is the reason. The insanity defense in the cases of rich murderers has brought the courts of the country into contempt. It is not the contemptuous people who are to blame. They see clearly when justice is mocked.

JUST SIMPLY UNTRUE.

FIRST we are told by the Portland rule-or-ruin Republican newspaper that Bryan is constantly changing his position, that every four years he abandons the ground he stood on and the issues he advocated in the preceding campaign; and next the readers of that perfidious are informed that Bryan is yet just what he always was, that he occupies substantially the same ground he did during his former campaigns. In one of its latest issues that paper said:

Two days before Bryan made his appeal to the country on substantially the same ground as that on which he makes his present one. It was and is an appeal on the one hand to those who have not been successful in life, in business or in industry, and on the other hand against those who have achieved some measure of success, greater or less.

Perhaps the sufficient and only necessary reply to this latter statement is that it is totally and willfully false. Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, and his other speeches, and all that he has said and done, show that the above statement is absolutely untrue. It is a "campaign lie," pure and simple, and as such is "open, gross and payable."

Mr. Bryan has never attacked or conspired anybody on account of his wealth, however much it amounted to, providing it was honestly and fairly obtained. He has attacked rich laborers and "mafactors," but never more vigorously than President Roosevelt himself has done at several occasions. Mr. Bryan has also conspired and assented to what took money from the party and gave to the few to whom it was given, but even the Oregon tariff agitators who never can campaign for a tariff revision as a candidate for office, are unable to see any sense in the program in possession of the party. It is only the party that has been in power and that has been operating all along with the tariff as one party, in consequence of their operating and the tariff-revising campaign funds are contributed, what the Democratic party might do, and the Republican party is not responsible.

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Lodge, Mr. Kruttschnitt has come to Portland and gone on a trip with Mr. Lytle over to Tillamook, arousing hope again in that direction. No panic is scheduled for this fall, so far as is known, but fall rains can be depended on in the coast range of Oregon, so that a prediction that work will soon be resumed on the Tillamook road would be rash. Only one thing is certain, that if Mr. Harriman discovers that Mr. Hill is going to build in any direction, the wizard sojourning at Pelican Lodge will get busy.

GOOD ROADS.

THE movement for good roads is a world movement. The good roads campaign now launching in Oregon is almost at the rear end of the procession. We have been backward in that behalf. In 1903, the state of New York authorized the expenditure of \$50,000,000 on her highways. Seven thousand three hundred and thirty-two miles of finished highway have been built as a result. Of that great aggregate 3,322 miles were wholly built by the state, and 4,700 of minor connecting roads were built, of which half the cost was borne by the state. Pennsylvania has appropriated \$8,000,000, Indiana the same amount, and Maryland \$5,000,000 for state-built roads. On the Pacific coast California has appropriated \$3,500,000, and not long ago the people of Los Angeles county, California voted a bond issue of \$3,000,000 for building perfected roads in that county.

It is a whirlwind movement which other states of the union in the procession, and Oregon must join in it, or be sidetracked. All the states are playing for the auto travel. That is the big incentive in California, and an inside reason for the good roads actively. Citizens there see visions of auto tourists speeding through the state with open purses and glittering dollars. They want the wealthy tourists to come, and want the money they will spend. They want them to see and fall in love with the country with the results that big investments be made and capital be set to work in community development. It is a glittering as well as a sensible scheme.

Tourists spend \$12,000,000 a year in France. They go there to drive automobiles over the beautiful French roads. California wants some of this travel, and the great crumbs and plums of glittering expenditure that go with it. Oregon should likewise reach for this incentive. She has scenery to see, climate to attract, resources to exploit and thousands of avenues for the profitable investment of tourist capital. A few men in Oregon realize it, and with true leadership some of them are now touring the Willamette valley, launching a great campaign for state legislation and state aid for the highways. It is a movement that should spread to every schoolhouse and to the remotest corner of the remotest community in the state, and gather strength until finished roads for a finished citizenry shall be the every day condition in Oregon. It must be that or Oregon will lag further and further behind in the procession of the states.

Did you observe the expression of Thornton Hains' eyes?" asked his attorney of a witness. So he was insane, too. Plenty of witnesses, if paid enough, could tell that by looking at his eyes, or at his back, or at his boots. Insane, of course—but only temporarily, mind.

Candidate Sherman thinks it would be unsafe to entrust the government to "Inexperienced malcontents." He would leave it in the very experienced hands of Morgan, Rockefeller, Aldrich, Elkins, Cannon, Sherman and such-like patriots.

Castro prevents a blockade of La Guayra by forbidding the Dutch warship to come into the harbor. This is simple, but suppose the ship concludes to disobey Castro's orders. Then the case will be different.

Governor Johnson could not resist the demand for his nomination. If he should be re-elected, and if Bryan should be defeated, Johnson will loom large as a Democratic candidate in 1912 and perhaps thereafter.

A treasury official says 28 per cent of the money of the country is not in circulation. Is he kidding? Mr. Henry Clews says money is abundant and cheap. You can take your choice without paying a cent.

Judge Parker is a man who has seen and confidence in his superiority and independence in his administration. All people who know him respect him, whether agreeing with him or not.

However, for the season, the great thing is to get the money into the hands of the people as a whole against the tariff and corporations and companies that were plundering them and violating laws to do so, and against laws that authorized them to do so. He has not said a square deal, but it is believed by multitudes of people that if he is given power there will be more practice in preparation to preaching of the "square deal" doctrine.

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## Small Change

No time to be in a cool place; O. No bridge can be located to suit every-

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## MUST EDUCATE PUBLIC OPINION IN CITIES

That the solution of municipal problems depends upon the individual citizen of an educated public opinion, was the note of an address recently delivered by Dwight F. Davis, member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League. In part he said:

We are treading more and more to-day the principles of pure democracy, which the people themselves exercise a large measure of political power. Many of the checks devised by the fathers of our government upon the exercise of this power have been practically nullified in actual practice. The checks upon the power of the people to accomplish the purpose for which it was created and the increasing number of checks upon the primary election is another illustration of this modern tendency.

The people are demanding an ever-increasing share in the powers of the government and inasmuch as they are taking an ever-increasing share in the government, it is necessary that they be educated in accordance with a broad underlying principle which must be kept constantly in mind, and that is, that the municipal government, that without an aggressive popular interest no scheme of organization will long achieve success.

Our theory of universal suffrage brings the whole question back to the individual citizen. He is the only individual organization may succeed occasionally in having good tickets, or parts of them, but there never will be permanent good government, either in city or state, until the citizen is educated and interested in the demand for better methods of nomination and election changes in the forms of the government, and the citizen is the greatest importance in the efforts to obtain good government, but all these reforms will fail inevitably if an

awakened public opinion is not behind them.

How to obtain this educated and aggressive public opinion is the problem for the solution of which we now are groping. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other large cities are experimenting by means of city clubs, municipal voters' leagues, and leagues for political education, and are beginning to show results.

Public opinion gradually is awakening in the cities and the outlook is more promising than in recent years for a renaissance of civic patriotism. Many of the checks upon the power of the people have been practically nullified in actual practice. The checks upon the power of the people to accomplish the purpose for which it was created and the increasing number of checks upon the primary election is another illustration of this modern tendency.

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