EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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If I can only place one little brick in the pavement of of the Lord's pathway, I will place it there, that coming generations may walk thereon to the heavenly city—Phillips Brooks.

CHINA AND TRADE.

FOR SOME time past the New York Herald has been carrying on a campaign of its own in favor of a treaty between the United States and China, one object of which would be to repress or restrict the expansive activity and tendency to domination in the orient of Japan. The ostensible object in view is to extend our commerce in the far east, to do which we are urged to make a treaty with China that would necessarily be antagonistic and offensive to Japan. And in support of this policy we are to maintain a great Pacific fleet, on the theory that "trade follows the flag," that is, follows battleships and armies.

The proposition is mischievous. It is in violation of one of our oldest policies, one voiced by Washington, which forbids foreign entanglements. And it is based on the economic sophistry that it is the business of government to use its power to compel the business success of some few of the people. It is a form of privilege to a few, the burden, even the burden of possible war, to be borne by the whole people.

Trade with China is certainly to be encouraged, but it is not worth fleets of battleships and armies, and a quarrel with Japan, or any other nation. Trade is not won by fighting, or menace, but in wholly peaceful ways. Last year the exports from the United States to China amounted to $33,000,000, and the imports to $25,000,000, and while these amounts, it would seem should be greatly increased, they will be properly increased by private enterprise and greater and better acquaintance, rather than by a treaty that would provoke hostility in other quarters. The fact is that there will never be any very great volume of commerce with China until, as the New York World remarks, the hundreds of millions of Chinese have developed the tastes and needs of civilization, and the ability to buy, and then they will not be wholly dependent on outside supplies. They will buy and sell more abroad, but their increase of consumption will be largely supplied at home. The World points to the Philippines as an object lesson; we have had an army and a fleet there for 10 years, and yet the trade is insignificant.

A great deal of nonsense is printed about Japan capturing the commerce of the Pacific, and it is urged that we take that commerce away from Japan by building great fleets of war vessels and paying large subsidies to steamship lines, both worse than worthless devices, because they are costly and may be destructive, and cannot accomplish the desired object. Japan's subsidies are even now helping to break her back, and its burden of debt is appalling. Trade is not to be forced, or if it can be it doesn't pay.

But while so much is said about winning oriental trade by menaces of war, the government shuts off or refuses in the least peacefully and justly to encourage trade with our nearest and far more profitable neighbors, Canada and Latin America. Free trade between the United States and Canada alone would be worth more than all our oriental trade, but we put up a tariff barrier against the friendly, civilized neighbor, and propose to go gunning for pigtail trade 7,000 miles away.

PROF. JORDAN ON THE TARIFF.

IN A RECENT address on the tariff, Professor Jordan of Stanford university said that every argument for and against the tariff had been stated a thousand times, that nothing new was to be said, "but," he added, "at the bottom of every argument remains the necessary recognition of its primal iniquity." The fundamental idea in American polity, Professor Jordan went on to say, is that of a square deal to all men, each standing on his own feet, with exclusive governmental privileges to no man and no class of men. "Inequality before the law, entail, primogeniture, church control of state, state control of church, class consciousness and class legislation were evils which our fathers would not tolerate." This idea of equality before the law is the paramount one of all. "And it is this ideal which is violated absolutely and continuously in the theory and in the practice of the protective tariff."

The tariff, Professor Jordan went on to state, as has been stated a thousand times before, is a device by which some people shall profit through governmental action at the expense of others. It is a clear breach of the fundamental principle of equality before the law. It benefits labor not at all, and even if it seems to be a good policy to tax the farmer for the benefit of the manufacturer, such a policy is not politically right or just. Under this system "justice becomes possible only by the perpetration of various forms of injustice."

But, as has often been shown, the former excuse for protection no longer exists. It is now sheer plunder. As Professor Jordan says: "There are in America today no infant industries. They have grown faster than the nation has. Our huge industrial combinations overshadow the world. Just as in their alliance they dominate us in some degree they have the whip hand over other nations. If anything American can take care of itself, it is our infant industries. Yet they demand the tariff as a necessity of existence as insistently as ever they did."

But the robbery of the people by this device is not the worst feature of the system. "Its greatest evil lies in the perversion of our theories of government, the introduction of the idea of class enrichment through legislation."

"Behind all discussion of sources and means of prosperity the fact remains that democratic justice, that fundamental equity between man and man, can never be realized in America so long as any trace of the protective tariff remains on our statute books. It is another illustration of the truth that 'they enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin.' This law applies to economic lapses, to time serving legislation, as well as to moral sins."

THE OREGON RAILROAD LANDS.

THE SUIT against the Southern Pacific railroad may prove to be the most important and beneficial piece of litigation for the people of Oregon ever begun in this state. If the government wins, the railroad must either surrender the lands, comprising several million acres, in which case they will be open to entry and settlement under the land laws, or else must put the lands on the market and sell them to actual settlers in accordance with the terms of the contract.

It would not be wise to base any great expectations on the chance of the government's success in this case, yet that it may succeed is not altogether improbable. It will certainly be easy to prove that the railroad grantee and its successors did not comply with the terms of the grant, and that under the conditions imposed the lands became forfeitable, but there are various technical and sophistical defenses which may prevail. A great corporation is often a very different figure in a court from a poor individual defendant.

Temporarily, the suit may be a drawback, if it ties up the lands, but they could not be much more completely withheld from settlement and development than they have been for many years. The railroad company has been totally regardless of the interests of Oregon in the matter, and it could be strongly argued that even its own interests would have been better served by a sale years ago of most of these lands. They might have produced great amounts of freight ere now.

A final decision cannot be hoped for under a year or more, and possibly will not be rendered for several years, but it is hoped that the suit can be carried forward with more than ordinary expedition, and its result will be anxiously awaited. The opening up of these lands will be of immense value to Oregon.

NEW ENGLAND AND PARTIES.

SPEAKING of New England politics of past times as well as the present time, the Boston Globe tells how most of the people of that section of the country abhorred the Democrats, or Republicans, as those opposed to the Federalists were then called. "The ruling type of New Englander hated a Democrat with a violence which he else reserved only for the Evil One himself. He would neither eat, drink nor pray with him. A Democrat of that day was equivalent to an anarchist now. Ezekiel Webster, Daniel's father, when he fell sick away from home, was horror-stricken at the thought of dying among Democrats. 'I was born a Federalist,' he protested, 'I have lived a Federalist and I won't die in a Democratic town.'"

"In the Federalist imaginings Thomas Jefferson was a horned and hoofed monster, at whom anathemas were hurled even from the pulpit, and when first elected he did not receive a vote in these states." And Jefferson had about as poor an opinion of the New Englanders as they had of him. He said they were marked with a peculiar perversity of character. "The church, then an established institution," says the Globe, "and very much in politics, was allied with wealth and rank in behalf of the Federalist party, and there was a property qualification for the suffrage and for office-holders which kept New England safely, as Jefferson expressed it, 'under the yoke of hierarchy.' The poor were frankly relegated to back seats alike in town hall and in the meeting house and were governed by 'their betters' in town and state."

But with the extension of suffrage and the increase of light the Jeffersonian ideas gained ground, and his party made a respectable showing, but almost invariably, in national contests, New England as a whole has adhered to the old Federalist ideas and policy, and it is partly because of this Federalist sentiment, coming down through the generations, that those states in national elections always go Republican.

Long ago Democracy indeed got the upper hand for awhile in portions of New England. Maine, while yet a district of Massachusetts, became Democratic, and except in 1840 always went that way till 1856. Even Vermont wavered in adherence to the Whig party, and New Hampshire, though rejecting Jefferson, was a solid supporter of Jackson, and furnished a Democratic president. The Democrats won in 1871-2, but with that exception New Hampshire, like the rest of New England, has been overwhelmingly Republican.

The Federalist idea was government by the privileged few, the common people not being considered fit, or of material even to be made fit, for self government. Jefferson's idea was that there should be no privileged classes whatever, either on account of religion or of property or of education, but that taken altogether the whole people were or would become fit to rule, and should be entrusted wholly with self government.

In theory, and to a great extent in practice, Jefferson's idea prevailed, but there are many people of prominence and powerful influences that in one way or another strive for a recrudescence of Federalism—the rule of a variously privileged minority, and deprivation of power for the masses. It is this sentiment, this theory of government that prompts flings at Jefferson even today. He is characterized as a demagogue, as a politician who steered the ship of state upon rocks, as unsafe and insane in statesmanship; and the real basis of all these attacks upon Jefferson is this old spirit of Federalism, which hates a Democrat—that is, one who stands for political equality—as the old Puritan of New England hated the devil. And if Jefferson were alive and a candidate today—though our political campaigns are not so bitter as they used to be—he would be denounced as either a Socialist or an anarchist or both, and everything he would propose in behalf of Democracy, the rule and benefit of the people, would be derided as the visionary schemes of a dangerous dreamer.

RESCUING THE GIRLS.

MRS. ELLEN S. FISH, president of a woman's club in Seattle, has submitted to the federated women's club of that city a plan for a home for girls, "a home adjusted to the needs of girls who are homeless or worse; who are found to be slipping into the wrong way and drifting into unprofitable lives."

Such an undertaking should appeal to all Christian, charitable and sympathetic people of every city. Most girls who go wrong are not very bad; they are usually at the worst silly and reckless. And in many cases they have not had proper parental training, have been badly brought up, or allowed to grow up, in an undesirable environment. They are to be pitied rather than blamed. They are to be taught and helped, if possible, rather than repulsed and pushed on down the steep declivity which they have begun to descend. The Chicago judge who said that there was no help for any such woman or girl, and advised them all to drown themselves, is a coarse, tyrannical, brutal, extremely selfish and shortsighted creature, unfit to adorn the bench of any police court. Perhaps most of these women, all hardened ones, are beyond material reformation, but we cannot, must not, believe this of the young and yet sensitive girls, especially such as are disgusted with the life they have begun to lead.

Something of this kind has been done in Portland for years, by means of the Crittenden Home, and if this serves the purpose best, it should be better supported and well-to-do people should take a greater interest in it. And if a new institution or any better or more affective way for rescuing girls from destruction is possible it ought to be encouraged and supported.

And it is not only girls that have already "gone to the bad" to some extent, but homeless or neglected girls who have not yet fallen that need observance, care and guidance. In a city the size of Portland there are always many such girls, either without parents or with bad or irresponsible parents, who through comparatively slight efforts could be kept from making wrecks of their lives. What an enormous social gain it would be if scores of such girls could every year be turned into the right direction instead of being allowed, unnoticed and uncared for, to drift into the downhill road.

Mr. Hearst says he does not like changes in the Democratic party's attitude. But he does not seem to stick closely to "free trade and sailors' rights" himself.

Small Change

Nobody will get very rich out of hops this year.

* * *

Taft may not be very religious, but he believes in Roosevelt.

* * *

Mr. Cake brought back a check; the campaign will now open.

* * *

When a party becomes pretty badly diseased, pie is bad for it.

* * *

Tariff revision by its friends. Reform of the criminal code by burglars.

* * *

Cromwell, the G. O. P. campaign financier, is an attorney for Mr. Harriman.

* * *

Harry Lehr has returned to New York and decent monkeys are trying to hide.

* * *

What on earth has become of Anna and Helle—but no, we don't want to know it.

* * *

"Farewell to summer," sings a poet dolefully. Not by a doggoned jugful, not yet.

* * *

Mr. Geer says he would not resign under the same circumstances. Of course not.

* * *

Marie Corelli has ground out another novel. It can't be worse than some of her others.

* * *

Hundreds of millions for war; not a dollar for inland waterways. Hurrah for old Hurrah!

* * *

"The same old Bryan," says Nicky Longworth. And the same insignificant son-in-law Nicky.

* * *

Half a dozen bridges in the southern section of the city would not be enough to suit everybody.

* * *

Brother G. Clyde tells what is going to happen next winter at Salem, but how does he know?

* * *

Pretty tough for those people who have had three months' vacation to buckle down to work again.

* * *

Some grownups would like to be children again even if the change were made just before school begins.

* * *

If everybody who wants Bryan elected would contribute a plunk, there would be campaign funds to throw at the birds.

* * *

The closed season for ducks is out, says the La Grande Observer. And the open season is in. And such is the English language.

* * *

Heney and the other lawyers are wrangling and calling one another names; this is all the progress there is in the Ruef trial.

* * *

One negro bishop is for Taft, and another is against him, indicating that the brunette brethren may not be quite so "solid" as heretofore.

* * *

A Venezuela court has fined a French cable company $5,000,000. And Castro is more likely to get it than Uncle Sam is to get anything out of Rockefeller.

* * *

So the late Russell Sage had a lot of worthless securities. But it is said that he got them early in his business career. And who knows what he got them for then?

Oregon Sidelights

Houses to rent are scarce in Wallowa.

* * *

Eugene's water problem is not yet settled.

* * *

A Dalles woman has peaches measuring 11½ inches.

* * *

Hoppicking attracts less attention than usual this year.

* * *

Trains will be running into Klamath Falls by Christmas—it is expected.

* * *

That Baker is not retrograding is shown by the houses all being occupied, says the Herald.

* * *

"The Lord save us," exclaims the Albany Herald on account of apathy of the Commercial club.

* * *

Pendleton Tribune: Now for the summer fallow, killing weeds, vitrioling seed wheat and preparations for a record-breaking crop in little old Umatilla for next year.

* * *

Albany Democrat: That big Newport herring story has fallen decidedly flat. It is an annual occurrence and volcanic eruptions have nothing to do with the dead herring on the beach.

* * *

Not only is Astoria certain to have one new railroad in the immediate future, but there are excellent prospects that she will have two, says the Budget. This is what often happens.

* * *

Large quantities of fruit are being brought into Dallas every day from the farms, most prominent and plentiful being peaches and plums which seem to be exceptionally fine this season.

* * *

The hop crop in the Metschen-Cooper yard, near Corvallis, is enormous, being much greater than last year. Its estimated total output is 100,000 pounds, and pickers are to be paid 40 cents per box.

* * *

A Dallas man brought to the Observer office a branch from a green gage plum tree, which although less than a foot in length, had 60 plums on it. In spite of the fact that they were crowded so closely upon the twigs, the plums were fully as large and well formed as the average plum. The whole tree was similarly laden, and several bushels were beaten off green.

* * *

The fall fishing season on the Oregon coast streams is now in progress and 10 canneries are in operation. They are Elmore Packing company plants at Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz and Umpqua, the Kyle and Hurd canneries at Siuslaw, the Smith & Tallant cannery at Coos Bay and the Prosper Canning company and C. Timmons canneries on the Coquille.

* * *

Klamath Falls Herald: But for the greed of gunners who have been "getting rich quick" by exterminating the native birds that frequent the lake region of southern Oregon, President Roosevelt would probably never have turned lower Klamath, Malheur and Harney lakes into national bird preserves, and absolutely prohibited the killing of any and all native birds around these waters.

* * *

Corvallis Times: Judge Watters' cow took her rations regularly and gave the customary quantity of the lacteal fluid, but the old lady coughed occasionally, and this aroused the judge's suspicions. He caught one of her coughs and after wrapping it carefully in a pint of milk took the mixture to the Oregon Agricultural college and had the tuberculin test applied. The chemist found the cow perfectly healthy, and attributed her cough to the fact that she originally came from Coffeeville, Kan.

Hearst's Attacks on Bryan.

From the Chicago Daily Journal (Ind.).

The animus behind Mr. Hearst's "Independence party" is so plain that nobody can help seeing it. * * * Though he talks about purity in politics and freeing the country from boss rule, he hopes only to take enough votes from Bryan to make certain Taft's election. Bryan is the enemy for whom he is flying in wait, knife in hand. His body is full of bitterness and hatred, and he longs to relieve himself by taking Bryan's scalp. * * * Hearst's malice will not injure Mr. Bryan a particle. If it does not make votes for him, then human nature has greatly changed.

WHY WATTERSON WILL SUPPORT BRYAN

Mr. Bryan upon acquaintance proved different from my perceptions of him. I met not a visionary orator, but a man of sense, in deadly earnest, direct and reasonable. Coming to know him better, seeing him in his home, I found a man able and sincere, devoted and devout, having a childlike faith in the people, in God and truth. I changed my opinion altogether. I felt that I had done him signal injustice. I would as soon trust him in the White House as George Gray or Richard Olney; and I believe that when he gets there militant Democracy of the school of Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden will renew its youth and vigor, leading the way to such changes in the national house and senate as will restore them their legislative functions and give the people assurance of real and lasting reforms.

No party was ever known to reform itself. Republican promises to reform Republican abuses make but a poor deathbed repentance. Taft means either "four years more of Theodore" or a new lease for Aldrich, Cannon and company. Bryan means, if nothing else, the new broom that sweepeth clean, upon the floors that are admittedly most unclean. There must be an occasional change of parties if we are to have decent administration. One party government is only a degree less objectionable than the one-man power.

It is a peculiar misfortune and an augury of evil that the people of the east—notably the people of New York—get their mental sustenance chiefly through the organs of the rich. In the bucolic days "befo' the war" the people of the gulf states were fed from the same trough. Their newspapers sang only the virtues of slavery. None others were allowed to exist. In the fabulous wealth of the east piled up in a few hands—some of it predatory—much of it sprung from class legislation—all of it more or less corrupting —it is easy to see a growing likeness to the patricianism of the old south. Already artificial conditions of life predominate. Young men are reared to regard enthusiasm as effeminate. Young women are almost as educated in a knowledge of evil as young men. The sex line becomes less and less visible. Caste distinctions press upan the commonalty more and more, and harder and harder. The foolish poor either hate or emulate the foolish rich. Graft is everywhere. Money making seems quite to have swamped simple patriotism and popular piety. The newspapers are so used to this that they are callous—they take their complexion from society, which is well pleased with itself and wants things to remain as they are—a dissonant note denounced as the ignorance of an outsider, or the outcropping of anarchism. It was just so in the Carolinas 50 years ago. He who did not shout for slavery was an abolitionist.

The worst of it is that the rich are ever ready to make common cause with the predatory rich. They do not discriminate. Theodore Roosevelt has gone much further in socialistic extremism than Mr. Bryan ever went. Yet those who abuse the president—denouncing Bryan as a socialist—do not so characterize Roosevelt; and they will vote for Taft because they think that Teddy Bear stowed safely away in the wilds of Africa, "Big Bill" and "Sunny Jim," with Aldrich in the senate and Cannon in the house, will soon have the elephant where they want him; the truth being that for all the chatter about trustism and rebates, a spectacular fine, which will never be collected, remains the single trophy.

Two or three years ago the country stood aghast before the exposures precipitated by the insurance scandals, and all good men were vowing that they would not stop until the Augean stables should be cleaned. The traction scandals followed. Not a method has been altered. Not a culprit is in jail. But the "business of the country" requires that there shall be no further agitation, and in order to secure peace and quiet we must elect Taft, who swears by Roosevelt, and Sherman, who swears by Roosevelt, each of them finding him "a good enough Morgan till after the election." Is this anything other than perfidy and dishonor, and if it should succeed, will not the conditions to be ultimately reformed be so grievous as to transcend the agencies of statesmen, and to become the sport and prey of the mob? Is not, for example, the other end of protectionism anarchy? Once upon a time we had a famous governor of Kentucky, old Charles Scott, the Indian fighter, who used to say that when things grow bad they are hard to mend, but that "when they get damned bad they just cut loose and mend themselves."

Mr. Bryan has suffered from over-praise as much as from over-abuse. Yet never an abusive word that is said of Mr. Bryan but was said of Mr. Jefferson. One need only turn back to the Republican newspapers of 1876 to learn what a peril to patriotism and property Mr. Tilden was. No honest interest has any more to fear from the Democratic party today, led by Mr. Bryan, than it had to fear when the party was led by Mr. Tilden and by Mr. Cleveland, each of whom encountered the same line of artification which is now used by Republicans to defend the secretions of nearly 50 years, expressed for the most part in offices and abuses. The public service is afflicted with bone-felon. Shall the finger be lanced and cured, or shall we allow the disease to continue to burrow below the surface until nothing will save the body politic but the amputation of the hand?

That is the problem for the voters to consider. Forbidden by the organs of the rich—making common cause with the predatory rich—to see the truth and to consider the actualities of the political situation—huddled too often in camps by short-sighted employers, who tell them their wages depend upon how they vote—the outlook for sound opinions and just conclusions here in the east is not encouraging. Yet New York lives and thrives off the west and south, whilst it is to the interest of all the people that the politicians at Washington shall not become so entrenched in power—so unmindful of their origin and obligations—that nothing short of a revolution will be able to remove them.

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 and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

Oregonian's Statement Was Untrue.

Dallas, Or., Sept. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregonian of the third inst., in an editorial anent the appointment of George Nolan, a Democrat, to succeed Henry L. Benson, Republican, judge in the First judicial district, resigned, states that the other judge in the First district is a Democrat. The governor is criticised for partisanship in the appointment.

The other judge referred to is H. K. Hanna, who, according to the official directory issued by Frank W. Benson, Esq., secretary of state, December 1, 1907, is a Republican.

OSCAR HAYTER.

Bankers and Depositors.

From the Canby Tribune.

Mr. Meyer proposes no remedy for the protection of the wage earner against these "not over-scrupulous" bank officials. He is anxious, however, to protect "the honest banker" against the wildcatter. He says in substance, let the depositor look out for himself, but protect the banker.

It is the people's money the banks are using to do business on. Why should not the bankers be willing to guarantee their depositors the same protection that they themselves demand? Why does Mr. Meyer fear the loss of the banker while he says nothing concerning the loss of the depositor?

A few hundred years ago our forefathers believed in the divine right of kings. They did not dream that they themselves had any rights, but with advanced thought and intelligence and an awakening public conscience, men are learning that one man or set of men have no more rights than another. This is the only true republican doctrine, and those who advocate any other doctrine do not represent the ideals of government bequeathed to us by the founders of the republic.

The Railroad Is Coming.

From the Klamath Falls Herald.

The railroad's coming to our town.
Take off your hats and cheer it!
For nearer, nearer comes the sound,
Oh, good it is to hear it!

The rocks arise from out their beds,
What tho' the ages bound them!
The right of way is o'er their heads,
And progress all around them!

We've always held our head up high,
Regardless of the weather;
For pride will make our Klamath Falls,
'Tis "Pride and Falls" together!

So when we drive the golden spike,
That makes hope's consummation,
May all our ex- and imports be
The best that's in the nation.

To Mr. Harriman, our thanks!
We'll not oppose his wishes;
We'll let him breathe our finest air,
And catch our biggest fishes;
Roland may shoot another bear,
Whene'er the time's propitious!

Thomas E. Watson's Birthday.

Thomas E. Watson, the candidate of the People's party for president of the United States, was born in Columbia county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. After a course in the district schools he spent two years in study at Mercer college. After leaving college he taught school for several years and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and in 1882 was elected to the Georgia legislature. In 1891 he was elected to congress on the Populist ticket. While in congress he secured the first appropriation for free delivery of mails in rural districts that congress ever passed. In 1896, at the Populist national convention in St. Louis, Mr. Watson was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with William J. Bryan. In 1904 he was the choice of the People's party for president and at the convention in St. Louis last April he was again accorded the same honor. In recent years Mr. Watson has abandoned the practice of law and has devoted much of his time to literary work.

It is planned to have James S. Sherman, Republican nominee for vice-president, follow Mr. Bryan in the central and western states and reply to his arguments. His tour, according to present arrangements, will begin the last week in September and continue until election day.

Farming in India.

From the Madras Mail.

Agricultural practice in southern India from start to finish requires religious rites.

In the Tamil districts the agricultural year commences about April. On April 23 the cultivators of a village consult a "Valluvan," who fixes for them the kind of wood that they should cut and take away. He is supposed to settle the question as the result of astrological observations made on the commencement of the Tamil New Year's day, which falls about April 13. Each cultivator then takes a little camphor, some incense, a few plantains and a cocoanut, and with others assembled for the purpose he proceeds to the forest where he worships the tree he is about to cut by burning the incense and the camphor and offering the plantains and the cocoanut. Then he lays off the first branch, taking good care that it falls on the right side. In each year the side is different. Prosperity to himself and his cattle is firmly believed to depend very much upon this. He then cuts away the required quantity of wood and takes it home.

Another day is then selected, soon after the early rains of the same month by the "Valluvan," and then the greatest event of the agricultural year occurs. Each ryot takes the wood he has selected for the plough, which is newly fitted up and taken to the field, where the bullocks are tied to it, and behind it stand other ploughs with teams of oxen tied to them, while large crowds assemble around the teams.

The principal ploughman then daubs the pair of oxen tied to the new plough with aniline powder and turmeric paste; he lights camphor and burns incense before it, breaks a cocoanut and with it he makes an offering of a pot of jaggery water and parched grain and Bengal gram. Then he drives the plough across the field, preceded by the other ploughmen, and after a few rounds the oxen are unyoked and the offerings distributed to those present.

A Fast Record.

From Lippincott's.

One of the Illinois congressmen has a good story of a political convention in that state for the purpose of nominating a candidate for an important office.

The district was a close one, and the necessity of selecting a popular man was thoroughly recognized. A speaker had just nominated a personal friend for the position, and in an elaborate eulogy had presented in glowing terms his manifold merits, especially emphasizing his great services on the field of battle, as well as in the pursuits of peace.

After he had finished, a voice was heard in the rear of the room. "What we want is the man that will run the best."

In an instant the orator was again on his feet.

"If you think," he yelled, "that this convention can find anybody that can run better than the gentleman I have nominated, I point once more to his well-known war record."

Farcical Formalities.

From the Astorian.

The American people are getting mortally tired of the campaign formalities; the nominating speeches, the notification speeches, the speeches of acceptance, and all like rot, in their quadruple play and repetition; it is irksome and stilted and unnecessary. Especially out here in the northwest, thousands of miles from the scene of political initiative and the leading personalities of the hour, is the farce of it all more plainly apparent.

The old campaign rooster and his raucus crowing are things of the past and not as acceptable as once they were; the people are getting their eyes open to the travesty of it all and their hearts are calloused against the bitter mockery and shameful faithlessness of the men and systems that stand for it; it goes no farther with the average man of sense, who flushes now when he thinks of the assinine acquiescence he lent to the frauds of the past.

Last July.

The brook was purling at our feet,
A bird song came in cadence sweet,
Your hand in mine, your promise true,
Ah, love, both life and hope were new.
The world was fair and love was young,
And life's glad summer just begun,
But now the thought comes with a sigh,
How fleeting was that last July!

No music in the sounds I hear,
No brightness in the blossoms near,
For as I tread again that path,
In shadow seems life's aftermath.
But had I won high fame and place,
Riches and power in worldly race,
As thistledown I'd let them fly,
To claim again that last July.

—Corinne B. Dodge.

The Spinners' International union will meet at Boston next Thursday.

Running Shots

Written for The Journal by Fred C. Denton.

If Bryan had a "Brother Charlie" who stood in well with Wall street and was worth $20,000,000, or such a matter, what a shout of derision would go up from Republican ranks at any talk of scarcity of campaign funds.

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In case Senator Bourne has more pie than applicants for its subdivisions the writer will agree to obtain takers thereof with but short notice.

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While the city council spends most of its efforts in trying to put Mayor Lane "in a hole" the taxpayers are becoming exasperated at its neglect of public business.

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It is estimated that the American people pay one half of all they produce for permission from land owners and land speculators to live and work upon the earth. And then we ascribe panics to tariffs and financial tinkering.

* * *

The people demand insurance of bank deposits, and a steam roller will catch the party, politicians or financiers opposing.

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Good roads increase land values to more than their cost, and are cheaper to keep up than poor roads. In some way in the near future Oregon must commence the construction of a comprehensive system of road building. Whenever roads can be built without taxing the improvements of land users, and from taxes levied on the idle lands held for speculation in just proportion, Oregon will have plenty of good roads.

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La Follette may be a little at outs with the plunderbund but he gives a number of its United States senators the nightmare whenever he campaigns in their states.

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Such things as buying honorable men to vote against their convictions, instructions and pledges have been known in the past; but if it happens in Oregon next January the political future of the Republican machine will indeed be a dark one, for the independent Republicans of Oregon are in no frame of mind to be trifled with.

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The direct primary outs out the bearings more than it oils up the political machine.

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Scarcely enough stress is being laid upon the fact that it is the moral duty of every member of the legislature to vote for that candidate receiving the highest number of votes for United States senator. Each one of the members is a servant of the people, not their master, and in every county in the state the people instruct the legislature to obey them in this matter. By 48,000 in the state the people insisted that they and not the legislature should decide.

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It looks as if a machine element in the Republican party of Oregon was more intent upon defeating the will of the Oregon people than on electing Taft.

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With Hearst's pocket Independent party and Watsons' sure pop lone hand the financial end of the Taft campaign may have nothing to do, but it would be a quiet stroke of politics if "brother Charlie' helped them both out with a few plunks.

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Perhaps we may hear a few more squeaks from Seattle as to its being a grain shipping center, but they will only be for home consumption.

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Tillamook will soon be a suburb of Portland.

* * *

More cows and better cows is the order of the day in the Willamette valley. This beats the one crop and annual store bills of a few years ago.

Chile's Production of Fertilizer.

The credit of the republic of Chile has been suffering of late on account of the difficulty of disposing in Europe of her bonds secured by sales of the Chilean fertilizer, nitrate of soda. Something has been told of the discovery of a new fertilizer, being manufactured in Europe and placed on the market in such abundance and at such a price that the Chilean article is really being driven from the market, though it is a natural production mined from the earth, ready for use.

It appears that many experiments have been made during the last half century to utilize the immense fields of peat, by converting its nitrogen into ammonia and afterwards obtaining a sulphate of ammonia, to be utilized as a fertilizer. None of the results had commercial value, failing to render sufficient quantity of ammonia to pay the cost of production, a great element of the cost being the difficulty of extracting the water from the peat when it was taken from the bogs.

But now a new process known as the Wolereck has so far simplified and perfected the work, that for four years not only has the fertilizer been able to supply the market, but a market has been found for the crude peat. The patents are held by the "Sulphate of Ammonia company, limited," and factories have been established in Carnlough, County Antrim, Ireland, the advertised object being "the production of ammonia by the oxidation of the water of peat." Not only has the peat with its 75 per cent of water been utilized, but nearly all the nitrogen, or about 5 per cent of ammonia per ton.

According to the report of the engineers, the cost of production is less than $6 per ton, while the product finds abundant sale at $12 per ton. The amount of production of sulphate of ammonia in 1907 was 316,000 tons in Great Britain, almost wholly obtained from the manufacture of gas and in Scotland from the elaboration of mineral oil.

The consumption of sulphate of ammonia in the world is now 700,000 tons per annum, and it is believed that the deposits of the nitrate of soda will last only 30 years longer, so that the ability to manufacture a fertilizer is a valuable asset in the world's wealth.

This Date in History.

1752—First play performed in America by a regular company of players, at Williamsburg, Va.

1763—Indian battle at Bloody Ridge, Mich.

1765—The subject of medicine first taught in America at the College of Philadelphia.

1774—First continental congress assembled in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia.

1812—United States troops repulsed the Indians in battle at Fort Harrison.

1863—Forts Wagner and Gregg, near Charleston, bombarded by General Gilmore.

1868—"No Popery" riots in Manchester, England.

1880—Malta captured by the British.

1905—The Hon. Walter Scott appointed president of the council, commissioner of public works and railway commissioner of Saskatchewan.

1906—Senator Heyburn attacked the forestry policy of President Roosevelt in the irrigation congress at Boise, Idaho.

The Common People Do Not Fear.

From the Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.)

If Mr. Bryan shall be elected president, it will be by the votes of the "common people." For popular though he be with the mass of the people, Mr. Bryan is looked upon with distrust where men foregather in exclusive clubs, on the stock exchange, and in the directors' rooms of the great financial institutions. And why? Because they, too, believe that he is an honest and fearless man, who if elected to the presidency will not wink at lawlessness or sanction their schemes of plunder.

The printing course established by the Kansas State Agricultural college was favorably commented upon in the current issue of the Typographical Journal, the official magazine of the International Typographical union. The college is located at Manhattan, Kas., and the newly-established course takes four years.