

THE JOURNAL

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as unworthy of belief. With this inevitable following, Mr. Calkins would be a leading Republican candidate. It would be a factor that would bring utter demoralization, for nine-tenths or more of the Statement No. 1 members cannot surrender. To them a pledge is a pledge of honor and back of them are the instructions of the people, emphatically expressed. They will go to the end of their terms of office without a cowardly retreat.

Then, what? Forty days of nightmare at Salem, 40 days of extravagant legislation, 40 days of corruption, riot and scandal, 40 days of barter, bedlam and disgrace, 40 days of revolution and holdup, 40 days of the old rotten regime that for 30 years disrupted the Republican party and scandalized the state, and at last an adjournment without a senator. That would be the beginning. The end would be a revolution among the voters that would drive from public life and bury in the deepest depths of oblivion forever, every man who is aiding or abetting to overthrow the will of the people, sealed and delivered through the ballot box last June.

Men are mad, incoherently, insanely mad when they imagine they can upset a ballot box verdict, and thrust a personal program down the throats of the people of the state. The primary law was itself the result of a revolution by the people against senatorial deadlocks and legislative insanity at Salem. Nearly 70,000 ballots cast last June, ordering the legislature to elect the senatorial candidates receiving the highest number of votes in a ballot box expression from the voters that leaves no question as to what is their purpose therein. It means that 70,000 of the voters are tired of political tomfoolery. It means that a holdup of the coming legislature would arouse a storm among the people that would drive every politician and every legislator concerned into political graves from which there would be no resurrection.

The only man this legislature can elect is Chamberlain. He has the people's endorsement. He has their certificate of election delivered at the ballot box. There is no higher authority. He has the pledge of support of 52 members, good and true. He has behind him the constitutional majority. He has behind him the constitutional ballot box verdict. He holds credentials and title to the place from the authority that is the highest of all authority in the land—the sovereign people. It is the best credentials, the best title any man can hold. It is a title so clear that if makes the election of any other man an impossibility. If Chamberlain is elected, there will be peace and a beneficial session of constructive legislation. If his election be held up, there will be debauched legislation and an awful reckoning for it will be a reckoning with the people in a just and unquenchable wrath.

LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

IN A RECENT address Mr. John Barrett, director of the bureau of American republics, expressed his confident belief that the next ten years would be "a Latin-American decade," that "all the world will then be studying and watching Latin-America as it now does Japan and the orient," and that "a material, economic, intellectual and political advancement will be witnessed in Latin-America which will rival what has been accomplished in the United States." He said this statement would not be surprising except for "the lamentable ignorance which prevails throughout the United States in respect to the peoples, institutions, governments and resources of those countries."

Latin-America comprises 20 republics, varying in size from Brazil, which is 175,000 square miles larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska, to Salvador, which is six times as large as Rhode Island. These countries contain a population of 70,000,000 and have a foreign commerce of over \$2,000,000,000. There is a vast variety of soil, and climate, and illimitable resources. The people are cosmopolitan, having come from all the countries of Europe, and have within themselves capability for great progress and achievement.

Last year the total foreign trade of all American republics (including the United States) was about \$5,500,000,000, and of this the share of the Latin republics was \$2,077,000,000. Their exports slightly exceeded their imports. Their exports to the United States were \$318,000,000 and their imports from the United States \$240,000,000, showing a balance of trade against this country of \$78,000,000. While buying from the United States to the extent of \$240,000,000, Latin-America bought from other nations to the amount of \$765,000,000.

cedited notion that those peoples are only semi-savages whose trade is not worth cultivating; fifth, carelessness and tricks of shippers to customers in those countries, who are treated with scrupulous courtesy and honesty by European shippers, and lastly, the fact that those peoples are mostly of European birth or extraction and naturally have a predilection toward their old home countries.

But Mr. Barrett is doubtless essentially right; there is going to be great and rapid development in those countries. They are capable of supporting hundreds of millions of people. Gradually their systems of government will improve and become more stable, the people will grow in intelligence and they will offer an immense field for American commerce and enterprise.

A PLEA FOR RETROACTION

SENATOR FULTON in his speech at the Republican ratification meeting Saturday evening urged a return to the convention system of making nominations in Oregon. It is natural for the senator to look at this matter from a personal point of view, after his experiences this year, and he could not be expected to have a good opinion of the nomination of officers at primaries. The primary system was responsible, he thinks, for his defeat, although in this he is mistaken; he was himself responsible, by putting himself in opposition to the direct election. In effect, of senators by the people; but as he failed of renomination under the primary law he is against it, and desires a reversion to the old machine system.

Under the present law conventions can be held and "recommendations" made, and if the people generally could be fairly represented in free, open conventions it might be well enough to do this; but everybody knows that no sooner would the convention system be revived than it would fall into the hands of a machine, of a few bosses, that "slate" nominations or recommendations would invariably be made, and the people would have to accept the old conditions or smash the slate in the primaries—and in a good many cases the latter would be done, or if not the nominees would be beaten by minority party candidates at the polls.

So it is doubtful if even from a party point of view Senator Fulton's advice is wise. The people are not either so ignorant or so careless as they were a few years ago. They have learned some things, and will continue to learn. A party machine in Oregon will henceforth have no easy job on its hands.

THE ADVANCE IN RAILROAD RATES

ALL THAT the great interests want is to be let alone. All that the Standard Oil wants is peace. All that the railroads desire is quiet. In the meantime in fulfillment of their threats of last spring they are rapidly raising their rates in all directions. Last year it was the lumber mills, this year the merchandise rates, and next year something else.

When is this extortion to stop? A shipper appeals to the Interstate Commerce commission for relief and the ink is not dry on the order, before it is disobeyed, in spirit if not in letter. The complainant is dragged into the courts from one end of the country to the other, and through the machinery of the law department of the railroad, harassed with suits, and mulcted in expenses until the remedy is almost as fatal as the disease.

Sharp advances are now to be made on a large part of the west bound traffic, which the consumer will eventually have to pay. The Interstate Commerce commission is helpless until the tariff is effective, until the damage is done. It was to prevent this, to give the public an opportunity to be heard before the rate became effective, that Senator Fulton introduced his amendment last December. Where is the amendment? Calmly sleeping in the capacious pocket of Senator Elkins, chairman of the interstate commerce committee in the senate. This bill has received the indorsement of about every commercial body in the United States as well as that of the Interstate Commerce commission, yet it was not even reported back by the committee.

mob." We see; it is very simple. But yet we do not quite understand how a majority, or "the people," can "outwit" itself, or themselves; or if they do, why or how anything should be done about it. We might say that a mob of howling Republicans outwitted the people in electing Tatt; it would be exactly as logical and reasonable.

The liberal subscriptions to the Rose Festival fund are cheering, and a matter for congratulation of both the managers and the donors, and of the public. An ample fund should be raised, and raised in time to give the managers plenty of time to make all needed preparations. The money is well invested. The show will be a great and very valuable attraction.

As to tobacco, everybody interested in the business—that is, interested in being enabled by law to make the price very high to consumers—is opposed to any reduction in the tariff, rather want it raised, and this desire will undoubtedly be granted. The tobacco trust must be amply protected. The consumers vote all right even when plundered.

We are on Emperor William's side. Most monarchs are too close-mouthed, think it beneath their dignity to express their opinions in public. The kaiser has set a good precedent, even if he has shocked European royalty. Newspaper men everywhere ought to take his part. He is their friend.

At the Republican banquet Saturday evening Senator Fulton proposed a silent toast to President Roosevelt. Perhaps the senator desired it understood that he fully expressed his opinion of the president at that famous Arlington hotel supper.

A Tillamook boy of seven killed his 10-year-old brother with a load fired from a shotgun. What a pretty, innocent, delightful toy it is for children of that age to play with.

The Medford Tribune has drawn from Editor Scott a jaunty insistence that he is not a candidate for senator. Fulton isn't either. Who is?

Now just remember—when buying anything ask for an Oregon made product. Every little helps, and helps many—everybody.

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. How many letters we receive is not to be understood as indicating 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.

Old Sailor Asks Questions.

Roseburg, Or., Nov. 15.—To The Editor of The Journal—Being a constant reader and purchaser of The Journal, I wish to ask you if you would ascertain how or why it should be that a sailor wanting a berth on a deepwater ship cannot possibly get one unless he goes to a boarding-house to positively let them rob him and he knows it before he goes into one of them, but can't get a job without it? I say that every one of their business offices, and their boarding-houses, are controlled by the Journal and have just read a paragraph headed "Council Calls for Inquiry." Is the council or mayor aware that when a sailor signs articles and gets a month's advance on paper, and if Oftentimes a man is in the house only a few hours, the month's advance is gone all the same. As a sailor of 40 years' standing, I know it from experience. That is the way boarding masters get fat, and a sailor can't help himself. Why could not captains of ships engage their own men right at their respective business offices, and thereby put boarding masters out of business, and let them work, and stop this robbery of the seamen?

This Date in History.

1776—James Ferguson, celebrated astronomer, born in Scotland. Born in Scotland, April 25, 1710. 1811—John Bright, famous English statesman, born. Died March 27, 1889. 1829—Louis Honoré Frechette, Canadian poet, born in Levis, Quebec. Died in Montreal, May 31, 1908. 1865—Prince of Sonderburg-Gluckburg proclaimed king of Denmark as Christian X. 1868—General Sherman began his march from Atlanta to the sea. 1870—Duke of Aosta elected king of Spain. 1889—Brazilian monarchy overthrown and republic established. 1905—General strike renewed at St. Petersburg. 1907—Oklahoma admitted to the union.

Lemuel H. Murlin's Birthday.

Lemuel Herbert Murlin, the new president of De Pauw university, at Greencastle, Ind., was born in Mercer county, Ohio, November 16, 1861, and received his education at De Pauw university and at the same time he spent three years in special study at Clark college, the University of Pennsylvania and at several universities in Europe. For two years he was pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in Vincennes, Ind., and in 1891 he was elected to the presidency of Baker university at Baldwin, Kan. Dr. Murlin has attained wide prominence as a church worker as well as an educator. In 1901 he was sent to London as one of the delegates from America to the Methodist Ecumenical conference.

Fixing the Price of Coal.

That Mr. Baer, as president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company fixes the price at which the coal mined by the company shall be sold to the public is a fair service. It ought not to require an elaborate legal proceeding to elicit that fact, nor an especially acute understanding to interpret it. Neither does the general public, with that rough-and-ready faculty at arriving at judgments that go di-

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The old ring politicians die hard, very hard. Don't wait for any particular day to be thankful.

A clear conscience is better than a little office or a few dirty dollars.

Yet there are always plenty of surgeons for the busy football season.

The main question is: Shall the people or a few discredited politicians rule?

Taft having been elected the turkeys will of course be unusually big and fat.

The Pendleton Tribune remarks that Bryan has not kept quiet so long since 1896.

The grange is right; better many local good roads than one big trans-state road.

The country may have a fair degree of prosperity but don't expect any reforms.

Evidently the trouble with the tariff is that the duties are not high enough.

Out in good old Oregon nobody dreads the approaching winter, as many folks do back east.

But isn't the admitted fact that prosperity has to be restored rather than a claim on somebody?

When a Russian ruler dies, the people rightfully rejoice—though it does them no good for one to die.

Few men before have been publicly petitioned to violate their promise and betray a public trust.

That's right; let every section of Oregon claim to beat all other sections in raising apples—and prove it.

After a two-weeks' trial what everybody was sure of before—that Jack La Rose was guilty—was proved.

Metcalf being out of the cabinet the next new man may come from the Pacific coast—perhaps Ballinger.

The attempt to assassinate Hency won't help the grafters any—though they may have had no hand in it.

Tom Taggart to the senate, he won't deserve to win again in 40 years.

Abuzzi may be able to command a battleship, but Mrs. Elkins, if he gets her, will be a different proposition.

By the way think over beforehand how you will make a speech if you are fortunate or able than yourself thankful.

Now the Oregonian is trying to make "talk-backs" and use its own choice phrase, out of seven or more members of the legislature.

Salem Journal. Hon. R. F. Jones is another of those men who are too afraid to have an opinion differing from the Oregonian.

Ambassador Reid wants to be senator from New York. He is a man of ability and character—and which in our times is more important, of much wealth.

The Falls City correspondent of the Dallas Herald says that the Oregonian is the national committee man for Oregon is a young man native and resident of Folk county?

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"In the Name of God, Amen"—By W. C. P. Breckenridge

From an oration at the dedication of the national monument to the Pilgrims, Plymouth, August 1, 1889.

My countrymen: In the midst of fierce disputations, of trials and perils, there never was a moment when the heroic sacrifices, the devotion to truth, the fidelity of conviction to those who were not only at Plymouth, but at all points in New England, did not receive the hearty gratitude and cordial praise of the people.

We are the children of exiles and emigrants. We spring from the same common root, and are of the same blood. Our fathers came for the same general purpose and together won a common independence; and today