EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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There is not a quality of function, either of body or mind, which does not feel the influence of habit.—Paley.

WHAT WE GIVE CUBA

OF ALL the political events of all time few have transcended the significance of that which transpired in Cuba Thursday. By it every precedent on world government is reversed. By it an example is set by a Christian nation that overturns every precedent of the past. The United States found the Pearl of the Antilles struggling to throw off the yoke of Spain. They had been oppressed, overtaxed and humiliated, and the people of the island were struggling for freedom. With the destruction of the Maine as a pretext, but with the kinship of liberty as the underlying motive, we went to Cuba and drove out the tyrant. We lifted the islanders out of subjection and placed them on their feet, a freed and self-governing people. That was a new precedent in history, a first act in national humanitarianism. Above all and beyond all, our act was that of extraordinary unselfishness, for with any other nation the price of aid would have been the establishment of sovereignty over the island. If we had followed the history of nations, the weaker people would have been absorbed and the rich island added to our own domain. We took no such course. The traditions of 1776 swayed us, and we bestowed upon the Cubans that which our fathers had struggled for and won at Yorktown.

But the Cubans were unfit for immediate self-government. Events quickly demonstrated their incapacity. Intervention became necessary to restore order, and we intervened. By the test of history the act of any other nation would have been annexation, but we did not annex. We sent over our military, brought order out of chaos and peace out of ruin. In their own house we taught them the principles of free government, spread among them respect for authority, cleaned up their cities and educated them in sanitation, presided over their establishments as a parent presides over a child, gave them first-handed the gospel of well ordered life, and then, at the first moment when they seemed capable of governing themselves, we bade them unfurl their national emblem at the masthead and gave back their country and their destiny into their own hands. Christendom must behold this act of a noble nation in open mouthed wonder, and every American heart must swell with a new pride in contemplation. It is an act to give the starry flag a new luster, to enshrine it deeper than ever in the hearts of this people and make for it a new majesty among the world's marveling nations.

THE OREGON SYSTEM IS RIGHT

THE PRIMARY law of Oregon is not perfect, nor is that of any other state. No law is; nothing is. Or at least few would agree on the perfection of anything, even a prize rose or a beautiful and delightful woman. We all are mortals, legislators and judges among the rest, and so are faulty. As to laws, most of them are compromises between men of different ideas. Even if everybody in authority honestly did the very best he could, was strictly conscientious and totally unselfish, still laws and administration and adjudication would be unsatisfactory to many people, in some points to most people.

Direct primary laws can easily be criticised. There are minor points of plausible and even reasonable objection to them. But a great and sufficient merit in such laws is that they are gradually overturning and breaking up and submerging the system of boss rule and machine manipulation under which public officials quite generally and United States senators in particular were really chosen by and for, not the people as a whole, but by and for certain arrogantly selfish and audaciously corrupting "interests," largely public service corporations. This one result incomparably outweighs all the defects of the direct primary system.

Under the primary law some incompetent or otherwise undesirable men will doubtless be elected, but this will not be so bad as the election of men pledged in advance to the service of the people's enemies, men already bought and owned by those who are intent on plundering the people. Under the primary system there will be in the senate five or six and perhaps more new men who are really true representatives of the people instead of men who represent merely such interests, and in most cases this change is due to primary laws. This is a good large beginning. We may almost predict from it that within eight years all the "interest" senators except those from some half a dozen "darkest" states will be retired to private life and will be succeeded by men like La Follette and Burton and Bristow and Cummins and Folk and Borah and Jones and Chamberlain. And in the meantime there will be a gradual change also in the official character or disposition and ideas of judges and other officers. All this will be largely due to direct primary laws.

Besides, a primary law is, after all, the true system in a representative government. We have seen, oh how often and in how many ways, that men chosen by conventions are not really representative of the people, but rather of malign manipulators who run the conventions with ulterior and sinister motives. Governor Hughes recognizes this fact and states it very clearly. Who are to be represented? The whole people, of course. Then the people should choose their representatives.

The primary law may be improved in some points, perhaps; but people who have the referendum will never allow any reactionary amendment of the direct primary. It has come to stay, not only in Oregon but in other states, and it will spread. And gradually the people of other states will perceive that along with it they need the initiative and referendum also. Oregon has the right system.

PUSHING BUSINESS AT SALEM

THE NEWS from Salem is that the presiding officers are pushing legislative business, and that members are cooperating in the effort to make the most of the brief time allotted to the session. Speaker McArthur has urged his committees to be prompt with their reports, and President Bowerman is driving business with great vigor. An analysis of results so far achieved gives promise of a profitable session.

The usual danger that confronts a session is the failure to make the most of the early moments, with the result that there is congestion, haste and lack of proper consideration of measures in the last moments. These hurried last moments are the delight of the lobbyist with a bad bill that he is pushing through. The present plan is to clear up the calendar early so that there will be full time for thorough consideration of the appropriation bills. It is a plan that if carried out will receive statewide commendation.

It is wholly within the possibility for a legislative assembly to save itself the unsparing criticism that has almost invariably followed adjournments in Oregon. It is completely within the power of the legislative body to largely reduce the resort in the state to the use of the initiative and referendum. It is wholly within the power of that body to increase the respect of the people for the legislative branch, and that increase of respect itself is an agency to discourage use of direct legislation. When there is full confidence that the legislature can be depended upon for wholesome and virtuous legislation the electorate will rely more upon the legislature and less upon itself for legislation. The truth is that the original demand for direct legislation came as a result of the follies, foibles and faults of past sessions, a part of which were the dismal senatorial infamies. The present session has a splendid opportunity to increase the people's respect for the legislature, and it is due the presiding officers and the members to say that their performance and their program augur well.

HUNTING TRAGEDIES

THERE IS earnest belief that the senate erred when it refused to legislate against the slaughter of men in hunting accidents. Senator Abraham's bill provided that the accidental shooting of a man for a deer should be manslaughter, and proposed a proper penalty. The measure was rejected in the senate by the close vote of 15 to 14.

The Journal believes a mistake was made, and above all, regards as unwarranted Senator Hart's characterization of the measure as "freak legislation." Scores of graves in Oregon are eloquent in their contradiction of Senator Hart's statement. In these graves lie the remains of men cut off in the moment of their vigor and usefulness and upon scores of homes that were happy there is the blight of the cruel hunting tragedy. He who was the means of family support has been shot down and those dependent left in helplessness. In not one case where these untimely deaths have happened was there reason or excuse for it. There is not the slightest defense nor mitigating circumstance in any hunting accident in which a human being is shot down through mere mistake. When a man is at large with a gun he should be certain that the object upon which he fires is not a human being. If he is not willing to delay long enough to determine what he is shooting at and if the object turns out to be a human being, he is guilty in the sight of God and man and the law should make him suffer the consequences. A penalty for manslaughter, such as the Abraham bill proposed, would put a new care in the minds of careless hunters and lessen the reckless death toll on Oregon life.

Carelessness, if it costs a human life in a hunting accident, is criminal. It is so regarded in Michigan, where the hunter who shoots another for a deer is sent to the penitentiary for 10 years. It ought to be a crime in Oregon, and if it were the death record from hunting accidents would be speedily reduced.

PORTLAND AS A WORLD'S PACKING CENTER

"THERE IS absolutely no doubt that Portland will be one of the greatest livestock centers in the world." Such is the sweeping statement of a high official of the Swift Packing company, published in the financial department of The Journal today. It should be one of the greatest centers in the world, not only for cattle, but for sheep and hogs as well, continues this official. And he adds that chickens, poultry and geese should be components in the premier industry in which Portland is to be the focal point.

The story of livestock is the story of wealth. It was so in the middle west, where the land values are eloquent proof. The industry came there when farms were in ruins and farmers in bankruptcy. Homes were plastered with mortgages and population in the slough of despond. The packing houses came, and a market was opened for livestock products. The sequel is vanished mortgages and homes abounding in thrift. Bankruptcy is a distant memory, and land values have mounted to the skies. Wealthy towns have sprung up on the prairies and everywhere the financial house is in order. Lands that were selling at a few dollars have risen in price until $100, $150 and even $200 are ruling figures. Cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry were the magic agency that transformed conditions from unthrift into wealth.

The northwest cannot be held back from a similar career. The soil is here and so is the climate. Conditions blend to a remarkable degree in affording a field for the industry. The extremes of heat and cold, the long dismal winters and the blistering summers with which the middle westerner must contend are absent. We can produce bigger carcasses at smaller cost, a factor of enormous advantage in the business. The forces of nature have through chance or purpose combined to give us the downhill avenues of transportation and have made Portland the gateway. Every condition aids to make the industry enormously successful, and with its keen, scrutinizing discrimination the mind of capital has discerned the fact. Money makes no errors, and when it named Portland as the site for great operations in the packing enterprise it knew its business.

When it now asseverates that "There is absolutely no doubt that Portland will become one of the greatest livestock centers in the world," it speaks with authority. Its action and its expression are justified by experience, by reason and by the shadows always cast before events. It is a buoyant inspiration to the men on the soil to make ready for the coming change. It is to be a revolution in methods in which the land will support the livestock and the livestock replenish the land, and in which the combined two will be a mighty mine for the enrichment of the golden northwest.

A STRANGELY SUDDEN CONVERSION

IN THE Portland morning paper of January 28 is found this curious remark:

> Remembering that only last June the electorate of Oregon, by the decisive vote of 50,591 to 30,243, negatived a proposal to amend the constitution so as to authorize increase of the number of judges of the supreme court, passage of this bill by the legislature would be a piece of impudence. It would be an insult to the electorate.

"Curious," that is, except for its inconsistency, to be said in that paper which scorns, contemns and despises direct legislation and the opinion of "the peepul," as the electors of the state are commonly characterized in its columns. One would suppose that the rejection of this measure by the voters would be the highest possible recommendation for it in the estimation of that paper. But it has certainly, perhaps for a one-day engagement only, completely flopped over, and is in this instance standing up for the despised "peepul." For it says further:

> Again, it is an outrage on the system of legislation that now exists to attempt to prevent, as this bill does, an appeal to the people upon it, under the referendum. We do not believe such appeal, on such a matter, can be prevented. If it should be, the initiative will remain as a remedy of appeal against an act so passed.

The initiative and referendum may be of some use then, after all, and the verdict of the people is to be respected and obeyed. Nothing of this sort was ever seen in the columns of that paper before. Truly this is a strange case of sudden conversion. Nothing equal to it has been heard of since Saul of Tarsus saw a great light while on the way to Damascus. But in this case, unlike that of Saul, a speedy backslide may be expected.

The Vale jailbreakers were captured by the use of telephones in farmers' and stockmen's houses. The telephone in rural dwellings has on many occasion rendered a like service. So this constitutes an additional obligation that society owes to Edison and others who helped to develop the modern telephone. But this is not saying that a telephone monopoly should charge exorbitant rates and refuse to pay taxes.

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.

Timber Taxed Too Lightly.

Portland, Or., Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—Permit me space to say a few words in regard to taxation of timber lands. A few days ago a timber cruiser and myself had occasion to examine certain timber lands in a certain county in the Willamette valley, most of it belonging to the O. & C. R. R. We found that the timber land in question cruised from 12,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet to the quarter section and at a low value the same would be worth $1 per 1000, or $12,000 to $18,000 per quarter section. After getting done with our work we were curious to known what this land was assessed at and I must say that we were surprised to find that it was assessed at $4 per acre, or $640 per quarter section instead of $75 to $100 per acre. I asked the county assessor why this was not assessed higher; his reply was, it was all it was worth. He said he had never seen it himself nor was it possible for him or any of his deputies to get onto this timber land to determine its value, but the information that he had was obtained from a couple of Southern Pacific cruisers, who had cruised the O. & C. R. R. lands; they lived in his county and town, and he supposed that they had given him the correct cruise and value.

We also asked him in regard to lands that belonged to private parties, which we happened to have a cruise of. This we found to be assessed at from $4 to $14 per acre, when it should have been assessed at $75 to $100 per acre. In asking him to explain why this was done, his reply was, that these corporations had cruisers that lived in the county, who had cruised it and had considered the value which he (the county assessor) had placed on it all it was worth, so you see that the valuation of this timber land was assessed according to the county assessor's friends among the timber cruisers, who were really there in the interest of the O. & C. R. R. and other big timber corporations.

We also inquired into the value placed on farm lands. We found in one case where a farmer had bought one farm of 240 acres at $50 per acre. This purchase was made two years ago. Since then he had put $2000 worth of improvements on the place, making the place cost all told $14,000. In looking over the assessment roll, we found that he was assessed at $14,500. When we called the assessor's attention to what he had paid for the place and what he was assessed at, his reply was that his farm had increased in value this much. In another case where a man had paid $2500 for a stump ranch we found that he was assessed at $2800. This man had six small children to support and was working hard to make a home for himself and family.

Now, this is only a small part of this particular county, but I think I am safe in saying if an investigation should be made of all the lands in the Willamette valley we would probably find 40 per cent of the valley counties assessed this way—the poor man and the farmer paying the taxes, and the corporations and the large timber owners howling because they have to pay a small per cent of the taxes that the farmer has to pay, and also asserting that if the forests are taxed they will be compelled to sell the same. Now why is our government spending thousands of dollars to compel the O. & C. R. R. people to live up to the terms of their grants, if they are ready to sell their holdings as soon as they have to pay their just share of taxes?

The same is true of such men as C. A. Smith, T. B. Walker, F. A. Kribs and others, who have gobbled millions of dollars worth of timbered lands. I, for one, would suggest that we treat the O. & C. R. R. and other large corporations the same as we would farmers. They are no better than the man with the six children, who is trying to make a living by clearing his land first before he can raise a crop, and who is assessed at more than what his place is sold for. I do not mean by these few remarks to censure the county assessor of this particular county, as I believe that he is as conscientious a man as we will find anywhere. But I am sure there is some method by which it is possible for every county to know approximately the value of her timbered lands, either by letting contracts or hiring a competent man to take charge of cruising the entire county. In this way the county will get a uniform cruise, as by hiring or letting a number of contracts some will estimate higher than others. Consequently one man, having charge of the whole county, will do better work.

A. C. BENNETT.

A Streetcar Grievance.

Portland, Or., Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—Noticing in a Portland paper reference made to the parties involved in the trouble resulting from the new system introduced on the street railway, commonly known as the "pay as you enter car," I wish to just make an explanation. As injustice was shown myself personally the last one of the two parties involved, I have a right to speak in defense.

On entering the car the large piece of money of the unfortunate woman preceding me presented itself. Carefully holding my money in full view for both conductors to see and if necessary give me needed instructions, grasping it carefully for at least five to ten seconds with the conductor's eye upon it full time. Yet he stood as one having lost the sense of speech. I saw there was apparently no harm in me relinquishing hold of the precious bit I was depending on to see me to my journey's end and back, else the conductor having ample time to "call a halt" would surely have made some sign advising me what to do. After the money was in the box he came to his senses and I came to mine. The only disturbance created from the affair was my insisting on an explanation as to his action in the matter. I would have retraced my steps homeward for another piece of money to throw away but by the time conductor one was through with preliminaries we were half way down town. Then I wanted to know how I was to get home unless I walked 23 blocks back, but they were quite indifferent to the matter and replied to my query in anything but a gentlemanly way. Now, Mr. Editor, supposing an old lady, an entire stranger was placed in the same predicament. Would she have to go to the police station for the night until the light of the following day dawned, until Mr. Railway Company opened up shop in order for her to get her change entitling her to another seat in the beautiful car returning homeward, a wiser woman than the day previous? Such would have been my lot, I presume, had not an entire stranger stepped forward and solved the difficulty by kindly and gentlemanly offering me the desired amount. I hope there will never be any more cause for the need of conductors donning the garb of our city protectors than there was in the little occurrence of last Sunday afternoon.

I think if the company could afford it one might be stationed at the several entrances in order to see that justice is shown the "public."

Not every one has the ability to read. Not every one thinks of reading on entering a car, and not every one can see to read.

What are your conductors for, especially when a chance is given them so plainly to explain and save unnecessary confusion.

MRS. G. ROWAN.

Sunday Closing.

Glendale, Or., Jan. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of the 2d instant, you give an item of news concerning a petition from the Northwest Sabbath association to be brought before the legislature at Salem in which it is asked to prohibit a number of various human activities for gain, but strangely enough this one day Christian association does not mention church collections or preaching for money.

The writer has often seen the major portion of a Sunday morning and evening church service given over to the purpose of "raising money," this operation being generally performed by some expert missionary in this line. I happen to be one who believes that every day is the lord's day, but if this working for gain on any particular day is wrong, let us apply it to all money getting propositions alike, including the preacher, his salary and church collections. D. W. THOMAS.

Charity Begins at Home.

Aurora, Or., Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—I noticed in The Journal that our county lawmakers intend to add from the county tax money $10,000 to the relief fund for the earthquake sufferers of Italy. It is an unjust, unwise act, so to spend the taxpayers' money. I believe if these gentlemen of Salem would let the people of Marion county vote or sign a statement, four fifths of them would sign against the appropriation for Italy. These gentlemen wish to appear big, perhaps, before the king. If they have such a great good heart for the sufferers of Italy they should donate their own, and not the taxpayers' money. Many county roads are so bad that the farmers can hardly haul their products over them to the market for four months in the winter. Five times as much money is needed as is allowed for many road districts to put the roads in serviceable shape. It would be only the officers' duty to distribute more tax money for those road districts in Marion county where it is most needed, then there sure would be no money left to send to other countries.

MRS. F. J. KNAPP.

No Closed Season for Man.

Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 28.—I have taken notice of an item in The Journal of January 23, where a young man was fined $50 for killing a deer to save his mother and little brothers and sisters from hunger and probably death, showing how little the lives of human beings are valued alongside of animal life. The papers are daily full of slaughter of human beings, and the murderers are turned loose on frivolous excuses that would dwindle into insignificance alongside the excuse for killing the deer. But the deer was killed in the closed season, while there is no closed season for the killing of men. Human beings are stabbed, shot down, clubbed to death, or slain in any other way without fear of the closed season. Almost any excuse will do for killing of man, while for killing a deer no excuse will do, no matter what the necessity may be.

Probably better hang the boy.

OBSERVER.

Admires The Journal.

To the Editor of The Journal—As a believer in the people's rule I cannot help admiring the courage and ability The Journal has displayed in freeing Oregon of a lot of as debased and unprincipled politicians as ever disgraced a state. You have made it possible for the people's choice for senator to be carried out, and have given political corruption a blow from which it will be a long time recovering—if it ever does. H. C. M'KAMEY.

A Chance for Harmony.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

President-elect Taft might clear the atmosphere by promising to appoint Foraker ambassador to Brownsville.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Congress yearns for Taft. He may allow congress to be a part of the government.

* * *

The country is about to have a naval war whenever a naval appropriation bill comes up.

* * *

But what's a tax burden on the people among mutually friendly officials who want higher salaries?

* * *

But if Abruzzy relinquishes his title, no American millionairess will want to marry him. What would she get for her dad's money?

* * *

Already a Tacoma Bell is ringing out the slogan, "T. J. Bell for Governor in 1912." But won't people get tired of the noise if kept up for three years?

* * *

Son-in-law Leavitt's completed picture is called "The Last Supper." What an original artist he must be. Perhaps he will try "The Last Quarrel" next.

* * *

It is much to be doubted whether increasing a constable's term to four years is a good change. Two years might be rather too long for some constables.

* * *

Another man has become absolutely perfect and is going to produce a child that will be the savior of humanity. A rock pile would be a good place for these fellows.

* * *

And through all this flurry of discussion, not a word from Hobson. Has he decided to let the country be destroyed by the Japs without further warning and protest?

* * *

The members of the charter commission are certainly doing a good deal of honest, faithful work, whether the people decide to accept the charter they frame or not.

* * *

Mr. McHarg still expects to keep Senator-elect Chamberlain out of his seat. For a reputedly smart sort of fellow, McHarg is displaying a good deal of foolishness.

* * *

Pendleton Tribune: With a nine-foot sheet on the bed according to the proposed Oregon law, a man who snores ought to be able to furnish an unlimited quantity of sheet music.

* * *

So far none of the evangelists has quite adopted the method of the bos'n in Peter Pindar's poem, who thundered: "Come, blast your eyes, you scoundrels, come along.
And save your d—d young sinful souls."

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Lakeview is to have a first class new steam laundry.

* * *

Elisha Hughes, who died in Dallas lately, was 91 years old.

* * *

The Grants Pass Courier denies that whiskey selling and drinking and drunkenness are common in that town.

* * *

A Lake county stockman believes that artesian water in plenty can be obtained anywhere on the desert and the faith within has impelled him to go to big expense to test the matter. If he succeeds, others throughout the country will be inclined to resort to artesian wells for water for domestic use, and for purposes of irrigation.

* * *

Dallas has made enormous strides in its development during the past year, thanks to the progressive efforts of the city council and to the liberal cooperative spirit of its citizens, and is in a position to continue its growth throughout the coming year, but a majority of the people think it inadvisable to bond the city for $40,000 just yet for waterworks, says the Observer.

* * *

There is an enormous deposit of borax at Summer Lake which was all staked out into claims and filed on several years ago, says the Bend Bulletin. And in addition to the borax and gypsum deposits, another prospective industry for this section is that of salt mining, for there is a generous deposit of this useful article in northern Lake county, not far from Alkali lake.

* * *

One of the school districts of Harney county, says the Times-Herald, contains 60 townships or 2160 square miles. Reduced to acres, this amounts to 1,154,540 acres. Another district is rather oddly shaped, being 82 miles long by 22 miles wide. In length it would reach from the fair grounds at Portland to The Dalles. If the latter district had its school in the center a pupil living at an extreme end would only have a trifling trip of 41 miles each way, or 82 miles each day to travel!

* * *

While sorting the soiled linen sent in by a certain well known woman of Astoria the young woman in charge of the garments found a pair of black silk stockings still hanging to the undersuit to which they had been attached on the wearer, and in peeling of one of the stockings, three $20 bills were unfolded and fell to the table. The woman whose carelessness was responsible for the "find" was immediately notified and gratefully bestowed a dollar on the finder.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Educate the Masses"—By Wendell Phillips

(From an address at the centennial anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard college, on "The Scholar in a Republic," June 30, 1881.)

Standing on Saxon foundations and inspired, perhaps, in some degree by Latin example, we have done what no race, no nation, no age, had before dared even to try. We have founded a republic on the unlimited suffrage of millions. We have actually worked out the problem that man, as God created him, may be trusted with self-government. We have shown that a church without a bishop and a state without a king is an actual, real, everyday possibility.

Look back over the history of the race, where will you find a chapter that precedes us in that achievement? Greece had her republics, but they were the republics of a few freemen and subjects and many slaves. The battle of Marathon was fought by slaves unchained from the doorposts of their master's houses. Italy had her republics, and they were republics of wealth and skill and family, limited and aristocratic. The Swiss republics were groups of cousins. Holland had her republic, the republic of guilds and landholders, trusting the helm of state to property and education. And all these, which at their best held but a million or two within their narrow limits, have gone down in the ocean of time.

More than a hundred years ago our fathers announced this sublime, and, as it seemed then, foolhardy declaration, that God intended all men to be free and equal—all men without restriction, without qualification, without limit. The years have rolled away since that venturous declaration, and now, with a territory that joins ocean to ocean, with more than 60,000,000 people, with two wars behind her, with the grand achievement of having grappled with the fearful diseases that threatened her central life, and broken 4,000,000 fetters, the great republic, stronger than ever, advances in the second century of her existence. The history of the world has no such chapter, in its breadth, its depth, its significance, or its bearing on future history.

What Wycliffe did for religion, Jefferson and Samuel Adams did for the state—they trusted it to the people. He gave the masses the Bible—the right to think. Jefferson and Samuel Adams gave them the ballot—the right to rule. His intrepid advance contemplated theirs as its natural, inevitable result; and their serene faith completed the gift which the Anglo-Saxon race makes to humanity. We have not only established a new measure of the possibilities of the race, we have laid on strength, wisdom and skill a new responsibility.

Grant that each man's relations to God and his neighbor are exclusively his own concern, and that he is entitled to all the aid that will make him the best judge of these relations; that the people are the source of all power and their measureless capacity the lever of all progress, civil, intellectual, spiritual; their sense of right the court of final appeal; the institutions they create the the only ones any power has a right to impose; that the attempt of one class to prescribe the law, the religion, the morals or the trade of another is both unjust and harmful—and the Wycliffe and Jefferson of history mean this if they mean anything—then when in 1867 parliament doubled the English franchise, Robert Lowe was right in affirming, amid the cheers of the house, "Now the first interest and duty of every Englishman is to educate the masses." Then whoever sees further than his neighbor is that neighbor's bond servant to lift him to such higher level; then power, ability, influence, character, virtue, are the only trusts with which to serve our time.

Mr. Taft's New Year Resolutions

From the Circle Magazine.

"If I am elected," Mr. Taft has said, "I propose to devote all the ability that is in me to the constructive work of suggesting to congress the means by which the Roosevelt policies shall be clinched." And in that work he adds, "My conscience shall be my final political counselor."

I will conserve the interests of invested capital for the welfare of the country and of the workingman.

Men who, to get rich, violate the law, moral or statutory, must be restrained. The statutory law should be amended where necessary so as to comprise the moral law.

I shall not interfere with legal combinations of capital that are beneficial and properly controlled; but I shall interfere with those made merely to control markets, fix prices, restrict output, kill competition.

I am against limiting the proportion of their output corporations may own, and fixing prices by government.

I shall take no steps to destroy great organizations that have a large wage fund when prosperous, and that add greatly to the prosperity of the country; but I shall do my utmost to keep them within the law.

I am interested in legislation against the railroads, that it shall be just and only properly restrictive. The whole country depends upon the prosperity of the railroads.

The principle of competition between naturally competing lines must not be violated. And I should approve an amendment to the law permitting useful traffic agreements when approved by the interstate commerce commission.

It will be one of my most pleasant duties to construct legislation that shall give labor a square deal and not more than a square deal.

I shall uphold the right of labor to organize for the purpose of making itself properly a power in the community, to maintain its level in the struggle of life, and for dealing with capital.

I shall oppose labor when, exercising its right to strike, it injures the property of its employer, and when it attempts by "secondary boycott" to compel a third and unwilling person to join the controversy.

Non-union labor shall be secured absolutely the same rights as union labor.

I shall endeavor to bring capital and labor into closer relations of confidence and interdependence, and shall seek peace between capital and labor by their mutual recognition of their respective unions and acceptance of the principle of meditation and arbitration.

Honesty Triumphs in Oregon.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Rep.)

The election by a Republican legislature of George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, to represent Oregon in the United States senate will be everywhere acclaimed as a triumph of political good faith and morality over shifty, dishonest political manipulation.

* * *

In all this there was nothing tricky, mysterious or ambiguous. These 57 legislators knew precisely the nature of their pledge, and the voters knew it. Every effort that has been made in Oregon to persuade these pledged legislators to repudiate their promises has been contrary to public morals, and every shifty reason trumped up to make it appear that in some way they might break their pledges without disgrace or treachery has been so shallow and fallacious that no one was deceived by it.

Indisputably Chamberlain was the popular choice of the Oregon voters. If those electors, while voting for Mr. Taft for president, wanted to send a Democrat to the senate, as they clearly did, that was their right and privilege. They exercised that right, just as the voters of many other states have in voting overwhelmingly for a Republican president, while at the same time electing Democratic governors or Democratic representatives in congress.

Mr. Chamberlain has made a creditable record as governor, and in all probability he will represent Oregon in the United States senate with fidelity, honesty and ability.

Young an Anti-Mormon.

From the Salem Statesman.

A rash Portland minister accused John C. Young, the Bourne man for postmaster at Portland, with being a Mormon. Far from it. He is a nephew of Brigham Young. But he worked on the Salt Lake Tribune as a reporter and editor, when that paper was in its most bitter fight against Mormonism—and it has always been bitter enough. At that time, John C. Young's life was in constant danger, at the hands of the "death angels" of the church. He was one of the most bitter foes of the church of his father and his uncle. He was asked, once, by J. R. Shepard, who was working on the paper, why he was so bitter against his own people. "Because I am a bastard," said he, as he ground his teeth. That, is, he was the son of a plural wife of his father. John C. Young may never be postmaster of Portland; but he is no Mormon.

Daniel Miner Gordon's Birthday.

Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, D. D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, was born in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, January 30, 1848. After graduating from the University of Glasgow in 1869 he returned to Canada and spent some time in ministerial work in his native province. When scarcely twenty-two years of age he was called to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, in Ottawa, where he was very active in promoting the Canada Presbyterian Union, which was successfully consummated in 1875. In 1882 Dr. Gordon became minister of Knox church, Winnipeg, and during the Northwest rebellion of 1885 he saw active service as chaplain of the 90th Battalion. In 1887 he was called to St. Andrew's church, Halifax, where he remained until 1894, when he became a member of the faculty in the Presbyterian College, Halifax. In 1902 he was called to Queen's College to succeed the late Principal Grant.

This Date in History.

1766—Mrs. Cibber, English singer and actress, for whom Handel wrote the contralto songs in the "Messiah," died. Born in 1714.

1828—South Carolina legislature chartered the South Carolina Railroad to run from Charleston to Hamburg.

1847—The name of Yerba Buena officially changed to that of San Francisco.

1862—United States iron-clad ship Monitor launched at Brooklyn.

1865—Military court at Cincinnati ordered S. B. Davis to be hanged as a Confederate spy.

1868—Governor Jenkins of Georgia removed by order of Gen. Meade.

1904—House accepted gift of statue of Father Marquette from Wisconsin.

1908—Statewide prohibition rejected by the Michigan Constitutional Convention.

"I can not tell whether Oregon wools will be worth 16 cents, 18 cents or 20 cents, but I do know that the market indications are very favorable to the buyer and that the indications point to a price—say about 4 cents better than last year," said a prominent Portland wool buyer in Pendleton.