



EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. B. JACKSON, Publisher.

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ing to steer between Charybdis and Scylla, and the winds, currents and waves are in awful tumult.

It is a time when the party needs leadership as it never needed it before. The deficit is growing and expenditures multiplying. Whether to tax tea, or tax incomes, or levy war taxes in time of peace are alternatives that are desperately considered and are reflective of the stress of the situation. It is a situation to test to the quick the reserved powers of the Republican party, and for the sake of all it is hoped that these powers may be ample to bear the strain and meet every emergency, by giving the country a tariff law fit for a patient people.

THE FRUIT OF KNOCKING

THE FOLLY of knocking her population seems about to be brought home to Portland. Efforts have been made to secure the headquarters of the new railway mail division for this city. Great energy has been expended in that behalf by the delegation at Washington, but they are confronted with that fallacious argument that Seattle is a city double the size of Portland, and therefore a better place for the headquarters. Publications by a Portland newspaper, declaring that Portland will not have more than 170,000 people next year have doubtless been used in furthering the campaign for Seattle. It was a publication that was mad and that was discredited by every available fact. That its effect would be seriously harmful was widely understood.

Everywhere a city's population is largely the test of a city's importance. The number of people is a sign of a city's resources for that employment which sustains living. With its population understated, a city is to that extent discredited in any race for public favors, as seems about to be verified in the news from Washington. When agencies in a city's own limits knock it by distorting the truth about its population, that city's progress is handicapped by a dead weight that is difficult to carry.

THE EUGENE ELECTION

THE ELECTION in Eugene Monday was a personal triumph for Mayor Matlock, and also, it seems, for municipal ownership of public utilities. The issues involved in the election are not quite clear to outsiders, and apparently not to all Eugene people themselves, but as a general proposition they seem to have declared for the present project of obtaining water, for which bonds were voted last year, and for the municipal ownership of the electric light and power plant. Mr. Matlock's opponent was State Senator I. H. Bingham, a very prominent citizen of the university city. He is a Republican and Mr. Matlock is a Democrat, and though Eugene is perhaps three to one Republican in a presidential election, the Democratic candidate was elected over the Republican by a majority of 260 votes in a total vote for mayor of 1644. This shows how little attention voters are paying to party politics in municipal elections these days. Few of the voters of Eugene paid any attention to the politics of the candidates. A majority of them believed that Mayor Matlock had rendered them good service, and was on the right track generally, and so chose him over the most prominent and politically influential man of the city. It is substantially the same thing that happened last year on a larger scale in Cleveland, when Tom Johnson badly beat Representative, now Senator, Burton for mayor.

MOSQUITO MEN

NO ONE-IDEA man is wanted for mayor of Portland. No one-idea man is wanted for council. One-idea men are impractical. They see through glasses darkly. Their vision is beclouded with their fad. Their mental horizon is not round and symmetrical, but narrowed and slanted. Their judgment is not on a level, but is tilted.

Portland is broad, and breadth is required in the conduct of her affairs. These affairs are deep, high and wide. They concern, not one class or group, but more than 200,000 people. They affect not only the wealthy property owner, but the humble rent payer. They concern not only the dweller in Sellwood, but the resident of Portland Heights and the owner of a skyscraper in the heart of the business district. The immediate concern is not the service of a church, a saloon or a political party, but the promotion of the material and social welfare of each unit in the social and business structure. This cannot be done by hobbyists. It cannot be done by partyism. It cannot be done by men who see only in a single direction. It cannot be done by men whose perceptions are slanted. It is possible only by men who look all around, who see every phase, who weigh every interest, who perceive the broad relations of men with men and men with measures, and by men who have a firm grasp of Portland's possibilities and the rewards that are open to Portland people through those possibilities.

All this is not possible to a political hack. It is not possible to a ward heeler with visions and hopes of a graft. The hour is here and the time ripe for breadth and bigness. It would be a crime against Portland to make any other kind of selection for any office of moment. Portland has been good to all her

people, and good to all her enterprises. She will be better to them all if they will serve and conserve her. She will make them richer, she will make them happier, she will give her men of full mental stature and men of approved conscience for the conduct of her government. If they palm off political hacks, slant heads or narrow minds on her they will be the sufferers. A stream cannot rise above its source. If the fountain is polluted the water will be impure. If the men called to the head of the city's affairs are not big, broad and pure the affairs will be unwholesome. Mosquitoes cannot do the things set apart as the tasks of man. Their bills are blight.

PARTYISM NOT WANTED

URGING THE importance of the candidate of the Republican convention, or assembly, for mayor, being supported by all other aspirants and all Republicans, a recent arrival in Portland, in a communication to a local contemporary, says: "Any other course would be simply child's play and would nullify the object of the city central committee in calling the assembly, which was to harmonize and concentrate the vote of the Republican party and thereby insure its success at the polls."

This gentleman makes the mistake of assuming that the success of the Republican party in this municipal election is the most important thing, whereas to 99 out of 100 voters it is not in fact of any importance whatever. It makes no more difference to them what a mayor's politics is when he votes for president than it does whether his hair is red, black or white. This city has to a great extent healthily outgrown and sloughed off this baneful, blighting idea of partyism in municipal government, and cannot be easily led or driven back to its acceptance again.

The very fact that the choice of this assembly will be to some extent a party nominee will be, even in this overwhelming Republican city, a handicap rather than a help to him, unless he positively declares that he will know no politics or party in his administration if elected. The man running for mayor principally because he is a partisan is likely to encounter defeat for that very reason. This city wants a business, not a partisan, administration.

RAILROADS IN CHINA

THE conclusive evidence of the industrial awakening of China is the building and preparations to build railroads. The vice consul at Canton makes this, to us, curious statement: "During the last few days the offices of the nine charitable associations which have in charge the collection of the bulk of the money (for the Canton-Hankow railroad) have been crowded by shareholders who wish to make their payments. There was such a large number present during the last two days that many were unable to make their payments and have now asked for an extension of time in which to pay in their second installment."

Why "charitable associations" should be collecting subscriptions to railroad stock is not explained. Funds for the completion of a large portion of this railroad are on hand. Extensions or branches of it are also planned. A company is being formed to build a railroad from Canton to Macao, 95 miles. Work is progressing on the Canton-Hongkong railroad and British-made cars are on the way. The consul makes this suggestion:

"American manufacturers of railway supplies looking for export trade will do well to give some attention to this section of China, as with the present activity there is every indication that the market will be in time one of considerable importance."

None of these are great railroads, but they are a significant beginning in swarming southern China. In northern China the consul general at Tientsin says the Peking-Kalgan railway, financed and built entirely by Chinese, is about completed, and the Peking-Kiaokta railway, also financed and engineered by Chinese, is to be built soon. Kalgan lies 150 miles from Peking and Kiaokta on the Siberian border, in the line of Russian-Chinese trade. Over 500,000 camels are now employed in transportation via these routes. Another road will be built across Mongolia, from which province, partly a desert, 105,000 horses, 10,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep, 30,000 camels, 250,000 hides, and many furs, are exported annually.

Having made a start, railroad building will doubtless go on steadily and rapidly in the great empire. This of itself will revolutionize China, industrially and commercially and indirectly and gradually in other ways.

SMALL ORCHARDS

THE PRESS of the state is practically united in urging the subdivision of large tracts of lands, especially in regions well adapted to horticulture. Large new orchards are welcomed, but many small ones are properly looked upon with far more favor, because they add so much more to population, consumption, business and development. While some large orchards have recently been planted in Jackson

county, an encouraging sign of the times there is the cutting up of the great, famous "Gold Range" orchard, and placing it on the market in small tracts, and the subdivision and offering for sale in small tracts of the equally noted "Orchard Home" place. Alluding to these incidents the Medford Tribune says: "Five acres of fruit is all the average man can care for, and it will yield him a handsome revenue, if he but works." And looking forward to the time when all or most of the fine orchard lands of that county shall have a family on every five or ten acres, the Tribune says:

"Where there is one luxurious country home in this valley today it is on the cards that within a few years there will be hundreds, yes, thousands; for, with our magnificent climate and the diversified resources of the valley, there is no reason why this section should not eventually be the Mecca of the homeseeker of the middle west."

This may be an overdrawn picture, but undoubtedly many families can live in comfort and yearly lay by a surplus in that region where one is doing so now, and this is almost equally true of Douglas and other counties. The market for first class fruit, for sound, spotless, finely flavored fruit, especially apples, such as can be raised up there, will never break down or become weak. This is an industry that is not likely to be overdone. Here, with land put on the market at reasonable prices, is an opportunity for thousands of homeseekers.

Women and the Tariff

From the New York American. Whether the women should have votes or not, there are women's rights that no taxgatherer with an ounce of discretion should dare invade. The imprudence of the proposed Payne tax on stockings is particularly impressive.

The modern movement for the emancipation of women from the thrall of domestic drudgery means, when it is reduced to its final symbol, the revolt of the fireside knitter and midnight stocking darning.

The world is ruled at last by imagination and not by the old-fashioned housewifery—the ceaseless creation and reparation of hose—to the free spirit of the new woman, what the tax was to the fathers of the revolution, or ship money and out of the commoners. It is the yoke of oppression, sharpened to an edge; and the gall of it cannot, and will not, be borne.

Are the economic experts in congress so dull that they do not know that the success of the domestic knitter and darning depends upon the cheapening of stockings? The Dingley tariff—under which some of us have been left alive taxes common cotton stockings something like 65 cents on the dollar's worth. And now comes the Payne tariff bill with a reckless proposal to increase the tax to about 85 cents.

The thing cannot be done. For, besides the threat and insult to the emancipated housewife, it should be noticed that the hosiery manufacturers of the country can make no colorable claim to such protection. It is shown, in government census bulletin No. 74, that the stocking making business is grown up and of husky strength—having recently made a gain of 60 per cent in its output.

And for getting money out of stockings to help fill up the national deficit, the fact is that the proposed higher tariff on cotton hosiery would most likely exclude the foreign goods which the domestic industry has been so successful in making the national treasury to the extent of the \$1,500,000 now annually realized from this source.

Now that the attention of long suffering humanity is called to this stocking question, the only thing for congress to do is to back down. The tariff in this schedule should not be raised; it should be lowered by a vote of apology.

If the women of the country are driven back to their knitting we foresee that the consequences will be serious. Jacques Loeb's Birthday.

Professor Jacques Loeb, head of the department of physiology at the University of California, was born in Germany, April 7, 1859, and received his early education at the Asenach's gymnasium, in Berlin. Subsequently he received his medical degree from the University of Strasbourg. From 1885 to 1888 he was assistant in physiology at the University of Wurzburg and during the two years following he occupied a similar position at the University of Strasbourg.

Coming to America in 1891, he became a member of the faculty of Bryn Mawr college. He remained at Bryn Mawr until 1900, when he went to the University of Chicago. Since 1901 he has been professor of physiology at the University of California. A number of the leading medical and scientific societies of America and Europe have conferred honors upon Professor Loeb in recognition of his contributions to biology and physiology through his experiments in artificial parthenogenesis.

This Date in History

1754—Fort Duquesne, on the present site of Pittsburgh, surrendered to the French.

1770—William Wordsworth, English poet, born. Died April 23, 1850.

1793—First settlement in Ohio begun at Marietta by a colony of New Englanders under Rufus Putnam.

1793—Mississippi territory formed by act of congress.

1814—Party of British marines raided the town of Saybrook, Conn.

1818—General Andrew Jackson captured the fort at St. Marks, Fla.

1821—Pedro I. of Brazil abdicated.

1841—The steamship "Great Western" of Sumner and Charleston stopped by the order of General Beauregard.

1862—Federal forces captured Island No. 10.

1864—R. F. W. Allen, governor of South Carolina, 1855-65, died. Born April 12, 1801.

1875—Marital law declared in the mining region of Pennsylvania as a result of strikers' riots.

1884—Eighteen persons killed in railroad accident at Deerfield, Mass.

1891—Phineas T. Barnum, American showman, died at Bridgeport, Conn. Born July 5, 1810.

1894—Local election in Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska resulted in great prohibition gains.

The Klamath Falls-Lakeview wagon road, to be constructed, will be an important piece of development in that region.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGES

The legalized thieves are falling out. Confusion worse confounded—revision of the tariff.

Spring ultimatum to the healthy hobos: Work or starve!

The tariff is being revised by its friends, all right.

But has Little Giant Joe outgrown the machine habit?

That penalty clause in the tax law is a very wise provision.

Shouldn't there be a heavy duty on those \$2 dollars from Africa?

The Medford liquor case seems to be in a class by itself, is a precedent nowhere else?

Perhaps Crazy Snake never read about the head of the man treading on the head of the serpent.

Indiana's Star (Rep.): Protection leads to free trade, and apparently the higher it is the quicker it leads.

A man who died at Stockton had a heart largely composed of limestone. But many a person's heart is composed of granite or marble.

Ketty Green having left Hoboken, it is said that the trade of the business men of that suburb has fallen as much as \$6.75 a month.

St. Johns is going to extend its city boundaries. Better extend them to take in Portland. Let's all combine to make that city of 600,000 by 1912.

Payne pleaded with the Republicans to pass his bill right away "for God's sake." Another apassu language, he must have meant the devil's sake.

Senator Elkins is mad because he can't get the best of it in the tariff fight. So nobody knows what he is greater privilege to rob than the others.

Poor, old, despondent Kentucky! Its tea and coffee of colic are plenty. In the mouth, the palate, the stomach, and all over; 98 out of Kentucky's 119 counties are now dry.

The elder of the famous Guggenheim brothers has been touring Europe, and visited Monte Carlo, where the wickedness of which he was saddened and disgusted. Is it possible he lost a few plunks?

"Portland is Likely to Lose Its Wheat Trade" is a big headline in the Tacoma Tribune. As a newspaper as the Tribune should not credit every knocking rumor about Portland, which isn't worth anything.

In the Proverbs it is written: "Whoso diggeth and findeth a good thing." Sometimes, often; but, by the way, Solomon, according to the record, had twelve hundred wives, and twice as many concubines, and out of the many he should have found a few to suit him.

Shouldn't people have pity when they see a great city in feverish hunt for a man to fill a high office? They have two or ten times twenty, who are sure they will fill that chair; but to every one mentioned, however well intentioned, most voters raise some objection—here too much a party man, not the right sort of man, not fit to fill in all the collection.

Many shows, what one the honor will light on. And then, to beat Lane, if he is wanted, he must be made to show his right on. So pick out the best one to stand the hard test, to throw the prize, and meanwhile to show you're not careless or slow, just sign and send in a coupon.

Numerous flocks of seagulls whiten the ground while the farmers are seeking, and pick up the grain, says the Tacoma Tribune. One farmer made a destructive war upon the fowls by opening fire on them with a shotgun, killing and wounding many. It is only the seagulls who have been taken to eating sown grain.

Paradise correspondence of Wallawa Chief: Paradise and Flora have quite a religious revival this winter and are talking about talking about being good. Also Bible reading, and other good things. Lies, scandal, petty stealing are as prevalent as ever. Joining a church don't make people any good, nor does a fraternal organization.

Alameda correspondence of Grants Pass Courier: Every mine man in the district is helping to build the railroad. They are watching Grants Pass people undertake to construct 60 miles of irrigating ditches. We are made up our minds that we can find a way to build an electric road the short distance of 15 miles.

Myrtle Creek Mail: The unpaid portion of the ranch at Round Bay, Prairie was purchased last week by a group of Minneapolis capitalists for \$5,000. A portion of the tract will be sold and placed on the market, and the remainder will be reserved for homes for the families of the purchasers, some 20 in number.

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