

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON, Publisher.

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

Subscription Terms: By mail on any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico: DAILY, One year, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE: Benjamin & Ketchum Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York; 1007-08 Boyce Building, Chicago.

The Journal is on file in London, England, at the office of the Journal's English representative, E. J. Hardy & Co., 30 Fleet Street, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

Subscription Terms by mail on any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico: DAILY, One year, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

PAID BY THE POST OFFICE AT PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 1, 1910.

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

If they do not put him on the scorner's bench, cannot admit him to a deacon's pew; but Mr. Taft has not been bred in the strictest sect of New England and Pennsylvania protection, and his mind, broadened by travel and study, is unfortunately more open than those of us who hold that protection should be as high as heaven, from which it sprang, can thoroughly approve.

No, the Republican platform did not bind the party to revise the tariff downward or beneficially for the people at all. It was framed to fool the people.

TRADE WITH CANADA

MAINTENANCE of a high tariff wall between the United States and Canada is a piece of folly or stupidity that is equal to if not worse than a national crime. It injures both countries, needlessly burdens the people of both and handicaps their business. And while Canada, as well as the United States maintains a high tariff, the fault is almost altogether with this country, for repeatedly the Canadian government has made very liberal reciprocity propositions, only to have them rejected, after a sham pretense of considering them.

Last week a conference of leading Canadians and prominent business men of Detroit and other American cities along the border was held in that city, in which the subject was freely discussed, and much truth was well expressed, but our course will have no effect on our Aldrichs and Cannons, who are only looking out for the trusts and corporations.

The editor of the Toronto Globe was one of the speakers and said that the treatment accorded Canada by the United States in this matter has been shameful. In stating where Canada stands he showed that our neighbor country can now stand high protection as well as we can, but that it is economic folly for both. The United States has compelled Canada to rely upon and build up her own resources, until the Dominion, though it would profit by freer trade, has become strong and self-sustaining. He further said:

The resources of the United States are sufficiently abundant and sufficiently varied to make Canadian trade not really necessary to your people. The same is true of Canada. But out one country, and the other could still do business. But the north needs the south. The east needs the west. The mountains need the plains. The cotton fields of the Gulf states need the wheat fields of the Saskatchewan and the Peace. In our ignorance and selfishness we may try to meet these needs in artificial ways, or to aggravate them by practical obstructions. Nature laughs at us. When we come to ourselves we will laugh at our own folly.

All of which is none the less true because said by a Canadian. As a Detroit Republican but not high protectionist paper says: "What the two countries need is not more tariff regulations, but freer trade; not restrictions, but reciprocity; not trade exclusions, but commercial freedom."

TWO TYPES

SPOKANE ALSO has a city election campaign on hand, and the Spokesman-Review, a Republican newspaper that always stands and speaks, however, for the good of its city, and knows no party or politics in a municipal election, says of one that he "stands on a clean, positive, nonpartisan platform, has a public record of high efficiency and unwavering fidelity to decent convictions, has shown rugged conditions and leadership of practical moral reforms." Of the other it says he "stands unqualifiedly for a partisan administration, his record is one of identification with the spoils system of government, and with all his years of office holding he can not point to one stand for moral reform, correction of evils or opposition to the selfish elements which everywhere make for bad city government."

This latter description seems to fit very closely a certain candidate for the Portland mayoralty nomination. And the Spokane paper adds: "It is beyond belief that an intelligent public, with the records of these two men laid bare before it and the issue drawn so sharply between good government and bad, can go to the polls and make Omo mayor of this splendid and beautiful young city."

Mr. Omo, it would appear, is very like Mr. Simon here. Can the people of Portland afford to nominate and elect him?

INITIATIVE PETITIONS

THE INVESTIGATIONS into the initiative petitions now being carried on and the probable rejection of most of them on the ground of fraud or carelessness, should be a useful lesson for the future. Those interested in circulating petitions for new laws or amendments to old ones should in the first place carefully instruct solicitors for signatures, and then before filling their petitions should go over them and ascertain that the names are genuine and legal as far as they can. The auditor is bound to put on the ballot only such measures as have enough legal names, and it only brings discredit on such measures and their sponsors if the petitions do not come up to this requirement.

Two other cautions are suggested; one that only petitions for such measures as will surely and easily gain on presentation and honest representation the required number of

names should be circulated; and the other that voters should sign only such petitions as they are sure and intelligently in favor of. It ought to be realized that some scheme or idea that some man or only a few men favor could not be reasonably expected to find favor with more than a small fraction of the voters, and in such a case it is folly to circulate a petition. Such, for instance, is the so-called Gothenberg scheme. Enough legal petitioners for it could no doubt be secured, but no man of good judgment could suppose that there was any chance of its success in the election. And voters ought never to sign a petition for anything that they would not vote for at the polls.

These admonitions will be heeded more and more as time passes, and as voters become more familiar with the system and what its real purposes are. The principal business of lawmaking should still be left to the legislature and the council; only when they refuse to act, in some important matter in which men of good, disinterested judgment believe the people would act, should initiative petitions be circulated.

A BIG THIEF FINED

A RECENT dispatch says: "The American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, and the New York corporation of the same name, paid today into the treasury of the United States \$896,000, completing a payment aggregating more than \$2,134,000 in settlement of all civil claims arising out of the fraudulent weighing of sugar on the decks of the refineries in Brooklyn and Jersey City."

Such fines hurt some, unless the American Sugar Refining company (the sugar trust) simply transfers them, through a few weeks' or months' alteration of prices, to the consumers, the people. That, in all probability, is exactly what will be done, may have been done in part already. Give a company a monopoly of the sugar trade of this country, which this company practically has, and it can charge pretty nearly what it pleases for its product. That is, in effect it can levy a tax of millions on the people of the country, who thus are compelled to pay its fines. And while it is about it, the trust will doubtless add a million or two for good measure. Why can it do this? Because the great American government allows the trust to place the sugar tariff schedules as it pleases. The government, through Aldrich and Cannon, transfers its power of taxation of the people to the sugar trust.

So, though such big fines look pretty well on paper, the people, before chuckling over their apparent victory over this big thief, would better take the second thought that they every spoonful of sugar they consume they are helping to pay this fine. And it is the same if Standard Oil is fined.

This is why the only way to punish these big thieves is to send them to jail, just as little thieves are. They can't transfer a jail sentence to the people.

AN OPEN SHOP PROPAGANDA

A PUBLICATION called "American Industries" is publishing a series of articles in favor of the "Open Shop," meaning by that the annihilation of labor unions. These articles have much to say about the right of employers to conduct their business just as they please, employing whatever labor they choose, and in the cheapest market, without interference. This looks fair enough, in the abstract, but what many large employers of labor, especially great trusts and other corporations, really desire to do is to destroy labor organizations so as to reduce wages and make labor powerless, practically to enslave it, at least in times when the supply of labor exceeds the demand.

If labor organizations were entirely broken up, would not great capitalists and labor employers still combine to limit production and raise prices of products, while depressing as much as possible the price of labor? When in prosperous times they have been piling up millions of profits, did they ever divide or share any fraction of those profits with the workmen, who in some cases earned for them \$2 clear profit to every \$1 paid them?

No; combined employers are selfish, even tyrannical, to the extent of their opportunity. Combined labor has in some cases been unreasonable and tyrannical, too, but it has had plenty of provocation. The open shop policy may prevail to a considerable extent for awhile, but it will not be a time for the country's rejoicing when labor becomes unable successfully to combine, as far as is legally and reasonably possible, to exact fair wages. No nation of ill-paid and discontented workmen can be strong and secure.

Are the civilized nations of the world never to combine to stop those frequently recurrent massacres in Turkey? If not, then civilization would better confess itself a failure and start over.

It is safe to assume, even without technical or detailed knowledge on the subject, that the railroad commission has made no mistake in requiring express rates in this state. Everybody knows that the rates are excessive, and the profits, in proportion to investment, which is small.

enormous. If the companies will submit to a reasonable reduction, the people will let them alone; otherwise, probably not.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that under the Aldrich bill the sugar trust will be as well off or better than under the Dingley law, and that "Vice President Sherman abets Aldrich in trickery." Certainly; nobody can be disappointed in that. To help the trusts to plunder the people has been Sherman's business ever since he has been in public life.

Under the old Simon regime, votes were worth from \$2 to \$5, cash in hand as soon as the right—or wrong—ballot was cast. But those good—or bad—old days are past.

Running Shots

Written for The Journal by Fred C. The Ladd farm lots were once worth less than 10 cents each. The labor and industry of the People of Portland has made the price of the lots rise to \$100 each. How much of this unearned increment vested in the Ladd farm have the people gotten yet?

Europe should put the Turk on a reservation and slowly kill him off with grub and bad whiskey. The Turk is as savage a wretch as ever was Sioux or Apache.

In eastern Oregon corn is not a profitable crop for hog raising. Alfalfa meal with grain to some extent is good hog feed, so that the farmer who experiments with it, may not so good as corn, but the hog is a great mortgage raiser on either alfalfa or corn. The eastern Oregon hog will ride on a down hill grade to the Portland packing houses in increasing numbers.

In the reports of the Fulton-Simon ratification meeting no mention is made of the people, but only of the party.

Initiative petitions have had sliding, but the paid solicitor for signatures was not watched with sufficient vigilance by the promoters of various propositions.

Every school district should have a public hall, and to that hall rival candidates and advocates and opponents of public measures should have access and speak before the same audiences. A tax on the vacant lands of any school district would build good schools and halls.

When a public canal is constructed in an irrigation district the intention is to operate it at cost, each land owner paying his pro rata according to area, regardless of whether he uses the water or not, and no matter whether he be situated at the head of the canal or 20 miles further. Apply the same idea to a district of public railroad, and the result would be ruin to the service, especially would it ruin some railroad manipulators if carried out.

The primary laws have some defects, but the defects are not those pointed out by the Simon-Fulton contingent. The laws of Oregon are not defective, but they are not perfect. They are a compromise between the interests of the people and the interests of the trusts.

Many honest and thinking men are opposed to land monopoly, but they know nothing about its destruction. The people of Oregon will vote for the abolition of land monopoly as far as their understanding goes, and no further. Those who claim to know the way out should get busy teaching the sovereigns of Oregon the difference between the people's submission of advanced laws and amendments will meet with adverse majorities.

It is with a sad heart that those of us who look into the shining and little view the wretched denudation of the forests of eastern Oregon by hundreds of sawmills. Not a tree is being replanted, and the wretched. Knotty little logs are being piled up to make an inferior lumber, and the loss to future generations will be incalculable.

Oregon timber barons have hit upon the idea of having their timber holdings exempt from taxation. These barons view the timber in the right inherent in the powers of the state, and if the timber men of Oregon are to be exempt from taxation, the forests they can be made to pay their just taxes and leave the forests stand in productive and profitable condition for the benefit of the people of the state.

If the structural system will not use a bridge constructed south of Madison, some other corporation will.

Whenever there is anything happens to interfere with the public's enjoyment of a necessity, there are any number of people of good sense who are ready to take charge. The number of cracker-barrel generals during the civil war was almost equal to the number of colonels.

All the criticisms of the direct primary offered by the old grafters and love feasters applied to the convention system, and then none.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only and addressed to the editor. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. These rules should be understood as indicating the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be returned when not used should be in close postage.

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

Simon Should Give Bond.

Portland, Or., April 23.—To the Editor of The Journal:—It is necessary for Rushlight and Bailey to pledge themselves to the Republican nominee as it is for Joe Simon to do so.

Look into this, Mr. Newcomer, and you will find that Joe Simon has knifed Republican candidates from governor on down to city offices time and again, and has helped elect Democrats. As a late instance, Harry Lane, a Democrat, was elected mayor, not over an obscure or incompetent Republican, but over George H. Williams, the grand leader of Oregon Republicanism, because of the bolting of the Simon faction.

Mr. Simon should make pledges to support the nominee and then give a bond that he will keep his pledge.

OLD TIMER.

Duke of Connaught's Birthday.

The Duke of Connaught, third son of the late Queen Victoria and the only living brother of King Edward VII, was born at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1856. He entered the military academy of Woolwich as a cadet in 1876 and has continued to follow a military career. In recent years he has occupied some of the most important posts in the British military service. In his youth he traveled extensively and visited India, Canada and other parts of the empire. In 1894 he was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex, and in the same year he was made a member of the order of the Garter. The duke was married in 1893 to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. They have three children, two

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

May queens are as lovely as ever.

Congratulations to Queen Wilhelmina.

Now, May, we want lots of rain as well as sunshine.

Small boys are wondering if there ain't going to be no Billy Possums.

How men—some men, perhaps most men—do like to see two women fight.

Tornadoes and big snowstorms Thursday in a dozen states; come to Oregon.

The Gothenberg plan was doomed to overwhelming defeat at the polls anyway.

Albany Democrat: "Whiskey has made enough trouble for other people to get into trouble itself."

It was 11 instead of 4 wives that were allowed Abdul Hamid. He should have been allowed 12.

Whatever they are, it is doubtful if the people of Mark are so silly as to be ruled by lawyers like Aldrich and Cannon.

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the noted soldier and statesman, says officers-in-law are maligned. She's one.

If his kind Mr. Simon is a man worthy of admiration and esteem; but he is not of the desirable kind for mayor.

There are four seasons of discomfort and danger, climatically, east of the Rocky mountains—spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The suffragists' ranks are split into factions. Of course. That is natural. In this respect also women are superior to men.

It was a very important event that took place 64 years ago today up at Champoux and it will always be remembered and celebrated.

Now is the time for predicting a big flood in a month or two. This is done every year, and once or twice in an average lifetime it happens.

Liquor men and land owners are to be more heavily taxed in Great Britain. This country may learn something from our great uncles and granddaddies.

Of all those 103 pioneers who met at Champoux 64 years ago only one still remains. F. X. Matthieu, honored by all the people of the great Oregon country.

The Jains family can not be blamed much for stretching the truth a good deal about Peter Cooper Jr. He seems to have been a hard case from childhood.

To inject "Republican" or "Democrat" into a municipal election, except as a mere formal acquiescence in old forms, is to divert voters' minds from the really important matters to be considered.

Wool is about twice as high as it was last year. The tariff is just the thing under the shining sun. Something sweet and pure as angels could bring to man since time began? Do you want to let the tariff do that? Human eyes behold! Something fragrant and tender, joyous and bright, as bud into rose half sweetened? Do you want to hear the music most sweet ever made by human voice, as innocence, beauty and mirthfulness meet and lovingly rejoice? Then get the tariff down, and let the young girls make a holiday, and "soft frolic and flowers, and in Spring's mild breeze, behold, their Queen of the May."

Do you want to know the loveliest thing under the shining sun? Something sweet and pure as angels could bring to man since time began? Do you want to let the tariff do that? Human eyes behold! Something fragrant and tender, joyous and bright, as bud into rose half sweetened? Do you want to hear the music most sweet ever made by human voice, as innocence, beauty and mirthfulness meet and lovingly rejoice? Then get the tariff down, and let the young girls make a holiday, and "soft frolic and flowers, and in Spring's mild breeze, behold, their Queen of the May."

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"General Grant"—By Wu Ting Fang

(From an address, as minister of China to the United States, at the memorial services at the tomb of General U. S. Grant, New York, May 30, 1901.)

Twenty-three centuries ago, Mencius, who next to Confucius was the greatest philosopher that has ever flourished in China, said: "When heaven is about to confer a great office on any man, it first exercises his mind with suffering, and his sinews and bones with toil. It exposes his body to hunger, and subjects him to bodily privation. It confounds his undertakings. By all these methods it hardens his nature and supplies his incompetencies." In reading the early life of Grant, the above passage in the Chinese classics vividly flashed across my memory.

It is fitting and proper that the memory of the nation's great man should be kept alive; for such occasions serve to draw attention to their noble deeds and at the same time to stimulate people to follow their example. It is a duty of the government to preserve the memory of a nation which forgets the noble achievements of its great men, but I assure you that the glory of Grant's immortal achievements will ever increase in splendor as time rolls on.

The Right of Exchange.

By Herbert Spencer.

The right of exchange is as sacred as any other right, and exists as much between members of different nations as between members of the same nation. Everybody knows nothing of geographical boundaries, and may put men on opposite sides of a river or a chain of mountains; may part them by a tract of water; may give them if you like, distinct languages; and may even change their fundamental relationships. Originating as they do in the facts of man's constitution, they are unaffected by the external conditions of the moral law in communities. The moral law is in communities, and between men who are the antipodes of each other, either in locality or any other way, the moral law is the same balance of right as though they were next door neighbors in all things.

This Date in History.

1629—An English settlement was begun at Newport, R. I.

1690—First Colonial congress met in New York City.

1776—Massachusetts expelled the name of King from legal proceedings.

1808—Charles IV of Spain abdicated in favor of Bonaparte.

1812—British and Indians attacked Fort Meigs, Ohio.

1844—Henry Clay nominated for president by the Whig convention in Baltimore.

1847—Cornerstone of Smithsonian Institution laid.

1848—General Butler took possession of New Orleans.

1863—Confederates defeated at Port Gibson, Miss.

1868—General Stanley of Preston appointed governor general of Canada.

1894—Assassination of the czar of Persia.