

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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The man who will live above his present circumstances, is in great danger of living in a little time much beneath them.—Addison.

OPPOSITION TO HAWLEY

SEVERAL PROMINENT Republicans of the First Oregon congressional district, it is reported, will strive to wrest the nomination for representative in congress from Mr. Hawley next year. Whether either of them can succeed it is too early even to make an intelligent guess, but it may safely be said that there would have been no chance for any one to beat Hawley in the primaries if he had accomplished anything toward the attainment of free locks at Oregon City, and had not been at all times an unrelenting, unprotesting follower and supporter of Speaker Cannon.

Mr. Hawley will have over four months to serve while congress is in regular session next winter before the primaries are held, and if in that time he can get the Willamette locks bill through, probably he could not be beaten. But if he accomplishes nothing on that score, a great many voters will doubtless be inclined to support some other man. They want a man in the house from that district who can get results in this particular.

Mr. Hawley will be further weakened by his subservience to Cannon. This might have been excused by many if he had accomplished anything thereby, but it seems that he did not. Cannon stands for about everything that is non-progressive, moldy with corruption and inimical to the interests of the people, and a large proportion of Republicans will not be inclined to support a man who spinfully follows his lead. All this may not defeat Mr. Hawley, who has some strong points, but it will bring out hopeful contestants.

THE MOSSEBACK BLIGHT

FOR HIS nine acre orchard a Hood River man has refused \$25,000. The offer was at the rate of \$2,777 an acre, and the fact that the owner rejected it, shows that he knows the value is in the land and trees.

Last week the huge sum of \$335,000 was paid for orchard land and orchards in the Rogue River district. The 300 acre farm of F. H. Hopkins, of which 240 acres is set to trees, was purchased by Mr. Lamme, C. R. Phillips and S. A. Mendenhall of Bosman, Mont. The 170 acre orchard of William Stewart went to George Daggett of Minneapolis for \$85,000. Another fruit farm of 140 acres went to C. H. Rowell of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at \$80,000, and J. W. Meyers has sold his 20 acre orchard to A. C. Fiero of Chicago for \$20,000.

It has taken 60 years of life in Oregon to discover that these values are in the land. It is a discovery that was not reached by mossbackism. If the methods of grandfather and father were still in vogue the old values of \$10, \$20 or \$30 an acre would still be applicable to these lands. Two generations shot squirrels, chased rabbits and lived their allotted time on the soil of these two districts without discovering the literal mine of gold stored in its fertility. If the old mossback ideas of opposing change and of hostility to new methods were still prevalent, the lands would still go at the old prices.

For decades in Oregon, in its mossback era, apples were the prey of worms, fell from neglected trees and rotted by tens of thousands of bushels under the trees. By the same token and for the same reason, for years, the trade of Coos Bay went to San Francisco instead of Portland. By the same absence of progressive force the vast trade of ocean commerce with Alaska has been temporarily lost to Portland, a city so rich with the means of inaugurating ocean commerce that it scarcely knows what to do with its money. The apples rotting on the ground and the lost commerce are memorable examples of lost opportunity and are twin effects of the old unwillingness in Oregon to accept a changed order. The land values at Hood River and Medford and the 20 vessels plying between Seattle and Alaska are illustration of the millions we have lost. They show the great untried we have failed to gather by opposing innovation, by

objecting to new processes and by pulling down men and measures that sought to lead us forward and onward.

Hood River and Medford have become rich by the alertness of their men. They punctured the crust of mossbackism and let in the light. They searched for the truth and found it. They longed for a changed order and created it. They studied orcharding as the bacteriologist studies his cultures or the chemist his test tubes. They devoured agricultural college bulletins on orcharding, soils and methods with avidity and studiously applied the suggestions offered. They experimented and delved until the truth stood vividly revealed. Their asset was that which is the difference between vigilance and mossbackism. Their reward is land selling at \$500 to \$2777 an acre. The apples that rotted under the dismal trees have become the head of the corner. Progress pays. Mossbackism is blight.

AS TO PARTY BREAK UP

THERE ARE frequent hints from Washington of a possible break up of the political parties and a re-alignment of forces. The tariff debates supply material for the suggestions. Aldrich has read Beveridge, Dooliver, Cummins, Borah and other progressive Republicans out of the party. A dozen of them, who are incidentally among the most brilliant Republicans in the country, have been advocating what was primarily Democratic tariff reform. Their language is almost identically that of Grover Cleveland's in his most powerful appeals for a reduced tariff. Their arguments and demands are those of a score of national Democratic platforms. Tariffically speaking, they are hip deep in the same political pool with the three times Democratic candidate for president. Nine tenths of the Republican newspapers of the country are applauding their attitude, and are daily calling upon congress to redeem the party pledges by revising the tariff downward.

But there is no downward revision. On anticipated increase of tariff clothing that has been selling in New York at \$20 a suit has jumped to \$35. The case is illustrative of the higher cost of living that is almost certain to come in all lines. Observers see in the possibility a revolution in which Aldrich and Aldrichism will be driven from the temple. Because of this, and the fact that many Democrats are voting for local duties, it is claimed that the sentiment for lower schedules will crystallize under a new leadership and new party name.

That the situation is full of menace to the Republican party is certain. It pledged itself to a reduction of duties and of the cost of living. The country trusted its promises and committed to it the task of making the change. The country did not trust the Democratic party, and it is in no sense on trial. It was not given control of any branch of government. It cannot be held responsible. The responsibility is on Aldrich and Aldrichism, and if those twin evils in American life carry out their proposed program of riding roughshod over the Republican pledges and the real desire of the Republican masses, there will be trouble. That it will result in a break up of the party is unlikely. That it will drive myriads of Republicans into an attitude of political independence is probable. That it will speed the day of an Aldrich overthrow and swing the country back into a position of sanity on the tariff is almost certain. Senator Aldrich is drunk with his own great power and is playing a game that is full of peril for his party.

VAIN PROTESTS

THE REPUBLICAN party in its platform last year seemed to recognize the need of tariff revision downward. It did not so declare in specific terms, but what it did declare could be interpreted in no other way. Neither could the campaign declarations of Mr. Taft. But no sooner was congress assembled than Mr. Aldrich and some of his followers repudiated the platform and Mr. Taft, and have been revising the tariff upward rather than downward, or at least so as to give as much protection as ever, or more, to trusts and monopolies, and no relief whatever to the overtaxed consumers. Against this proceeding, this audacious outrage, there is almost unanimous protest from the Republican press of the country, especially at that section of it between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains. As a sample of scores of protests that could be quoted, we reprint a few sentences from the Louisville Evening Post, the leading Republican newspaper of Kentucky:

"The privileges permitted the great corporations have been so remorselessly used that the expenses of living have increased beyond any reasonable limit, and the people protest."

For three months both houses of congress have been daily laboring to prevent any relief, striving instead to enlarge the predatory privileges of the tariff protected trusts. If any relief has been granted, the people are not aware of it.

Even the revelations concerning the corruption of the business organization of the sugar trust have not staggered congress in the least. The oppressions enacted by the tobacco trust have brought forth protests that have been ridiculed in congress. The exhibition made of the enormities of the paper tar-

iff developed the fact that Senator Hale's son is connected with one of the paper companies and his privileges are not to be seriously disturbed.

The tariff plunderers are deaf to these thousand-and-one protests and warnings. They are drunk on their loot, sullen in their reveling gluttony. It is well, for a day of reckoning must come, and when it comes protection, as a 'principle,' will be swept clean away, as a monster parasite on the ship of state. Some day, under some party, or without any party, the people will throw this colossal incubus off their now increasingly burdened backs.

BURNING THE COLLEGES

A CHICAGO millionaire declares that colleges are a 'curse.' He says they demoralize young men and unfit them for serious labor. He insists that state legislatures, instead of appropriating funds for institutions of higher learning, would do better to apply the torch to them. Some years ago the late Collis P. Huntington made similar remarks. There is a sprinkling of successful men in the social body who hold such views. There is a considerable number that refuse to employ college men. They are men who were born with superior powers for accumulating, whose mentality was extraordinarily forceful and who have won success without education. Their estimate of success is by the test of materialism, and the dollar is the yard stick with which they measure life, character and careers.

A college man whose salary was paid by public funds in one of the agricultural colleges, evoked the Babcock test which has revolutionized dairying and been worth more to mankind than all the money spent by the public on colleges. The utilization of natural resources by electrical, mining and mechanical engineering has increased the comforts and conveniences of men, increased wealth in untold amounts and it is the product of college men. The discoveries in sanitation, the effectiveness of the war on disease and the progress in agricultural methods is due to the research of college men. We did more at Panama in five years than the French did in eighteen because our college men taught us how to resist the fevers and combat contagion.

The Chicago millionaire who insists that 'colleges are a curse' made his money by building elevators. If boys had never gone to college and professors had never made laboratory experiments in hydraulics and in electrical energy, elevators might not be carrying passengers to the tops of skyscrapers, and this millionaire might have been still so poor as to be less proud. It is hardly time to blow out the lights of education and scuttle the forward movement of men by burning down the colleges.

OREGON TEACHERS

OREGON TEACHERS are gathered at Albany for four days of deliberation. Their theme is Oregon schools and how best to serve them. It is one of the consequential themes of the day. It goes deep into the fundamentals of social and economic life and is a vital factor in the common welfare.

Two important considerations should challenge the attention of the teachers. One of these is the need of rigid practicalization of the schools as related to those who are to receive instruction. The other is the need of making the teaching activity as far as possible a stable and attractive profession.

The first thesis is a self-evident proposition. There are 18,000,000 pupils in the public and private elementary schools. Less than a million are in the high schools. Only about 8 per cent pass beyond the eighth grade. That is to say above 90 per cent of the final instruction of the youth for life career is delivered in the elementary school. Does it not mean beyond all possibility of cavil that the instruction should be intensely practical and effective? Does it not mean that there should be stern practicalization in the high school, and that the system, including higher education, should not become too heavy? Does it not mean that the goal of those to graduate from high schools and colleges should not be so distant from the starting point that youth almost becomes middle age before the life career is entered?

To make of the teaching activity a stable and permanent profession with elimination of the temporary phase is the second and a vital consideration. The makeshift phase of teaching, the makeshift phase of temporary purposes and with no idea of continuance is a tremendous handicap to the schools. Better salaries, a higher standard of living, pensions for long continued service—these are fundamentals for establishing the schools on a sound and effective basis. The profession ought to be made so attractive that talent commensurate with requirements and responsibilities would be attracted to it and the ranks be filled with permanent men and women, devoted to their calling, proud of their life work and rich in the conception of what that work means to the country. Upon the teachers themselves depends in large measure whether or not their vocation will be so accepted by the commonwealth and the country.

A piece of news in line with an important phase of progress in Oregon is that announcing the breaking up into small farms of the 18,000 acre possessions of the late J. A. Woolery of Morrow county, and the probable location thereon of a large colony of Hungarians and Germans. Similar action will probably be taken in the not distant future as to many of the large farms of eastern Oregon. It may not be practicable for people to maintain themselves on 20 or 40 acre tracts of dry, non-irrigable uplands like this, where large crops are not sure; but far smaller farms will in many cases suffice, and in the deeper and heavier soil nearer the mountains small tracts, used for intensive farming, will be sufficient for these thrifty foreigners, if not for more expensive and expansive Americans.

The Salem Journal is no doubt correct when it says that Lawyer McMahon is not the man behind the fight against the Crater lake road; nor is J. K. Sears, so much as some others—rich men who hate to pay any taxes, though better able to pay than others. "A great movement to develop Oregon raises every bristle on the Salem hog's back," says our capital namesake. "They are not friends of Salem"—nor of Oregon.

If Mrs. Gould will really start and help maintain a training school for orphan boys on her Virginia farm she will gain the approbation of all good people, which should be worth more than ever so much alimony.

Make the Treaty Tonight.

Richard Lloyd Jones in Collier's for June 19.

On the evening of Friday, March 29, Mr. Seward sat in his parlor playing whist with his family when the Russian minister was announced. "I have a dispatch," said Mr. Seward, from my government by cable," said Mr. Stoekel, the Russian minister. "The emperor gives his consent to the cession. Tomorrow, if you like, I will come to the department and we can enter upon a treaty." Pushing aside the whist table, the impatient Seward replied with a smile of satisfaction: "Why wait till tomorrow—let us make the treaty tonight."

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The fiscal year ends tomorrow.

Tell the order-house agents to go to a church that has warm debates over itself is alive.

Portland should make a big showing at Seattle on July 5.

We may pretty confidently look for summer's arrival soon.

It will soon be good drowning weather; learn to swim.

Now Mayor Lane and several other officials can take a vacation.

No one man, however wise, can make a book about it anybody else.

The country is saved again; there will be a high duty on quarebracho.

Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan may be fellow senators in 1911.

Get ready, immediately after harvest, to build good roads, also electric railroads.

What is a Republican? Apparently a man who blindly or knavishly follows Aldrich.

The Baptists are mostly wide awake, progressive people and so must have some friction.

The new executive board ought to be popular; it begins with a Brown and ends with a Smith.

Apparently it will be rather a sane and safe Fourth in Portland this year. The world do move.

The country would not grieve much to hear of blistering, unendurable hot weather in Washington, D. C.

Doubtless a good many senators would like to make the price of paper so high that no newspapers could be printed.

The hotel keeper and other business people at the beach, if they ever pray, are doubtless praying for hot weather.

Square, clean horse racing is a fine sport, and the people of Portland should encourage it by attending the races this week liberally.

Whether the Crater lake road is a mere "local improvement" is a matter of fact about which Judge Galloway is badly mistaken.

Harmony among city officials is not always a good sign. Sometimes in the city council the demand for silence and silence. But times have improved somewhat.

There is turmoil in the churches, and they scarce know where they're at, for theology's evolving—there's no doubt at all of that. The old doctrines are being shaken, and new ones are being built; as it was, and is, and ever will be, progress is made by fight. But one thing is sure: the future remains, however good the strife; to be true, kind, and happy and good, is the highest aim of life!

Now President Taft, that high tariff graft has been awfully overdone. That's the people's view, and you know it, too; but it's time to get down to business with Aldrich to work, and your duty to shirk—to demand for the people their rights will be much a mistake as you can't stand to make in ten million voters' sight. The corporation tax trick is seen through clear and quick. What the people demand is a real, honest, less tariff tax on their burdened backs, and for this you should strike a big blow.

Disquieting to Admirers of President Taft

From the Detroit News—Rep.

President Taft has not made himself clear to the people. Indeed, he has placed himself in two so obviously contradictory positions as to cause a severe strain on the people's confidence in him. First, in his attitude on the income tax, and second, in his attitude towards the tariff. In his speech accepting the nomination on July 28, 1908, Taft said:

"Now, in my judgment, it is in his judgment now that a man's income, or that part of his income termed his 'salary' is not taxable, but that part of his income termed his 'profits' is taxable, hence the other can be possible. Again, in his pre-election speeches on the tariff the president sounded no uncertain note. He declared that he did not believe in 'the taking of a decree upon confessions against those in the community who could not appear before a committee of congress and be heard'—that is, he believed the congress of the United States should weigh all the arguments of the big corporations in the consciousness of the arguments that could be made by the consumer, if the committee could hear him. Again:

"It is better to have no revisions at all, better that the new tariff bill should be a presidential measure, passed by a thorough sort on the basis explained by me."

It was on his explanation that the country accepted the Republican party. The predecessor of the tariff law, the McKinley tariff, was a law of protection, except as it bred an uneasy feeling in the minds of Republicans and Democrats alike. The Chicago platform might mean anything, but what Taft said seemed to have a specific meaning to the people accepted Taft's utterances as the real platform of the administration. President Taft must know this; it was made very clear to him that the office was given to him, not on the strength of the most reactionary convention that met in Chicago, but on the strength of his own straight forward utterances. It was believed that he would hold the reins as a presidential measure, passed by a thorough sort on the basis explained by me."

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