

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published every evening (except Sunday) at 10 o'clock, at the Journal Building, 1100 Broadway, Portland, Ore.
Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Ore., as second-class matter, March 1, 1898.
Postpaid by special arrangement.
Subscription Terms: In Advance.
One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50.
Single copies, 10 cents.
Advertising Rates: By special arrangement.
Foreign Advertising Representative: The Journal Building, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Subscription Terms: In Advance.
One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50.
Single copies, 10 cents.
Advertising Rates: By special arrangement.
Foreign Advertising Representative: The Journal Building, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Subscription Terms: In Advance.
One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50.
Single copies, 10 cents.
Advertising Rates: By special arrangement.
Foreign Advertising Representative: The Journal Building, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Subscription Terms: In Advance.
One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50.
Single copies, 10 cents.
Advertising Rates: By special arrangement.
Foreign Advertising Representative: The Journal Building, 1100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A BEGINNING OF TYRANNY

IT IS ALMOST unthinkable that human hands placed the dynamite that blew up the plant and building of the Los Angeles Times this morning. The 16 innocent dead in the known list of victims with a probability that the number will be swelled by further developments, is an appalling toll. If it be the price of vengeance.

The havoc of dynamite applied with design is an unspeakable atrocity. The rent limbs, the mangled and shredded human flesh and the charred bodies are an awful protest against so brutal, so heinous and so monstrous a crime.

There is a limit to which human devilry can go. Explosives applied with purpose to kill and maim is the unspeakable manifestation of that limit. It is the remnant left over from the ancient barbarism that had its expression in the terrible act of that savage chief who piled up 100,000 human heads before the gates of a city he had conquered.

News from Los Angeles says dynamite was evidently placed in the building for purposes of destruction, and again it is to be remarked that it seems unthinkable. Yet, in the face of the testimony, there appears no room for that reasonable doubt in which an appalled people could find some comfort.

This tragedy in human affairs will be execrated the world around. The newspaper is the chief medium for freedom of speech. To attack it by such a process is to attack human liberty itself. If acts like that at Los Angeles should become common, it would be the beginning of the downfall of human freedom. Whenever free speech is strangled, tyranny will begin.

FINE FALL FOR FAIRS

SO FAR, it has been a fine fall for the many fairs that have been held. The rain has held off, the weather has been perfect, and multitudes of people have enjoyed themselves greatly, and been much benefited, too. There are fairs yet to be held, but most of them are in the "upper country," where prolonged rains, such as may be expected very soon now west of the Cascades, are not so likely to interfere with them.

Not only has the weather throughout September been rarely favorable for fairs, but notwithstanding the exceptionally dry summer the exhibits, according to local accounts, have been greater in quantity and better in quality than ever before. This is partly the result of previous fairs; on account of them more producers became emulous and resolved to excel in some products. And so the fairs this year will stimulate a still greater number to do better work on their farms and in their orchards and gardens.

This is one of the two principal benefits of fairs, but the other is scarcely less important; that is the benefit of recreation, of social intercourse, of better acquaintance with many people, of more sociability and friendliness, from which flow many good if not quite tangible or immediately apparent results.

The many people in all the localities where fairs have been or are to be held who labored diligently and faithfully in their behalf, are to be congratulated, complimented and commended on their successful efforts. They have done a good work for their communities and for the state.

THE WISCONSIN PLATFORM

VERY DIFFERENT from the cautious, trust-squinting New York Republican platform, that practically indorsed Aldrich and Cannon, Payne and Dabell, Sugar and Steel, Rubber and Lead, is the Wisconsin platform of Wisconsin, doubtless inspired by La Follette, a man who dares declare the truth, and doesn't hesitate at every word to think whether the trusts will approve of it.

The Wisconsin platform condemns the Payne-Aldrich tariff law in unequivocal terms; it demands physical valuation of railroads and more stringent regulation of them; demands federal ownership of Alaskan railroads; favors second-class primaries; demands the initiative, referendum and recall; an anti-lobby law; a graduated income tax; home rule in the liquor traffic; national control of national resources, and ad valorem taxation of corporations. It condemns "pernicious activity" of various "big business" interests in the primaries, and suppression of "special interests in congress" of the investigations of the

country life commission. It declares for an employers' liability law, and for regulation of the working hours of women and children. There is also a long plank on trusts and monopolies, in which it is said that the laws concerning them should not be changed "until the people have regained control of the government."

The demand for government railroads in Alaska is supported by a concise and forceful argument. If the Republicans of the different states and the nation would take conscience in one hand and moral courage in the other and make such platforms as this, and live up to them, the Republican party, with candidates in sincere sympathy therewith, would "sweep the country."

There would be no opportunity for Democrats; the reactionaries among them could unite with the Republican standpaters and form a fossilized minority party of pining protest. But the Republican platform makers in Ohio, in Illinois, in New York and in other states, have neither courage nor conscience. They are joined to their idols. And the idols are tumbling all about them.

NO OTHER ISSUE

THERE IS no way to misunderstand the issue. Writing to the Oregonian, Honorable Charles B. Moore, a firm believer in the assembly, says: "The recent primaries settled absolutely nothing as to the assembly and Statement One." The same view is held by nearly all assemblyites. They are not reconstructed. They are jarred but still defiant. They are going to continue the fight.

This, then, is the issue, and the fight is on. There is no other issue. No question of party or partisanship is involved. Assemblyism and those who oppose assemblyism are arrayed against each other in a great struggle. Neither side could escape the conflict if it would. It is a character of issue that inexorably forces itself forward for solution. The place and the only place to settle it is in the election. The ballot box is the means and the voters the instruments to choose for the one and against the other.

November 8 is the day to settle it. On that day, a verdict will be returned and it will be for or against assemblyism. If Mr. Bowerman shall be elected governor, it will be an assembly victory. If an assembly legislature shall be elected, it will be a triumph of assemblyism. If Mr. Bowerman shall be defeated by Mr. West, and if anti-assembly forces control the legislature, it will be a defeat of assemblyism.

Such is the issue. There is no other. It is the fixed and paramount question. No side issues or minor issues can be injected. It is a struggle of man against man and vote against vote on the burning question of whether assemblyism shall rule Oregon or whether the people shall rule Oregon.

A CHALLENGE

THE LEGAL way for the assemblyites to have gone about their errand of holding an assembly would have been to first submit the question to the people for a decision. They tried to get a bill through the legislature making assemblies lawful, but that body rejected the measure. The next obvious course would have been to submit to the people an initiative measure legalizing their proposed assembly. This course they refused to take, but went on and held the assembly anyway.

They have the opportunity now to let the people decide. Are they going to run away from it as they ran away from the request made of them to submit an initiative law to the people? They have a nominee for governor. He is Mr. Bowerman. He typifies the assembly. Now, if they think the people want and need the assembly, let the election or rejection of Mr. Bowerman be the test. If they are certain that they are right, let them come forward and proclaim to the voters that Mr. Bowerman, standing as he does for assemblyism, is the issue, and his election or rejection will be accepted as a decision of the question.

Will they do it? Are they afraid to do it? If they do not accept the challenge, the people should take the matter in their own hands, make Bowerman the test, and vote accordingly.

THE BIG RUBBER MELON

THE Wall Street Journal is responsible for the following statement: "The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company of Akron, Ohio, has increased its capitalization from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000, the \$4,000,000 addition being entirely common stock. A cash disbursement of 12 per cent and a stock dividend of 100 per cent have been declared."

Here are a good many millions above reasonable profits taken from the people, consumers of rubber goods, and bestowed upon a few fortunate stockholders in this company, a branch of the rubber trust. This enormous robbery was made possible, in part at least, by the tariff law, and the Aldrich raise of duty

makes possible and authorizes plunder of the people in the matter of rubber on a far greater scale than ever before. Is it not politically monstrous that a law should empower and authorize a monopoly to pay a dividend of 12 per cent in cash and 100 per cent in stock, and to water its stock \$4,000,000, 200 per cent, as a basis for three times as much profit in the future? And this is only one instance of many.

Yet Mr. Roosevelt in his New York platform did not think these things worth mentioning; on the other hand he commended the tariff law and incidentally Aldrich and Cannon. The time has come when Republican platforms must speak out very plainly and positively on these matters, and performance must fully square with promise or the party will be overwhelmed. The people will not endure these colossal robberies much longer.

MYSTERIES OF RAILROAD FINANCE

THE FINANCIAL ways of a railroad are almost past finding out. Its bookkeeping is a cryptic mystery. Statements and arguments of its officials, and figures that seem to be truthful and reliable, are as far apart as Pinchot and Guggenheim, or Peary and Cook. There is President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific, for example, a man of high character as well as of great capacity, telling the people at Helena that his road was losing money on its passenger traffic. One wonders, if this is so, why he and his associates are spending much money and effort to induce people to travel over their road. To increase production and traffic, it may be said. But the railroad officials are claiming that they are losing money on that business, too, or making only a very small percentage on the investments. It is rather strange under such circumstances, that the railroad men would not do everything in their power to induce the government to take charge of the railroads, and so get out of the unprofitable business. But then, they manage to draw big salaries.

But here is the other side. The last annual report of the Northern Pacific railroad showed an increase in the company's earnings over the preceding year of \$6,000,000, and a net income for the year of \$28,700,000. These are in round numbers its own figures, reported to stockholders and investors. They do not look much like an unprofitable business or impending bankruptcy. When a railroad takes in \$28,000,000 more than it pays out in a year, it would seem that its official head should be pretty well satisfied and cheerful.

Discussing this habit of railroad officials of concealment and misrepresentation, the Spokane Spokesman-Review says that "the secret of the whole business appears to be that connection with a railroad involves a subtle mental change, which not only renders it natural but imperative that all public comments should be made upon one side of the ledger, and all dividends be paid on the other."

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

RECIPROCITY negotiations with Canada have reopened under more favorable auspices than at any time since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, a generation ago. The rising tide of Republican insurgency and Democracy reveals a volume of public sentiment against the main features of the existing tariff that cannot be ignored, nor altogether resisted, by the administration or by congress, and one of the very bad features of our tariff law is the needless, fatuous half tariff wall between the United States and its nearest neighbor and next-to-best customer. Besides, President Taft, judging by a speech made last summer down in Maine, is favorable to real and fair instead of jug-handle reciprocity. The liberal Canadian government, adopting the policy of the preceding conservative government, is in favor of protection, and there is no hope of eliminating that "principle" altogether; but Canada has always been willing to meet the United States more than half way in the matter of reciprocity, and some modifications, beneficial to both countries, of the present duties, may reasonably be hoped for in the near future.

A very interesting and important report was made Thursday by Mr. J. N. Neal on the subject of docks, one that every voter should read and consider. It was an elaborate yet condensed and expert discussion of a subject of immediate and vital importance by a man who knows more about it than any other man in the city. Yet the Oregonian dismissed the report in a dozen or so perfunctory lines, giving it about as much space and notice as it would to the report of a policeman about a dog-fight. If for any reason it entertains a prejudice against a man, to gratify that feeling it will cheat its readers out of important information and news.

Roosevelt will speak for insurgent Senator Beveridge in Indiana, for regular and standpat Senator Lodge in Massachusetts, and for insurgent State Senator Bass, candidate for governor, in New Hampshire. He can doubtless make a plausible excuse for this, but the fact is that there can be no agreement that amounts to anything, there can be only antagonism between Beveridge and Bass on one hand and Lodge on the other. Support of Beveridge and of Lodge cannot be rendered consistent.

ent if one should argue and preach till he were blind. As well support Aldrich as Lodge, and if the Rhode Island senator were a candidate and needed any help, Roosevelt would no doubt make a speech for him, too.

Portland hasn't the slightest objection to a recount of its population, for the whole city or for any part of it. In fact, Portland would be tickled to have a recount, if it was to be a very thorough and complete one. There is no room for doubt that such a count would show a considerably larger population than, according to rumor, the census now gives the city.

It is reported that a man has been paid \$17,500,000 for his patented discovery of concrete railroad ties, which it is predicted will displace wooden ties. If this be true, this is an exceptional case. Usually the inventor becomes the victim of high class swindlers.

Letters From the People

Let Oregon Set the Pace.

To the Editor of The Journal.—With Oswald West as a standard-bearer every man in Oregon who stands for decency in politics, and Oregon for the people, can vote for West for governor. I came from Minnesota and have been a resident in Portland for nearly four years. Have been a Republican for 30 years.

The present situation in Oregon is similar to the Mexican situation when John Lind, a Democrat, was elected governor in a presidential election year. The Republican presidential electors received a good comfortable majority, while John Lind received a majority much larger. This was an intelligent, well directed, and efficient protest against machine politics, and the nomination of weak candidates, or candidates who are pledged to big business interests.

Gerald West is a man who does things and who is honest, and cannot be bought, browbeaten, or coerced. The governor of Oregon has large powers, and as a member of various boards wields a tremendous influence. Vote for Oswald West and kill the machine and remove the big interests. Eastern men and newcomers like myself should vote for West irrespective of political affiliations and keep Oregon in the front rank in the war on the machine, big business and all other forms of political corruption. I intend to do this, and I expect you to do it, too. FRANK E. CARSEDA, M. D.

Well Done, New Jersey.

From Harper's Weekly.

It is a great day for New Jersey and a great day for the nation when a man like Woodrow Wilson comes forward to help reclaim and vivify our political life.

So says the Evening Post, and so say they all—the World, the Times, the Sun, the Springfield Republican, the Indianapolis News, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Charleston News and Courier, the Boston Herald, the Philadelphia Record—all of the big independent public journals of the country. No less vital and significant is the attitude of the press of New Jersey. The Democratic newspapers, led by the Newark Star and Tribune, are enthusiastic in their endorsement. That was to be expected. But New Jersey has strong independent papers. One of the ablest and highest minded in the United States is the Newark Evening News, which says:

Woodrow Wilson is the nominee of the Democratic party for governor. He is more than this, though. He is the candidate of thousands of Jerseymen who have never been allied with the Democracy.

So far as the governorship goes, the campaign this fall is not to be conducted on strict party lines. Ties of partisanship have been dropped in this year of grace and insurgency. The cry of the country is not for party success, but for good government, for representation unbiassed by special interests, for officials who will work for the welfare of the masses instead of the classes.

The demand for a new, better, and a sham one for statesmanship, not demagoguery; for an upright administration, not one that is only straight in partisanship.

The president of Princeton university meets these requirements of the times. His ability as an administrator is acknowledged. He has been accused of being no politician, but no one has disputed his statesmanlike qualifications.

A noted student of governmental affairs, he has always been found preaching Democracy.

A political economist, he has stood consistently for a square deal to both labor and capital.

A believer in personal integrity, he has insisted that personal wrongs, even when garbed in corporate robes, must be personally punished.

He holds that no position in the public service, financial or political, should be held by one who is not a man of high character and high ability. His selection has raised the political standard to a new high level.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. OREGON SIDE LIGHTS.

Lois of falls this week and more coming.

The colonel had a bully time at Saratoga, anyway.

Mr. Hearst cables that he is an independent legislator. He is about all of it, apparently.

Those photographs were of good-looking men, but people are tired of being stared at by them.

Senator Lorimer has resigned from the Hamilton club, but not from the senate. But the Hamilton club pays no salary.

Quite properly, the young Virginia woman who embezzled \$1900 to buy lower hats and hosiery is named Miss Askew.

Now begins the open season for ducks and other water-fowl, and there will be a great deal of shooting from the city tonight.

The suit of Sulu, who is visiting the Hamilton club, has been a sort of fellow. He hasn't lectured nor gone on the stage yet.

There was Judge Parker, whom the New York Democrats made chairman of their convention; why didn't they nominate him for governor?

Chicago is boasting of a cheese weighing two tons. They could make a bigger one than that any day over in Tillamook county; quite likely this one came from there.

Washington Star: The man who pays a weekly salary to provide his family with tickets to hear grand opera singer gets off much easier than the one who makes love to her.

Some studying on the part of fishermen will have to be done to beat that yarn of a Portland man who making a long two-hook cast hooked and bagged two grouse in the wing.

An exchange says it would like to have that Maine election raised to see whether the explosion came from inside or outside; probably, as is said, to have been the case with the battleship.

"Roosevelt will name the ticket; let him elect it," said Boss Barnes. Which remark indicates how harmonious the four big bosses are in New York this fall. Nominating is one thing; electing another.

The big beavers of the trust say the business yields only 2 per cent profit. It's a wonder, then, that they wouldn't get out of it. They could make more than that if they had brains and have no cares, and need not tell any lies.

It seems people take even less interest in a primary election in Reno, Nev., than they do in the business of a former Eugene man writes that he was the only man who voted for a certain candidate and this secured his friend the nomination.

Former Governor Geer now says Statement No. 1 is all right, and should be accepted. He thinks so all this long time, or has he been converted by recent events? However, that may be, and Mr. Geer may have changed his mind in making a change of attitude.

Colonel Hefer attributes his defeat to the fact that the polls were open only half a day. He thinks so, no reason why he should reach that conclusion. Other people are likely to reason that if the polls had been open all day the result would have been the same, only more so.

The tobacco manufacturers have decided, in view of the increased revenue taxes imposed by the tariff, to reduce the size of cigarette packages by one-fourth, and they have begun to do so. The price so that cigarettes would cost two bits apiece; the country would be better off.

October 1 in History—First Post Cards

October was so called from being the eighth month of the year according to the old Alban or Latin calendar, and was, by our ancestors, styled "Wyn Month," or the wine-month. In allusion to this epithet, an old writer remarks, "and albeit they had not anciently wines made in Germany, yet in the month and the time from divers countries adjoining." October was also called by the ancient Germans, "Winterfylthig," from the approach of winter with the full moon of the month.

In some of the ancient Saxon calendars, this month was also called by the figure of a husbandman carrying a sack on his shoulders and sowing grain, in allusion to the practice of sowing the winter grain, which takes place in October. In other old almanacs, the sport of hawking has been adopted as emblematic of this, the last month of autumn.

The first post cards were issued in Austria on October 1, 1869. The idea had been suggested, but not adopted, at the fifth German postal congress in 1866. Its adoption in Austria appears to be due to an article published in Vienna, who is sometimes called the inventor of the post card.

In 1870 post cards were issued by the North German Postal Union, Bavaria, England and Switzerland. The German Empire was printed without the impression of a stamp until 1873. At the Postal Congress which met at Bern in 1874, and at which 22 countries were represented, the international post card of the value of ten pfennings, twelve cents, five cents, one penny, or two cents, was adopted.

The post card soon became popular, and its use extended to other countries. Post cards are now issued by 22 governments in great numbers. In Germany alone more than 15,000,000 post cards are used annually.

The private picture post card, which has attained such amazing popularity within the last decade, is nearly as old as the government post card. It is also of German invention, and it owes its origin to the Franco-Prussian war. On July 16, 1870, the first illustrated post card, bearing a picture of a gunner, was placed on sale at Schwartz, in Oldenburg. The manufacture of picture cards was afterwards taken up by other countries.

The reply post card was first issued in 1883, and for a time was little used, but of recent years they have become very popular.

Postal cards, as we call them in the United States (post cards in England), were first authorized in this country on June 8, 1872, but the first issue, amounting to 31,000,000, was not made until June 30, 1873. During the first fiscal year, 91,075,000 were issued.

On October 1, 1890 the McKinley tariff bill became a law. It is the birthday of Henry III of England (1207); Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, politician and writer (1688); Paul Morand, (1754); John P. G. Muhlberg, "The Fighting Parson" (1746); James Lawrence, the naval hero, whose dying words "Don't give up the ship," are famous (1781); Rufus Choate, the eminent lawyer (1793); Edward Coke, English jurist and statesman (1570); and Henry Clay Work, the composer (1832). It is the date of the death of Pierre Corneille, the French dramatist (1684).

ling to the lack of funds. Also, they say, future generations are to have the benefit of these improved highways and bridges, but they should assist in defraying the expense instead of compelling the present generation to contend with the impassable roads, merely because they are unable to pay sufficient taxes in a single year to build all the thoroughfares needed.

Crops as Money.

From Collier's Weekly.

Here in the United States the amount of value of the crops each year is a very first consideration of the country's welfare.

TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt



Some Indian bucks rode a bucking horse and it bucked 'em off with no more 'heap buck,' they said when they fell.

WHAT HE SAW.

The candidate who stayed up late to catch the last returns, who could not sleep, all night long, with cold feet, frost and burn, who dreamed a monster chased him, who was forty-seven miles away with a bullet-boxes stuffed with rocks and prunes and who must have looked quite bad, he said the monster had: Teeth of gold. Tongue of fire. Foot of a mountain. Head of a river. Backbone of a nation. Hand of fate. Face of a wall.

Beats a lone we still think The poor man must have grained drink.

BY WAY OF A JOKE.

"But aren't you afraid to go to the Indians or insurgents or vultures or something might get you keep you there," said the bean young lady, who was a last of a gentleman man who was about to over, y'know.

"Not if I see America First," the poor fellow, slangily.

The Veracity of Public Men.

From the Boston Globe.

Few public men have escaped charge of mendacity. Of those who have been given a clean bill Washington stands conspicuous, if not entirely of Lincoln did not escape, and Roosevelt and Gaynor have likewise been charged with prevarication.

Discussion of the question when public men said thus or so on a certain occasion is pointless. He should hold accountable only for his words, or words spoken publicly, and then one cannot always do justice to meaning.

Newspaper reporters could relate interesting accounts of public men who have denied statements attributed to them. You may call it—and they no doubt have been cases where a man said or some other motive caused the chronicler to misrepresent the official.

Cases of downright mendacity, however, are rare either on the part of public men or reporters. Very often the man forgets what he said, and then convinces himself that he did not say it. Words spoken in anger or under other stress are also registered accurately on the recorder's memory's graphophone.

Most of the disputes about the veracity of public men would be avoided if the custom of public men establishing their own records by interview were universal.

In any case, it should be borne in mind that public men, especially presidents, governors and mayors, are busy. Therefore, it is not fair to put every word of their spoken words and to spread it broadcast.

The Candy Poisoners.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Last week we purchased 40 different samples of various kinds of candy, chemical test showed that all contained one or all of the following ingredients: Furniture glue, sulphuric acid, lye and other equally harmful ethers, salicylic acid and coal tar dyes.

Several manufacturers of candy inspected the exhibit. And all expressed more or less indignation ward against the custom of adulterating the candy-buying public, and manufacturers of crooked and poisonous candies naturally are up in arms, their anger is not much greater than that of makers of really pure wholesome candies, who contend that the harm done to the trade is so great that they would prefer to close the industry than to poisoners to have the truth known.

No doubt the shellac, made with alcohol, which we had removed from burnt almonds and peanuts, will be into the memory of many people. The boards fastened together with glue from which candies are made, and dyed in all the colors of rainbow with the coal tar dyes that from these candies will leave their print upon the memories of the people.

It seemed fitting that, while the national pure food show ever, this country was the largest, such a department of this city should be brought to justice ice cream and candy makers whose profits were being made the sale of child-poisoning products.

If there is anything more wicked than a manufacturer can do than selling poisons in brightly colored packages to tempt children, we can imagine what it could be.

More Politics.

(Continued To The Journal by Miles Overholt.)

An old man held a place of power and in his proud exultant hour, clothed with prestige of a statesman came, from near and far, and bowed in most effusive style, fawned and cringed to gain his smile. They knelt beneath his chattering and time rolled on, and it was that ended was the old man's pride hands reached out and got down, and threw his rusty sword; he was divorced from great things, and hustled down the stairs. And those who used to climb and kneel at once got in their work; they threw the large and small bricks, exulted in an old man's fall, and turned to hail some new made man. In any other human game, men would have a sense of shame, instead of a sense of play, and chase the crowd away; but when in politics they mix, they will not balk at shady tricks or deeds unbecomingly mean, they will help to win the race.

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams. Overholt