

THE JOURNAL

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He who hurts others injures himself; he who helps others advances his own interests.—Buddha.

PLATFORMS WHILE YOU WAIT

THEY SAY the Bowerman campaign managers are going to bring out another platform. Why not? Why not bring out two more platforms? Or three? Or half a dozen? What is the use of being short on platforms when it is so easy to make them? Why lose a single vote if it can be saved by adding one more plank? Why not employ a corps of trained platform writers and solemnly commit the party to any inch or less that any voter may call for.

They forecast that one of the proposed new platforms will declare for the direct primary. Certainly. And for Statement One. Certainly. And against assemblies. Certainly. Make it declare for anything. Put in the Ten Commandments, free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the New Nationalism and the golden rule. Put planks promising free soup houses, free Christmas gifts and free railroad passes. Any or all of them might catch votes, and why miss an opportunity to hook a voter if it can be done by merely adding another plank?

Why not have a special platform for every precinct? Make it a Democratic platform in a Democratic precinct, a prohibition platform in a prohibition precinct and be strong for holy rollers in among the holy rollers. It will be all right with Mr. Bowerman—he will stand on any of them and never bat an eye.

Why not send every campaign speaker out with a trunkful of platforms and if one trunk is not enough take two? Make it a sort of bargain counter arrangement, and let voters come up and take their choice? Why take any chances as to platforms when you've got a candidate who is willing to stand on any plank from the gold standard to Mother Goose's melodies?

THE PRICE OF GROWTH

WHETHER HAS followed thoughtfully the history of Portland for the last few years knows that a critical moment is close at hand. Various measures are before the citizens, which the Oregonian lists, but fails to classify, 13 in number. As whatever is not understood appears gigantic, according to the ancient proverb, therefore let us try to cut up this jumble into its several parts. So, perhaps, will better understanding come about.

"This city is growing into a great metropolis and its improvements will have to keep pace with its growth." An admission, the truth of which none dares deny and which will serve as the text for this short discourse.

First: The health of the city must be protected, as modern science demands. Therefore "garbage crematories, municipal garbage collection and public baths" must be provided.

Second: The lives of our children must be safeguarded. Therefore to fire-proof schoolhouses who dares object? One catastrophe would cost the lives of all successful objectors with the darkest hues of remorse for all time to come.

Third: The present city jail is a disgrace, as all who know admit. Shall the disgrace continue?

Fourth: Ineffective fire protection on land and on the waterfront has two evils. The lives and property of many citizens remain, day by day, in needless peril. The heavy charge of fire insurance, felt by all of us, reduced by more efficient apparatus, would be a gain to every citizen through the extension of protection from the risks of conflagration and well worth the public outlay.

Can the most conservative stand-patter hesitate to concur in the necessary costs, so far considered? The "necessary cost" is it always understood. This means that the city, through its representatives, shall see to it that no graft, no unwieldy shall prevail, in making effective these undertakings. To suppose this an impossible ideal is to take a long step backward in handling the public affairs of this fair city. May not all these items be classed as necessary charges for the present public good? Then seven out of the 12 items in the Oregonian's bugbear list so disappear.

THE NATIONAL FARM HOMES ASSOCIATION

THE LATEST development of the "back to the land" movement is seen in the National Farm Homes association. The organization was effected in May last in St. Louis with Governor Hadley as president. Its aims are stated to be the general education of the entire people in farming business, that thereby the problem of the high cost of living may be solved. The methods to be used are the organization of farm colonies or clubs, and the establishment thereof of practical farms on a commercial basis, illustrating both individual and cooperative crop raising and cooperative marketing.

The leading idea is that the association shall arrange for the purchase of tracts of suitable land and establish there farms of 40 acres each, with a central farm of, say, 100 acres. The central farmer is to be an expert agriculturist, preferably an agricultural college graduate, versed in modern methods of intensive farming. This man shall

be guide, philosopher and friend, to all the satellite farmers on the 40 acre farms. The limits of his powers of interference with the individual are not set out. But the obvious inclination is towards cooperative cropping of the soil and marketing of its products. It is expressly stated that previous farming knowledge is in no degree required. Simply good character, aptitude and hearty concurrence in the central idea. Two colonies of these 40 acre farms have been already established and set working. Both are in Missouri. One covered 32 of the 40 acre farms, the other 40. In each case the colonists pay 10 per cent down on the purchase price and have 10 years to pay the balance, with 6 or 8 per cent interest on the deferred payments. In the first colony the land was priced to the colonists at \$25 per acre, in the second case at only \$18. In both cases improvements made on each 40 acre tract were charged to the colonists at actual cost.

AN ANCIENT FRIEND

OUR OLD, esteemed and well known friend "Taxpayer" appears in a column letter in the Oregonian of yesterday declaiming against public docks. He wants some information about the Open River Transportation company and State Portage railway and seems to be peculiarly distressed that the efforts of Portland's business men have resulted in lower-rates to eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. We have heard this song before and there is a familiar ring to the letter that brings up memories of the not distant past. If any of our business men read the letter they will probably recognize the writer as one who for a number of years has belittled and discouraged their attempt to secure the benefit of water competition out of this city. If "Taxpayer" will send us his name and address The Journal will furnish him the information he desires and possibly more. We look for letters from "Pro Bono Publico," "Old Subscriber" and the rest before the campaign closes. Just why the correspondents' column was chosen in this instance rather than the editorial is a little difficult to see. However, if "Taxpayer's" well known modesty compels him to conceal his personality, we will not draw the curtain aside. In the meantime, the people of this city even at "Taxpayer's" urgent request, will not turn over the waterfront to the railroads, or abandon their efforts for an open river.

AN INFAMOUS BILL

THE TWO men who fathered the infamous Brooke-Bean bill are both candidates for reelection. Mr. Brooke is assembly candidate for joint representative for Harney and Malheur, and Mr. Bean asks to be elected joint senator for Lane and Linn. Both should be buried under an avalanche of protesting ballots.

There should be no place in public life in Oregon for men who proposed to make it a crime to subscribe to Statement One. They proposed to send to jail any legislative candidate who would publicly agree to let the people choose senator. This Brooke and Bean did, after 69,568 Oregon citizens had endorsed Statement One by making it compulsory on the legislature. The vote for the compulsory statement was so strong that it carried every county in the state.

It was within a few months after this decision by the people, that Brooke and Bean brought their infamous measure forward in the legislature. It was not only an insult to the people, but was an attempt to make the legislature supersede and set aside the expressed instructions of the people. A more shameless proposition was never advocated in the Oregon legislature. The people have opportunity to resent the infamy now and they will do it.

Mr. Brooke is opposed by Thomas P. McKnight, a strong and capable citizen. Mr. Bean is opposed by L. H. Bingham, a prominent Lane county Republican. Both should be elected as the protest of the people against the two men who proposed to make direct election of senator a crime.

ROBERT G. SMITH

ROBERT G. SMITH, Democratic candidate for congress, opened his campaign in an address at McMinnville last night. He is a clean man, and well worthy of support. He has a splendid legislative record. At the session of 1905 he introduced a corrupt practices act, but that session as well as the one that followed it refused to pass such a measure. He introduced at the 1905 session a railroad commission bill drafted along the same lines as the one now in effect which was enacted at the session of 1907.

Evidence of how Mr. Smith's views were closely in accord with the people appears in the fact that the electorate itself later passed the corrupt practices act by the initiative. It did the same thing with an anti-pass bill that Mr. Smith introduced in 1905, but which was rejected by the legislature.

Mr. Smith resides at Grants Pass and is a man of affairs. He is a splendid speaker, and is in every respect worthy of election to congress.

A NATIONAL LOSS

THE LATE Senator Dolliver was a noble man. He worked unceasingly to find out important truth, and dared to tell it, at the risk of party ostracism. He thus became one of the most courageous public men who ever lived; and he died, like some brave generals have died, in the forefront of battle.

Jonathan P. Dolliver, in recent mature years, stood for a great cause. His prolonged investigation into the iniquities of the Aldrich tariff bill very probably caused his death. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, physically, but he did not have the vital force to withstand the strain. He died serving the people. But he accomplished much. He served the people truly. He set an example. His service will live after him.

THE PENDLETON EPISODE

IT IS NOT just to the city and people of Pendleton to charge them with responsibility for the indignities heaped upon ministers who were holding a street meeting in that city last week. The persons who threw the eggs are in no sense representative of the Pendleton spirit as reflected through many years of orderly life. It was an act that is resented by the better element on both sides of the controversy of which it was the outgrowth. Hoodlumism is everywhere, unfortunately. It is as impossible to stamp it entirely out as to toss the Cascade mountains into the Pacific. It breaks out here and there whenever there is occasion and some time or another almost every city is penalized by it.

The Pendleton hoodlums on this occasion were as all hoodlums. They made an ugly incident, but that incident was not Pendleton's. It was a hoodlums' incident and can only be charged to hoodlums. The episode was promptly and strongly denounced in a signed statement by a long list of prominent Pendleton citizens who demand the

prompt prosecution and punishment of the guilty parties. Among those who join in the denunciation are representatives and advocates of the cause which the rowdies thought they were siding by breaking up the meeting of Dr. Foulkes and the other ministers.

RAILROADS AND THE GOVERNORSHIP

From the Medford Mail-Tribune. In an interview, William Hanley of Burns, formerly of Medford, expresses his views as follows on the political situation: "Jay Bowerman's nomination is just what we want. Those who want to see Oregon take one long step forward have got to get right behind the Republican nominee; those of us who want to see this great, big, fine state go backward, well, they had better vote for Oswald West. Now, this Jay Bowerman wants to build more and more railroads, roads built, for that is what Oregon wants most, so let us get behind and vote for these roads to be built."

Mr. Hanley accompanied Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern, on his trip through Oregon, and is said to be closer to the Hill people than anyone in the state. But why should the Hill people or any other railroad people favor the election of Bowerman over West?

It is because West, as railroad companies have reduced exorbitant rates charged by railroads and express companies, and the highest courts have sustained these reductions as just?

Oswald West's career shows him to be fair. No instance can be cited of his interference on his part to build a road or any other line. He certainly has the interests of Oregon as much at heart as Mr. Bowerman, and is as heartily in favor of Oregon's development.

Jay Bowerman, as attorney for the Southern Pacific, brought injunction suits and tried to stop the building of the Hill railroad into central Oregon.

Oswald West, as railroad commissioner, reduced rates on grain and other products, so enabling the farmers of interior to market produce at a profit.

What action was favorable to the development of Oregon? What has the election of governor to do with the construction of railroads? If the railroads get a square deal, the people will be benefited. There is not a railroad man in Oregon that does not know that Oswald West gives them a square deal.

Mr. Hanley's talk indicates that he feels himself authorized to speak for the railroads and to say that the railroads prefer the election of a railroad attorney as governor to the election of a man whose entire career is guarantee that the railroads will secure fair treatment, and at the same time the rights of the people will be preserved.

Do the people of Oregon want to build up a railroad political machine to govern them, as California and Washington have done, and is the election of a railroad attorney as governor the first step?

Oregonian and Party Harmony

From the Eugene Guard. It was not very many weeks ago that the Oregonian said editorially: "Republicans of Oregon intend to repudiate Statement 1. They intend to suggest in assembly or convention candidates for the principal offices, and to put the knife into each and all who declare for Statement 1."

Now it seems, however, that the Oregonian editor has laid aside the habiliments of war, washed off the war paint, sheathed the big knife that he proposed to use for slaying the Republican 1's, and is preaching peace and harmony and brotherly love.

Why this change of heart? Is it because the head of the ticket, Jay Bowerman, is an assembly, anti-Statement 1 Republican, and every effort must be made to pull him through at the polls, along with a lot of assembly candidates for the legislature? If this is the case, quite likely the Oregonian will be doomed to disappointment, because Oregon Republicans are intelligent and independent. They cannot be fooled all the time, and they are in favor of the direct primary and against the assembly.

They will record their votes that way next month, and if Mr. Bowerman says by it he will be wise enough, he will doubt, to understand why the people lack confidence in him.

This talk about harmony should come from some other source than the Oregonian, which was so lately filled with threats about sticking the knife into the throats of the assembly candidates for the direct primary and Statement 1's.

Bowerman Flops

From the Beaver State Herald (Rep.). One of the most ridiculous changes of front on the part of the politician, that has ever come to public notice, is the case of Jay Bowerman. He was a candidate for governor, Mr. Bowerman has associated himself with the anti-Statement 1, anti-primary men for the past two years and over, was one of the promoters of the assembly movement, organized the state convention of assembly delegates in his own interests, and in direct opposition to the intent of the primary law; having "fixed" the delegates helplessly in his own interest, and now he faces around and declares himself to be a friend of Statement 1, and the direct primary. The moral of which is that Mr. Bowerman realizes that the methods he has used are not in accord with popular standards. We as Republicans may not want a Democratic governor, but we will probably support the man who stays on the same side of the vital question till the issue is settled.

(The editor of the Beaver State Herald is lecturer of the Oregon State Grange.)

Watch West Run

From the Bend Bulletin. Now that Jay Bowerman has been nominated by the Republicans for governor, watch this Democratic Old West give him a run for his money. And we shall not be surprised if West beats Bowerman. West's record of public service is certainly better to date.

Why would not a pulp mill be a good thing for the beauty of "Faust"? We have oceans of pulp timber at hand in the shape of hemlock and spruce. There is a large and growing demand in this region which we should consider

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. Yet the Beavers are on top. La Follette may be president yet. Buy your Christmas presents early. Save money now for the Thanksgiving turkey. The next generation may abolish automobiles.

WE are only fairly in the beginning of development. Dolliver spoke in the right time and in the right way. Most of us would better walk than ride in an airship. The "harmony" in the Republican party is mostly funny.

STILL a good many voters who ought to have done so did not register. President Taft is making another brief visit to Washington, D. C. Surgeons and doctors are viewing the approaching football season with hope.

WELLMAN has got himself and his alleged airship into the newspapers again. People have already been born who will see the new court house completed, probably, but they may have to live to be very old.

THE Old Oregonian is helping West a little, perhaps, but he doesn't really mean the service, and it isn't worth much. Speaking of a young man "making good," the most conspicuous case in Oregon today is that of Oswald West.

PROBABLY there are still other people who will not reach the top of Mount McKinley, and some people don't care to.

May Authorize Bonds for Good Roads

Plan Goes Before Voters on November 8.

Good roads legislation has been agitated for many years in Oregon, but the movement has so far failed to reach the point of bringing about any systematic laws or effective financial aid. This year it will be possible for the voters of the state to provide the means by which good roads may be built.

To accomplish this result a constitutional amendment has been proposed which removes the constitutional restriction upon the issue of bonds by the counties of the state. Under the constitution as it stands, no county can issue debt more than \$5000 for any purpose, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion. The proposed amendment, which has the hearty support of the state grange and the Oregon good roads association, permits any county to issue bonds for the building of permanent roads, but all such debts shall be incurred only after approval by a majority of the voters.

Under this amendment bonds in excess of \$5000 could be issued only for the purpose of building permanent highways and for the building of bridges. The debt would be submitted to the people of the county where the bond issue was proposed, to be decided by majority vote. The debt could take the form of either bonds or warrants for such length of time as such interest as the people may approve.

Need for Good Roads

The development of good roads has long been recognized as one of the chief needs of Oregon. A new country, with long distances to be traveled by wagon in hauling its products to market, finds bad roads a fearful drawback. Good roads mean immediate saving of time, saving of wear and tear on machinery, increased immigration, larger populations, growing farm values, extension of rural free delivery, and a variety of comforts and conveniences. Good roads are essential in first class agriculture and the question for the people of the state is the best method of meeting this expense.

Multnomah county, under the progressive leadership of Lionel R. Webster during the past year, has already built a large number of good roads and has shown what may be accomplished. In a few other counties a step has been taken in the same direction. These local efforts are necessarily confined to counties having large wealth and large tax rolls. The poorer counties are unable to do any effective road building from taxation.

Legislation proposed at succeeding sessions of the legislature for state aid has always been wrecked before the end of the session. Conflicting interests, differences of opinion as to the proper method of contributing by the state, the district, or the abutting property, have always been sufficient to keep any bill from passing. But good roads are essential in first class agriculture and are authorized to build by public debt, the enthusiasm generated by good road building will bring about useful

play the piano, and he was well equipped in other directions for the special course of study at the National conservatory, which was held at St. Cloud, Minn., almost immediately, winning exemption from military service and carrying off some prizes in his first years.

By the end of three years he won the grand prize of the Institute of France, which was conferred on him in two years' residence in Rome as pensioner of the institute, and one year of travel in Germany. In Rome he occupied himself principally with ecclesiastical music for which he was strongly inclined toward the church. He spent some time in study for priests in Rome, and when he returned to Paris he entered the seminary of the foreign missions. It seemed certain now that he would renounce the world, for he put on monastic robes and devoted himself wholly to theology. He surely contemplated taking the holy orders, and was known as the Abbe Gounod.

Receiving, however, a commission for an opera from the academy and producing, in 1851, the well known "Sappho" for 30 years thereafter the man who seemed to have planned at least one foot firmly in the church, gave himself almost wholly to the theatre. Eight years later he produced his "Faust" and sprang into immediate and universal fame. Next to "Faust," his "Roméo and Juliet" ranks as the best of his works. He died at St. Cloud, October 18, 1893.

On October 18, 1836, Roger Williams was tried for heresy; in 1875 the treaty with the Narragansett Indians was signed; in 1783 the continental army disbanded; in 1842 the first submarine telegraph was laid in America between Governor's Island and New York city, and in 1867 the United States took possession of Alaska. Today is the birthday of Beau Nash (1874) Francis Euren, the French general (1643); Robert L. Stevens, ball-bearing and inventor (1873); Giuseppe Mario, the Italian tenor (1811); Helen Hunt Jackson, author (1831); Thomas B. Reed, Maine politician (1818); and Henry D. Haverty, merchant (1847). Today is the date of the death of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough (1744).

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

OREGON SIDLIGHTS. The park promises to be one of Albany's great ornaments, a fine thing and deserves the support our people can give it, says the Democrat.

The coat show at Drain last Saturday was well attended, reports the Register. The show was open from 5 to 9 p.m. and was well patronized by horsemen of that section.

A Eugene merchant got a quantity of Gloria Mundi apples from the country that are simply rampage, reports the Register. The box contained only 25 apples, one of which weighed a pound and three-quarters, and there were 1000 in the box. The box that weighed from 25 to 35 ounces. They are certainly beauties.

Wednesday morning a man walked into a saloon in Seaside and seizing one of the proprietors who was on shift, proceeded to hit him severely with a rubber mallet. The man calmly went through the cash register and abstracted all the visible supply of the coin of the realm, took a drink and returned to the bar. The man was interrupted very soon after by the long arm of the law represented in this case by Marshal Utiglier, who the robber was placed securely behind the bars of the Seaside bastille.

Hoop River Glacier, Oct. 13. The apple shipments by the Apple Growers' Association have been held up this week by car shortages and last evening the warehouses of the union in town and on the outside were filled to capacity. The growers are all sending in their crops and the railroads are promising cars. However, if cars do not arrive today, the growers will have to hold their apples as there will be no room in the warehouses where nearly 100 carloads are now stored. About two-thirds of the being handled at the east side shipping station. The apples have been coming in so fast this week that at present they are piled up in line at the Union warehouse in this city with apples to unload.

Legislation, working in harmony with the proposed amendment. The good roads association in its argument for the amendment places emphasis on the point that each county should be allowed to act for itself. It makes the issue on the point that the people should be allowed to decide for themselves in each county. The question the association asks is: "Shall the people have the power to do as they please about it?"

Some counties, it is conceded, may not care to use the power conferred upon them, but the good roads advocates say the people of those counties should not stand in the way of other counties that desire to pledge their credit for road building. After the people have been given the power, they argue, there will be time enough to argue the merit of such proposition as it comes up.

Effective work in behalf of the proposed amendment is being done by the good roads association, of which Dr. Arthur C. Smith is president and Lionel R. Webster is chairman of the executive committee. The Oregon state grange in session at Oregon City last May adopted a resolution favoring the removal of the constitutional restriction.

Opposition to the amendment is centered largely in the argument that there is danger of waste and excessive indebtedness. If counties here and there undertake to build good roads, with no assurance of uniformity or of scientific expenditure, it is contended, there is certain to be a waste of funds and possibility that the work when done will not measure up to expectations.

What Opponents Say. Opposition is manifested by some who cling to the idea of state aid by legislative action, with general control and instruction in the building of roads. This plan, they say, will lead to a uniform system, the expenditure of the money where it will do the most good, the use of scientific methods, and the gradual extension of main highways extending across the state.

Some opponents of the amendment also point to another amendment which would remove the constitutional restriction on the power of counties, districts and municipalities as well as the state, to issue bonds for the construction or purchase of railroads. These opponents believe that if the amendment is adopted, the power of counties, districts and municipalities to issue bonds for the construction of railroads will be removed.

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

THE ARTISTE TONBOURNAIE. H. A. Belknap writes Tanglefoot from St. Cloud, Minn., that he has just received from which we judge that he has joined the great majority and has purchased a safety razor. His letter follows: "My dear Tanglefoot:—"

"Sometimes, Tanglefoot, I wish I were a barber and had a greater percentage of moral courage on hand. I would like to be able to shave 150 hairy-bearing barbers at times until my crippled price is back to its normal condition."

"Now when I am laid out in state in a barber chair, and know distinctly that all I'm there for is a shave, it irritates me to have the artist tell me that it is scandalous the amount of soot and grime and bald hair and other foreign substances there is in my hair, and that unless I permit the public a square deal to permit me to run at large without a shampoo, and then when I say no, he looks pained and sad to such an extent that I follow to drown me and pour a couple of barrels of water down my back and bring me back to life with a curry comb."

"Then he insists that a massage is absolutely necessary to remove the dandruff and blackheads and warts and things from my face, and that unless something is done soon my face will have to be sent to the refinery and boiled in sweet milk like a meerschaum pipe. And when I refuse he stabs me in the eye with a lather brush and knocks my teeth loose with the handle of the razor and whittles off three or four moles that I am keeping as souvenirs."

"And after I have made up my mind to die with my boots on, he jerks a lever and throws my chair seat in my under me and links my neck to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Then he implores me with tears in his eyes to allow him to sing my hair in order to prevent it from leaving home, and he redites the history of my hair, and names the men who are now bald because of their refusal to get a shave."

"By this time I am unable to speak above a whisper; I feel my life slipping away. I try to think of a prayer. Ever and anon there flashes before my tired vision the Mephistophelean face of the barber, grinning in fiendish glee, as he burns the few places on my person he neglected to mutilate with his razor and brush. At frequent intervals he bends over my countenance and breathes the hot steam of his safety razor over my face, and I declare for ever the fair young life of my budding mustache and stunts the growth of my eyebrows."

"And just as long as I remain in that condition of helplessness the barber continues to pour gallons upon gallons of fiery liquid over my features and pull out handfuls of hair and extract freckles and blister my face with boiling water until by sheer force of will I drag myself from the brave, as it were, and through my misery, and my life long enough for me to write to my family. I then pay him \$175 for overtime and walk dejectedly homeward."

"With some men I can be just as hard and independent as a rock, but when the barber looks me in the eye and tells me what I need to make life one grand extravaganza of joy, I just naturally have to throw up my hands and take chances on beating the barber's price for the funeral expenses. Yours truly,

"H. A. BELKNAP."

Hawley