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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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IT IS REVOLUTION

WHAT A PUNY enterprise it is when late so-called anti-assembly champions go about delivering speeches for the head assemblyite. Their efforts are as mole squeaks in the teeth of a gale.

Do they not realize that an assault has been made by conspirators upon the people of Oregon? Do they not realize that an organized attempt was made to rob voters of their rights?

Do they suppose that citizens have forgotten those recent threats to "put the knife to Statement One, and the knife to the hilt"? Do they imagine that voters have forgotten that recent declaration, "If Statement One candidates should obtain nomination, every effort will be made to defeat every one of them at the polls"? Do they imagine for one minute that the people have forgotten that "secret meetings were held in the offices of a local corporation for preparation of a slate"? Do they think the taxpayers of this state have forgotten that public service corporations of Portland are trying to destroy the initiative and referendum with a lawsuit in the supreme court of the United States? Do they suppose that the voters have forgotten that Big Business pleads in that lawsuit that the Oregon system takes election of senator out of the legislature and gives it to the people and that it is therefore unconstitutional?

The people of this state have been attacked. Their rights have been placed in jeopardy. A bill was introduced in the legislature to make direct election of senator a crime. A bill was introduced in the legislature to maim the direct primary by creating assemblies. The scheme was to get Oregon back to the convention system and legislative election of senator, and Jay Bowerman led the attack as a legislator, and led the attack as boss and master of the state assembly.

A more arrogant or more audacious attack was never made on the rights of the people of any state. "Secret conferences," "slates," "packed delegations," secretly selected by two or three men in each county, and without notice, an assembly so tight that none but Bowerman and his selections could break into it—these were the devices. Secrecy, silence and division are the rule. Death to the direct primary and Statement One is the secret slogan. "Put the knife to Statement One, and the knife to the hilt," is the open war cry.

The people of Oregon are in revolution against this conspiracy. The forces that are in motion are an indignant citizenship in defense and counter attack. The people are striking back at those who struck at them and their rights. They are going to resent the Brooke-Bean bill. They are going to kill the assembly. The puny speeches of late so-called anti-assembly champions amid the roar of the popular uprising are as the sneeze of the rat in the vortex of a cyclone.

THE SMASHING OF MACHINES

THE POLITICAL machines—mostly Republican, as it happens, because that party is generally dominant in the north and west—are tottering, in such states as they have not already been put down and out. Roosevelt knocked out the New York machine at Saratoga, at least temporarily. Hale's Maine machine was put out of business by a Democratic victory. The nomination of Bass for governor of New Hampshire was a knockout blow to the machine of that state. Lodge's machine in Massachusetts is undergoing a severe strain, and if not wrecked will be greatly weakened. Even Aldrich's machine in little Rhode Island is in a wobbly condition.

The Ohio machine won in the state convention, but its victory has caused such a split in the party that Democratic victory is almost certain. The Indiana machine went to smash months ago under the sledge hammer blows of Beveridge. The Illinois machine, loaded with Lorimer, is about to go to pieces. No machine is more completely wrecked than that of Wisconsin, where the lumber barons and railroads long held sway and formed an unholy alliance with men in office. It took La Follette a good while to smash that machine, but he has made thorough work of it. The Michigan machine ran onto a rock and toppled over when old Senator Burrows was repudiated and Representative Townsend was nominated for senator in his stead. Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas have demolished the old machines and elected progressive senators and representatives, in most instances.

Washington hurled a crushing rock at the "regulars" in the nomination of Poindexter. California has kicked its machine into the sea and nominated progressives. Oregon's machine has been "busted" for several years, though effort is now being made through assembly nominees to reconstruct it. The only machines in western states that yet have a firm grip are those of Warren in Wyoming, Carter in Montana and Smoot in Utah. The Dakotas are not fully emancipated, but the machines there are badly strained.

The last year or two has been a glorious time for the country in respect to this wholesale smashing of political machines, invariably allied with "Big Business," with exacting corporations and extortionate trusts, to plunder the people. The voters of Oregon should be very careful to prevent the reestablishment of a party machine in this state. And every assemblyite is a machine man.

PRESIDENT MELLEN'S PROMISE

PRESIDENT MELLEN said in a recent address that the Boston & Maine railroad was going out of politics in New Hampshire, which for many years it has "owned" politically. He promised that hereafter the railroad will not interfere in any way with the election of members of the legislature or other public officers; will not give or offer any consideration to any official which shall tend to influence him in the performance of his public duties; and will also abolish the lobby, merely employing competent legal talent to represent its interests on necessary occasions.

This promise, if made to be kept, is indicative of a very desirable change in the practices of railroads with regard to controlling legislation. In New England the Boston & Maine has long absolutely dictated all legislation and other public service in which it had any interest. Legislators were its mere puppets, betraying the people for passes, attorney fees, some little mess of pottage of one sort or another, and it has been so to a greater or less extent in many other states. Now if other railroad presidents will follow President Mellen's example, not only in speech but in action, the railroads will be relieved of much of the odium that has justly attached to them, and legislation and other public service will be greatly improved.

Mr. Mellen's promise, it is to be observed, implies a confession. The Boston & Maine has hitherto offered "considerations" to officials; it has maintained a lobby; it has been a briber and corrupter; it has been all that has been charged against it. Mr. Mellen practically admits this. But hereafter it is going to be good. But it will bear watching. And if Bass is elected governor, he will watch it.

THE DITCHBURN BRAWL

IF FURTHER evidence of the total unfitness of John Ditchburn for a place on the bench is needed, yesterday's police court record affords it. Ditchburn is himself a defendant in that court for engaging in a saloon fight. He entered the place, found the man he was seeking and assaulted him. The claim of the man attacked is that the assault was made without cause and for reasons that were entirely groundless.

That is not the proper conduct for a man who asks to be elevated to the bench. As a presiding judge in the circuit court Mr. Ditchburn is not the kind of man, as this incident shows, before whom the citizen would care to go for a trial of the rights of property or the rights of person.

From prisoner at bar in the police court to presiding judge in a circuit court is a very long way. After the spectacle Mr. Ditchburn has made of himself, he should withdraw from his candidacy and make the election of Judge Gatens unanimous. Otherwise, the voters should make Judge Gatens' election so nearly unanimous that men of the Ditchburn type will not again offer themselves as suitable material for holding the scales of justice and entering solemn decrees upon the rights of men and property.

Judge Gatens is an able jurist, and a clean, conscientious man of splendid integrity. Mr. Ditchburn is a brawler with a long record of indictments, disbarment, trials, verdicts, hearings and sentences in the courts of Multnomah county.

GETTING A JURY

THE GREATER part of a week was consumed in the selection of a jury to try the Kersh woman. And except for a strange and almost unprecedented incident, a day or two more might have been used up in this initial proceeding. There being 12 men in the box, but three or four of whom had been "passed for cause," but not yet accepted, the attorneys for both sides accepted them and the panel was complete. Such conduct on the part of the lawyers is unaccountable, and seems almost unprofessional. There they had an opportunity to delay the completion of the jury for hours, perhaps days, yet, and possibly to have a new venire summoned, and yet did not do so.

Meaning no disrespect to court or attorneys, who act according to the precedents and custom of generations, the selection of a jury in many cases is farcical. From a practical point of view it is ridiculous. It is wearying and exasperating. Moreover, it is expensive and burdensome upon the taxpayers. Care should be exercised, of course, that jurors are not badly prejudiced, but in almost any given case not one man in 50 is sufficiently prejudiced to render him unfit to serve as a juror. In nine cases out of ten a jury of 12 men drawn from the first 15 or at most 20, would be quite as good a jury as one sifted out of 100, 200, or 500 talesmen. And the process that takes days could just as well be finished in as many hours. They do this work far better in England.

THE SUPREME COURT

IN THE political pamphlet sent to the voters appears an argument against the nonpolitical judiciary movement and candidates. Its manner is juvenile and its language intemperate and the statements untruthful. For instance, it is stated that at the June election in 1908 the people rejected the proposition to increase the supreme court from three to five members, and in spite of this plain expression of the will of the people the then Democratic governor, in his biennial message, urged the passage of a law to thus enlarge the court. It is also stated that two of the nonpolitical judiciary candidates (meaning, doubtless, Judge King and Judge Slater) were active in securing the passage of this law.

Concerning the statement, the first inquiry that arises is—why do Judge Burnett and Judge Bean desire to occupy unconstitutional offices? If they believe, as this statement implies, that the creation of these offices is in violation of the plain expression of the will of the people, is it any more reprehensible for their opponents than for them to be candidates?

But it is not true that the people rejected the proposition to increase the supreme court. What is true is that the proposition submitted to the people to increase the supreme court was coupled with another proposition to radically change the judicial system of this state by abolishing the county courts and transferring probate business to the circuit courts. The amendment proposing this was so crudely drawn and left undetermined so many details for the transfer of the business that the bar generally and the people were opposed to it, and it is that radical change of the judicial system and not the proposition to increase the supreme court from three to five members that suffered defeat at the hands of the people.

Now the act of the legislature to increase the supreme court was passed by a Republican legislature, in which the number of Democrats was a negligible quantity. It was indeed signed by the governor. Afterwards the validity of the act was questioned in the supreme court and the three Republican judges, Judge Moore, Judge McBride and Judge Eakin, unanimously upheld the validity of the act and the power of the legislature to enact it. Judge King and Judge Slater did not sit when that question was decided. We have, therefore, an act of the legislature, approved by the three independent and coordinate branches of the government, two of these branches being substantially unanimously Republican. It would be as just to say that the Republicans created these offices to reward Republican political partisans as to say that they were created for the benefit of Democrats. Neither statement would be just. The court was increased because the growth of the state and increase of legal business made it necessary in order to prevent delays of justice.

This argument now under consideration, at the end, advises the voters to vote for Judge Moore and Judge McBride, which, by the way, is very good advice, but the advice is inconsistent with the claim made in this pamphlet that there was something radically wrong in providing for two new judges, for the above named judges have judicially approved the validity of the very act of the legislature which the authors of that argument condemn as a Democratic trick.

There are other statements and arguments in the political diatribe now under consideration which will receive our notice hereafter.

BEAT HIM

ASSEMBLYISM is on trial in Douglas and Jackson counties, where J. A. Buchanan is the assemblyite candidate for reelection as joint representative.

Buchanan voted for the malodorous Brooke-Bean bill which made it a crime to attempt direct election of senator in Oregon. He voted for the notorious Mariner bill which was an attempt to mutilate the direct primary by creating assemblies.

What is almost worse, he introduced a bill to repeal the people's-made law instructing members of the legislature to vote for the people's choice for senator. This law had been passed by the people at the same election in which Buchanan was elected to the legislature. It carried by heavy majorities in counties represented by Buchanan, and in every other county in the state. The total vote for it was 69,668, and only 21,162 against.

This law passed by the people, Buchanan proposed to have the legislature repeal. The fact that a man with such a legislative record is put forth as the assembly standard bearer is illustrative of the lengths to which assemblyism will go if it ever gets the chance. The place to kill off this propaganda is in the coming election. If that is not done, we shall be bedeviled with it for years to come. Buchanan should be overwhelmingly beaten as a further step in the destruction of assemblyism.

Each state is allowed to place in the Hall of Fame in the capitol at Washington a statue of one of its deceased citizens. Illinois, a report says, may select for this honor Philip Danforth Armour. This selection, the Los Angeles Times thinks, would be a fitting one. It would be a queer choice. The elder Armour amassed a great fortune, and it may be conceded did much good; but somehow his name is principally connected in the popular mind with the stockyards, the beef trust, and the wheat pit. But since Illinois has Lorimer in the senate, perhaps Armour in the Hall of Fame would be appropriate.

At Vale recently, Mr. Lafferty advocated the election of W. H. Brooke, one of the authors of the malodorous Brooke-Bean bill. That bill proposed to make it a crime to attempt direct election of senator in Oregon under Statement One. Brooke is a candidate for reelection and Lafferty's boost for the Brooke candidacy is sign that Lafferty himself is unworthy of public confidence. He ought to be beaten for congress and John Manning be elected.

Letters From the People

Testimonial to Judge Cleland.

Portland, Oct. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—With few exceptions the voters of Portland, and in fact, every city, vote for a candidate for public office without the slightest conception of the personality of the man himself, and especially of his early history. Yet the conduct of a man during the early years of his life is generally a good index to his character as long as he lives.

It is because I am personally acquainted with the personal history of Circuit Judge John B. Cleland before he came to Portland that I am writing this letter. I grew up in Mitchell county, Iowa, the same county in which Judge Cleland first practiced law and was elected circuit judge. His reputation in Iowa is well known to me. He lived in a farming community, and his practice was among the people of that community. It is because I have known Judge Cleland so long that the assertions made by his opponents that he is invariably inclined to favor corporations because his training and temperament make him a stranger to the common people appear ridiculous to me. He grew up among the plain people of Iowa. I have kept up my acquaintance with Judge Cleland since he came to Portland, and in no characteristic can I see that he has changed in the slightest degree.

If all the voters of Portland knew the judge as I know him I would have no doubt of the outcome of the election November 8. R. REIERSON.

Vote for Smith for Congress.

Selma, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal: Will you give space in your valuable paper to another veteran of the civil war? I wish to give my testimony in favor of Hon. R. G. Smith of Josephine county, Oregon, candidate for congress. Comrades, I have known Mr. Smith for many years, and if elected to congress he will work for us and veterans of the Indian war. He will also work against all grafts and land frauds. He has had opportunity to make money in land grafts, but has refused. I have no kick against Mr. Hawley. He has been there long enough. Comrades, vote for him and you will not regret it. Also vote for Oswald West for governor. E. D. HAGEN.

Secretary of State Is Responsible.

Central Point, Or., Oct. 22.—To the Editor of The Journal: So far as I can learn not a single voter in my precinct (and there are 59 registered) has received the campaign book. Will you kindly tell me through your paper who is responsible? LEE WATKINS.

Why Stultify Ourselves.

From the Vale Enterprise.

Mr. Bowerman has always been the foe of the direct primary, and as the assembly candidate, is he entitled to the votes of the men who believe in the direct primary? This is the supreme test of the primary law. If it is right as a principle of government, why should a man who is in favor of it stultify himself by voting for a man who is opposed to it?

If Oregon elects assembly candidates this fall, it might as well give up all further idea of progressive government and fall back into the rut of rotten politics which has disgraced the state for the last 25 years. It is up to the intelligent voter to sustain the present reputation of the state as the leader in progressive legislation, or disgrace it by assisting to throw it back in the column with states like Illinois and Colorado, where legislatures are bought up at so much per head, and where the people have no chance to select the men who compose legislative bodies.

Bowerman's Soft Soap.

From the Vale Enterprise.

Bowerman will not fool many, though voters have been fooled frequently with less reason for it. Eastern Oregon people are wideawake and they are going to do their own voting, regardless of the "soft-soap" speech of Bowerman or the fumes that emanate from the tall tower in Portland. Every speech that Bowerman is making on this tour is losing him many votes, for he avoids all the issues, and in order to fill in a few minutes by which to hoodwink the good people, he tells them how they are being robbed by the present state administration, and how he will save the people money on buying soap. The rest of the time he devotes to Bourne, the friend and champion of the direct primary.

A Desperate Excuse.

From the Weston Leader.

That Chamberlain and Bourne have formed a combination to elect West at the expense of the rest of the Democratic ticket, is the veriest twaddle. That the "assembly push" are using it shows the desperate extremities to which they are reduced for the flimsiest kind of campaign material. If it be true that certain valley Democrats have bolted West for this alleged reason, as reported in the Oregonian, then let them bolt and go to the demnition bow wows. The Democratic party has no use for such sap heads. The chances are that Bowerman and the corporations have strings on them, anyway, and that they have been casting about for an excuse to support him.

Things Done Better in France.

It is no easy matter to be married in France, says F. Berkeley Smith, in "Success Magazine." One great thing in favor of so sacred a ceremony is that it cannot be hastily performed. It is an event requiring months of preparation, of the signing of endless papers, the certificates of birth and the consent of parents, until at last the wedding day, which has been arranged for to the entire satisfaction of every one concerned, including the legal authorities, arrives. If marriage is difficult, divorce is even more so. There are no such romantic and youthful adventures as eloping on a $12 capital—handing $10 to the accommodating parson and wiring for forgiveness with the change.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Watch Tacoma grow—backward.

• •

Only about a week more of campaign agony.

• •

They still mean to "put the knife into Statement One."

• •

Some of the campaigners seem to be armed with razors.

• •

He may turn out to be the left Bower-man.

• •

Looks like a Democratic victory in Ohio; Foraker will help some.

• •

A woman's smile can subdue the toughest and roughest of men.

• •

It takes five days to select a jury that could and should be selected in five hours.

• •

California man 81 years old has married the sixth time. Some men never know when to quit.

• •

It is not so much what a man believes but how much he believes it, that governs his conduct.

• •

The Boston Globe says "Roosevelt is Roosevelt." Yes, but he is wearing a lot of Bryan's clothes.

• •

Dr. Cook hasn't been seen or heard of for quite a while now; no telling where he will turn up next.

• •

It was 17 degrees at Pendleton the other night. Let's see; which visiting candidates were there then?

• •

Los Angeles Times: A New York dispatch says: "Walter Wellman refuses to talk." Then it isn't Wellman.

• •

Boston Globe: Colonel Roosevelt declares he never says anything that he doesn't believe. What a lot he must believe.

• •

Cases that take two weeks to try here would be tried in two days or less in England, and with more justice as a result.

• •

New York man sued for divorce because his wife hit him with a dishcloth. But that is scarcely a dangerous weapon.

• •

Senator Beveridge well deserves reelection in Indiana. Such a Republican is preferable to some Democrats in the senate.

• •

How high an airship goes is told by an instrument called a barograph. But it is nothing like an I. O. U. graphed on a saloon bar.

• •

What New Jersey wants to know of President Wilson, if he shall be elected governor, is whether he will exterminate the mosquito.

• •

Girls of a Seattle high school have set an example worthy of countrywide commendation. They have resolved to wear no more "rats."

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Oregon City has a Never-Cuss club.

• •

Catholics will build a church at Dufur.

• •

Cottage Grove has begun extensive street improvements.

• •

Cottage Grove man killed a deer that dressed 150 pounds.

• •

Mutton sheep over on Coos bay dress over 100 pounds each.

• •

Twenty potatoes raised by a Coos Bay man fill a bushel basket, and weigh 60 pounds.

• •

A number of new homes are being erected throughout the country surrounding Gervais and an unquestioned air of thrift pervades the section, says the Star.

• •

Lane county has 38 lumber mills with an annual cut of 200,000,000 feet. Two thirds of these lumbering plants are located in and about Cottage Grove, asserts the Leader.

• •

Considerable excitement prevailed in our midst last Saturday, says a state exchange, but the editor does not say what he had been eating or drinking to cause it.

• •

Douglas county has been freed from its heavy burden of debt says the Review, and at the same time more substantial public improvements have been made than ever before.

• •

Man near Tangent has an apple orchard that is doing great things this year, $1400 an acre, says the Democrat. There are 80 trees to the acre in it, and they have yielded an average of seven bushels to the tree.

• •

The Hillcrest orchard, near Melford, which holds the world's record for prices paid for fancy fruit, its pears having been sold in the London market for $10.08 a box two years ago, has again nearly equaled its former high mark, a carload having been sold in London at $10 even.

• •

A Lebanon blacksmith named Mayer was shoeing a farmer's horse, and when he acted ugly he attempted to put a rope on one of his feet when the horse threw himself, breaking one of his legs and had to be shot. He promptly paid the owner $185 for the horse. Mr. Mayer has been in the blacksmith business in Lebanon for about 28 years and in that time has shod thousands of horses, and this is the first accident of the kind that has ever happened in his shop.

• •

Grants Pass Courier: The most beautiful weather that was ever known in any country is now with us, in this part of the Rogue River valley, the land of the red apple. It may be that in this world somewhere there is a valley more beautiful than this, but so far as history goes it has not been mentioned. To live in the land of sunshine, beautiful fruits and fine fruit is certainly a great pleasure to all who are fortunate enough to locate here.

October 29 in History—Execution of Raleigh

History presents no more interesting character than Sir Walter Raleigh, who was beheaded on October 29, 1618, in Old Place Yard, Westminster. It chronicles no more versatile man. Soldier and poet, sailor and historian, court favorite and roving adventurer, it is hard to say in just which one of these his character is the most interesting. As one of his biographers says: "He seems to have been born to that only which he went about, so dexterous was he in all his undertakings, in court, in camp, by sea, by land, with sword, with pen."

Although Raleigh exerted himself so much in the service of his country, what he did was, for the most part, so out of the way of ordinary man's doings, that even history seems perplexed to discover what to record of him. We are told how he won Elizabeth's favor at the first by laying his rich cloak in the mire to save her majesty's slippers. We are told how he wrote one line of a couplet, when growing restless with the dilatory manner which the queen had in prompting her favorities, and that the queen herself deigned to complete it.

It is said that to put the queen in remembrance, he wrote on a window obvious to her eye:—

"Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall."

Which her majesty, either espying or being shown, underwrote this answer:—

"If thy heart fail thee, climb not all at all."

Raleigh had a restless spirit, which made him at once innovator and adventurer. He was always making new discoveries. He it was who introduced tobacco into England; which Elizabeth, strangely enough, judging merely a commercial spirit, regarded as a useful article, but which seemed to James an execrable nuisance.

The Eldorados, which he went in search of, were innumerable; and as he joined with these mine finding expeditions a large amount of carrack stopping, he won himself at last the characteristic appellation of "The Scourge of Spain," and for this Spain, relentless, had his head in the end.

Raleigh is generally credited with having been the father of English colonization in America, and equipped and despatched several expeditions to this country.

The day of Elizabeth's death was the birthday of Raleigh's misfortunes. He never was a favorite with James from the first. It was not long before we find him brought up for trial for high treason at Winchester. Throughout the whole he is described as conducting himself with spirit, as "rather showing love of life than fear of death." He was found guilty, but was not executed. He lived yet a dozen years, a prisoner in the Tower, his wife with him, and wrote his famous "History of the World."

He was then released and sent on an expedition to South America with 12 ships and an abundance of men. But secretly, out of timidity, James informed Spain of the whole scheme, and the expedition failed. Raleigh knew what to expect; but, having bound himself to return, he did return. He was immediately seized and without a new trial was beheaded on his old condemnation, all to appease the anger of Spain, on Thursday, October 29, 1618.

Raleigh died nobly. He spoke to the Lord Arundel to desire the king to allow no scandalous writings, defaming him, to be written after his death; and he observed calmly: "I have a long journey to go, therefore must take leave!" He fingered the ax with a smile, and called it "a sharp medicine," "a sure cure for all diseases," and laid his head on the block with these words in conclusion: "So the heart is right, it is no matter which way the head lies."

On October 29, 1832, the first settlers from the east arrived in Oregon. Mayor Harrison of Chicago, was assassinated in 1893. Today is the birthday of James Boswell, the biographer (1740); Edmund Halley, the astronomer (1656); Robert Hoe, American inventor (1784); John Keats, the English poet (1796); Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state under Cleveland (1828); and Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias (1839). Today is the date of the death of James Shirley, English dramatist (1666); and Allan Cunningham, the poet and miscellaneous writer (1842).

Mysterious New Guinea.

New Guinea is the mystery of the world today. Many travelers have penetrated into Darkest Africa, and the explorer has made his way into nearly every other quarter of the globe; but around this great island—the second largest in the world—there still clings the romance of the unknown. The interior is a terra incognita, into which the white man has penetrated hitherto only very short distances. With the exception of Sir William Macgregor and Mr. Laurentz, says Professor A. E. Pratt in the November Wide World Magazine, no one has gone so far into the higher altitudes which fringe the coast as myself and my two sons on our last expedition undertaken for scientific purposes.

How completely New Guinea is separated from the outside world can be gathered from the fact that while Thursday Island, lying in the shallow waters of Torres strait between Australia and New Guinea, is a civilized community, rejoicing in all modern conveniences, including hotels, at Merauke, only a day's passage away on the coast of the land of mystery, the people live in all the profoundly primitive style of the Stone Age. The members of the powerful Tugari tribe, which inhabits the country at this place, are head hunters, and, like the natives of many other parts of the island, probably indulge in cannibalism and every other vice of a savage, bloodthirsty people.

A New Republican Party.

By Ray Stannard Baker in American Magazine.

A new party—new in the sense of having new ideals and a new leadership—has come into being within the last year. It is a renewed and reconstructed Republican party. It is a party of which the control, long firmly held in the money centers of the east, is now passing beyond the Allegheny mountains and centering itself among the virile and democratic people of the middle west. The strongest of the new leaders—save only Roosevelt, who defies classification—are western men with western ideals. Most of them are from small towns in agricultural states; and they are as able a group of men as ever appeared perhaps at one time in American public life.

Everywhere, indeed, the old leaders have been going down to defeat. The country has set its face forward and will not be turned aside. Aldrich, Hale, Cannon, Burrows, and many other supporters of the old regime have either been eliminated entirely or shorn of their power. New men and younger men, with new ideals and the virility of new purposes, are everywhere coming to the front. Such men as La Follette and Cummins, who have fought a long fight alone, who have been outcast rebels and insurgents, are now coming into their own. La Follette won at the recent Wisconsin primaries by the enormous majority in his own party of over 80,000 votes. Insurgency has ceased to be a mere uprising of guerillas; it has become a great, a well regulated, a self conscious progressive movement.

The Scheme of the Bosses.

From the Union (Or.) Scout.

Jay Bowerman is one of the strongest advocates of the direct primary that is now running at large. There is no doubt of it at all. Mr. Bowerman even goes so far as to say that he will veto any measure that might interfere with or change the direct primary law. We would very respectfully ask Mr. Bowerman if he is also as strongly advocating the assembly. The assembly is in opposition to the direct primary. Mr. Bowerman favors them both, or he only favors the direct primary. All that is necessary is for the assembly delegates to appoint themselves, go down to a town, say about the size of Portland, and nominate a ticket. Then all the direct primary has to do is to ratify the ticket. Who wouldn't be in favor of the direct primary under the conditions? The bosses are all for it. All they asked for themselves is the privilege of nominating the ticket. The primary is welcome to ratify it. Then the beauty of the assembly is that the delegates can elect themselves. That puts the common ordinary voter where he belongs; clear out of it. All he has to do is to ratify the ticket the bosses nominate.

TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt

"GREAT MEN'S MINDS, ETC."

1777.

"We must beat them today or Molly Stark is a widow."—General Stark, August 17, Decisive Battle of Saratoga.

1910.

"We will beat 'em to a frazzle. I think I said frazzle."—T. Roosevelt, September 27, Decisive Battle of Saratoga.

First Chinese Senate.

By Ferdinand C. Inglehardt, D. D., in the Christian Herald.

The late dowager empress, one of the ablest women of modern times, and one of the most wise and skilful in statecraft, promulgated a plan of representative government in China, which involved nine years of progressive action. The first step in the plan was taken a year ago by the inauguration of the provincial assemblies. The second step was the opening of the imperial senate by the regent Prince Chun in Peking on October 3. There was little or no ceremony to mark an event memorable in the world's record. In a brief address Prince Chun said that the wish of the people was for a parliamentary government and he commanded the senators to have that end in view. A magnificent parliamentary building will be constructed, but pending its completion the sessions of the senate will be held in the narrow quarters of the Law college. The crown is determined that progress toward representative government shall be orderly and conservative. Of the 200 members of the senate, 100 were appointed by the throne, the other 100 by the provincial assemblies. But these men elected by the assemblies were not permitted to qualify until their selection had been approved by the viceroy of their province. Those named by the throne include Imperial Manchu princes and nobles, distinguished scholars, representatives of the official class, and of the wealthiest citizens. This imperial senate is expected to demonstrate the ability of the Chinese people to share in the rulership of the empire, and hence prepare the way for the third and last stage of governmental reform laid down, the establishment of a national parliament which has been promised for 1915.

Oregonian Distorts.

From the Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Exactly 225 people heard Bowerman and Hawley at the Republican rally at the opera house. This was the "immense" crowd the Oregonian said was there. The "immense" crowd here was about something like the "immense" crowd the Oregonian said greeted these gentlemen at Albany. At that meeting there were exactly 167 present. In reporting the Corvallis meeting, a column and a half of space is devoted to direct quotation from Mr. Bowerman, but every person there knows that Mr. Bowerman did not say what the Oregonian says he did. Mr. Bowerman did not use any of the language attributed to him and did not mention various matters the Oregonian said he did. The first two paragraphs purporting to be what Mr. Bowerman said, did not come from that gentleman at all, and at no time did he use the language attributed to him. The fact is, the Oregonian, understanding the usual tenor of Mr. Bowerman's remarks, presented what it thought he should have said. And it wrote a far stronger speech than Mr. Bowerman made. It couched his remarks in language this candidate did not use, can not use.

These facts are cited as further evidence of what the Gazette-Times has said before, that the Oregonian permits that which is most reprehensible in newspaper work—it permits its news columns to be colored to suit its editorial policy. It does not tell the truth when that truth does not bolster up the cause it champions. This is not legitimate and makes the Oregonian's news columns unreliable and unworthy of consideration, if the public wants facts undistorted.

Dry Farming Methods Pay.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

Farmers in almost every section of North Dakota have learned a lesson from the lack of rainfall and are preparing to change their farming methods in many particulars. Among other things the amount of grain harvested in spite of the short rainfall showed very clearly the high degree of drought-resistance of the soil, but it also taught the farmers that they had not in the past been doing their full part in the conservation of moisture.

There have been numerous converts to the Campbell system of dry farming, which includes deep plowing, deep sowing and the formation of the dust blanket on the surface to minimize surface evaporation. Several farmers in different parts of the state became converts to the Campbell system several years ago, and in years when the precipitation was up to normal were laughed at by their neighbors, for their extra pains, but the laugh was the other way this year. These dry farmers reaped remarkable harvests this year, their wheat yielding in many cases 40 bushels an acre, while neighboring fields tilled by the catch-as-catch-can method turned out six to ten bushels.

The Perils

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.)

The yellow peril came and went, and didn't scare me worth a cent. A peril, then, of darker hue, was held up as a bugaboo. When Johnson sent the white man's hope careening up against the rope, alarmists said: "The end has come! Now watch the ebon peril hum!" And still I went my joyous way, and howled a cheery roundelay, and wore my patent duplex grin, until the coppers ran me in. Oh, perils pink and perils green are dished up by each magazine; and yellow journals pant and roar about the perils at our door; muckraking gentlemen produce fresh perils, reeking in their juice; no man in all this blooming land can be so poor he can't command, or be so tight he can't afford a peril for his humble board. With perils here and perils there, and perils raging everywhere, one's bosom should be full of fears, one's eyes should be twin founts of tears, one's hair should always stand on end, and yet I must confess, my friend, that all the world looks good to me; I'm mashed on everything I see. I whoop and sing my song of cheer until the peelers interfere.

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