

THE JOURNAL

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shot fired down at a slant of not less than 45 degrees from the height of one mile will easily penetrate two inches of steel. The last official report alleges that the heaviest guns carried by the air ships and fired from a height of a mile and a half will destroy the strongest battleship.

These stories are taken seriously in both France and England, as we hear that experiments are being carried out and estimates made for strengthening with steel defences both decks of ships and roofs and coverings of shore batteries and forts.

So the war game goes on, and the peoples have to pay the piper. IF WE ARE FOOLISH. EVEN though there is to be a large number of measures on the November ballot, what of it?

Was there not a time once when we could not get any measure on the ballot? Was that not a time when we all would have been mighty glad to get measures on the ballot?

Did not the legislature in those days refuse to give us the laws we asked for? Did not, for instance, the people of this state urge the legislature for a long time to pass a direct primary law, and did not the legislature refuse to do it?

After the legislature refused, did we not pass the direct primary law ourselves by means of the initiative? Granting for the sake of argument that there are too many measures on the ballot—and there are—would it not be folly, for that reason, to enter upon a wholesale plan of voting against all measures?

Would it not be folly to adopt for the same reason, a majority amendment enabling the minority to defeat the will of the majority? Remembering the past, would it not be folly for us to enter hastily upon any course of action that will in any way endanger the Oregon system or any part of it?

Noting the vain and futile efforts of many sister states now struggling to throw off machine rule by bosses, and contrasting the conditions in those states with the utter absence of boss rule and machine politics in our own state, would it not be folly for us to do one single thing that might in any way operate to the detriment of the successful working of the Oregon system?

Even though there is to be a large number of measures on the November ballot, what of it? Is it not better to hear the bills we have than to fly to others with which we have had a bitter experience? Is it not better to give an intelligent study to all these measures, voting down those that ought to be beaten and passing those that are meritorious?

The Oregon system is the richest legacy the people of Oregon have. It makes the power of the ballot a real power, and makes the Oregon citizen sovereign. It is the most precious institution ever brought into the process of self government, and should be guarded as the most sacred governmental heritage that has ever come to man.

counsel filed a "declaration," setting forth in special lingo the facts on which his claim rested. Unless the defendant filed a "demurrer," he answered with a "plea." The plaintiff came back with a "reply." This won't do, said the defendant, and promptly filed a "rejoinder." Were they then ready for the court hearing? No, indeed, there came the plaintiff's "sur-rejoinder," and then the defendant's "rebuttal," after which the plaintiff has a "sur-rebuttal." Then the cause might be set for trial and the jury called.

As far back as 1870 the English revolted, and the Common Law Procedure act was passed. Under that the whole ground was swept clear. The plaintiff's lawyer prepared a "complaint," telling his story in plain language. The defendant filed an "answer," in equally simple terms. The plaintiff filed a "reply," which marked the issue to be tried, and thereon they went into court to be heard.

Not only was the preliminary expense of an action cut to the quick but a whole breed of lawyers, called "common pleaders," whose business it had been as experts to prepare all the preliminary stuff, went out of existence at a stroke.

Not only New York but other states have in time adopted reforms similar, in principle, but scarcely one of them has ventured the full limit as in England. New Jersey has followed suit, and has "gone" New York two better. She has abolished the "demurrer," replacing it by a "motion addressed to the complaint." This challenges the law of the complaint, and is promptly heard. A similar "motion addressed to the answer" can do the same for the defence.

The other "low Jersey" reform is also built on an English model. Either party may call on the other to admit either documents or facts material. Of such matters no proof in court is needed. If admission is refused and the party is put to the expense of proof all costs thereby incurred are paid, win or lose, by the party so refusing.

The English plans apply in equity as well as in common law cases. HIS FIGHT ON LA FOLLETTE. ON this page is an account of the long fight made by Theodore Roosevelt on Robert La Follette.

It is an extremely interesting narrative. When La Follette was fighting desperately with his back to the wall for progressive measures in Wisconsin and the nation nobody gave more comfort to his political enemies than did Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt, as president, employed the whole power of federal patronage in aid of La Follette's opponents. Newspaper men, who were fighting him were given juicy federal appointments. Staunch politicians who were opposing him were given rich places at the public pie counter. Step by step, every hindrance that could be thrown in La Follette's way was unhesitatingly applied by the White House, a fact that is widely known and popularly resented by the progressive Republicans of Wisconsin.

It is almost miraculous that La Follette should have won under the handicaps that were thrown about him. Only his own indomitable purpose, his unparalleled staying power, his personal partnership with the plain people and the justice of the progressive measures for which he battled, enabled the fighting Wisconsin statesman to finally win.

The 100,000 plurality by which he carried Wisconsin for senator in his latest race is some evidence of how he is backed by Wisconsin voters. It is not surprising that La Follette opposes Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. He has reasons. Mr. La Follette and Mr. Roosevelt are different kinds of progressives.

side may be cared for, developed and trained—supplies the outlet for the over abundant energy which, neglected, tends to lawlessness and so to wickedness and then to crime. This subject will, it is to be hoped, find full expression at the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow night.

Jackson county contributed \$300 to the Wilson campaign fund. Lane county has followed with more than \$200. Assurances from Union are that Wilson supporters there will make a handsome showing. Will any county overlook this great issue of the plain people financing a presidential campaign?

Letters From the People. Communications sent to The Journal for publication in the department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the editor. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.

Plea for a Tualatin Tunnel. Portland, Or., Sept. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—What would I not give to be able to write in a scholarly way, as so many of your correspondents do! How well, I imagine, I could describe the beauties of the scenery near and around Portland! I could use an argument that Portland is sleeping, when the advantages gained by easy access to the beautiful Tualatin valley are ignored. The hillsides west of Council Crest is covered with homes; besides, there are tent houses whose owners are only waiting for easy transportation to the city, which means the tunnel bored through the hill.

When Mayor Simon projected a commission on this tunnel project, they immediately asked an appropriation of \$2500 for the purpose of securing the services of a civil engineer to lay out the route, but our present mayor vetoed the proposition on the ground that it was an "individual enterprise." But when \$10,000 was appropriated to give the deserving citizens of this city means whereby he could live through the winter, the scene was laid on the east side and our mayor asked, so the papers stated, for another appropriation of \$5000. You see, \$2500 was considered an "individual enterprise," because the men who were appointed happened to be land owners in the Tualatin valley, but an amount of \$15,000 put in improvements on the east side did not benefit our hillside people one bit.

Now if this tunnel could be bored through the woods open up trade for the east side of the city, as well as the west. It would mean such a boom in building homes as Portland has never known. It means less than 10 minutes for street car transit. It means, where the stores are, a delivery of hundreds of goods in the twinkling of an eye. It means an increase in trade they have never experienced. The east side has grown out seven miles, with still more to follow. Let us be asking admission. Deliveries are made out that far. But we are not getting any goods. We are due two miles, can get no deliveries. Our money—for we pioneers on the slope are not poor people—lies in the banks here and in the east, waiting for the tunnel to put it into circulation. We are getting weary of waiting. We have chosen this spot, overlooking the valley for our homes. We want another place in Portland. We will have rights within a month and the Pacific Telephone company has made some concessions. But we want more. We demand more. We deserve more. We have been pioneers ever since this property came on the market for homes, under the promise that the tunnel would be put through.

SOUTHERN CREST PIONEER. Ownership of the Earth. Portland, Or., Sept. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—The bitter note in the address of Clarence Darrow is only too true in that the "Earth is not the Lord's or the plain people's but has been acquired by man through force and is held by force." Germany, France, Russia and the United States were sure of their possessions why should they maintain large navies and armies? Is it not a fact that the ruling class has always kept the working class in subjection by means of force, and that the force of God and condemnation and now the fear of poverty and starvation? It is true as you write in your editorial of September 12, "Who Owns the Earth?" that the state of Oregon has made great mistakes. It has had the initiative and referendum but as Mr. Darrow well said the ruling class cares not what laws are made so long as they have the power of interpretation of the laws in the election and appointment of the judges. There is a fundamental difference to the ruling class whether the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or Progressive party is elected with the sovereign power to rule as they all stand for the same fundamental law—the sacred right of private property in the mean while to acquire it and to tax the people to maintain a navy and army to secure him in the possession of it.

Mr. Darrow is a man of much learning and also experience but I am afraid that when he may speak forth the words of truth and sobriety that "much learning doth make him blinded and he does not yet see that while 'voting is a nice little toy to keep the people satisfied' the people are rapidly learning that the ballot is as great a weapon as the bullet.

Mr. Darrow is practically an avowed apostle of direct action and there is no doubt in my mind that a large body of men who have become disheartened over the state of Oregon are waiting for the word to go forth. The proletariat class are going to become disciples of direct action since they have nothing to lose but their chains. I do not think that capitalism will make any concessions to the working class. I have great faith in the power of public opinion and the newspaper in which to express that opinion. The printed word when it shall fall with dynamite force for the rights of the people will surely determine whether the earth will be restored to the people by the ballot and peace, or the bullet, dynamite and force or assassination and arson.

I believe the people on this earth are learning the lesson and it is fullness to the children of men to enjoy, and that the private ownership of the earth acquired by man through force and held by force will soon disinherit all men and the children of men will be compelled to rise as a mighty army, combatants and not bullets, and proclaim to the ends of the earth that it shall be restored to the children as a heritage and for the use of all. The collective ownership of the earth and the loss thereof. VICTOR SMITH.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. The mean old sea; the water's fine now. Darrow is an idealist—with some bad ideals. Lincoln never answered bitterly or angrily. Everybody ought to go to at least one fair. Silence in a candidate is often better than speech. Oregon can properly say "well done" to her senators. Evenings are getting long enough to study the pamphlet. In the year 8912 people will be discussing the social evil. That Pendleton Round-Up has gained a national reputation. Great hay weather lately—if there were any hay material. Roosevelt admits that he won't establish the millennium. The hellenium, maybe. Women divide up in politics just the same as men do, so "what's the difference?" Perhaps the Colonel was anxious to learn how the second Roman Empire came out. Oregon colleges should be considered good enough for Oregon young people and their parents. Historians and other writers speak very well of our presidential candidates who served only one term. Nothing is heard from Chancellor Taft but it is presumed that he has not joined the Moose party. There is a growing suspicion among his adherents and consumers that the middlemen exact too much. Professor Wilson is rather shy of the hammer. Think things it may be dangerous for the beast to show a liking for him.

SEVEN CLEVER BOOKS. Baron Munchausen. Who is there that has not, in his youth, enjoyed the surprising "Travels and Adventures of Baron Munchausen." In Russia, the Caspian sea, Ireland, Turkey, etc., told in a slim volume—all too short, indeed—narrated by a formidable port-waiter of the baron in front, with his broad sword laid over his shoulders and several deep gashes on his manly countenance? This book appears to have been first published in a restricted form by one George G. Harcourt in Fleet street, London, in 1785. A few years afterwards it was reprinted, with a considerable addition of palpably inferior matter, by H. D. Symonds, of Paternoster row. The author's name was not given and it has, till a recent date, remained anonymous, but it is now known. There can hardly be a more curious piece of neglected biography. The author of the baron's wonderful adventures is now known to have been Rudolf Eric Raspe, a learned and serious scholar, who died in the latter part of 1744 at Macross, in the south of Ireland, while conducting some mining operations there. Much there was of both good and ill about poor Raspe. This ingenious man, who was born at Hannover in 1737, commenced life in the service of the land-grave of Hesse Cassel as professor of aræology, inspector of the public cabinet of medals, keeper of the national library and a councillor. He disgraced himself by putting some of the valuables entrusted in his power to raise money for some foreign necessities. He disappeared and was advertised for by the police as the Counsellor Raspe, a man with red hair, who usually appeared in a scarlet suit, embroidered with gold, but sometimes in black blue or gray clothes. He was arrested at Clonagh, but escaped during the night, and made his way to England, where he chiefly resided for the remainder of his days. Before his lamentable "down-fall" in life, Raspe had manifested devoted talent in the study of questions of geology and mineralogy. He published in Leipzig in 1763, a curious volume in Latin, on the formation of volcanic islands and the nature of petrified fossils. In 1769 there was read at the Royal Society in London a Latin paper of his on the theory of the origin and other animals found in North America, and it is surprising at what rational and just conclusions he had arrived. Raspe had detected the specific peculiarities, distinguishing these teeth from those of living elephants, and found no reasonable ground for disbelieving that some large extinct animals have formerly lived in cold climates, being exactly the views long after generally adopted on this subject. The exact time of the flight to England is not known, but in 1776 he is found publishing in London a volume entitled "German Miscellanies, thus giving notice of his early adoption of facts then little, if at all, understood, though now familiar. And in the ensuing year he gave forth a translation of the Baron Dorn's "Travels in Tameswar, Transylvania and Hungary." His literary work of high reputation, in 1780, Horace Walpole speaks of him as "a Dutch savant, who has come over here, and is publishing two old manuscripts in infernal Latin, on oil painting," which proved Walpole's own idea that the use of the word "Munchausen" was known before the days of Van Egmont. Such an epistle is a history of the early life of the author of "Baron Munchausen," a man of great natural benevolence and attainments, possessed of lively general faculties, and well fitted for any common duty. He was, however, however, the crowning grace of probity, he never cuts his head above water, and died in poverty and obscurity. It will be observed that, in his mining operations in Cathness, he was in the habit of sending his mineralogical specimens to the "Antiquary," and that is every reason to believe that he gave Scott the idea of that character, albeit the baronet of Ulster did not prove to be so extremely imposed upon as Sir Arthur Wemyss, or in any other respect a prototype of that ideal personage. Of all Raspe's acknowledged works, learned, ingenious and far-seeing, not one is now familiar, and his literary fame must rest with what he probably wrote for his own "Jen d'esprit." It may be remarked that the translation of the "Baron" into German was published by the ingenious Burger in 1787. This was very proper, for most of the novels were of German origin. Some of these countries, which are now to be found in a dull, prosy form in Henry Baber's "Fævælia," printed in Strasbourg in 1698; others of the tales are borrowed from Castiglioni's "Cortegians" and other known sources.

av him told him go way back an' plant his theolese under th' coat tails av th' Bull Moose. When he finished th' fifteenth year he should have fired the bullet av' th' porridge. The regular Republican av' the state of Wisconsin sent to this convention as delegates at large Senator La Follette, W. H. Connor, Isaac Stephenson, and J. H. Stout. Their title as delegates, as afterwards determined judicially under the Wisconsin state law, was clear. But there appeared as contestants four "stand-patters," namely, J. B. Quarles, John C. Spooner, Joseph W. Babcock, and Emil Baensch. The contest was presented to the national convention, which was organized in Roosevelt's interest, and the La Follette delegation was thrown out, not because it had not been regularly chosen, but on the theory that its members were not Republicans. And occasionally a woman thinks she is receiving a mighty good thing, only to discover later that she is tied to a stick.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

OREGON SIDELIGHTS. Baker Democrat: Labor conditions in Baker and over the county are assuring and there are few idle men. The cider mill plant in North Silverton is being remodelled and a steam engine added to increase the capacity. Joseph Herald: The brick work on the Schuler two-story business block is about completed. A number of carpenters will do the rest. It will be one of the best built and most beautiful buildings in eastern Oregon when completed. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Marks, Lincon county pioneers of the early 50's, here residents of Oakland, Cal., are visiting their son, County Clerk Willard Marks, at Albany. Mr. Marks, according to the Albany Democrat looks only 60 of his 80 years. Astorian: Officers of the Scandinavian-American Bank yesterday closed a contract with the Fisher-Stevens company, of Charles City, Iowa, for the installation of handsome cases of mahogany finish, with tile floors for its new bank building, now under construction at Twelfth and Duane streets. Klamath Herald: In less than two weeks H. Newham has produced from his single acre and a half garden this city and sold in the local market over 700 dozen ears of corn. The corn is well filled out, tender and sweet, and there has been in Mr. Newham's experience here no damage resulting from frost. Eugene Guard: A volunteer sunflower came up on G. W. Knapp's place on the river road and he let it grow. He brought the perfected head to the office yesterday. Exclusive of the stem it weighs 11 pounds; is 21 inches in diameter and 65 inches in circumference. It has given it very little cultivation. Can any one beat it? Dallas Itemizer: A great race, an electric race, is on between the Hill and Harriman lines for the securing of the trade of this valley of ours, and every where there has been a hot competition has been benefited by it. We hope to see the race strike old Polk in the near future, that we may secure the benefits other sections are enjoying.

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Roosevelt's Long Fight on La Follette

It is pertinent to note Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the man who did the pioneer work of progressivism and towards the means which they adopted for promotion of that work. La Follette was in the senate when Roosevelt came to the presidency, having already assumed a defined attitude as a reformer within the Republican party. La Follette had behind him five years of successful constructive work in Wisconsin. He had built up there an organization in support of the scheme of things which is now styled progressive. If Mr. Roosevelt had been friendly to reform, if he had been other than actively unfriendly to it, he would have helped La Follette or at least would have put no difficulties in his way. But from the very beginning he set himself against the man and his work. When the Wisconsin legislature met in 1901, Roosevelt then "having just come into the presidency," a letter pressed to him his first large demand looking to a more popular plan in state government. It was in the form of two important proposals of legislation, one a primary election law, the other a law under which railroads should be taxed on an equality with other kinds of property. These issues were fought out in a battle running through 1901, 1902, and 1903. Opposing La Follette there appeared as active workers several prominent federal office-holders, men who might have been called off by a word from Roosevelt if he had chosen to utter it. James G. Monahan, collector of internal revenue at Madison, and Henry Fink, collector of internal revenue at Milwaukee, were conspicuous. William Devos, a Republican senator from Milwaukee, elected under pledge to support La Follette's measures, voted against them and was active in sidetracking the railroad bill in committee. Very shortly thereafter he was by Roosevelt made collector of customs at Milwaukee, thus conspicuously rewarding him for his betrayal of La Follette. William O'Neil, another state senator and an opponent of La Follette's proposals, was also given a federal appointment. Still another of La Follette's opponents in the legislature, Francis Keen, an assemblyman, was given a place in the consular service by Roosevelt.

Following this first attempt to popularize the state government of Wisconsin, La Follette urged other proposals before the legislative session of 1902 and 1903. One of the most bitter antagonists, and perhaps the most effective of all of them, was A. L. Sanborn of Madison, a well known railroad attorney. Sanborn's opposition put all of La Follette's resources to the test and he was defeated. In March, 1905, upon the retirement of Judge Alonso Burr, Sanborn was appointed by Roosevelt United States district judge. At the same time another active opponent of La Follette, V. J. James of Milwaukee, was named by Roosevelt as United States judge. One of the fixed obstacles in La Follette's work to "progressivize" Wisconsin was John W. Babcock, a member of congress. La Follette undertook to bring down Babcock, in the crisis of the contest. Babcock was strengthened by a personal letter from Roosevelt, declaring his friendship for him and urging his reelection. Samuel Barney, another friend of Babcock and opponent of La Follette, was rewarded with an appointment to the court of claims at Washington by Roosevelt. Joseph G. Farr, another of Babcock's political aids and a staunch enemy of La Follette and all his works, was given a place in the Indian service by Roosevelt. Graham La Roca, still another anti-La Follette man, was given a federal job by Roosevelt. The editor of a Wisconsin paper, whose voice was loud against La Follette, one H. A. Taylor, was employed by Roosevelt as assistant secretary of the treasury; and another newspaper critic of La Follette, Amos F. Wilder, was given a position in the consular service. At the same time there was care in the selection of postmasters in Wisconsin, to name men arrayed against La Follette, and a list of names was given to the court by the anti-La Follette man of the state, was by Mr. Roosevelt made postmaster general in his own cabinet. It was in spite of this tremendous opposition that Mr. La Follette succeeded in putting into effect a scheme of progressive legislation upon the state's books. Perhaps it was his success, which so irritated Mr. Roosevelt that in June, 1904, he secured by direct influence the dismissal of Senator La Follette as a member of the Republican national committee.

This act was the very first tool of the "steam-roller" against which Mr. Roosevelt now so bitterly inveighs. In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt was the one candidate before the Republican convention, the regular Republican nomination of the state of Wisconsin sent to this convention as delegates at large Senator La Follette, W. H. Connor, Isaac Stephenson, and J. H. Stout. Their title as delegates, as afterwards determined judicially under the Wisconsin state law, was clear. But there appeared as contestants four "stand-patters," namely, J. B. Quarles, John C. Spooner, Joseph W. Babcock, and Emil Baensch. The contest was presented to the national convention, which was organized in Roosevelt's interest, and the La Follette delegation was thrown out, not because it had not been regularly chosen, but on the theory that its members were not Republicans. And occasionally a woman thinks she is receiving a mighty good thing, only to discover later that she is tied to a stick.

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