

THE JOURNAL

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PORTLAND LOSSES

THERE is threat that the Portland steamers of the American-Hawaiian line are to be withdrawn.

It is simultaneously announced that within a few days, 3000 tons of wheat in North Bank warehouses and naturally destined for Portland has been transferred to the Northern Pacific for shipment to Seattle, for trans-shipment to the orient.

Portland has had many impressive lessons of late. We saw the oriental steamship line withdrawn. We saw our former supremacy in the oriental business lost to Puget sound.

The Journal wears of continually appealing to the pride and common sense of Portland in behalf of our disappearing commerce. But if the Journal doesn't keep the subject before Portland, who will?

Portland can afford to spend a huge fee for such a distinction, yet it is only a petty sum that is sought for financing the local end of the conference.

There has been in all time but one world's citizenship conference. That to be held in Portland next Summer will be the second.

GOVERNMENT BY EXPERTS

WOODROW WILSON is right as to government by experts. He says, "Experts don't see anything except what is under their microscope."

The experts have their place in the general scheme of things. They perform their part in affairs. But we should never consent to be governed by commissions of experts.

It is a commission of so-called tariff experts that recently cost several hundred thousand dollars, and withheld from its report information that had extremely important bearing on proposed tariff legislation.

Indeed, the trouble with the tariff is that it has been supervised too much by so-called experts, notably Senator Aldrich. It has been experted so much that the experts get all the benefit and the people pay the piper.

Recently, George Perkins advocated a United States supreme court of expert business men to supersede the present supreme court in the adjudication of the interests of Big Business.

Financial experts, tariff experts, business experts, law experts, experts on privilege, experts on plutocracy, experts on special interests and experts on politics, better known as bosses, have governed us so long that the country has been made sick with inequities, injustices and discriminations.

AN AMBITIOUS CITY

GRAND JUNCTION is a Colorado city of about 3000 people. But her ambition is to show to the world that small size is no bar to progressiveness.

In 1909 the city adopted commission government. She now claims these results. "Disease has been reduced over 30 per cent. Contagious diseases are practically wiped out. Three paving districts have been established. Children's playgrounds have been provided and parks improved. The chamber of commerce is made part of the city government, sustained by a regular tax levy. A system of free garbage collection has been installed. Taxes have been reduced three mills."

Under the Grand Junction charter all municipal work must be done directly by the commissioners and not by contract. The commissioners assert that in the last three years the saving to the people has been over \$100,000.

A water system costing over \$600,000 has been constructed by the commission government.

mission without a day of contract labor, and at a saving of over \$50,000 over the lowest bid submitted by contractors.

On the application of the city, Secretary Fisher has set aside in entry 640 acres of coal land in the heart of the Book Cliff coal field, eight miles from Grand Junction. Within the present year Grand Junction expects to own and operate the first municipal coal mine in the United States.

A WORLD EVENT

IT is not believed that Christendom has seen in all time so important a gathering of great men and women as is to be the World's Christian Citizenship convention to be held in Portland next summer.

More than 100 of the most distinguished men in the world have already agreed to journey to Portland and appear on the program.

Woodrow Wilson, whether or not he shall be then the president of the republic, will be one of the speakers.

Other men of conspicuous achievement will attend. They are the men who make the civilized world what it is. They are the leaders of thought under every sun. They are the moulders of opinion on every continent and in every great community.

No gathering could so fix the eye of the world on Portland. No event could so focus attention on the Rose City.

For the eight days of the conference, Portland will be the center of Christendom. She will be the headquarters of world thought. She will be the focal point from which will radiate what a great galaxy of the human stars will have to say of man's relations to man and man's aspirations for the ideal earthly condition.

Daily, for eight days, the most conspicuous men of the earth, will give here the best, the newest and the sublimest addresses of which they are capable. They will be utterances conceived and prepared for first delivery in Portland and from Portland to a listening world.

The telegraph wires and cables will quiver with the messages carried into every considerable city in Christendom. The newspapers in every civilized land will be waiting to print in every tongue in which newspapers circulate, the news of the world in conference at Portland.

No publicity, no exploitation, no advertising, no plan of campaign could do so much on so small an outlay to herald Portland as an international city to the four corners of the planet.

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IN ILLINOIS

FOR governor, Illinois Democrats have nominated Edward F. Dunne, ex-mayor of Chicago.

It is a nomination that meets the Woodrow Wilson test of clean men for clean politics. As mayor, Mr. Dunne fought the great fight by which the city of Chicago now shares heavily in the net profits of the street railways, and which, in time, will produce a great fund for the construction of a municipally owned subway. His work presents an example in which "the whole people have been taken into the partnership."

Concerning him, the Public says: "The enemies he made as mayor should make his election as governor sure. They were spolia politicians to whom he refused allegiance where public interests were at stake. They were the newspaper exploiters whose filthy bribes he spurned. They were the Big Business combines whose destructive grafts he exposed."

The leadership of one great statesman for cleansed government is of incomparable value. It stimulates the forces of good government, and brings them to the fighting line everywhere.

The defeat of Democratic bosses in New Jersey, the fight against Murphy in New York, the triumphant nomination of Dunne by the Democrats of Illinois are all omens of the struggle for good government all along the line.

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The Wisconsin breeder came to Oregon, made purchases and with his Oregon specimens is winning many prizes. Oregon produces the goods, but Wisconsin gets the glory.

Revelations before the congressional committee for investigating campaign contributions show how our presidential campaigns have been financed. They afford an impressive lesson of how important it is for plain Americans to finance the campaign of Woodrow Wilson.

At last there is complete confirmation of the Harriman contribution of \$250,000 to the Roosevelt campaign fund of 1904. The facts are supplied by the late Mr. Harriman's confidential man, and by others.

A SOLDIER'S RETRY

THE Washington, D. C., National Tribune is sending to old soldiers throughout the country, the following letter:

We are anxious to get the expressions of editorials on pensions from the papers supporting Wilson in your neighborhood. Will you kindly look over the pages of your local papers and send us anything particularly harsh and mean which they have published. Please send us your earliest convenience, as the time is short.

What do just people think of the scheme of the National Tribune, anyway? The Democratic house recently passed a remarkably generous pension bill for the benefit of old soldiers. In the face of it, the National Tribune is dragging the country to assemble all the "harsh and mean" things "papers supporting Wilson" have said.

Why, not in the interest of fairness, also collect and publish all the "harsh and mean" things newspapers supporting Taft have said or newspapers supporting Roosevelt have said? Why resort to manifestly unfair methods to bring down the wrath of pensioners upon a friendly Democratic house and the entirely innocent Woodrow Wilson?

An interesting reply was sent to the National Tribune by B. F. Allen, adjutant of Cushing Post at Astoria. He said:

As you have specified that these "harsh and mean" comments must be from papers supporting Wilson, I must inform you that the papers supporting Wilson throughout the state, so far as I have been able to learn, are friendly toward the interests of the Civil War veterans. In your issue of the 21st, you have in your editorial room a copy of the Democratic house of the United States congress, in its passage of the pension bill in the special and last session of congress, and have no fault to find with Senator Kern for his eloquent appeal in the senate in behalf of the Civil War veterans. If you are really looking for "harsh and mean" editorials along this line, if your object in this search is to the interest of the old soldier, you will find enough "harsh and mean" things in the papers that are supporting Mr. Taft, and if you wish to proscribed away out here in Oregon, politically, for other than pure gold, please excuse the adjutant of Cushing Post, No. 14, department of Oregon, G. A. R.

EXCELLENT SERVICE

THERE is much commendation of the service given by the railroads in connection with the Pendleton Round-Up. Special trains over the Harriman lines and over the Northern Pacific via the North Bank afforded every convenience and comfort that the most exacting public could ask.

It is scarcely to be expected that railroads in the far west where population is comparatively sparse should measure up to service in the more densely populated east. Yet, the service to Pendleton, rendered in the face of the fact that the equipment was taxed to the limit, in no sense suffers by comparison. It was a splendid showing by the roads, obligingly and efficiently rendered by competent officials.

CLEAN MONEY

Portland, Sept. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—Some time ago The Journal published the New York World's plan for a dirty campaign money. The Journal is dirty because it is presumed to be clean campaign money. Will The Journal please explain what clean campaign money is, and how and for what it is used. I have been voting for 46 years, and my vote has never cost a candidate a penny, and I think most people can pay a clean campaign money. The money paid for the election of a candidate is not a dirty money. It is clean money for a pure purpose, and oblige. I stick to The Journal because I think it is the fairest on all questions.

WISCONSIN CLUB IDEAS APPROVED

Portland, Sept. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see by The Journal that some one wishes to hear from Wisconsin people in regard to starting a club to ask some one from that state to give their address and call a meeting. I know a good many pleasant people who would be glad to attend.

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AS TO PRONUNCIATION

Portland, Sept. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—You set me right on the pronunciation of the word "infinit." All dictionaries I have been able to consult show "in-fin-ite," whereas I have heard several prominent church men pronounce it "in-fin-ite," long "i," in second and third syllables. B. J. M.

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October will also beat all former records. Standard Oil Sibley's letters are also to be explained. Was it a "crooked trail"? For answer read La Follette. As Wilson cheerfully says, Taft is decent and honest. Whole lots of people are not worrying a bit about election. The man who doesn't succeed isn't heard of very much. Evidently it is Lane or Selling for senator. Take your choice. If any hero can vote, it seems that Dr. Anna Shaw should. Only three months of 1912 left. How much good roads has been built. By saving a little every day, one can have quite a competence in a thousand years. May Uncle Jim Blakely live to see that the state he voted for last elected president. Let's have due charity for the Bull Mooseers; they are doing mighty hard sledding these days. The P. R. I. & F. company is doing it right, as it is in public estimation. Some people overdo doing good; they do some good and get puffed up and become impracticable and nonsensical. Woodrow Wilson and William H. Taft agree in one thing—that Theodore Roosevelt is a victim of continuous and irremediable brain strain.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Portland, Sept. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—Portland seems to be in the throes of a struggle with the street railway company. It seems strange that the company assumes such a defiant attitude towards the public. It will only result in more trouble for the company and to their credit, does not wait to be galled to render proper service at all times. It is the history of every street railway corporation in the United States.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, a corporation which literally owned the transportation and lighting plants of the entire state of New Jersey, after the governor and state legislature had carried things with a high hand, but now this corporation is so tame it will eat out of the governor's hand, and its services and methods have improved 500 per cent. Why? Because the public became enraged and the state officials were compelled to come through.

The Twix City Traction Company, owning all lines in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and plying between the two cities, have for years anticipated improvement in the streetcar service far ahead of the public demands, and the company is voluntarily making concessions and improved service. This corporation, much to their credit, does not wait to be abused or dragged down by "drastic legislation, but on the contrary meets the public more than half way. Result—the best streetcar service in America, climate and conditions considered.

It seems to be the policy of the Portland company to carry as many passengers per car as possible at all times, thereby saving a few dollars. A service dragged out of the street railway company by drastic legislation is far more costly to the company than good voluntary service. Corporations seem to learn their lessons slowly and in the most expensive form, but the patience of the public is so nearly exhausted that the compulsory improvement of service or municipal ownership.

It is really pathetic to hear the wails of the street railway people over the terrible losses which a 2 cent fare from a very few persons would entail, and the implied threats to impair the service by passing up passengers, and get even with the public. The public interest are in line with the usual policy of such corporations, and furnish another excellent reason for drastic legislation.

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an equal amount of money came to Oregon and one invests in land and one goes into the loan business and loans his money, under the single tax the one investing in land would pay taxes for both.

Could any state afford to have such a law? Does not the very imposition of such a tax, the mere fact of its being carried to the state, which would likely not come to this state at all. Vote 310 yes, and minimize the danger of such laws.

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Eugene Register: When Oregon people read of a drop in temperature from 75 degrees to freezing, they merely congratulate themselves.

Burns Times Herald: A. C. Fredmore of the Port Bidwell Indian school is here for the purpose of taking a number of "Pug" children to that school. There are several of school age in this vicinity.

Baker Herald: Many of the farmers of this vicinity are posting trespass notices on their places against hunters and fishermen, who have repeatedly exceeded their limits and injured the farmers' way of thinking. The hunters seem to be the most deluded.

Klamath Herald: For the purpose of making the "Rodero" a feature of the annual entertainments in this city, articles of incorporation have been filed by the Rodero Amusement Association. The incorporators are E. B. Hall, Hunter Savidge and Charles J. Ferguson.

Astoria Budget: Captain Karr, master of lightship 67, which has been brought inside Columbia river, was stationed off the mouth river, relieving No. 88, and his crew caught and killed down enough fish to last them through the winter. Fish were so plentiful that all they had to do was to drop lines into the sea.

Fossil Journal: Phil Suetter of Portland and Joe Painter of Vancouver, Wash., have about the Fossil Hotel from which they will take the possession of it about October 20. The price paid is reported to be \$5500. W. E. Knox, the present lessee, will move to his own hotel, building October 15.

Eugene Guard: W. H. Houston of Honduras, who owns the Norton tract near Junction City, writes to the Great Western Land company from Alabama, that in his trip through the western and southern parts of the country he has everywhere found much discontent manifested in Oregon, and a disposition on the part of men with money to debase to investigate the resources of the "Beaver state."

freshments furnished by the people of Pittsburg it was thought that the town would have been burned. The president issued a proclamation reciting the acts of treason, commanding the insurgents to disperse, and warning others against further participation in the same. A commission of five members, with a view to try lenient measures, appointed three commissioners to repair to the scene of the insurrection, to confer with the insurgents and to offer them pardon on condition of a satisfactory assurance of their further obedience to the laws.

Governor Moffitt followed the example of the president in appointing commissioners to confer with the insurgents with power to grant pardons, and also issued an advisory proclamation, after which he convened the legislature to meet on the third of November. The federal and state commissioners reached the insurgent district while the convention at Parkinson's Ferry was in session. It assembled on the fourteenth of August. The committee consisted of all from the western counties of Pennsylvania, except six from Ohio county, in Virginia. They appointed Cook their chairman, and Albert Gallatin, secretary.

They first decided the appointment of a commission of five members to confer with the insurgents, and to offer them pardon on condition of a satisfactory assurance of their further obedience to the laws. The federal and state commissioners reached the insurgent district while the convention at Parkinson's Ferry was in session. It assembled on the fourteenth of August. The committee consisted of all from the western counties of Pennsylvania, except six from Ohio county, in Virginia. They appointed Cook their chairman, and Albert Gallatin, secretary.

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