. THE OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1914.

THE JOURNAL'S RECORD FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE IS REVIEWED

ACHIEVEMENTS OF A DOZEN YEARS BRIEFLY RECALLED

Newspaper's Stand Since Its Establishment on a Variety of Issues Affecting the Public Good Set Forth in Review Covering Twelve Years.

AIM EVER HAS BEEN JUSTICE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

C INCE The Journal came to Port- would have been less than they are. land more than 12 busy years of For the improvement of the upper city and state building have river The Journal's fight has been equally persistent. passed. Twelve years, and in that time

Portland's advance along every line has been so remarkable as to excite

2 *

the wonder of the nation. The population has increased from less than 100,000 to 250,000. The assessed valuation has grown from \$43,360,537 to \$308,975,220 and a dollar it would have been worth alue of school property from \$1,162. 462 to \$6,537,250.

Tall buildings have changed the skyline, public improvements have been extensive, moral and educational standards have been elevated. More broadly. Oregon has become

known to the world through political reforms, the accomplishment of ideals in people's government, direct legislation and consequent greater consideration for public welfare. In these thiggs The Journal has had

more than accidental part.

Journal Breaks Monopoly. in the open river program. When the first issue of The Journal Still it must be said of the Open River line that without it the arguwas published, March 11, 1902, Portland had been dominated nearly 50 ment at Washington for the Celilo years by monopolistic newspaper or. canal could not have been crowned ganization. The Oregonian had ruled with victory, and railroad rates could not have been kept so nearly reasonuncontested for almost half a cenable.

tury. Its friends were those who bowed

The Journal Persists. to it. Its enemies wer all who dared resist The year to year system of approit and lift up their voices for political purity, and for government in the interests of the people rather than for select coterie of special beneficiaries.

The situation was unique and unfortunate. The state had been repressed. Development was backward. Transportation was limited. An area of interior Oregon as large as the state of New York had not a mile of

steam or electric railroad. Political corruption was past belief. through the next working season. Public offices were to be got only On September 7, 1913, The Journal through boss directed, corporationgoverned assemblies. Grafting and suggested that the emergency should gambling were condoned and digni- be met locally. The port commissions of Portland fled.

The Journal attacked these evils and worked for improvement. A recount of the things The Journal

the work on the North jetty going last has proposed, has pioneered for, has summer. The Journal will continue to accessible. The campaign involved slood for, comprises a history of Port- urge business methods in the improveland's progress. ment of waterways

Paper Has Tried to Be Right. Astoria's Cause Upheld.

The Journal defended the position This paper has tried to be always right and to make right win. of Astoria and other communities at It has had no special interests to the mouth of the Columbia river in slave for, no "office policy" to change the fight for railroad terminal rates the account of an affair to exactly the on a parity with Puget sound ports. opposite of the facts.

This issue is now before the inter-It has believed that its first respon- state commerce commission. sibility was to the people it served one that affects the interests of the

utility corporations . holding grants of privilege from the people should give accounting. It made a campaign to require quarterly reports to the city by holders of public franchises, covering receipts and disbursements, partly for the purpose of

The Journal has always believed that

determining the value of the fran-The campaign, started in 1906, broadened to include the demand that railroads file with state officials annual reports of their business, in accordance with a request by Governor Chamberlain. Protest was included against the regular annual car shortage and the failure of the railroads to extend branch lines to' meet the needs of Oregon's development.

Steam Abolished on Fourth Street.

For many years the Southern Paific railroad had used Fourth street, Worth Many Times Cost. one of the most important business As a part of its open river program thoroughfares of the city, without due

The Journal made a long fight for the compensation. The Journal took up this matter in August, 1906. The fight portage railroad at Celilo. It has been was continued until the noisy steam said that if this road had never earned locomotives were taken off the street, modern electric trains were installed many times its cost to the people of and some compensation to the city the Columbia basin because of its ef- provided for.

fect in connecting upper and lower Co-The proposal of the Harriman railumbia river boat transportation and road interests to have the city vacate east side streets in its interest, acits influence in reducing railroad rates. The Journal worked with no less cepting in return some park property of questionable value, was opposed. zeal for the Celilo cancal which, when The Journal's fight for good roads completed early next year, will permit dates almost from the founding of the river boats to steam from the north paper. It was early realized that withof the Columbia and from Portland to out good highways for vehicle trans-Lewiston, Idaho. Then, it is expected, portation state development would be augurated by The Journal, cooperatan Open River Steamer line will have a success that was impossible to a impossible.

first venture, also an expensive unit Study of the situation showed that

lack of method. The state's annual mud tax ran into millions of dollars. the issue's importance. That is, the bad roads increased the cost of transportation, of development, of living.

Good Road Legislation Secured.

It was necessary to work fearlessly priations for government improve- | against the system that made approments has seriously delayed the work priations for roads mean much to poli-

of securing a 40 foot channel over the ticians and little to the roads. bar at, the mouth of the Columbia state-wide campaign was instituted river. The Journal believes that when and renewed from year to year. total estimates of cost have been made Finally legislation permitting the and the project approved authority sale of state and county bonds, the should be given to continue the work establishing of a state highway dewithout cessation until completed. partment and the construction of state-

In 1913 it became apparent that the aided trunk highways, was enacted, appropriation for work on the North and actual road building is under way jetty would not be sufficient to carry in many counties, more uniformly, more permanently than ever before, in the terms of this legislation. Oregon's scenic beauties constitute

an asset that is just beginning to be appreciated. During 1909 The Journal and Astoria together appropriated undertook the campaign for the build-\$500,000, and this was all that kept ing of a road to Crater lake in order to make that magnificent beauty spot both state legislation and government Its success can be pointed approval.

to in the fact that the Crater lake road will soon /be completed.

Campaign for Columbia Highway.

The Columbia Highway from the sea through the Columbia river gorge was the subject of a Journal campaign. The During the administr It is building of a tourist highway to Mt. Bailey as dairy and food commissioner

THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER

(An editorial which appeared in The Journal July 23, 1902, when the present publisher assumed control)

The Journal property has been purchased and has passed under the control of the undersigned and the paper will be conducted on lines of greatest benefit to Portland, to Oregon and to the great Northwest, and in many ways conducted differently, as to men, measures and methods, than those of its contemporaries which follow narrow grooves of newspaper habit.

The Journal in head and heart will stand for the people, be truly democratic and free from political entanglements and machinations, believing in the principles that promise the greatest good to the greatest number -to ALL MEN, regardless of race, creed or previous condition of servitude.

Exuberant assurances are cheap and empty. I wish to make none. Performance is better than promise; action more fruitful than words. The columns of The Journal from day to day will better reflect the spirit behind the paper. It will be a FAIR newspaper and not a dull and selfish sheet. In short, an honest, sincere attempt will be made to build up and maintain a newspaper property in Portland that will be a credit to "Where rolls the Oregon" country and the multitude of people who are interested in its development and advancement.

Portland capital is largely behind The Journal, and the fund is ample for all purposes. Coupled with energy and enthusiasm, the work of making a paper, devoted to Portland's varied interests, is begun. The support of the freedom loving, the intelligent, the generous people of Orgeon, is invited and will be duly appreciated by still greater endeavor and achievement on the part of The Journal, which hopes ever to become stronger in equipment, stronger in purpose, stronger in news resources, and stronger in good deeds. C. S. JACKSON.

Portland, Oregon, July 23, 1902.

refused to offer the first issue of tions and of progressive ideals, was bonds for sale, a campaign was inelected. Portland was proven at the ing with the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, to vote an the northwest. each county and, indeed, each district issue of \$2,500,000 in dock bonds. The Among the most determined supporters of high standards in milk prohad its own method, or, more properly. people in their two to one vote for duction and distribution are now the docks showed their appreciation of The west side deep sea public dock has been completed to an extent that not end. Constant attention is necessary but the public has been informed t can be used. The east side parkage dock is under construction and and the general attitude on the subwill be completed February 1, 1915. ject has been changed from ignorance

or indifference to keen concern and decisive action. Attempt to Recover Foreshore

The dock commission's experience in Excess Prices Fought. buying dock sites showed that by leg-The Journal was scarcely a year islative acts and judicial decisions the old when it began the fight which it the first to be state financed in the people had actually lost their right to has waged consistently ever, since, contending that whenever the public acquires private property for public

near relation to the assessed valua-The first instance was in 1903 when

the Port of Portland was considering the Deschutes basin. the purchase of Mock's Bottom as site for a dry dock, the price asked being about 23 times the assessed valuation. The Journal's fight against this pro-

posal led to its abandonment. In 1909 The Journal began a campaign in favor of commission government. It said that this plan of city administration balances authority and responsibility and holds officials more directly accountable to the people for their acts.

It proposed a survey of the city business by experts of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and met

The Journal's crusade for pure milk a large part of the cost of this sur-Commission government was apin Portland is admitted by other vey. newspapers throughout the country proved by the people in 1913. Under commission government much

reorganization of city affairs for the sake of efficiency has been accom-During the administration of J. W. plished and economies have been numerous. 'It is expected that furthe

productivity, that the newcom or should NEW CONDITIONS ARISE ble, and be helped as much as possible to live through the time until his crops should be gathered and returns from his labor begin to come in.

Opposed to Taxing Farmers.

A movement in 1905 to tax farmers who brought produce to town to sell was opposed. The people were asked to patronize home industries and The Journal then voiced the policy which it has continued ever since, that one of the ways to promote agriculture and manufacturing in Oregon was for Oregon people to buy Oregon pro ducts

Aid was given the exposure of fraud ulent orchard land transactions, coal and agricultural resources, and firemen bein and the sale of lands generaily at inflated values. Legislation was proposed that would result in selling lands to settlers at the lowest possible COSt.

is one of the states best laturally fitted for hog raising. The money lars.

Farmers went more largely into the tration has already meant more for business of hog raising and importations have practically ceased. Similar other of modern times. success is predicted for the movement

to have more beef, poultry and eggs Fought for Free Canal Tolls. produced in this state.

Reclamation Projects Favored business when passing through the Along with its general policy of en-couraging state development, The ping and was within the rights of Gambling under Mayor Williams was recent North Yakima contest to have Journal worked steadily for the devel- this nation that had built and paid for run wide open and vice flaunted itself. the best milk supply of any city in opment of reclamation and irrigation free tolls campaign, projects.

It voiced the resentment of the people because most of the funds received by the government from the sale of of battleships through it. The camdaitymen and milk dealers. The pure national lands in Oregon were spent nik campaign has not ended. It will outside the state. Journal, August 6, 1911.

It steadfastly campaigned for the It gave substantial aid to the movement for irrigation in the Willamette valley; it supported the plan to have pledge to vote in the legislature for election. the state take over and complete the the candidates for the United States

Columbia Southern, now the Tumaio, irrigation project and this project, as their choice. country, is almost completed. The Journal believes that irrigation

projects should include all possible deuse, the price paid must bear some velopment of hydro-electric energy, and has had ready interest in the great central Oregon project, now under survey, which includes much of

Fought for Conservation Commission.

In 1911 Jay Bowerman sought to have the Oregon censervation commis-sion abolished. As a central influence induce the legislators pledged by in directing sentiment toward the pro- Statement One to go back on their tection of the forests, development of word. the state and the conservation of recommission and opposed the Bower-man plan. The commission is still received the popular vote in the June

losses of millions of dollars,

equip- 19. Education and educational nent have always been regarded by

AS CITY GROWS LARGER

Past Decade Has Seen Phenomenal Progress in Physical Development of Portland-New Buildings Replace Old-New Issues Confront Public.

VIGOROUS STAND TAKEN ON ALL VITAL OUESTIONS

coal and agricultural resources, and firemen being given 24 hours off every

coal land leasing bill and the Cham-Street cars were unequipped with berlain Alaska railroad bill, so named fenders and the likelihoot of fatality because Senator Chamberlain, of Ore- in the case of accident . hereby ingon, submitted it and battled for it, creased. The Journal's cy hpaign for Question was asked why eight to 13 carloads of hogs-should be imported weekly from Nebraska when Oregon is one of the successful for the successful fight state of the successful in the service was state of the successful for the successful fight state of the successful for the successful for the successful for the service was state of the successful for must not be forgotten, hor the over-It can be fairly said th it today no

turning of the old regime which re- city excels Portland in quality of sent away for pork, beef and eggs an- sulted in putting into the president's street car service and ther is evident nually amounted to millions of doj- chair a man of peace, of wiscom, of disposition to continue to meet trafprogressive policies whose adminis- fie demands.

the permanent public good than any

There were a lot of police abuses. thief of Police Hunt had a habit of holding kangaroo court and liberating Believing that the exemption from prisoners as he desired without even olls of American vessels in coastwise pretense of trial or justification.

The police station was itself a the canal, The Journal supported the Closed boxes were permitted in saloons and were the most efficen When the Panama canal is formally means ever employed in Irring young opened the Oregon will lead the fleet girls to their ruih.

Police Abuses Cured.

The Journal fought the a hauseous sheriff in 1904 on a clean platform. Umatilla irrigation project and the west Umatilla extension for which \$800,000 has now been appropriated; the alection of United States sena-tors and in 1906 took up its fight for thoroughly, went after gambling like the election of legislative candidates a destroyer. He has always been inwho had subscribed to Statement One, corruptible and effective and The Jourin other words, those who had given hal is again supporting him for re-

senate whom the people had indicated **Promise to The Journal Kept.**

Dr. Harry Lane was nominated against Mayor Williams in 1905. He promised the people that if elected he would do what The Journal had been urging should be done-stop gambling, put the closed boxes out of saloons; separate saloons from con nection with bawdy houses and use the police department to improve moral conditions. He was supported by The Journal. He was elected. He immediately began keeping his promises and there never has been recurrence

of the conditions that existed in 1905 at the time of his election. There were strěnuous days in city

affairs during the first , months of 1905. When the question of granting saloon licenses near the Lewis and Clark fair grounds was presented five councilmen hid to keep from voting.

paper to lay bare a plot to keep of-

The saloon element's bitter fight to

The system of garbage collection

As the Lane-Williams fight waxed warmer more of the work of the machine was exposed, including a plot to elect Williams by means of illegal votes in the north end, Then came the election day, a day of victory for the people, a day of confirmation for The Journal, a day forecasting the end of machine politics, for The Lane was elected with a plurality of 1216.

loing good work for Oregon.

the presnt anti-forest fire organization, state and government and timber owners, has resulted in preventing remained steadfast. Chamberlain, the

Statement One Candidate

Elected. This was a step in the movement to

nsure to the people the power of electing their senators. The fight was carried on all over the state under The Journal's leadership. It resulted in the election of a majority of legis-lators pledged to Statement One. The old Republican machine and the opponents of popular election of sena-

They were fought to a standstill by sources, The Journal supported the The Journal with the final result of

election. During 1909 the Oregonian continued Much space was given the crusade for the prevention of forest fires and its attempt to have legislators go back on their Statement One pledges in voting for United States senator. They people's choice, was elected January

The fight against the assemblyites

use that part of the bed of the river called the foreshore in aid of com-merce and navigation. Instead of having authority to use the area between low water and the harbor line without cost, an average of \$830 a front foot was paid. The

commission was restrained by the supreme court from using the foreshore without compensation to the upland

The effort to cure this inequitable condition resulted in the submission of the tideland measures to vote at the election November 3 of this year. These if passed will give the public the right to construct public docks on foreshore that has remained unused and held for speculative purposes by the upland owners.

crusade, the tightening of regulation

age, reduced to one-half.

Improved waterways.

Celilo Canal.

Milk Crusade Begun.

to have been one of the best and most sustained efforts in a public health

tions.

owners.

and it has practiced that belief broken. old political convention has been abol- region. ished. The direct primary has taken its place. more; old frauds were exposed and the recurred to the opening of the uppor defrauders punished.

Public officials hold public office with new consciousness of their responsibility to the people. They the portage road, t easerly make their acts known to the sponsibility to the people. public, and the political boss is out of Channel Improvements Urged

The initiative and referendum keep It was urged also that the channel control of legislation in the hands of be improved, that producers -take ad-The recall stands as a vantage of the opportunity for cheapthe people. warning to office fielders at every er water gransportation, that feeder parting of the ways, suggesting to roads be built leading back from the them that crookedness and dishonesty river into the producing districts on will be revealed, will not be tolerated. either side. and that any official who tries a double deal with the public will be put out.

Traffic Agreements Exposed. Ing development of hydro-electric The traffic agreement between the power for manufacturing and agrirailroads that fastened a transporta- cultural purposes.

tion monopoly upon trade and prevented extension of lines was exposed great campaign to bring more railby The Journal alone, and was ended. Other lines have now reached Oregon: paign which finally resulted in the there is genuine competition between entry of the Hill lines, the opening them; water transportation has been up of central Oregon, and the penedelivered from railroad control; all but tration of that area, as large as New two counties of the state have railroad transportation. The public service portation. corporations refute their former slo-

gan, "The public be damned," and actually use and practice a new one, The public be served." These are not boasts; they are facts,

In a resume of The Journal's activities during the first three years of its life, printed January 1, 1905, the following statement was made:

Broad Policy Adopted.

"From the very beginning The Jourhas taken strong grounds in favor Journal that he had spent \$80,000,000 of public morality, a greater official on his North Bank road in merely responsibility and a higher standard getting to Oregon. of official accountability. It has sounded the keynote for a bigger and by increased transportation in the greater Portland, a bigger and greater Oregon,

"It has attacked public derelictions wherever it found them, and has gone after public abuses in a way that could not be misunderstood. But in coing all this it has set a new and better standard.

vate motive; it has never sought to exclusive franchise on Front street gratify a private malice or to tear either to the United Railways or the down a man whose only offense was Willamette Valley Traction company. a lack of regard for The Journal. stand in its way in commending an for the protection of public interest in official who deserved it, or in de- service, by public utilities. nouncing an official whose conduct without a hearing."

12 years as in 1905, after three years. it is a charter requirement under com-

Position on Waterways.

Everybody in the Columbia basin knows The Journal's position on waterways' improvement. It has worked for a 30-foot channel from Portland to the sea and hopes to see the day when the channel, now 30 feet, will be made 40 feet. It led the fight for jetties at the mouth of the Columbia.

It upheld the proposition that the north jetty now under construction should be on a continuing contract and that work should be on double shift to hasten completion.

sized the necessity of a state railroad The Journal mustered all available commission. The fight for the state facts to show the efficacy of dredging and no one who knows the facts will Journal in September, 1906. It was a deny that had it not been for this long fight and a hard fight and oppaper the Chinook would never have posed by the most powerful interests cen returned to the Columbia river in the state, but it was successful and bar, the two new 30 inch pumps would Oregon has now regulation by commisnever have been installed, and the ap- sion that compares favorably with that propriations to continue the work of any other state.

entire Columbia basin, and success Hood has been more recently urged The newspaper monopoly has been will mean much to business develop- and organization of the campaign has and milk distribution was permitted, worth of commission government. been assumed by the Portland Ad club. The Journal made a plea for pure Every county between Portland and milk in 1907. It no longer dictates. The ment and future commerce of this the sea has voted bonds for the build-From the earliest years until the

Election frauds are no present time, The Journal continually Columbia to navigation as a commercial venture. The Open River line. the portage road, the Celilo canal, tion and partly open to use.

A plan to build a highway around This really started the crusade. Pure milk for Portland became the slothe east base of Mt. Hood connecting gan cry of mothers, medical organizathe Columbia and Mt. Hood highways also has this paper's support.

Trade With Alaska.

In early days Portland had the trade with Alaska. Apathy lost it. Puget sound profited. The Journal consid-ered it one of its first duties not only ered it one of its first duties not only its first duties not More recently has come the now

authorized project for surveying the entire upper river with a view to to urge resumption of Alaskan trade

interests of this city to renew activity in trade extention and ship lines. ernment and city inspection of dairy The Journal was the leader in the roads into Oregon. It was this camcorded them by the sound cities helped. The facts of Portland's natural commanding position as a port and distribuiting center and a focal point of imals found by test to be infected York, which before had no rail transrailway lines strengthened the show, with tuberculosis and this made more

The Journal was in hearty accord 1905 and approximately \$19,000,000 in with the effort of the Hill lines to 1913.

get entrance to Portland by means As the completion of the Panama of the North Bank road, and argued canal approached it was urged that Portland should have direct shipping for the permit asked of the Port of lines between this port and the At Portland commission to span the lantic coast. It was shown that traf-Willamette with a railroad bridge. fic originating in this city's business Since the beginning of the cam-

area as well as the freight from Alas paign for railroads millions of dolka for transshipment could be carried lars have been spent in railroad conby such lines. struction in Oregon. James J. Hill once said in an interview in The

Energy Backed Propositions.

The Portland-Alaska service has been established. The progress made predicts greater success and that when the Alaska railroad is built and the coal land leasing bill takes effect, Willamette valley and Oregon was given first rank in the amount of this city will be in position to profit from the business that will accompany and follow development.

The Journal offered to subscribe

\$1000 of \$100,000 for an Alaska

Coos Bay Business Retrieved.

Attention was called in 1906 to the

ousiness mistake of letting the Coos

Bay trade get away for lack of proper

boat service between Portland and

Coos Bay. Portland has boat service

now and a railroad is soon to strength.

en the trade connection with the

The demands for ship lines pointed

to the need of harbor improvement

Common User Fight Won. The question of common user fran-

steamship line. Then it offered to chises asserted itself during 1906. The "It has attacked no one for a pri- Journal declared against granting an Oriental line and \$1000 toward a Portland-Atlantic coast line. This was in continuance of its policy to give all its energy to a community policy of The fight was protracted. It involved "It has never permitted politics to the principle of general common user trade extension.

calls for denunciation. Since it has each instance argued it could serve been here every man could have a fair its own interests best by means of show and no man need have gont the exclusive franchise. But the com-These words are as true today after firmly fixed in popular approval that southern Oregon coast. mon user franchise has become so

new railroad construction.

mission government.

The granting of a new franchies to and particularly, dock facilities. On the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph November 18, 1905, Mayor Lane said company brought demand that in all he wanted Portland to own docks. granting of franchises the rights of Public docks alone, it was declared, the public be guarded. Some of the would save this city frem a railroad important franchise provisions, in adcontrolled water front and a railroad dition to common user requirements, in transportation monopoly. When subthe present commission charter are the mitted to the people an issue of \$500,-000 in dock bonds was authorized. response to these demands.

Joseph Simon succeeded Dr. Lane as Railroad Commission Fight. mayor. His administration refused to sell the bonds. Time rapidly passed, The very serious need of state regulation and control of railroads empha-

Strangle Hold Averted.

Portland was growing swiftly. Water front prices advanced. Two things were shown: That the railroads and corporations were strengthening their strangle-hold on the water front, and that the increase in prices had greatly reduced the frontage buying power of the bond issue. After the Simon administration had

a very low standard of dairy operation trial will more completely prove the ance. This paper has worked for

strength to the fight against the white slave traffic and organized vice. It In 1909 a dairyman came to The ing of the Columbia Highway. The Journal saying he had tried in vain has stood for a clean city morally, up-Journal has stood back of the Colum- to have his cows examined for tuber- held officials who endeavored to enbia Highway movement and first culosis, the dairy and food commis- force the law and condemned those urged it in 1907. Of equal import- sioner had said they were all right, but who did not. ance is the section of the Columbia the milk from one of them had killed It opposed the practice of permit-

laws requiring the names of owners of buildings used as hotels or lodging houses to be posted over the doortions, local health organizations, woways, and the abatement law which view. men's clubs and business organizapermits the prosecution of those who

rent property for immoral purposes as well as those who engage in im-Death Rate Reduced to Half. morality. Investigation showed only 2 per cent and the offense against decency of Sunday closing of saloons was urged

to urge resumption of Alaskan trade by health authorities was recorded, a Capital Punishment Opposed.

new milk ordinance was passed, gov-The Journal took a position in favor The campaign for a Portland-Alaska cows for disease was established, the of the abolishing of capital punishsteamship line has been stubbornly milk supply was improved 75 per cent, ment and supported Governor West in carried on. The fact that Alaska mer- and, most important, the death rate his campaign to this end. An amendchants resented the treatment ac- among bables less than 2 years of ment at the last election abolishing the death penalty was defeated. A A law was passed partially com similar amendment has been submitted

pensating dairymen for the loss of anfor vote November 3. Governor West's prison reform polley or "honor system," was upueld, ing. Alaska's trade was \$11,000,000 in equitable the enforcement of the city because it gave prisoners wholesome ordinance prohibiting in Portland the work to do which was of value to sale of milk from cows not found by them and the state, and made prison-

test free of disease. ers more fit to return to sociaty. J. W. Bailey was retired to private From its very beginning The Jour-life and J. D. Mickle, a man of inti- nal encouraged newcomers to buy and mate knowledge of dairying condi- settle on the land. It held that land

CAUSES THE JOURNAL HAS ESPOUSED

proper support of the University of This paper has always given its Oregon at Eugene and Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis.

Consolidation of Colleges Opposed.

It opposed the plan for their con-Highway between Portland and The a cat. He had regular customers for ting boys to learn gambling in pool at the last general election. It supversity in the face of referendum invoked against the appropriations and

> It supported the campaigns for the endowment of Albany college, Willamette university and McMinnville col-

lege. It has believed in modern pubconstantly been in favor of the continuance and support of the normal

schools of Ashland and Monmouth. Inquiry into school board methods was made and The Journal urged the advisability of fireproof structures.

now required, as a means of increasing the safety of the children. Taxpayers' Meeting Farce Exposed.

For years the annual taxpayers' meeting in school district No. 1 has been a farce. The Journal has shown that school affairs of a great city as directed, that ballot boxes were cannot be handled by village style stuffed to bursting, the people were meetings and has endeavored to have stunned. improved methods adopted. It has They

also supported the proposal that all whispered about. They had never the facts was to break up the cishonest ring to yote at school elections. to vote at school elections. Frequently industrial training in such revelations that the people the public schools is spoken of as the through their new newspaper voice

recent discovery of certain educators, demanded and got direct primaries and The Journal's files show that it began direct legislation? a campaign for manual training in In 1905 the south jetty at the mouth schools before 1905. Now there are 36 manual traing Progress seemed slow and it was rushops in connection with the grade mored the rock was inferior. Sneers schools; there is what amounts to a met requests for official information technical high school devoted to the The Journal began an investigation, training of young men in electricity, employing an expert to learn the facts, machinery and wood working, and a He reported that the contractor then similar school for girls devoted to do- on the work could not finish, that mestic art-cooking, sewing, millinery, the rock was of poor quality. ernment action relet the contract and home making and the like. It was believed that the standards got the proper quality of rock.

and ability of teachers employed in the school would be reflected to no small extent in the character of the children. The Journal worked for improvement. There was little pavhigher salaries for the then grossly ing and less maintenance. underpaid teachers; it worked for betsigns were conspicuous by their abter school equipment and for a hastensence and this was prominently coming of repairs so that school would not open in the fall with buildings unfit for use: it started a campaign for Journal started a campaign for betan east side (Washington) high school.

ter streets. Today no city The High Schools Secured. United States in proportion to its There was then but the old Portland size, has more miles of paved streets. high school on the west side; there are Size, has more managed at nearly all now three east side high schoolsintersections. Washington, Jefferson and Franklin-Civil service in municipal departand on the west side a new Lincoln ments had been largely a joke. Exhigh school. aminations were farcical. It needed The Journal's activity in city and but a statement of the facts by The state affairs did not prevent its par-Journal to secure correction, and the ticipation in national affairs and the strengthening of civil service in the exertion of influence that has been realized in national legislation. The public service has been contiguous

congressional regulation of railroads For a long time the waterfront was was urged many times by The Journal without the protection from fire that before the passage by congress of the could have been afforded by a firelaws now in force. boat. The fire department was largely made up of volunteers with limited

Ballinger's Scheming Thwarted.

Need of Fireboat Urged. The later issue of national conserva-This paper called attention to the tion was one in which The Journal need of a fireboat, and a fire departoccupied a leading place, opposing the plans of Ballinger and supporting the ment made up of paid firemen. efforts to conserve our national for- fireboat was built, it served its time ests, water power and other natural and has been succeeded by a larger resources from capitalistic grabs, and and more effective vessel. Members Alaska coal from the Guggenheim in- of the fire department were placed on full time pay. terests.

Among other things that come to When the time came The Journal mind when speaking of The Journal's called attention to the poor accomrelation to national affairs are this modations furnished them and correcpaper's persistent advocacy of an es- tions were made. This paper also took tablished plan for developing Alaska's up the campaign which resulted in

sense of responsibility.

who still/yearned fairs to a political machine, and run Politicians' Plot Laid Bare. the machine, and against the Oregon ian, their ringleeder, continued continued Machine politicians were, however, throughout the year. not through. It remained for this

Oregon System Upheld.

fices in their grip by depriving the new mayor of his legal appointive In carrying on the battle for people's power even before he had assumed government, The Journal's policies his office. were not negative alone. It was not solidation which plan was voted down enough to fight down the political keep the closed boxes featured promimachine. The Oregon system, the nently in the news and the successful initiative, referendum and recall, was enforcement of the ordisance forbidupheld.

ding them was recorded.# The pure milk crusade ,the open the people sustained The Journal's river, public docks, commission govprevious to 1964 amounted to but a ernment and other campaigns underseries of petty grafts. The Journal's taken by The Journal are of more reexposure stopped the graft. Publi cent years, but the reading of the attention was thus turned to a negearlier efforts has fascinating interlected subject. A new garbage creest. Many corrections had then to be matory of the most efficient type has been provided. Sonds for municipal collection have been voted and will be lic schools and well trained teachers, suggested of conditions and abuses and as a means for their training has allowed to continue for years without apparently any idea on the part of sold when a new incinctator can b the people except that if approved by built to handle the increased amount of garbage that would b brought for those in power abuses could not be cured but must be endured. destruction under a system of mu-

nicipal collection. Exposure of Frauds Stunned.

Gov

Street

The

For instance, the primary election Sewer Fraud Disclosed. frauds of 1904. When it was revealed The exposure of the Tanner creck by this paper that votes were being sewer fraud was injected into the constructive activities of 1905. It was bought by wholesale, that voters were herded like cattle to the polls to vote incidental to uncovering of the graft-

ing and corruption which had pre-vailed at the city hall in municipal work, and the most veluable result They had heard fraud hinted at, Who shall say that it was not from out of large sums.

It was following this exposure, too. that Dr. Lane was eled ed mayor on the platform of the dis patinuance of the licensing of puldic gambling houses and vicious resours.

After a high degree opmoral cleans-ing had been accomplished, under Sheriff Word and Mayor Lane, following The Journal's campaign, the next suggestion naturally was that physical cleaning up of the town be undertaken to make it more sanitary and beautiful.

The beauty of rose gardens and hedges, well kept law is, carefully tended trees, high neigh orbood ideals of improvment, were lescribed by means of articles and ictures.

Secured Better Streets. Portland had great need of street War Against Weeds Waged.

Relentles's war was declared against weed grown vacant lots; and gardens, rather than weeds and trash, sugsence and this was prominently com-mented on by visitors who could not gested. An ordinance was passed comfind their way about the city. The weeds. A campaign way necessary to have this ordinance enforced.

in the Unquestionably the campaign taken up by The Journal for vacant lot gardens grew into the school garden movement, also initiated through this paper, which has put Portland in the forefront of cities giving children agricultural education.

This movement also spread throughout the state and furnished good argument for the passage of the state laws supporting agricultural education of newcomers and oldtimers on the farms.

City Plan Inaugurated.

Another direct outgrowth of the beautifying effort was undoubtedly the organization which proposed a planning of the city in reference to its future as well as its present needs, and which eventuated into the Greater Portland Plans association and resulted in the adoption by the people of an ordinance making the Greater Portland or Bennett plan the city's of-

ficial blan. As a means of city beautification and as recreation spots for the people, The Journal supported the acquisition and equipping of public parks. Much is yet to be done to rank Portland with other Pacific coast cities in the

(Continued on Following Page).

Columbia Jetty projects. An open Willamette. Astoria's cause for terminal rates. Common user clauses in public utility franchises. Establishment of a state railroad commission. Improved highways. Good roads legislation. Columbia highway and complemental roads. Alaskan steamship line. Attempt to recover foreshore. Pure milk. Reasonable relation of assessed valuation to price paid for private property purchased for public use. Commission government. Abolition of capital punishment. Support of home industries. Reclamation of arid lands. Oregon Conservation Commission. Extension of higher education. Vocational training in the public schools. Free Panama Canal tolls. Direct election of United States senator. Statement Number One. The Oregon system. Improved civil service methods in municipal affairs. Proper fenders for street cars. The City Beautiful idea. Safe and same Fourth. Meter system for water distribution. Public auditorium. Efficient census-taking methods. Safety first. The Christmas ship. Christmas campaign for the needy at home. Equitable scheme of taxation. Flat salary for state printer. Restriction of the sale of firearms. ISSUES THE JOURNAL HAS OPPOSED Traffic agreement between railroads.

Fraudulent land transactions. Method of conducting annual taxpayers' meeting in school district No. 1. Assemblyism.

Tanner Creek sewer fraud. Stand of the Broadway bridge obstructionists. County tax frauds.