

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

ELECTION DATES TO REMEMBER.

Registration books for primary election close April 10.
Primary election April 20.
Registration books again opened April 25 and close May 15.
Last day for filing names for state and district offices March 30.
Last day for filing names for county offices April 4.
Canvassing votes for nominating state and district candidates May 5.
Last day for filing nominating petitions for county offices May 19.
Last day for filing certificates of nomination May 5.
General election June 4.

STAND FOR REFORM PROGRAM.

The people care more for a straight business reform program in the legislature than for pledges about who shall be senator.

The Capital Journal has said over and over that it was important to stand for the election of a United States senator by the direct vote of the people.

BUT IT IS FAR MORE IMPORTANT THAT THE PEOPLE SHALL BE GIVEN AN ECONOMIC SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, whose work will meet with public approval without taking the referendum club and hanging up all the appropriations.

The referendum on the last general appropriation will be sustained by a vote of two to one. What will that cost the taxpayer?

While the big Portland banks are cashing the salary warrants at pay, are they not doing it with state funds? **WILL THEY NOT DEMAND INTEREST ON ALL SUCH WARRANTS?**

It is well known that all supplies are costing the state at least ten per cent more on account of having to take time certificates in pay. Will not the people have to pay ten per cent and interest on the whole?

That kind of a legislature will cost the people at least \$100,000 to \$150,000 in interest and discounts before it is settled up.

The people want more than a fight over statement No. 1 men in the legislature who will stand for a definite reform program, **A SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT RESPECTS BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.**

The fight over a United States senator should be settled by the direct vote of the people, with or without statement No. 1.

Men can honestly differ as to that matter, but there are few, if any, who sincerely question the right of the people to elect a senator by the direct ballot.

But no one can have any difference of opinion as to the necessity for lowering state taxes, cutting off graft, and other needed reforms.

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The man who sees nothing to fight over in the legislature but who shall be United States senator, and how he shall be chosen, **IS UNDERESTIMATING THE SITUATION AS FAR AS THE PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED.**

The people are interested vitally in a legislature run along a certain definite line of reform and progress, where there is more business and less boodle, more good intelligent legislation and less graft measures.

THE LATE NEWT FERRELL.

The departed was one of the big-hearted men—one of the men who was true to every obligation of personal friendship.

Whether at home, or at his camp in the mountains, the visitor, rich or poor, was received with a laugh and an open hand.

Newt, Ferrell, was one of nature's noblemen, and all who knew him at his best had only the greatest admiration for the man.

He loved his friends, and had a kind word for everyone, was generous to a fault, and had more real religion than the average.

Making no professions, yet his life was full of good deeds, little acts of kindness, and plenty of good will and good feeling.

He will be remembered by all who ever met him, as the soul of honor and good-fellowship; he will be mourned by his friends while time lasts as one of the best men they ever knew.

CHARLES GRISSEN DEAD.

The sad news comes from McMinnville of the sudden death of Hon. Chas. Grissen, mayor of McMinnville.

He was better known as the organizer, promoter and president of the Oregon Fire Relief Association.

Born in Switzerland, he came to America early in life, and was thoroughly imbued with American ideas. He was one of the most progressive and public-spirited men in Oregon. His hand, head, brain and heart were ever ready to promote enterprise.

As an organizer he had no equal in the state. As a public speaker he was not surpassed. As a writer and literary artist he had no superior.

Several volumes of poetry and sonnets, advertising the beautiful scenery and grand natural attractions of Oregon were from his pen.

He leaves a cultured family to mourn his death, and his friends are numbered by the thousands all over Oregon.

His death was due to pneumonia, and thus passes on one of the most active and tireless workers for the commonwealth in the larger sense.

It would be hard to find a man to fill his place. But his example has produced hundreds who will step into the ranks and emulate his example.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

A number of gentlemen are parading over the state who desire the office of state treasurer—for all there is in it—and there is a great deal.

Most people know that official has been put on a flat salary after January, 1907, of \$4,500 a year. **BESIDES HE IS ALLOWED TO TAKE ALL HE CAN MAKE ON THE IDLE FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.**

One candidate gets off the old chestnut about "public office is a public trust," and he makes no pledges whatever as to what he proposes to do with the income from surplus idle funds.

A candidate for state treasurer who goes about posting lithographs, and relies on sending the voter blotters, and who commits himself to no reform whatever in that office, **ought to be set upon hard by honest people.**

One candidate from eastern Oregon—the Hon. Jas. H. Aitkin of Huntington—has made himself very clear in his platform, that all money received from interest on state funds shall go into the state treasury, not in the treasurer's pocket.

Voters who want to uphold a candidate **WHO STANDS SQUARELY AND FLATLY FOR A VITAL REFORM,** should vote solidly at the direct primary for Mr. Aitkin for the Republican nominee.

OFFICIALS SHOULD TAKE NO GIFTS.

While Mayor Lane has made some mistakes, and what mortal would not, the Portland city dad is right on one thing—taking no gifts while in office. The Sunday Portland Journal has this:

Mayor Lane, like Mayor Moore of Seattle, does not believe in city officials accepting passes from transportation companies or receiving gifts of any sort from people while in public office. Soon after he became mayor, last July,

if you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him all about it. We have no secret! We publish the formula of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

passes over all the streetcar, railway and steamship lines operating in Portland were sent to his office. He immediately instructed his secretary to return the passes with thanks.

Soon after January 1 another batch of passes began to pour into his office from the same companies, but he again returned them. He also refused several gifts for himself and members of his executive board of boxes of cigars from a wealthy business man.

Mayor Lane believes in paying for what he receives, although he is a city official. He once remarked that these favors would not be extended to him if he was not the mayor of the city, and he did not see why he should accept them any more readily as mayor than if he was a private citizen. He did not propose to place himself under any obligation to any individual or corporation.

The mayor has also attempted to discourage receiving gifts among city officials who are directly responsible to him. It is understood, however, that certain members of the city council readily accept passes and presents.

WHY NOT ACCEPT A GOOD THING?

The Tuttle law, after being editorially endorsed and explained by a Portland paper as a good thing, is rejected after discussion by farmers.

Surely these farmers are acting strangely, when their good friends in the cities are trying to benefit them, to reject such a law. Besides, don't they know the legislature passed this law?

To be sure it is only a little different from the Cross law that was enacted twelve years ago, and has never been taken advantage of. **WHY NOT EXPERIMENT WITH IT A LITTLE?**

The Cross law made all the land for three miles back "abutting property," and the Tuttle law reduces it to two miles back. Next legislature may reduce it to one mile back, or only forty rods.

Of course, the farmer may think the word "abutter" and the term "abutting property" has a legal meaning under the common law. But it seems the legislature is not respected as it ought to be by the farmers.

The term "abutter" did have a meaning before the Oregon legislature ever was called into existence. That meaning cannot be changed. The farmers have the idea that they have some rights that not even the legislature can take away.

You can enlarge a man's rights beyond what he had under the common law, in connection with property and taxation, but you cannot take away any rights he had.

THE CROSS LAW WAS NEVER USED. THE TUTTLE LAW HAS NEVER BEEN MADE USE OF. It can only be made use of by the cities and those abutters who see fit, voluntarily contributing.

Any attempt, under the Tuttle law, to tax the abutter for two miles back, who is no abutter at all, will bring the law into the courts and make business for the lawyers.

Still it is strange that the farmers will not accept an act of the legislature that has been prepared for their especial benefit, and which, at the worst, could only put a cloud on the title to their lands.

A small matter like that ought not stand in the way of building macadamized streets in the country before they have them in the cities.

THE GERMANS OF FORTY-EIGHT.

Munsey's Magazine for March has a leading illustrated article on the Germans in America. The writer estimates that five and a half million German-speaking people have come to the United States, and that our country has 12,000,000 Germans by birth or descent.

He pays a special tribute to the Germans who took part in the revolution in the middle of the last century, among whom was the father of the editors of this paper.

On this great epoch in history, Munsey says: "In 1848 Germany was abuzz with a revolution that failed. By its failure the Fatherland lost years of political progress, and the United States gained about twenty thousand of the best young Germans of that generation. In fact, what this country owes to the Forty-Eighters can never be told in an article or a book. They had been battling for a free and united Germany, and naturally were the first to be in fighting trim when the struggle for a free and united America began. They were writers, fighters, orators—men who inevitably become the leaders of their fellows.

To print anything like an adequate list of the names of these men would make the next few pages look like the Milwaukee directory. To mention

several, merely as typical of the rest, among the Forty-Eighters were Carl Schurz, Friedrich Hecker, Franz Siegel, Oswald Ottendorfer, Friedrich Kapp, George Schneider, Louis Prang, Wilhelm Rapp, Lorenzo Brentano, Gustav von Struve, and Edward F. Uhl.

The Forty-Eighters were a picked body of patriots—the Washingtons and Franklins of a revolution that had been beaten down. When they fled to this country they had little intention of remaining. Their purpose was to wait for a second chance and try again. In 1831 the poet Gottfried Kinkel toured the United States and created immense enthusiasm by the demand that America should finance the German revolution. "Turner" societies were organized among the Forty-Eighters, their original purpose being to go back to Germany some fine day with a drilled army of a hundred thousand men and "chase away all kings, priests and money-bags."

Fortunately for this country, the Forty-Eighters did not go back. After a dozen years of youthful effervescence, they settled down and became the best sort of American citizens. The reasons were two-fold. First, they soon became prosperous and comfortable in their new homes; and second, they were swept into the vortex of the Civil war, from which they emerged thoroughly Americanized and intensely loyal to the Union which they had fought to preserve.

What they did to keep the United States united will never be forgotten by their fellow-Americans. There were a hundred and eighty thousand Germans in the Federal armies, and at the end of the war five thousand of them were officers. In the pivotal states of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio it was the German vote that swung the majorities for Lincoln; and when the guns began to rattle it was the quick action of the Germans that saved Missouri and Kentucky from the secessionists.

One German of Civil war times who deserves at least this little paragraph of his own was Thomas Nast, our first great cartoonist. He fought for the Union with his pen; and when the last hostile gun had been silenced, he continued for more than thirty years to hurl his cartoon, thunderbolts against the enemies of the Republican party, shattering the throne of Boss Tweed in New York.

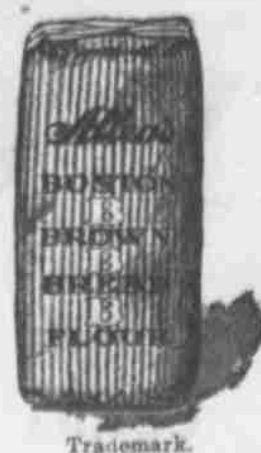
Before the Civil war, many Germans had dreams of making Wisconsin a purely German state. They had the ethnical sentiment that comes from dwelling in a land of strangers. But the stream of German immigrants grew so rapidly that in 1882 more than a quarter of a million arrived. Most of the earlier Germans found themselves surrounded by cousins and uncles and aunts, so that their ideal of possessing a separate state faded away, and they learned that a Teuton could find friends and feel at home in any state in the Union.

The other Americans in America have learned that wherever the Germans settle, prosperity and a high-grade civilization are pretty sure to follow. "What the Germans do, they do well," has become a common saying among their neighbors. If we judge them by nothing else than what they have accomplished in the United States, they are a Titanic race. Their work is massive and well planned. Makeshift and disorder they shun. Even in their art and music there is always something colossal. Stability, productiveness, discipline—these are the qualities upon which the German character is based.

The United States has given to its twelve million Germans the right to shape the course of their own lives, to speak their minds, and own their homes in peace. In return, the Germans have become an inseparable part of this country, adding more than any pen can tell to its strength and prosperity. In fact, what Charles Sumner said forty years ago is doubly true today: "We cannot forget the Fatherland," he said, "which out of its abundance has given to our republic so many good heads, so many strong arms, with so much of virtue and intelligence, rejoicing in freedom and calling no man master."

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