EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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The JOURNAL

SWORN CIRCULATION.

March, 1907, Daily average.....28,830

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

March, 1907, daily average.....28,830
March, 1906, daily average.....25,131

Gain in the year, daily average.....3,699

The Journal was the first paper in the northwest—throughout the Oregon country—to publish its circulation every day and invite anyone interested to come and examine its records at any time. The invitation is still open to friend or foe, even to any representative of our rivals, who still have lingering doubts of THE JOURNAL'S figures. THE JOURNAL'S statements are accepted by all advertising authorities, some of whom have made examinations, and on the strength of which Rowell's American Newspaper Directory accords THE JOURNAL its guarantee star, which further insures the correctness of The Journal's claims and figures. THE JOURNAL having a greater paid circulation in Portland and in Oregon than any other daily paper it offers the greatest inducements to advertisers, those making time contracts being given the benefit of rates less than 2 cents per inch, per insertion, per thousand of proved circulation, a lower rate than any paper on the coast. The advertisers take advantage of both Journal circulation and rates, so much so that its columns are crowded with their business and results flow to them in satisfying quantity, while THE JOURNAL prospers and flourishes.

THE FREE WATER AMENDMENT.

WHEN the city council directed that the Wagnon free water amendment should be submitted to the people in the June election, this action was taken in ignorance of the fact that the measure provided also for the abolition of the bridge tax. So far as can be learned, not a single councilman knew of this provision. All reference to it was avoided by the proponents of the measure. They now assert that there was no intention to deceive or impose upon the council, but if they had frankly and fairly disclosed the full character of their measure the council would never have agreed to submit it to popular vote. Inasmuch, therefore, as the council proceeded upon an utterly mistaken idea of the nature of the measure, it would seem the proper thing now to reconsider their action and instruct the auditor not to place the amendment on the ballot. Such a step would be a fitting rebuke for the course pursued by Mr. Wagnon and his associates in withholding from the council information of such vital importance. It would be a warning to all who may in the future ask action by the council on other measures, and notice that suppression or misrepresentation of the facts will not be tolerated. Mr. Wagnon informs us that it was and is the intention of the framers of the free water amendment to issue a public statement calling attention to the circumstance that it includes the abolition of the bridge tax, but the fact remains that no such statement was made when the petition was being circulated for signatures, the signers, like the councilmen, being kept in ignorance on this point. Outside of the little circle of the sponsors of the measure, no one knew of the little joker that lay hidden in it, until it was exposed by The Journal.

BORROWING BRYAN'S IDEAS.

THE announcement from Washington that the president is opposed to Cuban annexation throws a side light on some presidential campaigns of the past. Secretary Taft says it is the president's purpose to restore the Cuban republic as soon as possible. Probably Mr. Roosevelt believes with Andrew D. White, who says that "Cuba as a state would be a curse to us, simply a vast rotten borough, with a few wealthy men in the midst of a negro population, incompetent to govern themselves, to say nothing of siding in the government of us," and that, "if Cuba were made a state of the union it would rapidly become a curse to itself and the nation."

So fades an iridescent dream of imperialism before the unalterable laws of fate, for if Cuba be so odious a prospect for the sisterhood of states, what of the Philippines? When the truth finally finds its way into the sunlight, then we shall all know that all these cherished hopes of governing a distant and alien people, as melodramatically apostrophized by spell binders in 1896 and 1900, was only a pipe dream, and that these United States in the good old form planned by the Fathers is our true and a noble sphere. Thus one by one, the Bryan policies of 10 years ago are digged from their solitudes and brought out as the policies of an administration that condemned them. With the islands costing millions annually in bigger navies and bigger armies, and yielding nothing in return, in its own good time Mr. Bryan's policy with reference to the Philippines will be brought from its oblivion and clad in new robes will be launched upon the country, blazoned and booted as the administration's own and only.

SECRETARY ROOT.

THE REPORT that Secretary of State Root will retire from the cabinet in the near future may or may not be true, but that his appointment was a great mistake on the part of a president who proposed to fight the "bad" corporations and trusts can scarcely be disputed. Mr. Root is a man of great ability, and is perhaps the ablest trust lawyer in the country. In the matter of important business between this nation and foreign nations a great trust lawyer might do very well, might serve the American people faithfully, and so it may be said that his trust proclivities and predilections cut no figure. But this is a narrow view of the matter; the secretary of state should be and is always supposed to be in entire accord on all great questions of national policy with the president. And on so great an issue as that of the people versus the trusts, there is an uncomfortable incongruity in the president, supposed champion of the people, selecting for the highest seat in his advisory council a man whose whole life has been spent in serving the corporations and combines that have become the people's enemies and the greatest menace to the republic.

It is such selections of close advisers that cause the people to wonder what the president means, and if he is after all a champion that they can trust. Perhaps he meant to placate and show the trusts his intention to give them a square deal, but this is not safe, nor is the desired result under such circumstances possible. The president cannot have such men as Root, Knox, Cortelyou and Morton around him as advisers and confidants, and give the people a "square deal" in this contest.

Rockefeller, Ryan, Root, Roosevelt—this is the combination that Harriman flung at the president, and it looks as if he had some warrant for making the taunt. The people believe the president means to do right and to serve them faithfully and valiantly, but they cannot see how he can do so by allying himself to so great an extent with the very people who comprise and chiefly represent the people's enemies.

NEED OF BETTER STREETS.

THERE WAS considerable good talk about better streets and more paved streets at the Commercial club dinner Tuesday evening, and it will be conducive to action. It is said that Portland has the worst streets of any large, pretentious town in the country, and if this is so it is a good thing, not only to know it, but to acknowledge it. The first step toward conversion is conviction of sin, and nobody will ever reform himself until he realizes an urgent need of reformation. So with a town; if Portland can be brought to a realizing sense of its deplorable condition, with respect to its streets, it will soon make a large, decisive forward movement in the line of reformation and improvement.

Some may exaggerate the case; Portland has improved a good deal in the matter of streets in the last few years; but not nearly enough. Street improvement is not keeping pace. We have as yet no well-defined system of street improvement here. There has been too much wrangling about material. Contractors have not been held to their contracts strictly enough. On the other hand, contractors have been subjected to possible undeserved losses through nonpaying property owners. It has been too easy for a few pull-backers to defeat needed improvements by remonstrances. But finally, and chiefly, the people of Portland as a whole have not as yet sufficiently waked up to the great value and importance of well-paved, well-kept streets. It is time for such an awakening, and the Commercial club will help bring it about.

When nature has done so much for Portland, its people ought to do the rest, all that is necessary to make this the most beautiful city in the country. With our drizzling rains there must be some mud at times, but much of the town lies on a slope that renders drainage, sewage and surface cleaning easy. The Pacific Outlook, published at Los Angeles, says that city aspires to be the most beautiful one in the country and in the world, and adds: "Nature has done more to facilitate artifice than in almost any other city on the American continent, with the possible exception of Portland, Oregon."

So it is generally recognized that in a contest to become the most beautiful city, Portland starts out with natural advantages. But science and art, capital and labor, must be brought into play.

First-class, durable paving, parking of residence streets, and constant cleanliness, will cost a good deal of money, of course, but what of that, so long as the expenditure pays? And nobody who has examined the subject intelligently doubts that it will pay. It always did, in every city that amounts to anything, and nowhere will it pay better than here. Portland is getting a good, big, fine reputation in several other important respects; it must do so in the matter of its streets. We hope the Commercial club and all other civic organizations will keep up their demand, and insist on it, for better streets, many more paved streets, first-class paving, parked residence streets, and everywhere clean streets. Millions of dollars spent in this way during the next few years will be well invested.

OKLAHOMA AND NEW YORK.

THE New York Tribune indulges in some slurs upon the Oklahoma constitution makers, alluding to them repeatedly, as if the expression were one of brilliant originality, as "cornfield lawyers." Of these the Tribune says the convention was full, and it endeavors to become quite facetious at the expense of the "cornfield jurists." But from what we have read of the proposed constitution, it seems to be the work of a lot of very intelligent, up-to-date, thoroughly-informed men, who in making a constitution were careful to protect the people's interests as far as possible in the organic law. Some metropolitan papers seem to suppose that the far west or southwest is inhabited by a lot of semi-barbarians, but a paper of national reputation should have learned and be ready to acknowledge that Oklahoma, while not devoid of "wild and woolly" specimens, has been settled by as intelligent, progressive and patriotic lot of people as can be be found anywhere in the country. And when the state has been organized and is ready to elect United States senators, it is safe to say that it will send to the senate an incomparably higher type of statesman than Platt and Depew, who shed a doubtful luster upon the legislative bodies of the great state of New York, which might well wish it could exchange these old trust tools for a couple of honest, staunch "cornfield lawyers," or corn and cotton raisers, from the new state of Oklahoma. The United States ambassador to England ought to hire editorial writers who have some proper conception of western people and western law-making ideals.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT BEST

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER AITCHISON tells in the Chamber of Commerce Bulletin of a case that has been settled by a compromise between the railroad and the complaining shippers, through the instrumentality of the commission, and intimates that much of its work may be of this nature, arbitrarial rather than coercive. Of such work the public will hear little, but should not therefore jump to the conclusion that the commission is doing no good. How much good it will do can only be estimated after a year or two, when it has made a record on which an intelligent judgment can be based. So it is premature to say, as some state papers have already said, that the commission has done and will do nothing.

The railroad commission of Mississippi, according to papers published in that state, has successfully carried through harmonious negotiations with all the railroads in the state except one, whereby two-cent interchangeable mileage books are placed on sale, and has effected other changes beneficial to the people. The commission here, as well as in all states, represents the people, who want only what is fair, reasonable and right, but who demand this, and if a commission can secure what the people demand without a fight in the courts, so much the better.

A commission, however, should stand firmly for the people's rights, and against imposition, abuses and oppression on the part of the railroads, that might as well learn, sooner rather than later, that the people are their masters, and will insist on their rights. And the less the railroads exasperate and alienate the people by oppression, the less insistent for regulation will the people be. Reforms must be brought about, if by negotiation, very well; if not thus, then by compulsion.

Registration for the primary election, and also for the general election in June, will close at 9 p. m. next Saturday. All voters otherwise entitled to vote who were not registered last year, or who having registered then have since changed their residence, must register now in order to vote at either the primary or the final election, as all voters should desire and intend to do. Votes may be sworn in, but this is a process that causes delay and trouble to one's acquaintances, as those who swear to a voter's qualifications must appear at the polls and be sworn in person, and it is a process that should be avoided if possible. Evidently a good many who should register have not done so yet, and there are but two days more in which to attend to this duty. Every good citizen entitled to vote ought to register.

It seems not to be denied that Mr. Harriman raised $200,000, contributing $50,000 of it himself, for a boodle fund, to be used in the New York campaign in 1904, and that he didn't get what he supposed he was buying. So much is clear. Whether the money should be refunded, and if so by whom, are questions about which opinions will differ. Many will say that it is no wrong to bunko Harriman under such circumstances, as he has been none too scrupulous himself; but is this an excuse?

Men boring for oil have often struck nothing liquid, but water; but a man in northern Idaho who was boring for water is reported to have struck oil, and to have a copiously flowing well of first-class petroleum. This is good news, if true, not only for Idaho, but for Oregon, for it seems as likely that there are petroleum beds in this state as in that, and very good things they would be if they could be located, as we doubt not some of them will be some day.

Colonel Jim Ham Lewis attributes Mayor Dunne's defeat to a divided democracy. He is quite correct, no doubt. And Busse received only a small majority because of a divided Republicanism. Or, to state the fact more correctly, a large proportion of voters paid no attention to party lines.

But a good many of the rest of the Republicans in the United States persist in the opinion that the president should allow them to have some voice in choosing the party's next nominee. They hint that they did not elect him as a perpetual party dictator.

Since Secretary Cortelyou stands officially ready to relieve Wall street whenever appealed to, Mr. Harriman may think that he ought to be relieved to the extent of that $50,000 that turned out to be a poor investment.

Don't forget that if you do not register, or have moved, and don't register this week, you can't vote, except at much trouble to yourself and friends. Neglect to register will be regretted later.

There is no evidence that any of the congressmen who visited the Panama canal took hold of pick or shovel and tried to earn that increase of salary they voted themselves.

We hope that the booming of Councilman Kellaher for mayor by the grocers is not intended as an effort to "array class hatred."

Charles E. Hughes' Birthday.

Charles Evans Hughes, governor of New York, and spoken of as a possible choice of the Republicans for the presidential nomination next year, was born at Glens Falls, New York, April 11, 1862. His father, a clergyman, was pastor of the Baptist church there. When the son was quite young the family moved to Newark, New Jersey, where the lad entered the public schools. Later the family removed to New York city, where young Hughes continued his education. He graduated from the Columbia law school in 1884 and was admitted to the bar the same year. Before many years had elapsed he had become widely known as a brilliant lawyer. His brilliant conduct of the investigation into the affairs of the big gas companies first drew general attention to him. In 1905 he acted as attorney for the Armstrong insurance commission, and it was in this work that he gained his greatest distinction. In September, 1906, Mr. Hughes was nominated by the Republicans for governor of New York and was elected the following November. Governor Hughes occupies his leisure hours with golf and reading, and his library is his favorite retreat.

Today in History.

1512—Gaston de Foix killed at the battle of Ravenna.

1644—The parliamentary forces victorious at the battle of Selby.

1713—Treaty of Utrecht, terminating the wars of Queen Anne.

1765—One quarter of the city of Montreal destroyed by fire.

1795—Stanislaus Poniatowski, last king of Poland, died.

1814—British army entered Toulouse, France.

1865—Montgomery, Ala., surrendered to the federals.

1884—Charles Reade, novelist, died. Born 1814.

1893—Japan seized the Pellew Islands in the North Pacific.

1904—German troops in Southwest Africa defeated 5,000 Hereros.

Pittsburg's Supremacy.

From the Atlanta Journal.

Pittsburg is now the sixth city in the United States and the first in some particulars not necessary to mention.

Snake Remedy For Legislators

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

One of the oldest cries with which we are acquainted, "ringing down the grooves of time," through all the generations, is that of the incompetency or unfaithfulness of legislators.

Elected by the people or appointed by some other form of the powers that be, the public servants serve themselves rather than the people, or, as is often the case, fritter away their time doing nothing at all.

Now a remedy has been proposed for this ancient and honorable difficulty. One W. J. Parvis, whose inventive genius and otherwise brilliant mental parts are destined to make him better known to fame, has communicated with one of our state legislatures to the effect that if it did not "do better" he would appear before it and turn loose upon it "100 vicious blacksnakes, savage, ferocious and possessed with ravenous appetites!"

The long suffering people will watch with profound interest for the effect that Parvis' threat has upon the legislature in question; and if the result is disappointing, if, in spite of the dread warning that has come to them, the solons of the "Blue Hen" commonwealth remain in statu quo, there will be left nothing for the peoples of the respective states to do but to turn loose the snakes.

It will be tragic in the extreme to have the legislators incontinently and remorselessly devoured by the snakes, but those who know history are aware of the fact that the human story is full of tragedy.

Indeed, history is nearly all tragedy. In a word, without tragedy human progress would have been absolutely impossible. Thousands of blood-curdling, heartrending spectacles have been necessary in order that the right party might find its vindication and the car of progress be pushed a little further on its upward way.

The devouring of state legislatures by an army of ferocious snakes would be an awful thing, but beyond a doubt good would come of it.

It would make all future legislatures think as nothing else could, and the final benefit to humanity would be beyond all estimate.

About every conceivable means has already been resorted to by the outraged and insulted public to get the right sort of service from its representatives, but all in vain. Public office has not been a "public trust," the public servants have oftener than otherwise failed to do their duty, and if the Delaware legislature fails to take notice of the warning that has been sent to it by Providence through Brother Parvis, it will become the solemn duty of all patriots to vote for the application of the snake remedy.

It is not necessary to remark that the average American citizen feels but little interest in snake hunger. The average American citizen doesn't care whether snakes are hungry or not, but it will be admitted by all that it were better to feed our worthless legislators to hungry snakes than to have them serve in the economy of things no use whatever.

Where Railroad Control Should Be.

From the Saturday Evening Post (Burlington, Iowa).

The people will make a mistake if they permit the present crisis in railroad control to drift in the direction of exclusive power and behest at and from Washington. The people will be able to dictate terms to the railroads just in proportion as they retain the power to do so in their own hands. The states are demonstrating that they are better qualified to seek out and apply the equities of this contention than is congress. There isn't a man in congress now nor has there been one there for 30 years who didn't know that the railroads were absorbing continuously the bulk of the created wealth of the nation as rapidly as labor created it. But with this knowledge hoary and old amongst them they had to be lashed with whips by President Roosevelt and threatened with political extinction by public opinion before they would make an interstate commerce law that could not be used as a plaything and handled about as a good joke by the roads. The fact is that congress always is more or less tainted, it is unwieldly, it is too slow. The Nebraska way beats it a thousand miles. The states are not committing any acts of injustice against the railroads. But they are demanding and compelling justice. The whole northwest is now obtaining the 2-cent fare and substantial reductions in exorbitant freight rates, through its state legislature. Congress never would be able to deal with local abuses as sanely as communities directly interested and depredated by them can deal with them. The people of the northwest have known for some time that they were being robbed by the railroads and they have applied the suitable remedy. Congress may also have known it, but it took no steps to correct the abuse of privilege on the part of the robber. The states ought never to surrender this clearly possessed right of railroad control to a bureau down at Washington, but should retain it firmly grasped in their own hands.

What Kind of Railroad Bonds.

From the Saturday Evening Post (Burlington, Iowa).

The acceptance by the treasury department of railroad bonds as security for government deposits, the same being announced as the treasury's policy by Secretary Cortelyou, naturally excites the query in the mind of the public—what kind of railroad bonds? The kind that Harriman has been stealing from the treasuries of the roads here of late and converting into cash on the double quick and at a discount below face value? The acceptance of security for government deposits means that the government makes a call loan to the bank and exacts such security to insure it against loss. It is impliedly, a loan with the usual incident of security for its repayment. In making these loans in large sums on railroad bonds the government is giving a practical exhibition of a confidence in their legitimacy and stability that seems not to be shared by investors generally, and which is the more surprising inasmuch as in theory at least the government never accepts an inferior security or one less competent in the essence of value than the value parted with. In event of trouble, would government be able to realize face?

A Useful Invention.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

"John Henry," she said, "I want you to clear those ashes out of the basement this very morning."

"But, my dear," he protested, "we can't afford to throw ashes away. Didn't you read about the invention for burning them? They give out 10 times more heat than the original coal."

This won a span of silence.

"That may be a fake invention," muttered the man, "but it's a pretty good thing."

Press Comment on the Roosevelt and Harriman Quarrel

Roosevelt and Parker.

From the Baltimore News (Ind.)

In all this affair—for it may be said to have had its beginning in the famous controversy between Judge Parker and President Roosevelt at the close of the campaign of 1904—Judge Parker shines out in refreshing contrast to the president. His accusations in relation to the campaign funds were characterized by Mr. Roosevelt at the time as atrocious and unqualified falsehoods. He finds that events have completely confirmed them. In this it must be said that he goes too far, for it was clearly a large part of the expressed or implied accusation that there was, to all intents and purposes, a bargain that the corporations should get "value received" for their contributions. But Mr. Roosevelt was not content with making a dignified denial of Judge Parker's charges as they were made—charges which made no personal accusation against the president of direct participation in a bargain, but which rested on the assertion that the great trusts and financial combinations had made heavy contributions to the Republican fund, and on the assumption that they would not have done so without a clear expectation of future favors. Mr. Roosevelt's hot-headed denunciation and denial, his charge of atrocious and unqualified falsehood, was widely understood in the country as applying to the whole matter of Judge Parker's charge—not only to any implication of personal wrong doing, but to the charge of inherent scandalousness in the relation between the financial combinations and the Republican fund. How much truth there was in this charge, subsequent developments have only too amply shown.

People Humiliated.

From the New York Evening Post. (Ind.)

We think that the first and most painful impression caused by Mr. Roosevelt's violent controversy with Mr. Harriman is one of deep mortification that the presidency should be dragged into such a vulgar and humiliating quarrel. Unfortunately, this is not the first time that the president has permitted his hot impulses to make him forget what is due his office and his countrymen. He cannot realize how it shocks them to have these repeated givings of the lie from the White House. Other presidents have been attacked; their attitude misreported; their private conversations garbled; but none before Mr. Roosevelt ever vented their rage in public.

President Roosevelt's Incubus.

From the Boston Globe (Ind.)

The statements of Edward H. Harriman concerning his relations with the administration during the presidential campaign of 1904, aside from all question of the veracity of either party to the discussion, mean the resurrection of a ghost which President Roosevelt repeatedly and ineffectually has endeavored to lay. It is the ghost of that campaign which was made forever memorable by the direct accusation of the candidate of one party for the presidency that the candidate of the other party was being aided, with his knowledge and consent, by the contributions of great corporations, seeking government favor.

Unsettled issues have no pity for the repose of nations. The transactions of the campaign of 1904 have never been explained to the satisfaction of the country, so far as were concerned the relations of the administration or its agents to the corporations. It is with greatly increased force that Judge Parker, then candidate of the Democratic party, reiterates his accusations, and calls for an investigation, while pointing to the significant fact that the last congress would not pass a law prohibiting corporate contributions in the future.

A Few Known Facts.

From the Los Angeles Examiner (Dem.)

The following things the people actually know:

Mr. Roosevelt asked Mr. Harriman to come and see him.

Mr. Harriman did go to see the president, and was asked by the president to get for him a quarter of a million dollars, to be spent in electing Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency.

Mr. Harriman got the quarter of a million dollars and gave it to Bliss, who gave it to the president's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou.

Mr. Harriman himself contributed $50,000 of that sum out of his own pocket. The Vanderbilts contributed and other corporations contributed, including the Equitable Life Assurance society.

Mr. Roosevelt, in getting this large sum with the aid of a prominent plutocrat, made the usual promises that Republican politicians make when they ask railroad owners for money to debauch the ballot.

Mr. Roosevelt failed to keep the promises he made.

Should Restrain Himself.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin (Ind.)

If the president of the United States must be continually engaging himself in personal disputes before the American public, let him at least bear his part in them without resorting to a habit which is eminently characteristic of bar-room or curb-stone controversies and which, whenever he falls into it, almost invariably weakens his case.

An Important Distinction.

From the Louisville Post (Rep.)

We cannot see the significance of the distinction drawn by the president between services rendered to a state ticket and to the national ticket. If the president could not accept assistance from Mr. Harriman he ought not to ask that objectionable assistance for a Republican candidate for governor of New York. The fact is the cooperation asked or offered and rendered carried the same obligation in one case as in the other.

Small Change

Trout are like people; the good die young.

• •

Ohio seems to be the political Balkans of America.

• •

It will be warm enough as soon as baseball begins.

• •

The big stick seems to have a decayed spot or two.

• •

Nature's spray is very nice, but it won't kill the pests.

• •

If spoils are withdrawn, a party soon shrinks a good deal.

• •

Another federal grand jury—causing anxiety to some people.

• •

Not very many people take G. H. T. very seriously anyway.

• •

Soon Postmaster Busse of Chicago will become otherwise busy.

• •

Drummers think Oregon ought to be in fashion—with 2-cent fare.

• •

Busse is pronounced like Hussey. But Dunne isn't pronounced like Funny.

• •

But if Penrose was drunk, how does he know what he said or didn't say?

• •

Several prominent people not tagged yet are supposed to be in the l—r class.

• •

That machine of Foraker's will take an immense amount of oil from now on.

• •

Let Oregon rejoice; there are states whose legislatures have not adjourned yet.

• •

Before committing a murder, practice the stupid insanity dodge a little. It's easy.

• •

Maybe Harriman realizes that he wasn't very well entitled to a square deal.

• •

It will cost about $30 to get scalped on the warpath of the Jamestown exposition.

• •

People would not be surprised if Secretary Loeb should ask for another raise of salary.

• •

A few years' imprisonment for Thaw might not be an unmerited punishment, bad as White was.

• •

Mayor-elect Busse being a very fat man, Secretary Taft is assured that a fat man can run well.

• •

Foraker has tooted his horn, but the Ohio woods are full of Republicans who didn't yell responsively.

• •

The wild and wooly states of Montana and Texas have prohibited all games of chance, except matrimony.

• •

The man behind the gun is a back number; the man behind the cash counter is the important one.

• •

General Christmas was recently captured, but Santa Claus will be on hand at the right time, as usual.

• •

When General Harmony visits a Republican club meeting, he should wear a coat of mail and be well armed.

• •

Of course the Maryland fruit crop had to be killed and just as well now as later—though it will be killed again later, too.

• •

Of course a lot of people who should register in order to vote won't do so and later will have to swear their votes in. It might be well to repeal the swearing in provision.

Oregon Sidelights

Glendale Odd Fellows will build a new hall.

• •

The Springfield hotel has acquired a $450 bus.

• •

The Stayton Mail has a new press and plant.

• •

Fossil creamery stockholders have purchased a site.

• •

Mrs. Nancy Coon died at Halsey on her eightieth birthday.

• •

Albany boasts of being the best railroad center in the valley.

• •

The business of the Dayton creamery is increasing satisfactorily.

• •

Seaside claims 1,200 regular population, and is steadily growing.

• •

Among a lot of hogs sold by a La Grande man, one brought $47.82.

• •

Times are lively and prospects bright in the Susanville mining district.

• •

Many old, infested fruit trees have been cut down in Benton county.

• •

Freewater as well as Milton, adjoining, will have a new brick hotel.

• •

The Southern Pacific receipts at Oakland in March amounted to over $5,000.

• •

The assets of a Corvallis bank are $638,000—and Benton county is "dry."

• •

Cattle that have been wintered on stubble fields around Weston are in fine condition.

• •

There have been more real estate sales around Brownsville this year than during all last year.

• •

A Brownsville farmer received $60 for the cream from six cows last month, about the average for eight months past.

• •

Corvallis Times: The published statement that there are twin kids at Frank Francisco's is strictly true, but they are little goats.

• •

Some of the sheepmen in the vicinity of Echo are already beginning to shear sheep, and wool is coming into the Echo warehouses.

• •

Brownsville is located on both sides of a stream, and the two parts of the town are bucking against each other, complains the Times.

• •

B. St. George Bishop, the only candidate for mayor of Klamath Falls, believes in treating the saloonkeepers the same as other business men.

• •

A La Grande little child was locked up in a church one evening, each of its parents supposing the other had taken it away, but its yells later caused its liberation.

• •

"Corvallis," boasts the Times, "has the greatest water system in western Oregon. There is no better in the world. It is an asset on which to build a town, and new buildings are going up. New people are coming in. The college is growing. The county is growing."

• •

Union Republican: It is to be regretted that the business men of Portland, on their trip through eastern Oregon, did not see fit to include Union in their itinerary. There is not a town in this part of the state that has brighter prospects than Union, and we would have been more than pleased to entertain our brethren from the coast.