EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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The responsibility of tolerance lies with those who have the wider vision.—George Eliot.

A BIG THING FOR THE OREGON COUNTRY.

THE LOCATING here of the enormous packing plants is a big thing not only for Portland, but for the entire tributary region. The Journal commented on this months ago, when it exclusively foreshadowed the result now rendered a certainty. Here will be the greatest livestock market west of the Missouri river, if not west of Chicago. This will encourage stock raising and make it more profitable. This in turn will make a better market for various farm products. The whole vast region from British Columbia to California, from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, will be benefited.

Portland, the commercial and transportation center of this great region, will be more directly benefited. This business will at first employ hundreds of men for many months in constructing their plants, and then hundreds of men permanently, who will make their homes here and many of them will be men with families. This of itself will add considerably to our population and volume of business.

But beyond this, the building here of this enormous industry will attract others. It will advertise Portland as all our efforts for a year could scarcely do. The city where Armour and Swift locate, after a careful examination of all the cities on the Pacific coast, must be all right, people will say, must be the best city of that region, the one destined to pre-eminence. So other big capitalists and enterprises will follow. And they will judge rightly. No city of the coast is so favored in point of location as Portland.

But there will be another large result. These great plants will stimulate and hasten the construction of other transcontinental and local railroad lines to this city. The north bank road is as good as here already. The road to Salem is finished. And others will have to come. These big industries will hasten their coming.

Portland is all right. It is just beginning to come into its own. There are no hard times here. The little wave of depression will soon be past and forgotten. Push and pull for Portland, for Oregon, for the Pacific northwest. We have the finest, most enjoyable region, and the one with the greatest opportunities on earth. There is room for everybody here but the pessimist and the knocker.

THE PIPE DREAM METHOD.

BECAUSE IT is spokesman for the politicians who propose, if possible, to elect a legislature that will take away from the people their right to nominate candidates in the primaries, their right to select senator, their right to make laws and their right to veto laws and appropriations, the Oregonian has frequently to be mentioned in these columns. That paper's known distrust of the plain people is of record in many of its late editorials. Yet it is out with an argument against Statement No. 1, claiming that method of selecting senator does not secure the "people's choice." Remembering that the paper hates anything savoring of "the people's choice" as the devil hates holy water, its objection to a measure on the ground that it does not secure "the people's choice" is an immense hit in comic opera. It says: "The Statement No. 1 system of electing senator by the people does not secure the people's choice and is humbug."

Then every attempt, by every plan of nomination or election, does not secure "the people's choice" and is humbug. Every governor, every secretary of state or other officer that has been nominated by a convention was nominated by a minority. Is the Oregonian insane enough to deny it? If nominated by a minority, by the Oregonian's reasoning, no candidate ever elected after such nomination became "the people's choice." Thus the objection it offers to the Statement No. 1 system applies with equal and often with tremendously greater force to every known method.

But the Oregonian protests that it favors direct election by that faraway, pipe dream plan, to be provided for by constitutional amendment, yet to be secured. Whatever is true of the Statement No. 1 plan is true of the Oregonian's pipe dream method. An objection to one is an objection to the other. Every step under the two plans, from the announcement of candidacy to the night of election, is exactly the same. Up to the moment the votes are counted, and the question determined of which is winner, they differ in absolutely nothing. But in results, the Oregonian, by implication, insists that they do differ, in that the pipe dream method secures "the people's choice," while the Oregon plan does not.

By each system the party from among one or more persons nominates a candidate. Under each system the party candidate is voted for in the election. Under one system, according to the Oregonian, the winner would be "the people's choice," but in the other would not. Why two processes so completely alike should bring results so totally different the public will wonder at. But it must trust and believe, for the wherefore of it is a secret that is the Oregonian's oniest own.

If, when Mr. Bourne was elected, the pipe dream plan had been in effect there would have appeared as Republican candidates at the primaries Mr. Bourne, Mr. Cake, Judge Lowell and Judge Watson, exactly the same number and exactly the same men as did appear under the Oregon plan. Mr. Bourne would have received exactly 12,877 votes and the other candidates would have received exactly the same number of votes they respectively received, neither more nor less. Mr. Bourne would have been nominated, just as he was nominated, not by a majority, but by a minority of his party. On election day he and Mr. Gearin would have been voted for by the people, just as they were voted for, and Mr. Bourne would have been elected, just as he was elected, by a plurality of 3,121, exactly the same as he received under Statement No. 1 in that election. But after the votes were counted there would, according to the Oregonian, be one remarkable difference. Mark it well, for it is the Oregonian's discovery: Under the pipe dream plan Mr. Bourne would have been "the people's choice," but under the system by which he was elected he is not.

Of course the plan by which to secure the real article in the way of "the people's choice" is to have the legislature elect. That is the plan for which the devoted "people's choice" band, led by the Oregonian, is striving for. A legislative election of senator means that out of more than 90,000 voters in Oregon 90 men do the choosing. Is not that "the people's choice" for you? Senator Fulton was chosen by 46 men; Bourne by the votes of forty odd thousand. When McBride, after Dolph's assassination, was elected, he was the "choice" of 47 "people." When a selection like that and made like that is set up as "the people's choice" it is time for monkeys to turn pale and for parrots to weep.

HARRIMAN'S VICTIMS.

THREE PEOPLE killed and 28 injured, this time right at home. Hence we notice and feel it more. It happened on a Harriman railroad, near Forest Grove. An old, light, rotten rail, long ago unfit for use, broke, or split, and several cars tumbled over into a gulch. The train crew was careful, at least was running slowly. But the "accident" was long overdue. A similar one is likely to happen any day anywhere on a large portion of the Harriman lines in Oregon.

The roadbed is out of repair. The rails are antiquated. Harriman cannot afford to buy new rails, and if he did, the bloated steel trust, that governs the country to a great extent, will sell him poor ones at an extortionate price. He cannot afford to hire even common workmen to repair or watch his roads. He has lately discharged thousands of them. Tens of thousands of men want work, but Harriman sends out trains whose passengers must risk their lives to ride.

Harriman can't keep his roads in Oregon in a safe condition, although in 10 years he has made $30,000,000 net profits out of the people of this state. He is building a $4,000,000 mansion, yet his parsimony causes the death of a woman and her baby, and a man, and maims many. Yet now he and other railroad magnates are combined to starve workingmen and scare voters by refusing to build and improve, and they charge the people with hostility because they insist on government regulation of railroads.

LAWBREAKING SALOON KEEPERS HAVE FRIENDS IN THE COUNCIL.

WHAT IS the majority of the council and of the liquor license committee up to? Some of their actions are curious, and need explaining. A dive in North Portland that for years has been unfit to exist and has been proven a thieves' resort is taken away from its proprietor only to be turned over to his bartender—a mere subterfuge, as everybody can see. A combination saloon and theatre, with women "rustlers," running in plain defiance of the law for months, is whitewashed and tolerated. It was lately reported that a lot of licenses of men who were persistent and audacious violators of the law would be revoked, but in only two or three cases has this been done, and perhaps then only to allow the places to run under a transferred license. The people are becoming tired of this apparent protection of lawbreaking saloons on the part of the council.

Lawbreaking saloon keepers need a few warning examples, actual bona fide revocations of their licenses and closing up of their places. Neither they nor anybody connected with them should be given another license, at least until after a long period of probation. This is due not only to the community at large and to the law itself, which councilmen are sworn to uphold, but it is due to saloon keepers who do obey the law.

There seems to be a coterie of councilmen, with Mr. Driscoll as their chief spokesman, who are the especial friends of these lawbreaking saloon keepers. It is quite time these public servants turned their able efforts in the opposite direction—that of upholding and enforcing the law and protecting the interests of 200,000 people, instead of laboring so earnestly for lawless saloon keepers and their backers.

RAILROAD LUMBER RATES.

SCRAPS of testimony picked up from the utterances of railroad traffic officials on the witness-stand, in the interstate commerce commission hearing of the Willamette valley lumber manufacturers' case, have thrown considerable light on the professional attitude maintained by the railroad managers toward the industrial development of the Pacific northwest. It is their belief that, so far as manufacturing is concerned, the natural resources of this region should be held undeveloped until some time in the future when, in the judgment of these officials, Oregon resources can be exploited to the highest possible profit of the railroads.

If there is timber elsewhere that can be manufactured into lumber products and delivered more advantageously for the railroads, Oregon lumber manufacturing ought to be held in abeyance until the timber elsewhere has been manufactured and disposed of.

C. H. Markham, when general manager of the Southern Pacific lines, in Oregon, put in a rate of $3.10 per ton on Willamette valley lumber shipped to San Francisco and bay points. The rate encouraged mill men to build up the lumbering industry and invest money in timber along these lines. It also increased the revenues of the railroad enormously and placed it on a profitable basis. When Markham passed on and Traffic Director J. C. Stubbs came upon the scene he asserted that his predecessor had made a mistake in establishing the $3.10 rate, and gave as his reason that "Oregon lumber should have waited until the depletion of other forests, when it would have brought better prices and paid better rates."

Commenting upon this view of the question, counsel for the lumbermen in the Willamette valley rate case before the interstate commerce commission truthfully declares that "it does not tend to encourage a more kindly feeling among the people of Oregon to be advised by the vice-president and traffic director of the transportation system which claims this state as 'its territory,' that it is a bad thing to develop its natural resources and that we should wait until other forests are depleted and ours would be worth more and could pay a better freight rate; a policy that would make of the state a great preserve to be exploited at the pleasure and as it best suited the wishes of those in control of our only means of transportation. It is this same policy which has kept the great empire east of the Cascade mountains bottled up."

An Indiana Republican editorial association says of Vice-President Fairbanks: "In him we see embodied the perception of Lincoln, the dignity of Grant, the wisdom of Harrison, the gentleness of McKinley and the fearlessness of Roosevelt—a combination of attributes that rounds out a man superbly equipped for the duties and responsibilities of the chief executive of the United States." What a strange thing it will be that this man will not be nominated unanimously. But there are some things the Indiana editors did not mention. Fairbanks' record in finance and politics would give Bryan a walkover.

It develops, as might have been expected, that union labor men are in favor of the primary law and Statement No. 1. They apprehend the situation correctly and clearly. Under the former machine and boss system workingmen had scarcely more voice in the government of state, county or city than so many dray horses. Under the primary law they have as much voice as any equal number of other people. They will help maintain the law.

The Washington Post has expended much effort and money to lay the foundation for a guess as to the next Republican nominee for president and says it will be Hughes, on the fourth ballot, Taft lacking a large number of the necessary votes to nominate. It would not be surprising if it turned out that way, in which case the Post would be considered a great political prophet, but it is nevertheless only a guess, as yet.

Here are some of the epithets uttered regarding President Roosevelt's message by the Chicago "Business Man," a spokesman for "malefactors of great wealth," and possessors of swollen and stolen fortunes: "Venomous, socialistic, personal vituperation, inflammatory talk, slime of suspicion, has positively checked initiative and enterprise." Dr. Day no doubt delights to read this periodical.

If it has taken the Republican party 10 years to admit, and then only upon countrywide clamor of the increasingly intelligent and independent people, that possibly the tariff should be somewhat revised some future year, how long will it take for that party to revise the tariff as it ought to be revised?

Well, really, honor bright, was the election of Chamberlain and Lane a great calamity to this state and city? Did it destroy all "basic principles" of government? How silly a machine organ can become.

Letters From the People

The Journal in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 6.—To the Editor of the Journal.—Upon the table in the reading room of this southern hostelry, the New Hotel Denechaud, I find occupying a conspicuous place, a bound copy of the New Year's issue of the Oregon Journal. The worn appearance of its cover and pages indicates that it has received a thorough and constant perusal. I wish to congratulate you upon the publicity which you are giving our city and state. This one instance should prove an influential factor toward inducing some to leave the malarial southern swamps for the healthful and prosperous Oregon country. Yours truly, J. A. PETTIT.

Mathematicisians, Please Answer.

Portland, Feb 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you please print the following question:

Suppose I have 2 solids, each 10 feet high, with ellipses for their bases whose transverse and conjugate diameters are 4 feet and 2 feet, respectively; they have equal bases, but one is of uniform size throughout, the other diminishes in size to a mathematical point at the vertex, its cross sections being eclipses of smaller size till the top is reached.

Is the smaller figure one third the solidity of the larger? I don't think it is, but I don't know.

J. BEEK, 63 North Tenth Street.

They Consider Him Crazy, of Course

From the Washington Post.

Representative Edwards of Georgia, a new member, is much exercised over what he considers a waste of time in the house in talking about revising the laws, when there are so many matters pending that would benefit the "plain people." Yesterday he introduced a resolution to compel members to get down to work at 9 o'clock in the morning instead of noon, as follows:

"Whereas, There are many important matters that this congress at this session should consider, particularly should this congress as early as possible take some action to relieve the stringent money situation and to restore confidence throughout the country; people and business institutions of all kinds are suffering from the panic that is upon us, and the whole country is demanding that something be done for relief; and,

"Whereas, The house of representatives has been in session now for more than 30 days and has accomplished absolutely nothing along these lines, but instead is killing time upon matters that are not nearly so vital; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That 9 o'clock in the morning be fixed as the hour for convening instead of 12 o'clock noon, and that for one hour, from 1 until 2, be allowed for lunch, and that the house remain in session until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, or later, if necessary, in order that we may get down to work, do something for the country, and adjourn before hot weather comes on."

A Bugle Call to Duty.

From the Des Moines Capital.

President Roosevelt has been the target of the Washingtonians ever since he entered office. He has been accused of having his favorites and chums, and of letting his favorites escape when they were accused. He has been charged with enlarging his list of "undesirable citizens" from those who dislike him most. His latest message urging new laws for the control of corporations, especially railways, has caused him to be a new target for gossip on the part of the Washington office-holders or those who desire to hold office. His message was so vigorous that he was immediately accused of making a last and final bid for a third term. But those who know the president intimately know that his last message is an endeavor to awaken congress to the necessity of some new legislation to assist in carrying out the work of his administration. He felt that congress desired to settle down, being content with what had been done. In other words, his message is an application of the "big stick." Congressmen will swear beneath their breath, but they will not refuse to act, for in their hearts they know the president is right. He believes in striking while the iron is hot. He knows that the country is with him. He realizes that now is the accepted time. He believes that it would be easier to secure legislation now and complete his work than it will be for his successor to secure the same from a new congress. His heart is in his work. He knows that the stock jobbers like Harriman and others ought to be curbed. He points out, as only he can, the meanness of these millionaire swindlers. His message is a bugle call to duty—a fire bell in the night. This latest message is the president's most vigorous utterance; it is a literary masterpiece. It will accomplish much for the country.

The Coming Age.

It will be ripe in reason, it will be
strong in love—
The newer time, the better time,
the crown of God's endeavor;
And songs of joy will ring from earth
and reach to realms above,
When men shall learn to live in love
together.

The earth will yield its fruitage to the
hands that give the toil,
In the fuller time, the truer time,
toward which the day is breaking;
And Greed no longer, leagued with
Power, shall claim the tyrant's
spoil,
Nor Want shall stagger o'er the
graves she's making.

No more shall children labor to dwarf
the limb and soul,
In the gladder time, the brighter
time, for which the world is waiting;
Their holy feet shall press the flowers,
not strive to win the goal,
Adown the murderous mart of man's
creating.

And thought will grow potent, and
man be more like God,
In the clearer time, the purer time,
the Heaven to earth descending.
—From The Public.

Small Change

This is the bosses' and boodlers' opportunity.

* *

This is the month of five paydays, and the year of 53.

* *

So far C. W. Morse refuses to change his initials to R. E.

* *

Portland is destined to grow in greatness faster every year—if.

* *

Study the proposed tax amendment. Don't vote from preconceived prejudice.

* *

It was proper for old ex-peach Depew to praise Cortelyou, Morgan and the gang.

* *

Still congress makes no move to pass that employers' liability law urged by the president.

* *

The machine ringsters have a faithful if a not very discreet organ in the Oregonian.

* *

'Jack" Matthews is very solicitous for literal observance of the federal constitution.

* *

Strange; no news came from San Francisco yesterday that the Ruef case had been postponed.

* *

The machine politicians will have a hard job fooling either the grangers or the union labor men.

* *

Possibly political parties may be necessary, but partisan politics has been a curse to the country.

* *

Think of one old servitor of the trusts and railroads legislating for 85,000,000 helpless people!

* *

If Admiral Evans is troubled so much with rheumatism, why didn't he take along a lot of bees?

* *

Raisuli should come to this country and join a trust. He could thus kidnap millions at a clatter.

* *

How would it do to consider Thaw's desire to get out positive proof of insanity, for about 10 years?

* *

Some cities are worried with "black hands" and "red hands," and might welcome some "yellow" hands for a change.

* *

The Oregonian posing as an exponent of political virtue and civic righteousness causes all old residents to smile.

* *

It is reported that Governor Johnson said he liked to hear Bryan talk. Then in at least one respect Johnson and Bryan agree.

* *

New York has dogs on its police force but a few mad dogs in Wall street and along Fifth avenue might be an improvement.

* *

A primary law does not spoil the market for machine oil, says an Iowa paper. But if the people are awake the oil will be wasted.

* *

All a white man has to do in Georgia, says a correspondent, is to join a club, admission one cent, and receive a card with full instructions on the back.

* *

According to the Oregonian, all Republicans who don't vote to revive machine politics, or who ever vote for a Democrat, have "souls of geese." So they may hiss this rabid abuse.

* *

A Sacramento bachelor called for a number and a woman's voice told him to come home right away and bring some milk and eggs. Then he swore at the hello girl, for which he was fined $20. That judge had no proper perception of his provocation.

* *

Mighty few people want to "return to the old way of electing United States senators."—Pendleton Tribune. No, there are quite a good many of them, and they have several valiant newspaper supporters, one of which is the Tribune, notwithstanding its protests.

Oregon Sidelights

Many homeseekers are arriving at Hermiston.

* *

Wheat never looked better in eastern Oregon in February.

* *

One Imbler, Union county, hound has killed 12 coyotes this winter.

* *

Gilliam county farmers think they see big money in raising more stock.

* *

The Lakeview Examiner calls the editor of the Silver Lake Central Oregonian a "heteroprosopus."

* *

Mr. and Mrs. James Dannals of Albany celebrated the 55th anniversary of their wedding Monday.

* *

Thousands of hides are shipped yearly from Umatilla county to California. Why not a local tannery?

* *

The recent storms have greatly improved the Port Orford agate beach, and there seems to be a limitless supply.

* *

The La Grande flouring mill commenced grinding Monday and enters upon a long, continuous run, day and night.

* *

Corvallis Times: Are we mossbacks? Are we going to let the opportunity for a fruit cannery slip? Can Monroe do something that Corvallis can't do? Corvallis and her neighboring farmers are on trial.

* *

A couple married last week in Vale were lovers in their youth, but had drifted apart, had both married and had families. Both lost their spouse and came together again after 30 years of separation.

* *

Huntington Herald: Last week a gang of workmen completed the three miles of track upon which they were at work upon the Snake river road. This takes the rails to within three miles of the Gyp mines.

* *

Medford's postoffice has long since passed the required $10,000 annual receipts necessary to secure free mail delivery. The receipts for the year ending January 31, 1908, total $11,061.65. Each month sees an increase of 35 per cent over the receipts of the same month a year ago.

* *

Several months ago J. A. Archibald, the chicken fancier of Philomath, filled an order from Honolulu for two hens and one cockerel from his band of select Hamburgs. Recently he received from the same quarter an order for 12 hens and a cockerel.

* *

Grain is selling for three cents a pound in Silver Lake, says the Central Oregonian. Although an excellent crop was raised in this valley last year by all who had sown grain, the acreage seeded was not sufficient to produce enough to supply the home demand, but more will be raised this year.

* *

Twenty new houses are now contemplated for Brownsville this year. One has already been built, the foundation for another is being prepared, and just as soon as the latter is completed work will be commenced on another house near it. Besides all this, numerous improvements and additions will be made to a number of residences.

* *

Heppner Times: The majority of Morrow county farmers think the year 1908 will be nearly if not quite as prosperous as 1907. Although we have not had quite as much moisture up to this time as we had last year, the farmers claim that there is plenty of time yet for sufficient rain to come, and that rains that fall during February, May and June are the ones that count most for the crops.

Shall the Woman Woo the Man?

By Mrs. John A. Logan.

Doubtless a woman has the right to try to win the man upon whom her affections are centered, and beyond question the right has been exercised many times.

The only question is as to the means employed. If she steps outside the bounds of propriety and womanly modesty, she is exceeding her right, and will probably fail in her designs by provoking disgust and aversion in the mind of the man she attempts to win.

Too many women lose sight of the potency of modesty to attract the admiration of men. To marry a man without first winning his affections is a fatal mistake, and almost invariably results disastrously, because, if upon the intimate acquaintance which follows marriage, either discovers that the other has been practicing deception and is really lacking in the qualities of head and heart that caused him or her to surrender, disgust is inevitable.

In trying to win the person whom you propose to take for better or for worse the first and most important step is to be absolutely frank and sincere, and thereby command respect and confidence, after which the avenues to the affections will be opened as the acquaintanceship becomes more intimate.

The question of rights should not enter into the relations of men and women; both should observe the recognised laws governing their intercourse and avoid at all times familiarity—an unfailing source of contempt.

There is no doubting the fact that much unhappiness between married people has had its beginnings in familiarity between them. Often, without the parties realizing the fact, they inspire disgust by lack of modesty and of dignity.

One can be affectionate and even demonstrative without being familiar and careless. The moment a man loses respect for a woman, or a woman for a man, it is impossible for them to live together harmoniously. All true affection is founded on respect and confidence.

The marimonial tragedies that have occurred in the world had their origin in the loss of respect for each other of the parties to the tragedy. Once respect and confidence are gone fatal culmination of their union is soon reached.

It is manifestly improper for a woman to make a bold advance to win a man, and in most cases she hazards her chances of success, as it is natural for a man to resent what he considers unwarranted eagerness to attract his attention.

It is claimed that we are happier in the pursuit than in the possession of the object of our affections. If this be so, one must pay more attention to the innumerable little things which contribute so much toward our happiness. The thoughtful suitor or husband does not wait to be reminded of little courtesies and kindnesses that express so much to the recipient.

The same may be said of women. Those who are unselfish and thoughtful of those whose love they wish to win and keep can succeed without arousing any suspicion that they have designs, if they are careful never to neglect the performance of the offices prompted by loving kindness.

No words need be spoken, but let actions prove that the fulness of the heart prompts the attentions bestowed. Sometimes women forget themselves and publicly express so much, if their feelings are enlisted, that they cause embarrassment. This sort of thing comes under the head of immodesty, and should be carefully avoided by women.

One likes to feel that the old-time custom of men making all the advances toward women of their choice was and is the proper way of wooing. It seems more in keeping with the modesty so attractive in women, and, beyond question, such marriages are happier.

Mrs. Eddy in Concord

Speaking of Mrs. Eddy's removal from Concord, N. H., to Boston, the Concord Patriot says: "Mrs. Eddy was loved in Concord, and she takes with her the abiding affection of our people, not because of what she has, nor so much, because of what she has done, nor so much, because of what the expectations entertained by the people of Concord as to what, in the future, she might have done, but, almost wholly, for what she is; for the broad catholic spirit that has marked her life amongst us; because of her refusal to interfere in the affairs of others, save for their or the general good; because of her ever readiness and willingness to contribute to every need; because of her public spiritedness; because of her manifested, ever-present interest in Concord, in Concord's welfare and in the welfare and good name of the old Granite State.

"True, Mrs. Eddy has given liberally. She has put hundreds of thousands of dollars into Concord buildings. She has put thousands and thousands of dollars into Concord streets. She has aided our municipal and state institutions; when any calamity came upon any part of the country, she has ever been the first to make liberal contribution, in order that Concord and New Hampshire might be second to no city or state, in marks of generosity and humanity.

"Not only has Mrs. Eddy been generous and humane in a public way, but she has been charitable in the most personal and private way, and she has given and given, when and where no one knew, given whenever and wherever she was satisfied and convinced that by giving, she would relieve suffering, advance the interests of a worthy cause, promote a worthy effort, or stimulate one with a proper ambition to struggle on. * * *

"The hope of all our people is that she will find peace and comfort and happiness and blessings there, and that her service to mankind will be continued for many years to come, and they have no doubt about it, because they know that by a life of singleness of purpose, concentration of effort, unremitting toil, earnestness in devotion, and absolute concentration to welldoing she has earned the right to all these things."

This Date in History.

1660—Charles X of Sweden died. Born November 8, 1822.

1689—William and Mary enthroned in England.

1760—The British warship Ramillies, with crew of 700, sailed from Plymouth on a voyage that ended in a wreck and the loss of all on board except two.

1805—David Dudley Field, American lawyer, born. Died April 13, 1894.

1843—Commodore Isaac Hull, U. S. N., died. Born March 9, 1773.

1883—Richard Wagner, a musical composer, died. Born May 22, 1813.

1889—Great fire at Brandon, Manitoba.

1891—Admiral David D. Porter died. Born June 8, 1813.

1895—Chinese fleet surrendered to the Japanese.

1905—Northwestern states swept by severe blizzard.

George B. Davis' Birthday.

Major-General George B. Davis, judge-advocate-general of the United States army, was born February 13, 1847, at Ware, Massachusetts. After his graduation from West Point in 1871 he pursued a course of legal study at Columbia university. In his career of more than 30 years in the army General Davis rose through the various grades to his present rank and saw service in many parts of the country. He is regarded as one of the foremost American authorities on military and international law and has written several books dealing with those subjects. A year ago General Davis was one of the American representatives at the second international peace conference held at The Hague.

Domestic Repartee.

Mrs. Snapper—You seem to think I am nothing but a miserable idiot.

Mr. Snapper (calmly)—Oh, no; you are cheerful enough.

The REALM of FEMININE

Woman and Nicotine.

THE people who know are telling us that the sway of My Lady Nicotine is on the increase, and that constantly more women are joining the ranks of the after dinner smokers. If the London women do it, of course it will become fashionable in New York. If it is fashionable in New York it will become so all over the United States. And what are we going to do about it?

In spite of argument and advice the men of the world have kept steadily at work burning up the world's supply of tobacco, and there is no evidence of any desire on their part to decrease the profits of the tobacco industry. But must the women help them?

A few years ago cigarette smoking among women was confined to the blase class. It was by common opinion classed as a privilege of the actress, the gay woman who was not averse to shocking her friends, or the purely masculine type of woman who believed in rights with a capital R. But we are now credibly informed that the woman of ease and refinement, the woman of fashion, the woman of the world, has her cigarette case handy and counts it her privilege, as much as a man, to have her quiet smoke when and where she pleases.

It is not a pleasant picture. Despite the sneer of the wordly wise who calls it provincial, despite the taunt of the intolerant who will cry "goody-goody," the opinion is offered, here and now, that cigarette smoking by women is unwomanly and revolting to the ideal thought of the best people.

It may perchance become lady-like to smoke. It will not become womanly. And between the two there is a wide difference. It is lady-like to carry pet poodles around in one's carriage, and to bestow on them caresses and tinkling decorations. It is lady-like to shut out the free fresh air of heaven from the boudoir and steep it in sandalwood essence and perfumed incense. It is lady-like to surround one's-self with dozens of soft sofa cushions and to spend the blessed daylight in the house with marrons glace and novels of unsavory reputation. All these things are permitted to the lady. But in the enlightened spirit of the times they do not belong to womanhood.

Womanhood has something to do in the world. It keeps itself free from the mushy sentimentalism of effete and passing civilizations, it refuses to be hoodwinked and led along a path of seeming pleasure which really leads to the wilderness of desolation; it refuses to abate one jot of its heaven-born privilege and honor for fear of being thought provincial or countrified.

The things which properly belong to womanhood are the things which have a tendency for betterment. There are many such. The world is not a wilderness of woe to the pure minded. There are abundant blessings and privileges to be had on every side without encroaching on the domain of the doubtful pleasures, or those which have a hidden sting.

The cynic says that it is foolish to tell women not to smoke. He says that the only way is to tell them that they may and then they will not want to.

The cynic often casts slurs on the gentler sex. Yet deep in his heart, he, as well as other men, cherishes a profound admiration for real womanhood. The reason that a man does not like to see a woman smoking nor wearing a derby, nor going in for masculine fads is that he dislikes a poor imitation of himself.

Men are able to do the masculine things that the world needs to have done. There is no one to do the womanly things but the women, and it will be a thousand pities if woman is to belittle herself into a feeble imitation of masculinity. Smoking is a fad. It cannot become a general habit without the concurrence of the majority of women, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will never be granted.

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Housekeeping Hints.

CREAM is often regarded as rather a luxury in towns. The following is, however, an excellent and cheap substitute. Take a clean enamel sauce pan, rinse it in cold water to prevent the milk from burning, then pour in one pint of milk, and place it upon the stove. Heat gently until just on the point of boiling; meanwhile well beat an egg, draw the pan off the fire, and stir the egg in gently. Beat carefully for a few minutes, pour into a jug, and leave until cold.

The stock pot is the mainspring of a well managed kitchen. In it should be collected bones, poultry, trimmings and vegetables, for any scrap is welcome. A piece of shin beef may sometimes be added for extra strength. There will be no lack of soup, gravy and sauces if this is kept constantly going; it is the foundation of them all.

To freshen stale cake, dip it for a second in cold milk and then rebake it in a rather cool oven. Cake that has been treated in this way will taste as if it has been newly baked and may be eaten by any one. Stale bread may be treated in the same way.—What to Eat.

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The Housekeeper's Hint.

BREAKFAST.
Grapefruit. Scrambled Eggs.
Fried Hominy with Maple Syrup.
Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Clam Bouillon. Macaroni with Tomatoes.
Corn Fritters. Orange Jelly.
Tea. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Rice Tomato Soup.
Roast Chicken, Giblet Gravy.
Stuffed Potatoes. Pea and Pecan Salad.
Peach Pudding, Lemon Sauce.
Cheese. Coffee.

Oregon Victimized.

From the La Grande Observer.

Poor Oregon! How she has suffered of late years in being represented in congress by delegations that have permitted a few federal office appointments to cause such deep breaches that the state has lost its united strength. During the Simon-Mitchell reign our delegation was divided and has been up to the present time. What do the great majority of the voters and business interests of this great state care one whit, whether Mr. Jones is register of the Burns land office, or whether Mr. Smith occupies that position, provided both men are qualified. It would remove one of the greatest obstacles that under present conditions destroys much of the usefulness of our lawmakers if these offices were elective, or appointive, or rather, the recommending power was left to a commission, and our delegation would be relieved of this worry and responsibility. Our education has been along the line that unless a senator or congressman could dictate and deliver the federal plums, his day of usefulness was a thing of the past. He could be totally void of statesmanship, but if he could deliver the offices to the boys, he was the man that was taking care of the interests of Oregon and the great masses have been led away by this clamor of a pack of hungry office-seekers without questioning the soundness of their contention. We have coast defenses, river improvements and such matters that are of vital interest to this state. This surplus energy that is now being wasted upon who shall be the dictator of the federal patronage could well be applied elsewhere.

Ringsters All Agin It.

From the Seaside Signal.

Statement No. 1 is having a hard fight for its life. All the old ringsters are "agin it;" the Oregonian is "agin it;" the registers and receivers of the land offices are "agin it;" the postmasters are "agin it;" Geer is agin it;" and—well that's enough!