EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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I will not count on aught but being faithful.—George Eliot.

OREGON'S MR. PICKWICK.

WHEN the Oregonian spoke only in a Pickwickian sense when, a year ago, it commended the principle embodied in Statement No. 1 and declared that the election of Oregon's senators by popular vote marked a "milestone in history"! We learn with profound satisfaction that there is no real inconsistency between the position taken by the Oregonian in January, 1907, and its position in February, 1908. All the apparent contradictions are wiped out if the public will but bear in find that our contemporary did not mean what it said last year but does mean what it says now.

"The Oregonian never approved or commended Statement No. 1," says the illustrious editor this morning How easy, in the light of this statement, to understand his editorial of January 23, 1907! When he said then "Seldom has a body of public men given a finer demonstration of loyalty to American principles than the Oregon legislature gave in ratifying promptly and decisively the popular election of Senators Mulkey and Bourne" he really referred not to the choice expressed by the people of Oregon but to the choice of the Republicans. When he said "all power ultimately resides in the people" it was but the Pickwickian way of saying "all power ultimately resides in the Republican party." He did not really mean that our legislators "are but the servants and agents of the people"; perish the thought! It is plain that the editor intended to say that legislators "are but the servants and agents of the Republican party." Let no one seriously imagine that "the popular mandates are of binding obligation upon all public officials"—the editor merely meant to say that only Republican mandates are thus obligatory. "The ratification by the Oregon legislature of the popular choice of our senators marks an epoch in the development of free institutions," said Mr. Scott, but even the most simple-minded should understand that "popular choice" could not possibly signify anything but "Republican choice."

Shade of the immortal Mr. Pickwick! Thy mantle has fallen upon worthy shoulders!

THE PEOPLE MUST ACT.

THE present is a time for the people of Oregon to use their heads. They must study public questions and act upon their own judgment. It is the purpose, if possible, to take away from them certain powers that they are now at liberty to exercise. These are the power to nominate officials by direct vote, the power to select United States senator, the power to make laws that the legislature will not enact and the power to veto bills or objectionable appropriations passed by the legislature. If a majority of the members of the next legislature goes to Salem unpledged, a way will be found to abridge these popular privileges. They are privileges of vast value to the people of Oregon. They are privileges of great importance to the state. They are an influence to draw here a great number of useful and influential citizens. They are an instrumentality for peopling and developing Oregon.

Men like to live in a state that is not boss-ridden. They like a state where extravagant appropriations are under curb by a people's veto, which means lower taxes. They like a state free from senatorial deadlocks, as was evidenced by wide commendation in eastern newspapers when Bourne and Mulkey were ratified as senators by the legislature within the space of a few minutes. Lincoln loved and trusted the people, and so do all good men. They know that a rule by the people and not by bosses is certain to yield virtuous and wholesome conditions. Oregon has no better card in drawing here a wholesome and desirable immigration than this large control of affairs by the plain people to the exclusion of bosses and heelers. The question of whether or not she is to retain this form of popular government is in the hands of the people themselves. They are on trial on the proposition of whether they will retain these powers or give them up to bosses and ringsters, such as but yesterday brought notorious contumely upon the state and its people. If they would retain their rights they must at once see to it that legislative candidates of the right kind enter the field.

It is not a question of who shall or who shall not be elected senator. It is not the trivial question of a mere man and his ambition for an office, but the vastly higher one of great popular measures and of whether or not those measures, with all their beneficent influences, shall survive in Oregon. If these measures are to be saved the vitally interested people must do it themselves and their first step is to see that legislative candidates enter the field pledged to Statement No. 1 and all other of their threatened rights. If they fail to do this and allow a legislature to go to Salem unpledged they will bitterly rue the day.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

A FEW newspapers of Oregon have shown a disposition to ridicule the initiative and referendum by intimating, either seriously or facetiously that among so many bills and amendments to be voted on the voter would become confused, or would vote ignorantly, or carelessly, or not at all. The tone of these few papers has been: "What's the use?" Or, "What's the difference?" Or, "The people care little and know less about these matters."

The Journal is glad that there is but comparatively little of this frivolous animadversion with reference to these proposed measures, and the constitutional amendment under which it became possible for the people to initiate new laws and pass upon laws enacted by the legislature. We think some of the new measures proposed are not wise, and some not very important, and should not have been brought before the people. And some that in our judgment are of sufficient importance to be submitted to a vote should be defeated. We are in favor of leaving these things to the people. Because it would have been better not to have brought forward so many measures is no good reason for abandoning or decrying or sneering at the initiative and referendum. These weapons have done far more good than harm already and will do more good, in proportion to harm, increasingly. The initiative and referendum are a great step forward toward power and freedom for the masses of people, and no backward step will ever be taken in Oregon.

But, it is intimated, most of the voters can't understand, and don't care. More of them both care and understand than these critics think. And they will make no mistake, or if they do it will be their own, and they will find it out and rectify it later. We cannot expect such a law to be perfect in construction and operation all at once. It takes time to educate a people into fitness for self-government. We are not yet completely fit, no doubt, but the very use of this privilege and power will make the people more fit, constantly and even rapidly.

The initiative and referendum are educational, as we have said repeatedly. The people are learning self-government through them—the most important, the one important political thing in a republic or a democracy. So encourage them to look over these measures, inquire into them, exercise their judgment about them, and vote conscientiously on them. Is that not incomparably better than to send 90 men, not a bit more competent nor honest than the average voter, to Salem biennially, and not know what they do, and have no power to undo or add to their work?

We live and learn. We need to learn self-government, the nature and object of laws, the needs of the masses and the methods of supplying these needs. The initiative and referendum are both weapons and schoolbooks. Hold them fast. Use them carefully, but use them. To say that you don't know and don't care is to say that you are not fit to be a free citizen of a sovereign state in a great republic in 1908.

A GOOD AMENDMENT—TO DEFEAT.

THE proposed amendment to the constitution providing that incorporated cities shall have exclusive power, notwithstanding state laws, to permit certain vices, and to allow open Sunday saloons, is not a good one to support. The general principle of home rule for cities, with as little legislative interference as possible, is a good one, but this principle is already sufficiently in force now through the people's action two years ago. The manifest intent of this proposed amendment is to allow cities to tolerate certain mischievous and now criminal vices, and to allow saloons to keep open Sundays, in spite of state, district or county officers. The things which it is designed cities may legalize are wholly and indisputably evil, and have long ago been declared to be crimes by probably every state in the Union, unless it be the desert mining-camp state of Nevada.

No sooner would this amendment be adopted than all the evil elements of all the cities would get busy trying to foist these criminal vices upon the cities. Even if they could not accomplish this, there is no occasion to go to the great trouble and expense of resisting these efforts. The gamblers and a large portion of the saloon-keepers and all other elements that favor these criminal vices, would again try to go into politics and elect city officers to suit them, and so far as Portland is concerned it certainly doesn't want any worse city councils than it has had for years past.

Oregon cities have passed pretty well through a great practical reformation during the past three or four years, in which The Journal is proud to have been the journalistic leader. The cities have been considerably cleaned up morally and even politically, and we do not believe that they desire to go back to former conditions, or to give the forces of evil any change to rehabilitate themselves and to regain the ground they have lost. We think that a majority of nearly all Oregon cities will vote against this amendment, and that the country voters will go even more strongly against it.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE.

A DISPATCH says that scarcity of teachers has resulted in payment of higher salaries in Jackson county, and that in consequence more persons are taking the examinations for certificates. Here is illustration of what The Journal has often pointed out as an essential in the schools of Oregon. The wage scale is too low in many districts and must be raised, if the common schools are to be effective. There are scores, if not hundreds, of districts in western Oregon counties where $30 a month is a going salary. Out of this they must pay board of $10 to $12 a month, leaving a mere pittance as a reward of their toil. In one populous county $60 is the maximum, and but three districts out of nearly 60 pay even that.

The figures are not such as to attract talent or to induce permanency in the field. It results in unemployed persons turning to the work for the moment, because there is nothing else to do. It places much of the school work in the hands of those who neither like it nor expect to continue in it. It excites no ambition to be successful, for there is no reward for being successful. To awake enthusiasm among those who teach and to draw sufficient numbers of them into the field there must be remuneration enough for a comfortable living and some chance of thrift. This sort of teachers the common schools deserve. They are the finality in education for nearly 95 per cent of the people. They are the preparation and the only training for most of our citizenship. They are the real saving agency and defense of our free institutions and it is due the children and the country that money sufficient be provided to offer a fair reward for the efforts of teachers.

PRESIDENT COLEMAN.

THE JOURNAL knows nothing of the schism that has led to the retirement of Dr. Coleman from the presidency of Willamette university. Often, in such matters, a part of the blame lies with each side. There is no perfect man, and college faculties, like all the herd, have frailties. There are jealousies, weaknesses and other sources of bickering in camp and court, and in the class-room. Until the millennium, if even then, there is no hope that these will be abated, or that their influence will disappear from all human affairs.

It is, however, a fact that the state, the church, Salem, the alumni and students owe deep obligation to Dr. Coleman for his achievements in behalf of Willamette university. In season and out of season, for five years, he has been a zealous worker in its behalf. It was in the mire of poverty; it is now in a career of advancing prosperity. Its poorly-paid instructors were for months at a time unpaid, and its home, a shabby remains of a former splendor; more regular payment of salaries has been instituted, four new buildings are on the campus, and $80,000 has been added to the endowment. These things did not happen spontaneously. Things that money buys never come that way. There was a brain, a will, and an enthusiasm behind their coming. Since all this did not happen before Dr. Coleman came and did happen after he came, may we not suppose that to Dr. Coleman belongs some credit? Does it not entitle him to more consideration than the blank piece of paper adopted by the student body of the institution? It would seem so.

The Pendleton Tribune says: "The Republican party is nearer right today than ever before in its history." Old Man Bennett must be right, then, in saying it is utterly dead.

What the Republican party leaders are after is a successful straddler. It is no wonder, therefore, that, looking at the physical proportions of the two men, they should greatly prefer Fairbanks to Taft.

How the ring politicians are worrying and straining and contriving to prevent the election of senators by the people.

A Southern Gould railroad has defaulted and gone into the hands of a receiver. Ten to one Gould wrecked it purposely, for his own purposes, and as a protest against railroad-regulation legislation.

"Fairbanks, Alaska," the senator from Indiana reads, and thinks it appropriate; but after the Chicago convention, he will write it "Fairbanks, Alas!"

Now, Ohio will have county local option. Thus, ground for popular power that can be used for moral advancement is being gained.

By no dodge or allurement can the people be deceived about the senatorial issue: It is, Shall they elect?

What is needed for most people is not only noiseless and smokeless but bulletless and shotless guns.

With all your doing for Portland, keep in mind the making it the most beautiful city in America.

The machine begins to look like a job printing machine.

Opinions of State Press on Statement One

Ulterior Purposes.

From the (East Portland) People's Press.

The real innate reason for the opposition of a considerable number of the state papers to Statement No. 1 and the direct primary system generally would be interesting to their honest readers and the voters over the state besides. We don't know how it impresses the average man, but to date we have not discovered an Oregon newspaper that was openly fighting Statement No. 1 and that was avowedly trying to thwart the will of the people that did not have some other policies and plans in entire cord with the tenor of its remarks against Statement No. 1. In about seven cases out of every ten you can discover without inside data the reason for the newspaper's opposition to Statement No. 1, and it never is among the reasons it gives when trying to make a pretence of defending its fight against the popular choice of United States senators.

The Oregonian has used all the arguments that any one has to offer against the direct primary and Statement No. 1, and sifting out the abuse and the practical machine politics, and the funny pictures and the sarcasm, there is nothing left but chaff. Buncomb and vain imaginings and hot air are common arguments in times of political stress and often they suffice to profit a grafter and defeat the honest, but it is doubtful if all the papers in Oregon can fool the people this time and fortunately there are several that are on the right side.

Statement No. 1 merely means that the people have indirectly a chance to say who shall represent them in the United States senate. Oregon alone has been able to get around the federal constitution providing legislative election of senators, and Oregon alone has managed to place men in the senate who were desired by a majority of the people.

If we desire the return to the old lobbying, legislator-buying days, let Statement No. 1 be cast down and the machine politicians placed in power to sell the office to the highest bidder. Let us have a public auction, or a public raffle, or a wheel of fortune, anything to get away from the will of the people and the power of the majority.

And all your fine words and nice distinctions and sarcasm and cute talk won't fool the people, fellow editors of the machine in politics. Go ahead and try it on the yellow dog of good old Multnomah if you will, but don't be surprised when the dog bites the boot that kicks him.

Six Reasons.

From Hood River News Letter. (Rep.)

It is evident that a Statement No. 1 man will be elected to the United States senate for the following reasons:

First, every grange in the state of Oregon has or will declare in favor of this measure, and the grange vote is a mightily factor in Oregon's politics.

Second, each and every anti-machine politician will support the statement in the election of state senators who are safe on this question.

Third, the stae press with less than a half dozen exceptions is most pronounced in favor of the principles of the statement.

Fourth, the recent attack on the iniative and referendum law by the Pacific States Telephone & Telegrah and Sunset Telephone companies has won thousands of converts to the cause of popular government.

Fifth, the brazen effrontery, and bulldog persistency of the old ring politicians to dictate the nominees for office has turned all who were "halting between two opinions" toward the principles of the measure.

Sixth, the nasty political record of the last generation of politicians of the old-machine dynasty which has besmirched the fair state of Oregon with an odium of graft and high-handed thievery calls for remedial efforts by placing men in state and national authority who feel a fair sense of obligation to all the people of the state.

Perhaps One Reason.

From the Seaside Signal.

The Oregonian is in dead earnest in its opposition to Statement No. 1. Brother Scott knows he doesn't stand the ghost of a show to go to the United States senate if the people have anything to say about it.

All the Comforts of the Sea.

By C. B. Quincy.

(A tailor's shop is to be established aboard an Atlantic liner.)

Oh, evermore, I'll stay at sea upon an endless trip;
I wouldn't land again and leave the comforts of a ship.
The land is full of criminals and brawlings never cease;
Aboard my crimeless liner there's no one breaks the peace.
No autos honk and rattle, no "L" cars murder sleep;
The only sound that lulls us is the murmur of the deep.
When tired of breathing ozone I seek a quiet nook,
And the un-Carnegied library supplies me with a book.
The picture gallery is great, the theatre is fine,
Museum is a corker, conservatory divine;
There's something educational about the well-stocked zoo,
The aquarium, university and science building, too.
And sport is not forgotten; there's a pretty baseball ground,
A golf course, and a racetrack that's just a mile around;
There's polo and there's football, and a famous skating rink,
And a country club that's handy for a dinner or a drink.
The business section's growing, the office buildings soar
Above the Stock Exchange and banks where the tides of traffic roar.
There's dry goods stores and jewelers and architects and tailors
And butchers, bakers, lawyers; most everything but sailors.
There's anything they've got on land upon my favorite ship,
So that's why I have left the shore upon an endless trip.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Some Facts About the University.

Portland, Or., Feb. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Fred E. Harrison's letter printed in yesterday's issue of your valuable paper is repleto with incorrect statements about the state university. Mr. Harrison speaks of the university as "Eugene's college or high school." As a matter of fact Eugene has a four-year high school, second to none in Oregon, and the university is the only institution of college rank in the state which is not doing high school work for the town in which it is located.

It is true that many of the university students are registered from Eugene, but it is also true that a great many of these same students are on their own resources and have no other homes. Many of them come from other portions of the state, but claim Eugene as their home while they are in college. Many families move from other portions of the state to Eugene, and reside there temporarily in order to send their children to the university. This condition exists in all college towns. The per cent of university students registered from Lane county is no larger than the per cent registered in other state institutions from the counties in which these other institutions are located.

Mr. Harrison makes the remarkable statement that four of the eight Linn county students who are registered in the university are from Springfield. This statement is indeed a remarkable one, inasmuch as Springfield is in Lane county and not in Linn. Such statements, however, are on a par with the attacks that are now being made upon the university by its enemies. Anything to misrepresent the university and prejudice the voters of the state!

I have never heard that the state university is a farmers' school; that is, that it is supposed to teach farming. It is a farmers' school in the sense that many sons and daughters of farmers go there for instruction. The university also gives instruction to many young men and women who are the sons and daughters of laboring men, mechanics, merchants, clerks, professional men, editors and men in other walks of life. Only ignorant and prejudiced people speak of the institution as a "rich man's school." Sixty-five per cent of the men at the university are earning their way through college.

Mr. Harrison delights in comparing the $2,000 per year salary of the university professor with the $35 per month salary paid to the teachers in some of our public schools. Does Mr. Harrison know that only about one-fourth of the professors of the university receive $2,000 per year and that the salaries of some of the instructors are as low as $300 a year? Does he know that the average salary paid at Eugene is far below the average salary paid in other state universities? Does he know that there are men at our state university who have spent years of their life in study at the great universities of the east and of Europe and who are now teaching for the paltry sum of $1,600 per year? Does he know that the same amount of talent and energy expended in law, medicine and other professions would yield twice or three times the income? Does he know that the members of the university faculty served without pay during the months of October, November and December, 1907?

The question of whether or not we are going to support a state university is an important one and there should be no misrepresentation of facts in its public discussion.

C. N. McARTHUR.

Refuse Their Own Medicine.

What is the matter with the Republican party? They claim some 3,000 majority in Oregon, and yet they seem to be afraid to trust to Statement No. 1. Some time since the leading Republican paper said there was no necessity of electing Republican members to the legislature, and recently the same paper declares it has had enough vicarious sacrifice. That from a paper that seems to be the only one in the state opposing Statement No. 1.

Now if it is a fact that the Republican party has such an overwhelming majority why not go right along and elect a senator. The fact seems to be they have not so large a majority.

The honest and intelligent voters who once voted the Republican ticket are not doing so now. Boss rule is a thing of the past. The old bosses are laid on the shelf and are no longer able to say they can carry Clackamas county in their pocket. In other words the people do not care for the party lash. Independence is the word.

We have had enough of partisan politics, and the voters of Oregon are going hereafter to support the best men all around to serve them.

As has been stated before by many writers, woe to the candidate who refuses to indorse Statement No. 1. The people will rule.

Now the fact is the ring leaders of the Republicans never wanted the initiative and referendum, the primary law nor Statement No. 1, but were simply obliged to pass these laws from the fact that public sentiment compelled them to do so, and for fear that they would be in the minority in the state if they did not pass them, and now the bosses, not the rank and file, would move heaven and earth to abolish the very laws they were compelled to pass.

J. S. CASTO.

Republicans for Statement 1.

Haystack, Or., Feb. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—After having followed with much interest your unceasing campaign for political reform, and realizing that soon the power of the ballot must decide many important political problems for this state and nation, I want to briefly second some of the many things long upheld by your valuable paper.

That man who from a misguided sentiment of party loyalty votes a straight ticket, no matter what the issue, or who "stands pat" at the crack of the boss' whip, is a traitor to his country. It is only in the independent thinking voter that our republic may hope to realize the 'ofty ideals of our forefathers. There are many evils which creep into a democratic form of government and tend to destroy its natural efficiency, and that turn the power of the vote against the voter; but of these none is greater than ignorance and machine rule. The first begets the latter. Invariably the choice of the political machine does not represent the choice of the people. "Ring rule" is always a failure for the masses, otherwise there would be no "ring." Nothing can be farther from democracy than plutocracy.

The nearer we can approach to real democratic governm nt, the better. The nearer our officials come to being the people's choice, the greater will be their efficiency and patriotism. We have but to point to our national house of representatives, the direct officers of the people, a opposed to our machine-made and corrupt senate body, to prove the assertion. To be sure, there are good senators and corrupt representatives, but these are but the exceptions which prove the rule. Almost invariably, with the first, it is where the machine is least in evidence, and with the secopd where the representative most nearly approaches being the machine man. It is because of this well-known fact that the call for popular election of senators has come, and it is solely because of the power of machine and the importance given its power in the senate by the constitution that the senator is still the product of our legislative lobbies.

Because of this almost insurmountable obstacle thoughtful statesmen have sought for another method of accomplishing the desired end and proud are we of "our Oregon" that she stands in the vanguard of this reform. Therefore it is that today we hear the creaking of the machine, already growing rust through disuse, against the nominating election and the much talked-of Statement No. 1. Show me the man, other than some would-be machine politician or some degenerate secretly lamenting the absence of the 'vote-buyer," that raises his voice against them. Granted that they are not perfect in all their details, these laws in basic principle and net result surpass anything yet put to the test. Through them our state has at last thrown off the ring yoke and as a result we have vastly more efficient county and state officials. The reason is simple enough. They have no longer an ring bosses to please, but look to the common people for their indorsement and return to office.

Are we to undo all our work along these lines? Are we even to take one backward step? Shall we give up our rights, surrender to the old machine and again get under its yoke? Let every good citizen answer no!

It is a decidedly difficult matter to corrupt a majority of our voters in favor of one or any set of candidates. Let us, then place our trust in them; let us make the choice of our candidates as free as possible from taint and corruption, and we shall be rewarded by a proportionately more worthy, honest and capable corps of officials.

I am a Republican, but I believe that I voice the feeling of the majority of my party when I say that we demand of every successful aspirant to legislative honors that he place his name to Statement No. 1, and then let us see that he keeps his promise. And if perchance one who does not today stand for the platform of the Republican party is chosen to represent us in Washington, let us find comfort in the fact that this is a day when the platform of a senator's party is of vastly minor importance to the platform, integrity and backbone of the man himself.

LAWRENCE A. HUNT.

The Standard Oil Company.

Ida M. Tarbell in the American Magazine.

The Standard Oil company is an integral part of the commerce of this nation. It is the most magnificent example of efficient organization on a large scale that has ever been worked out in any country. It is a thing of which we ought to be able to be proud. Not the least of the sins of the Standard Oil company is that it has so mingled trickery, deceit, bribery and cruelty with its splendid organization that we cannot be proud of it. It shames us in every country of the globe. It has become a synonym for commercial depravity. We have seen European countries legislate against it, far-away Burma refusing it a footing because of its methods, Chinamen seeking independent products because of its hard dealing. But hateful practices are not all or the greater part of the Standard Oil company. They are things to be stripped off. It is desirable that this should be done without violence or bitterness. But it cannot be so done unless the Standard Oil company ceases resistance to the spirit of the law and to the liberal commercial ideals of democracy. It must admit its sins and accept its punishments. It must abandon forever its absurd contention that the oil business belongs to it, must stop its long and insolent effort to force the laws of nature, or supply and demand, of governments, of human intercourse, to its ambition to regulate and control a great international industry. If the present management of the Standard Oil company will not assist in doing this, one will certainly be found eventually which will do it.

Why Object to Bristow?

From The Commoner.

Former Assistant Postmaster General Bristow made an investigation of the Panama railroad and it was proposed by members of the senate committee on inter-ocean canals to invite Mr. Bristow to give testimony before the committee. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "Senator Flint of California and Senator Hopkins of Illinois have expressed stern opposition to Mr. Bristow appearing at all, and they seem to have carried the committee."

What objection can there be on the part of distinguished Republicans to the proposition that Mr. Bristow tell what he happens to know about the Panama railroad affairs? What has become of the Republican party's far-famed boast that its leaders are in favor of publicity? It has all along been a mystery why the Republican administration permitted Mr. Bristow to retire from the public service. His record was a good one, yet he resigned and went to his Kansas home and although he has, plainly, the confidence of the American people he seems to be out of touch with Republican leadership.

Things That Make One Weary.

When you see the court dividing by
a vote of five to four
On a question of the constitution's meaning;
When the "big guns" can't agree down at Washington, D. C.,
How can humble folk like us the truth be gleaning?
When we see 'em scrapping plenty on the meaning of law
Then it's time about the courts we should be leary;
When the judges on the bench will the constitution wrench—
Wouldn't that make honest voters mighty weary?

When you see a trust grow mighty on its tariff "infant food,"
Swelling up and growing even bigger yearly;
When it soaks you here for fair, selling cheaper over there,
Who can blame you if you think it's acting queerly?
When it begs you for protection till it gets upon its feet,
Then proceeds by law to roughly pick your pocket;
When you've warmed them next your vest and they bite you in the chest,
Don't you think it time to just haul off and knock it?

When you see a corporation pumping water in its stock
Till it's quite as moist and damp as Mother Ocean;
When it's soaked up through and through—after it has soaked you, too—
Doesn't it fill up your soul with deep emotion?
Then when hamfat politicians beg you not to interfere
Lest you make the business situation "skeery,"
And they beg you to be fair and treat corporations square—
Say, isn't that enough to make you weary?

When you see a man pretending for the nation deep concern,
And insisting on a "safe" and "honest" money,
Then declaring loud that he is for asset currency,
Which is no-cent dollars—say, now, ain't it funny?
When you see these things occurring all around you day by day,
All by cunning and by greed and graft inspired,
Let me ask you fairly, truly, don't these burdens press unduly
Till they make the honest voter mighty tired?

—Will M. Maupin in the Commoner.

The Little Lawyer Man.

It was a little lawyer man
Who softly blushed as he began
Her poor, dead husband's will to scan.

He smiled while thinking of his fee,
Then said to her, so tenderly,
"You have a nice, fat, legacy."

And when, next day, he lay in bed
With bandages upon his head,
He wondered what on earth he said.

Small Change

Also beware of grass widows.

* *

There is slim chance for a Columbia river flood this year.

* *

Radding's difficulties in getting bail caused few people worry.

* *

And still more big packing plants are coming. We told you so.

* *

Will the county convention unanimously stand pat on the tariff?

* *

A dispatch is headed, "Bryan leaves on a trip." Can this be possible?

* *

Schemes are poor things anyway.—Albany Democrat. What about the scheme of salvation?

* *

Now the big sorehead newspaper is knocking the whole state, as to its population and wealth.

* *

"Our winter has closed," says the Portland, Maine, Express. In our Portland it is opening yet, and letting spring in. In fact, she's been here for two or three weeks.

* *

Of course Leslie M. Shaw is against the initiative and referendum in Iowa, or anywhere else. So are all the machine politicians who have been working the people for so many years.

* *

Dalzell says he thinks there is no need of tariff revision. The number of people is very rapidly increasing, who think they have no need of such misrepresentatives as Dalzell in congress.

* *

Albany Democrat: For years the Oregonian and its evening edition had a monopoly in Portland. Fortunately The Journal stopped this. The Telegram feels so bad about this it spends about half of the time throwing mud.

Oregon Sidelights

A carload of 21 horses shipped from La Grande was worth $4,000.

* *

New orchards are being rapidly set out in the Mill creek community, near The Dalles.

* *

A couple registered at an Albany hotel as "W. E. R. Notman and wife; Norfrom, Missouri."

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A fine 20-acre tract lying on the edge of Eugene sold for $3,000. Land must be dirt cheap up there.

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The "main artery of the north bank railroad" will be the portion to be constructed between Portland and Astoria, says the Budget.

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There has been no time in the history of eastern Oregon when the prospects for a good year were so bright as now, says the Pendleton Tribune.

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During the eight months of District Attorney McFadden's incumbency he has prosecuted liquor selling cases in Lane and Lincoln counties that yielded fines of $3,960, nearly twice his salary for that time. For a year before, there had been no prosecutions.

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What any person can want of Ben Davis apples, unless for hog feed deserts we can't imagine, yet many people, probably Chinamen, must have a different opinion, for the Medford Tribune says: "Ben Davis apples this season netted the highest price in the Rogue river valley's record for this variety. Practically the entire crop was sold for $2 a box, net."

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Thousands of acres of land were sold last year at over $400 per acre in Rogue river valley. Every well-kept orchard in the valley paid its original purchase price with the net product of last year's crop alone. There are in the vicinity of Medford 25,000 acres devoted to pears and apples. None of these acres can be bought for less than $400 and much of them for nothing less than $800 per acre.

* *

Beavers seem to be on the increase in this part of the state, under the protection of the law which provides a $500 fine for killing one of these industrious little animals, says the Silver Lake Leader. All the creeks and rivers in northern and central Lake and Klamath counties, are being taken possession of to a greater or less extent by the beaver and in some few instances they are causing trouble to irrigationists by building dams that interfere with the flow of water.

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Those who have said that the people of Corvallis and vicinity are not progressive, are mistaken, says the Times. There may be a few mossbacks. There are such in every community. But, as a whole the people are advancing in progressiveness. The fruit cannery now an established fact, proves it. Thirty thousand dollars raised in Corvallis and Southern Benton for the C. & A. railroad, now building, proves it. The cannery at Monroe, which is a part of Benton, proves it.

Where "Uncle Joe" Stands.

From Collier's Weekly.

To save the Appalachian Mountain range for public uses—to prevent its forests from being destroyed by private haste for gold—no more undoubted duty lies before our congress at the present moment. Yet what of the Hon. Joseph Cannon? Where can he usually be found when money is at stake? Is he seen, with determined mien, his back against the wall, oblivious of the movement and of self, battling for his country's future? Not Joe. No better friend to vested snaps was ever known that he. Kindly take a moment, reader dear, to compare the committee on agriculture of the fifty ninth congress with that of the sixtieth. It is now rumored diminutively that two members of last year's committee who are missing were dropped by Mr. Cannon because of their friendliness to the bill; and our knowledge of the speaker makes us fear these rumors may be well founded. The whole committee, as now composed, is estimated to show 10 to 8 against the bill. This is the work of Uncle Joe, and if the bill is finally defeated the everlasting disgrace therefor should be centered sharply upon the speaker of the house.

French E. Chadwick's Birthday.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, February 29, 1844, and was appointed to the naval academy from Virginia in 1861. He rose through the various grades until he reached the rank of commander in 1884. For seven years, from 1882 to 1889, he was naval attache of the American embassy in London and was commended by Secretary of the Navy Tracy as one "whose extraordinary ability and judgment during six years of difficult service in England and on the continent have had a lasting influence upon naval development in this country." During the Spanish war Admiral Chadwick served as chief of staff to Admiral Sampson and later as commander of the South Atlantic squadron. From 1900 to 1903 he served as president of the Naval War college at Newport and in that city he has made his residence since his retirement from active service two years ago.

This Date in History.

1704—Indians attacked and destroyed town of Deerfield, Massachusetts.

1792—Gioachino Antonio Rossini, Italian composer, born. Died November 13, 1868.

1808—Denmark declared war against Sweden.

1844—Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N. (retired), born at Morgantown, West Virginia.

1896—Receivers appointed for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.