EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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Many a man thinks he is buying pleasure when he is really selling himself a slave to it.—Benjamin Franklin.

PITYING OREGON.

THE Los Angeles Times continues to wail over the sad and desperate condition of Oregon—because the people are taking a hand in politics and have smashed some machines. From the Portland morning paper and some citizen of this state the Times has learned that the new features of governmental machinery in Oregon—the primary law and the initiative and referendum—"were tricked upon the people of Oregon." The sorrowfully sympathetic Times says "the people were in utter ignorance of the vicious tendency of the new-fangled provisions" and it is surprised that the press of the state did not enlighten the people as to the terrible nature of these new features. That they were adopted, the Los Angeles paper asserts, "was the worst kind of politics and the worst kind of citizenship." This is bad, surely, if true, and "the result," says the Times, "is that all party organizations are destroyed and a mob democracy takes the place of representative government." The misinformation of the Times becomes grotesque when it goes on to say that Oregon is suffering business depression on account of these new laws and that people are afraid to invest here.

To confute this latter assertion we need only point to the definite location here lately of a $4,000,000 packing plant. And real estate transactions, bank clearings, new buildings and constant, vigorous growth completely disprove the Times' statement. Portland suffered a far less "depression" last fall and since than Los Angeles did.

As for the rest, the people knew pretty well what they were about when they adopted these new features, and would adopt them over again today if necessary. And they are as intelligent people as those of any state. There was no trickery about their adoption. The Republican party yielded to irresistible popular pressure.

Yes, party organizations are somewhat broken up, and a mighty good thing it is for Oregon. The "politics" of such a movement was bad for some political bosses, but pretty good, thank you, for the people. But even far worse than our bossism was, is that of Herrin in California, who absolutely rules the state, owns senators and congressmen, legislatures and whatnot. If that state would adopt these measures—as we believe it will before long—Boss Herrin's occupation would be gone, and the people of that great and glorious commonwealth would be free.

THE PARCELS POST.

AS THE postmaster general's parcels post bill seems to be quite widely misapprehended yet, especially in the rural districts, its main provisions are again printed. Curiously, a large proportion of the opposition to it comes from the country merchants and other country people, but it is exactly these people, if they live along a rural delivery route, who will get the whole benefit of the proposed law. It will not serve city people to any appreciable extent, nor country people who live remote from rural delivery routes, but as the rural delivery system is constantly being extended, the number of people to be benefited by the parcels post will increase.

Packages from one pound to 11 pounds are to be carried at the rate of 5 cents for the first and 2 cents for each additional pound. Thus an 11-pound parcel will cost 25 cents, a rate amply sufficient for the short haul on a rural carrier's wagon. Smaller packages are to be carried at a cent for the first two ounces, an extra cent for the next two, 3 cents for weights between four and eight ounces, 4 cents between eight and 12, and 5 cents between 12 ounces and a pound. For the special protection of the country merchant it is provided that no parcel shall be accepted from any dealer or any agent of a dealer whose regular place of business is not on a rural delivery route.

This is intended by the postmaster general and other advocates of the bill as only the beginning of a real, full parcels post system, such as is maintained in foreign countries. But the more of it the better, probably, for the greater number of people. At least the country merchants certainly have no cause to complain of the proposed law. It is one distinctly for their benefit.

A DUTY WELL DONE.

A WALK of nearly 100 miles from Corvallis to Portland, to ascertain from personal investigation the actual condition of the west side track is a duty well done. Such was the work of Railroad Commissioner Oswald West, who devoted four days to the task. He personally inspected every culvert, bridge, trestle and all things incident to track mechanics. He rode in no special train, broke bread with no railroad officials, had his wants looked after by no colored porter. Arrayed in logger's shoes and armed with a hatchet, he went at his duty in a way that has given information first hand and reliable. Formerly, when there were complaints of cruelty in the shipment of livestock, Mr. West, disguised as a rancher, made a long trip in a stock car.

Results are what the public wants. The way to get them is to go for them directly and resolutely. There is no feather bed to lie on, or luxurious chair to loll in, in the tasks of men who do things. As state land agent, Mr. West also walked the ties and rode on stock trains. It is his official policy, and it wins. It is good for a state or a country to have public officials of his type. He is a young man worth while, and it is no disparagement of his excellent colleagues on the board of commissioners for The Journal, thus, to acknowledge his merits.

AID INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

EVIDENTLY Suitter is not of the right temperament for a policeman. It would seem that this was pretty well demonstrated in the Burkhart incident. And perhaps it should have been discovered without that. The degree of his crime is to be determined in the regular way, and so we have nothing to say as to that. But it is to be remembered that the dead man, though it may be found that his killing was entirely inexcusable, had a reputation as a troublesome and in some respects a bad man. This may possibly serve as a mitigating excuse for a policeman who has evidently been too handy with his gun.

Possibly the imprisoned policeman is entitled to no sympathy, but surely his wife and young children are. His crime, his faults, are not theirs. In such a relationship the innocent have to suffer with the guilty, but a charitable, Christian community should do what it reasonably can to alleviate the distress of the innocent sufferers. Hence The Journal bespeaks sympathy, and if needed substantial aid, for the erring policeman's wife and children.

THE REACTIONARY PLEA.

EVERYTHING new in politics or sociology or methods of government, every change, every plan or project to better conditions or benefit the masses of the people, every movement toward greater power and direct responsibility for them, every struggle to get out of or to broaden and improve the governmental ruts in which we have been running—everything of this sort, we are told in certain quarters, is useless, is nonsense, is demagogy, claptrap, delusion, political charlatanry, the quackery of dreamers or the lures of knavery; in a word, is impossible.

Everything that can be known or done was known and done long ago. Everything that will work has already been put into operation. There is no knowledge, or device, or wisdom, but was utilized by our fathers and handed down to us, finished, suitable for all time to come.

They made and left everything absolutely perfect; to change or try to improve it is to mar if not to destroy.

The only thing to do safely or intelligently is to stand pat on things as they have been and are. Have political leaders deluded the people by sham patriotism and false pretenses? So they always inevitably will. Do the people's representatives betray and swindle and misrepresent them? There is no help for it, nor any reform of it. Do the corporations enrich themselves by plundering the people and to a large extent run the government? Let them alone, lest a worse thing happen to the people.

Do the people essay to make or unmake a law occasionally to suit themselves? They should drop such folly. This is not their business. They can only make a botch of it. The senate having become a high chamber of misrepresentation, seats being bought at the hands of venal legislatures, let the people forbear trying to elect the senators themselves directly. Such temerity on their part is unprecedented, unconstitutional and an imposition upon those engaged in the industry of buying and selling senatorial seats.

The people should let everything alone and be satisfied. In affairs of government, only self constituted leaders know what is good for them. The people are too ignorant to understand what they really need and if they should succeed in getting more power in these respects would send the country to the demnition bowwows. Besides they are too well off for their own good already. And the majority of them are too mean or contemptible to have any privileges. They have "souls of geese in forms of men."

This, slightly elaborated and embellished, is what one may read almost any day now. Yet The Journal is of the opinion that the people's movement for a truer democracy will go right on, that they will take more power and responsibility into their own hands, whatever the consequences.

OREGON APPLES.

OREGON Newtown apples are bringing 18 shillings a box in the London market. The best California Newtowns bring only 10 shillings a box. That is a wide margin in favor of Oregon. But there is a wider one in the case of the Maine apples. The best of them bring but 18 shillings a barrel, or one third as much as the Oregon product.

Here is food for reflection in Oregon. It is also food for congratulation. Nearly twice as much for Oregon apples as for California apples, and full three times as much as the best Maine apples means that Oregon apples are king. They are the best, and so much the best that those able to pay fancy prices are determined to have them. They are sought for the tables of the rich. They are demanded in the homes of luxury, where prices are a minor consideration. They are lord of the markets, and of the best markets in the wide world. Their reputation, by the grace of Hood River enterprise, is established, and all there is to do is to grow the apples and feed these clamoring markets. The market for apples has been found, and the spot on the plant where the best of them can be produced has been located. It is Oregon, and her selling place is to the rich people of the whole world. It is a circumstance to give pause to the owner of Oregon land. Is it an opportunity to be allowed to pass unseized? His revenue from grain growing is $10 an acre; from apple growing hundreds an acre. It is worth for grain production, $30 to $40 per acre; once set to apples it is in demand at several hundred. Wouldn't he better grow the apples and let the man who cannot grow them raise at least some of the grain?

CRUELTY OF BOYS.

THE Condon Times says: "The average boy will throw rocks at little birds, stray dogs or cats, or any animals which they think are unprotected. They see no harm in so doing, but if they only stopped to think of the needless pain they sometimes inflict on God's creatures that are not interfering with them they might desist from such practices." The Times mentions a case in point, and quotes Cowper's familiar lines, maintained for many years as the motto of that excellent little publication, Our Dumb Animals—

I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

We believe that there has been a great improvement in boys in this respect during the past generation or two, but there is room for and need of a still greater "growth of grace" in the heart of boys—and even in some men—in this regard. It should be a part of every boys' education, constantly instilled into him, that it is wrong, vicious, mean, despicable and not proper sport or fun at all, to kill, torture, wound or mistreat an animal. The boy should be taught, on the contrary, to make friends and rejoice in the happiness of "all creatures, great and small; for the good God who loveth us, he made and loveth all."

Boys, don't kill or hurt the animals or birds, wild or tame, except the predatory or noxious animals, or a deer or elk or other game in season in sportsmanlike fashion. It is naturally in the heart of a boy to do this, but it should be weeded out, and we think is being done.

TWO PRIMARY LAW STATES.

ILLINOIS now has a primary law similar to that of Oregon, though it does not go quite so far. In the matter of senator the popular vote is only advisory. In the last popular election Cullom won, and was reelected. About the best that can be said for him is that he is a good deal better than a lot of other senators. This is the third primary law to be enacted in Illinois, and it has yet to be tested in the courts, which declared both the others unconstitutional. It is suspected that they were made so designedly.

Missouri also has a primary law, and the fight among the Democrats over the senatorship is between Stone, the present incumbent, and Governor Folk. There is little doubt that Folk will win, and no doubt whatever that he ought to win. Stone has been mixed up in several dirty and scandalous transactions, while Folk's record is clear as the noonday sun.

Though Missouri otherwise went Republican four years ago, electing a Democratic legislature and giving a majority for Roosevelt, it elected Folk governor, and he has "made good." Missouri is not at all likely to go Republican this year, though with Taft as the candidate it may be rather close. But whatever else Missouri does, it should not fail to put Folk in old Gumshoe Bill Stone's place.

The politicians may get together and plan and plot and strive and struggle to overthrow what the people have accomplished, and to bring about a reversion to former conditions, but it will be in vain. The people, the Republican voters, will not follow and support them, and will overthrow them if given a fair opportunity.

It is nearly as difficult to get rid of a notoriously law-breaking saloon keeper in Portland as it would be to build a railroad to the summit of Mount Hood.

A bill to increase the pension budget by $14,000,000 a year will undoubtedly pass. Twenty years from now we may be paying $400,000,000 a year pensions.

Mr. Goethals says the Panama canal will be quite done on January 1, 1915. He said nothing about the cost.

Letters From the People

The Recall Coming.

Portland, Or., March 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—What kind of leaders (?) have the Republicans of Oregon? That very few of the so-called leaders in the Multnomah county convention last Saturday are in touch with the voters was clearly shown by the resolutions the re-actionary faction offered against the proposed recall law, and by the opposition to the election of senators by the people. Both of these measures are purely reform movements, and are understood by every voter in the state to mean nothing but that the people's will shall prevail. This is all 999 men out of 1,000 want or expect to get out of politics, and no party can live which attempts to ride rough shod over the people and deny that a majority shall rule.

The recall will do all the time just what the coming election is doing now in the case of Senator Fulton, who, in fear of "a recall" in June is busy pushing an anti-railroad bill in the senate. This may be a grand-stand play, but let's have the recall so that he, and all other office holders, will play to the people not just before an election, but all the time.

It is safe to say that the saloons would not have been closed on Sundays recently by District Attorney Manning if he had not been afraid of a recall in the coming election. Neither would the members of our city council make fools of themselves as often as they meet if we could get at them with the recall. Experience elsewhere shows that the recall is not used often. The main fact that it exists does the work. Our new voters from other states say that Oregon is far in advance of their home states in reform measures, and, thanks to our initiative and referendum laws, has the fairest and most intelligent voters in the union. Eastern newspapers have often commented on the alertness and independence of our voters, and our politicians had better beware. The election of senators by direct vote of the people as provided by Statement No. 1 has come to stay, no matter whether our voters declare for Fulton, Chamberlain, Cake or U'Ren, and it will be suicide for that party whose politicians oppose the will of the people.

Oregon should be proud of her advanced position on reform measures, for she is pointing the way for other states to rid themselves of their Depews, Platts and Elkins.

The recall will also come to stay in spite of would-be office holders, for voters know that they will hold a big stick labeled "The Recall" which will make even a crooked man straight in office. C.

Does Courtesy Pay?

In answer to an article in last Sunday's Journal, Does Courtesy Pay?

No, of course not (?) when all we are looking for is the return in thanks and bows and public praise.

But oh, my friends, look within your own soul and see what the reward has been, when you offered and gave your seat in the streetcar to that tired looking man or woman. Even though they took it greedily or even "hoggishly," without a look of gratitude toward you. If you were able to stand up without it causing you pain or any physical distress.

You alone were the judge whether you were able or not; if you did your duty you did not deserve any reward; if you were ill and not able to stand and then got up and gave your seat to another person just for the sake of praise you were a fool, whether man or woman. When you have developed to that state of unselfishness where you relinquish what you do not need with the hope of furnishing partial comfort to the really needy without considering what the reward will be, then will you learn what is the reward of true courtesy in the peace and comfort that comes to your inner self.

But we are not called upon to give up our actual necessities, in fact, it is our obligation to those who are nearest to us not to inflict self denial upon ourselves to the extent of injuring our health through courtesy to any other person, for by so doing we cause others more work or sacrifice than our courtesy and the praise it drew forth demanded or paid for. A. Z. STITES.

Ulster County Gazette.

To the Editor of The Journal—If the party who is in such trouble over the loss of a copy of the Ulster County Gazette will send me her address I will send her a few copies, if she will promise not to mention the name of that old fraud in the papers again during my lifetime. As an old newspaper man, the very name of that reproduction makes me tired.

It was reproduced about 30 years ago and sold at 5 cents. Many who bought them put them away, and now they are being resurrected along with another reproduction of the New York Herald, containing an account of the assassination of President Lincoln, for the benefit of young reporters who were not born when they were distributed as premiums or supplements to paid-up subscribers. F. J. PARKER.

Edmond F. Noel's Birthday.

Edmond F. Noel, who recently succeeded James K. Vardaman as governor of Mississippi, was born in Holmes county, that state, March 4, 1856. His father was rendered blind as the result of a wound encountered in the civil war and young Noel was left as the main support of the family. Until he was 21 years old he worked on a farm. He then went to Lexington, Kentucky, and studied law with an uncle. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession in his home county. In 1881, at the age of 25, he was elected to the legislature. From 1887 to 1891 he served as district attorney. Upon the expiration of his term as district attorney Mr. Noel resumed his law practice, and did not again enter public life until 1895, in which year he was elected to the Louisiana senate. He continued a member of the senate for eight years, and during that time he framed many of the most important laws now on Mississippi's statute books. He contested the governorship with Mr. Vardaman in 1903, but did not succeed in his ambition to win the high office until four years later.

La Grande will have a most beautiful display of Grand Ronde's products at its depot all summer, and travelers will conclude there is something doing 'round about. And La Grande is reaping the benefit of its enterprise.

Opinions of State Press on Statement One

The Difference.

From the Salem Journal.

The Oregonian is making an earnest fight upon Statement No. 1. That is, in effect, the Oregonian would have the people abdicate the office of selections of United States senators, and relegate it to the legislature.

Marion county politicians, a most active set, also wish the same thing. There is reason in their case, although an unworthy one.

In a hot senatorial contest there be rich pickings. Money flows freely; it fairly dribbles out between lax fingers, and everybody can get some.

"Talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy whiskey," equally, to buy a senatorship.

The railroad corporations need United States senators, need them badly, especially in these parlous and awful times.

Members of the legislature are only weak vessels of clay.

Some of them have mortgages on their little homes; others are from prohibition counties and their thirst is not easily arranged; few of them are accompanied to the capital by their lawful spouses, and the Josephs are scarce in this vain and lascivious world; others have town sites which they will, innocently bond, taking a sum down in payment for the option.

In fact, when a fight is on several Moseses are tapping the rock, the barrel is leaking at spigot and bunghole, and between the staves, and Salem prospers accordingly.

Even an honest man may hold his pan the right side up when it rains such porridge.

Alas! the change!!

Members of the legislature no longer have a duty to perform; a duty to be interpreted to them over sparkling glasses, too often filled by frail, but fair, oh so fair, hands.

Jonathan Bourne Jr. no longer dispenses winning hospitality with lavish hands. No longer do balloting and booze run the full 40 days of a session, leaving a taint which endureth forever, and a tune which the merry F. J. Heney can pipe with mirth.

No, the legislature goes soberly to carry out instructions, instructions which the members pledge themselves to obey.

A senator chosen by the people is decorously elected.

If the initiative has left anything undone, the legislature does it, in a manner befitting the representatives of a moral, God-fearing community, and goes its way, its members uncorrupted and to be honored.

Every voter should demand a strict adherence to Statement No. 1, notwithstanding the Oregonian and the Salem political Push club.

The people are all right.

Jim' Jones, Michael Flattery, Ole Olson, Hans Hansen, Jacob Dinkelspiel, the regular every day voters can choose their own senators, and apparently will do so.

Are They Dishonest?

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

The leading politicians of Oregon declare that they are in favor of the amendment to the constitution providing for popular election of United States senators. They have declared this belief and faith times without number. Let us see.

The same politicians are now out with their hammers knocking Statement No. 1 by which popular election of United States senators would be accomplished. They declare that is a Democratic move. They are fighting it bitterly and lining up every possible legislative candidate against it.

Now. In what single particular would the popular election of United States senators under the constitutional amendment differ from the procedure under Statement No. 1 this year?

If you believe in the constitutional amendment in force, why do you not believe in carrying out its provisions today? Are you really in favor of the constitutional amendment, or are you playing politics?

The procedure under statement No. 1 is exactly what it would be under the amendment. It simply selects the people's choice.

Can't Evade the Question.

From the Woodburn Independent, (Rep.)

It is useless to evade the real question. The convention promoters will state that the convention is to kill off Statement No. 1 and Governor Chamberlain, but all know that Marion county Republican voters would have been more likely to select members of the legislature, as before, who have not signed this statement, but now they will support Statement No. 1 candidates in order to protect their direct primary prerogative. It is simply the old Fulton gang carrying out a scheme to elect Fulton men and giving an exhibition of a dying gasp by erstwhile political bosses. The people are on to and amazed and amused at the gang.

For the Machine.

From the Brownsville Times.

The primary law is the natural foe to a political machine. Today, as in times gone by, the politicians could readily control the state under the convention system, but under the direct primary it is an entirely different proposition—hence the opposition of the politicians at the present time to Statement No. 1, and other features of the law.

The Machine Mission.

From the Echo Register.

Down in Portland they have a political machine all bolted up and ready to start. Its pricipal mission just now is to bluff, bully or trick people into having auction sales of United States senators at Salem next winter. It is up to the Lincoln Republicans, the real, independent and honest rank and file, to tie that machine up tight with a few honest, well directed votes.

Who They Are.

From the Haines Record.

It is apparent that those who are opposing Statement No. 1 are disgruntled politicians and those who realize that the day is past when they can obtain political favors from the people, but are compelled to cast their lot with machine rule.

Small Change

Who will oil the new machine?

• •

Now will you be good? Lent is at hand.

• •

The cow counties are up to politics these days.

• •

Millions for dividends; nothing for the people of Oregon who pay them.

• •

March came in like a ewe sheep, but may go out like a Billy goat.

• •

Will there be any statistics in the next census on leap year proposals?

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The groundhog can properly be described by that "shorter and uglier word."

• •

Two years of Bull Run water ought to do something toward reforming H. G. McK-ni-y.

• •

"Whom the gods would destroy" may very likely apply just now to the politicians who are bound to construct another machine.

• •

Horace Greeley McKinley may not be far "off" when he says he would rather be in jail in Portland than free in China.

• •

The first robin of the year in Portland, appeared last week, but soon skidooed. His arrival was a town talk. Portland, Maine.

• •

King Edward is an inveterate smoker, and his cigars cost $3.50 each. But what does he care? He doesn't have to pay for them.

• •

Wonder what Old Man Bennett means by this in his Irrigator: "Every day Geer is growing stronger, and his election now looks certain."

• •

The Eugene Register heads an item: "A Very Taking Wedding Announcement." But all weddings are "very taking"; she takes him and he takes her.

• •

Going the rounds: A young man who had been married a year or so rushed to the telegraph office and wired his parents: "Twins today; more tomorrow."

Oregon Sidelights

The old town of Jacksonville wasn't dead, after all.

• •

There is much fine walnut land around Grants Pass.

• •

Several new granges will be organized in Josephine county.

• •

The Dufur Dispatch is already agitating a Fourth of July celebration.

• •

A farmer near Coburg sold a hog 21 months old that dressed 419 pounds, at 6 cents a pound.

• •

A Pendleton little girl became very ill from eating too much candy. This is a warning to all little girls—and their mammas.

• •

A colonization concern has finished planting 1,000 acres of fruit trees in the foothills west of Medford, and will eventually plant as much more.

• •

Samuel Mills and wife of Jefferson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding last week, there being present six sons and one daughter and their families.

• •

It is high time that the cities of the Rogue river valley buried the hammer, ceased knocking each other and worked together for the common good, wisely says the Medford Tribune.

• •

Two Echo men have ordered a sheep-shearing machine to cost about $1,100, with a daily capacity of 2,000 head of sheep. They expect to shear at least 100,000 sheep during the season.

• •

The Hinkle Ditch company of Echo has purchased from the Merchants' Savings & Trust company of Portland a large body of land lying under the ditch and adjacent to it, for the sum of $54,000.

• •

The Commercial club of Eugene placed an ad in several Sunday papers published in different cities of the middle west last Sunday, and in one morning's mail alone there were received 63 letters in reply.

• •

Gold Hill News: The people of Sams valley are beginning to realize the value of their farming land, as a fruitgrowing soil, and now almost everybody in that section is planting an orchard. Apples, peaches, pears and nuts are being planted all over the valley.

• •

Eugene Guard: An eastern paper speaks of the weather: "February, daughter of the north wind, with icicles in her hair." Well, that may be the case, but here she is the daughter of the south wind, with violets, daffodils, peach blossoms and sich. Come to Lane county.

• •

Myrtle Creek Mail: The air is fresh and warm and pure, the skies are clear and bright and the frogs are singing grand opera airs. The spring flowers are out, and the spring lambs are beginning to call gleefully for the old nannies. Who would not live in southern Oregon?

• •

John Simpson of Eugene was held up one night by a number of hobos who were bent upon robbing him, but by sheer nerve he bluffed them out and they left him without getting any of his money. He braced himself against the wall and told the hobos to come on if they thought they could get any money out of him. They didn't like the look of his eye or his shape and left.

• •

Hillsboro Argus: Recently purchasers of eggs in this city have complained to local dealers that among the number of eggs delivered, several were already boiled and the grocers are now on the watch. The climate will hardly justify the theory that the eggs were boiled before they were produced. How the original seller would gain anything by selling boiled eggs is not plain. The affair is uncanny, and about the only solution is the presumption that some one had some boiled eggs left over, and put them in to fill in a short dozen.

A MILESTONE IN HISTORY

"The virtually unanimous ratification by the legislature of the popular choice of Mr. Mulkey and Mr. Bourne for United States senators marks an epoch in the political history of Oregon. It is not likely that the precedent thus firmly established will be broken hereafter. The time of the legislature will henceforth be devoted to the business of the state; its only concern with the election of senators will be to fulfill the constitutional form by ratification of an antecedent popular choice. . . .

"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. By doing this they have acknowledged the fundamental truth upon which our institutions rest, namely: that all power ultimately resides in the people, and that whenever the people choose to exercise this power directly it is their right to do so. Our legislators have also acknowledged, with noble fidelity to fact and reason, that, high as their duties may be, they are but the servants and the agents of the people, and that the popular mandates expressed under the forms of law are of binding obligation upon all public officials. We may therefore say without undue insistence upon its importance, that the ratification by the Oregon legislature of the popular choice of our senators marks an epoch in the development of free institutions."—Oregonian Editorial, January 23, 1907.

The REALM of FEMININE

Our Climbing Roses.

WHILE we are also so much interested in the planting of roses we may well take time to consider the great satisfaction which is to be had from the climbing roses which in this climate attain such perfection and furnish such quantities of bloom all summer long. In the attractive March number of Suburban Life Frank P. Harding writes of "Ten Ways to Use Roses." Most of these need no introduction to Portland people for we are all familiar with roses climbing up the sides of houses, covering porches and pergolas, and as a screen over summer houses and lattices.

Some of the other ways which are suggested are training them over iron fences and stone walls, using them to cover unsightly stumps, for bordering the tops of stone walls, for covering steep banks where they may be planted either at the top and trained down or at the bottom and trained up, using them as hedges, and planting for the winter effect gained by allowing the red hips to remain.

As a supplement to the lattice which separates the front garden from the useful back yard devoted to the ash barrel and the week's washing, nothing is more efective than roses, and they may be well used by planting them at the bottom of the poles which hold the clothes lines. The many varieties of the rambler with their close clusters of blooms are the best for this purpose.

Other roses which the writer quoted suggests for covering trellises and pergolas are the Dorothy Perkins, Queen Alexandra, a double rose much like the Crimson Rambler, Baltimore Belle, a double white, Pink Roamer and Prairie Queen. This list of familiar roses adapted to ur climate is added, with some of the new ones which are offered by local florists. All of these are climbers and profuse bloomers. The Baltimore Belle spoken of above makes a fine showing but blooms only once in the season.

These are some of our best climbers: Beauty of Glazenwood, also called San Rafael and Gold of Ophir, a hardy and popular rose of bronze yellow or copper shade; Claire Carnot, a full and compact deep yellow shading to pink; Chromatella (Cloth of Gold), fragrant, a clear yellow; Climbing Sofrano, a deep saffron shading to creamy white; Climbing Marie Guillot, a fine white rose; Climbing Soupert, a climbing variety of the Clothilde Soupert; Gloire de Dijon, a hardy plant having large flowers of strong tea fragrance; Marechal Neil, the familiar deep yellow rose; Madame Alfred Carriere, a creamy white, double and fragrant; Madame Wagram or Climbing Paul Neyron, bearing very large pink flowers; Reine Marie Henriette, the glowing crimson rose which is so general a favorite; Solfaterre, a clear sulphur yellow; William Allen Richardson, a deep copper yellow; Wichuriana, a pure white single rose scented like the wild rose; Rubifolia, peculiar for the red color of the foliage, with white flowers; Empress of China, a pink rose and a free bloomer; and the various Ramblers, red, pink, white and yellow.

If all of us who have no climbing roses will plant as many as we have room for, and if those who have many plant more, we shall have in Portland by the time the rose fiesta comes off, a glowing, fragrant mass of blooms that will make our city forever remembered by all who are so fortunate as to pass through it, a Rose City, indeed.

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Mothers and Mother Love.

WE talk about mother love as if it were one of the strongest forces pulling for righteousness in the world, and in the main we speak truly. There are some phases of mother love, however, which have a tendency to pull the other way. This is one of them. When a mother devotes herself entirely to her children, gives them every waking moment and some of the sleeping ones, plans for them, thinks only of them and never of herself, she is apt to rear a set of egotists.

Her children become so accustomed to her unceasing vigilance for their comfort and welfare that they imagine that the rest of the world waits to pay them the same homage. The mother who exaggerates her children's peculiarities and tastes is apt to shut herself out from the subjects that interest them and in the end is less companionable to them than a chance acquaintance would be.

There is an excess of devotion which instead of benefiting the child harms him. An instance of this kind occurred in Pennsylvania. A mother, the wife of a clergyman, nursed her boy of 9 through an attack of scarlet fever. Instead of dividing her time with a nurse, she took the whole burden upon herself. No one else could do for her child what his mother could, she thought.

For three weeks she hung over the child's bedside, waited upon him unceasingly—and then the inevitable thing happened. She collapsed and another had to take her place. They thought she would be all right in a few days. Instead, she died. She leaves her husband, the sick boy and three other children.

There is a tremendous power in mother love, and it is like casting pebbles at stone walls to say that it is sometimes overdone. Yet just such instances as this demonstrate the fact that mothers are, after all, fallible.

It is not love alone that causes a mother to perform such feats as that of the minister's wife; there is mingled with it the pride of believing that no one else on earth can do our own work as we can do it, that we are invaluable, and a stubbornness of will that prods us on to do our utmost, regardless of consequences. That mother would have shown her love more convincingly if she had been reasonable enough to divide her bedside watches with a nurse and so kept her life and her abilities for her dear ones.

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A Menu for Lent.

BREAKFAST.
Grape Fruit. Cereal.
Eggs on Cream Toast.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Mexican Beans. Shrimp Salad.
Scalloped Potatoes. Cottage Pudding.
Chocolate.

DINNER.
Egg and Lemon Soup. Bread Sticks.
Broiled Salmon Bellies.
Macaroni with Cheese.
Brussels Sprouts. Minced Carrots.
Deep Apple Pie. Fruit Cake.
Coffee.

This Date in History.

1782—British house of commons resolved to end the war with the United States.

1789—First congress of the United States under the constitution met.

1805—Napoleon issued orders for his projected invasion of the British Isles.

1817—James Monroe inaugurated president at Congress hall, Washington, the capitol having been destroyed by the British.

1842—Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, vice-commander of the British navy, born.

1849—The "Wilmot proviso" passed by congress.

1851—Henry Smith, the first American governor of Texas, died in Los Angeles. Born in Kentucky, in 1784.

1865—Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as president and vice-president of the United States.

1870—Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry by order of Louis Riel.

1893—A revolution broke out in Honduras.

1906—General John M. Schofield died. Born September 29, 1831.