EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning, at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6051.
All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 880.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE
Vreeland-Benjamin Special Advertising Agency, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; Tribune Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

DAILY.
One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50
SUNDAY.
One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances. It was somebody's name, or he happened to be there at the time, or it was so then, and another day it would have been otherwise. Strong men believe in cause and effect—by looking narrowly you shall see there was no luck in the matter.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LESSONS OF THE CLEVELAND TRAGEDY.

THE fire drill has usually, if not invariably, been effective in public schools to prevent a panic, but it failed yesterday at Cleveland, and a frightful and terrible holocaust of children resulted. The teachers apparently did all they could, one of them lost her life in attempting to stem the panic-stricken crowd of children and another will die. Possibly the fire drill had not been sufficiently practiced. Whether so or not, the catastrophe teaches the necessity of its frequent and thorough practice in our crowded public schools.

The building was of brick and wood, and the fire seems to have made very rapid headway, so that perhaps so severe a test of discipline has not occurred before, yet it seems from the account that all or nearly all the children might have escaped if they had not become panic-stricken. Again, impress upon children the supreme importance, in such a case, of keeping cool and obeying orders—or of obeying orders whether they can keep cool or not. This is the principal lesson of the awful tragedy at Cleveland.

The matter of exits is another. In the North Collinwood school building there were two exits, but one of them was closed. This looks like a piece of gross and criminal carelessness. Theatres have been forced to provide numerous exits, but we leave our school houses and churches with but two. Perhaps more are not easily practicable, but unless entirely impracticable they should be provided, and always when the room is filled left free to be instantly opened. This is another lesson worth studying closely.

The horror of it—some 170 children, a moment before bright, happy, full of life and vigor, the pets and darlings of scores of households—trampled and mangled and burned to death almost as quickly as we can thus mention the great calamity! The scene is more than sorrowful; it is sickening. To gaze upon it, with even the mental vision, does no good. Let us learn its lesson, and, shuddering, turn away.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

COMMERCE between the United States and the South American republics is gratifyingly increasing, and will continue to increase without any ship subsidy. Secretary of State Root helped the commercial relations between this country and those countries by his visit last year, Director Barrett has helped by his various services, and the trip if the fleet will help.

The figures are encouraging. In 1885 we imported but $218,000,000 worth of products from all the Latin American states, mostly coffee and rubber. The importations for 1907 exceeded $600,000,000, and the increase has been steady. But there are indications that the increase will be more rapid, for the industries of the United States are becoming more and more dependent upon tropical and semi-tropical products. This is true of rubber, and more especially of cacao, of which we imported last year $13,000,000 worth. Our leather manufacturers consume great numbers of South American hides and large quantities of quebracho and other tanning agents. We are buying and need more Argentine wool, the importation of which will not materially injure our own wool industry. And if beef continues to advance, or even is held at the prices of the last two or three years, we will need, and unless the beef trust is strong enough to prevent will get, many cattle from the southern countries.

As a nation we are continuing to substitute coffee and cacao for tea, and the imports of coffee for 1907 were 987,000,000 pounds, nearly double those of 1890. Tea between the same years increased only from 84,000,000 to 86,000,000 pounds, showing a great falling off of consumption per capita, while cacao imports increased from 18,000,000 to 92,000,000 pounds.

Exports of those countries show a fairly satisfactory increase, considering all the circumstances, and will increase much faster, without and subsidized ships, if American manufacturers and other shippers will take the pains that foreigners do to please their customers, and if real and fair reciprocity treaties are arranged. What is needed is not subsidies, but freer trade and greater consideration for South American buyers.

THE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION.

THE JOURNAL believes it can give wise advice to those who are participating, pro and con, in the discussion of the appropriation for the state university. There ought to be no occasion for resort by one side to abuse of the other. The subject is not one to necessarily elicit displays of bad temper. It is a mere question of public policy with reference to higher education and people can naturally differ on it without either being guilty of bad faith or bad motives. In contributions that have appeared in The Journal there have been many innuendoes, slurs and imputations of various kinds. These things in the discussion of an educational policy serves no good purpose, but, on the contrary, do much harm. They are more likely to discredit than to benefit the cause in which they are invoked, whether it be by opponents or supporters of the appropriation. From the beginning of time, it has been habitual for men to differ in opinion, even on the simplest proposition. It will be so until the millenium, and, especially on issues of educational character, public welfare will be promoted if a spirit of tolerance and sincerity shall prevail. It is manifestly a topic over which the discussion should be one of reason, and not of insinuation or intimidation. The Journal's suggestion here made is not in one interest or the other, but for the good of both.

A further suggestion to correspondents will not be amiss. More than once the Oregon Agricultural college has been drawn into the argument, for comparison or otherwise, both by friends and opponents of the university appropriation. This is a feature that ought to be eliminated.

Its effect can only be harmful, by reason of its tendency to create antagonisms between the two big state institutions, and of a character that ought not to be aroused. Both institutions have their field, and both are, The Journal believes, doing most excellent work. The spirit of the hour and of the future should be construction for both, and not destructive of either. The wisdom of such a course ought to be so apparent to the friends of each that the suggestion here made ought to be sufficient to end the matter.

FAILURE OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

A GREAT DEAL is said these days about the sacredness or infallibility, or at least the desirability and necessity, of preserving representative government, a strictly Republican form of government, and not pushing any farther forward toward a pure Democracy. But here is the Chicago Record-Herald, a prominent Republican newspaper, saying:

We have in this state what is called representative government, but every time the legislature is in session we receive renewed evidence that the assembly meets to resist the demands of the people. The report of the Legislative Voters' league presents some of the moves in the last campaign of resistance. It refers to the obstructive tactics that were employed against the direct primary bill; to the defeat of the Crook county civil service bill; to the defeat of the bill allowing cities and villages throughout the state to regulate the price of gas. This, however, is only a list for purposes of illustration, and is therefore by no means complete. Other striking cases of the use of obstructive tactics against measures plainly in the interest of the people might be called up. * * * Of course it is representative in a sense. It represents something and somebody, and, of course, it must have its reasons for doing so. But this means, necessarily, that it betrays the people as a whole. It is shameful and humiliating that official representatives are thus false to their trust and that if we had to depend on these representatives alone conditions would be much worse than they are Were it not for the press and the activity of civic associations the legislative tricksters would be generally triumphant. But it is to be hoped that through the new primary law the people may be able to secure fit nominees who will really represent them.

All this is true not only in Illinois but in most other states, and it is true of the nation as represented by congress. In a thousand and one cases the people, the masses, the great majority, are not well served, are lost sight of, are betrayed, for one cause or another. We do not mean to say that representative government, though thus largely a failure, should be abandoned; it is necessary; but the people must take a greater interest and part in their affairs, and exercise more of their reserved power—for all power resides in them. And, as the Record-Herald says, a primary law, such as we have in Oregon, and the initiative and referendum, are the proper and only means of doing this.

The would-be political bosses—in Portland, Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, and other towns of Oregon, are now making, to some extent openly, but in a larger degree secretly, under cover of fighting Statement No. 1, a determined attack on the primary law. It is in their way and they mean to get rid of it. The people need to be on their guard. Cling to your primary law.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS.

A PRINCIPLE that was good yesterday, is good today. If direct election of senator was sound doctrine in Republican state platforms and in Democratic state platforms in Oregon for years past, it is sound doctrine for all newspapers in Oregon to advocate today. If 56,850 voters of Oregon, with only 16,354 voting against it, have adopted a measure that makes direct election possible, that is full warrant for every such newspaper to stand by the doctrine. If any man or group of men claim to be for direct election, but oppose Statement No. 1, it is full and formal notice of insincerity. It is impossible for any may to be sincerely for direct election, and not be a staunch supporter of the present Oregon plan.

The voters, by a tremendous flood of ballots of nearly four to one, have declared for it. The question of whether or not they are to have it, largely rests with the country press. If the men of this class stand resolutely by the principle, and fight it to a finish, they will be as certain to win as that the sun will set on election day. They have the truth with them, and by that token are thrice armed. They are close to the people and by redoubling their efforts can overwhelm and put to rout the present effort to discredit popular choice of senator in this state.

A more important responsibility, or a greater opportunity to do good for their countrymen never fell to the lot of newspaper workers. They are on the outposts in a movement, that pursued to its ultimate, means the certain reform of the United States senate. If they surrender, and allow the experiment in Oregon to fail, a reactionary movement will set in from which recovery will be slow and tedious. They have the power and the means of victory if they will stand by their guns and keep their colors flying. They should neither underestimate their own capabilities in this crisis, nor undervalue the importance of their cause.

Miss Harriman has just been married—to an American, we are glad to say—and we suppose her father will give her a large cash present. As he and his associates have taken between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 of "surplus" out of Oregon, we out here suppose that we are helping to pay Miss Harriman's dowry, and so feel interested in her, and hope that she will be just as happy as a poor man's bride.

Certainly all possible efforts should be made to secure the presence here of some of the battleship fleet during the rose fiesta. That cruisers can come to Portland with entire ease and safety has repeatedly been demonstrated, as the navy department must know. Two or three at least of these vessels will be a great attraction, and we believe Admiral Evans will favor their coming.

There are various facts and circumstances which indicate that President Castro of Venezuela is right in his contention with certain citizens of the United States; that they were playing a big game of corporation graft down there, and Castro would not stand for it. Then they ran home to Uncle Sam and want him to force Castro to let them play out the game.

The state is knocked out in the first round in the attempt to try, convict and punish the Title Guarantee & Trust bank wreckers. Yet it is not quite certain that this result may not yet be accomplished. If a poor man had robbed a victim of $30, last summer, he would have been in the penitentiary now.

An editorial yesterday read: "Though Missouri otherwise went Republican four years ago, electing a Democratic legislature and giving a majority for Roosevelt," etc. The word "Democratic" should have been "Republican," as that legislature was, electing Warner United States senator.

With 30,000 or so Republican majority—even more according to the registration so far—and with well-known candidates up for nomination, why are Republican would-be leaders so scared about the result in June that they dare not trust the senatorship to the people?

The registration in Seattle for the late city election was nearly 35,000. Portland has about as many voters as Seattle. They should register faster. All ought to vote.

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Payne says that there may be tariff revision after 1908. He is careful not to say how long after.

The Seattle Times quotes Secretary Taft as having said in his speech in that city last September: "I congratulate you upon having a good municipal government, and I don't care if it is headed by a Democrat. What we want in municipal politics and in all politics is decent, honest government in the interest of the people, and when we get that it is not important what the color of the politics is."

It was to be expected that Senator Hopkins of Illinois would favor the Aldrich currency bill. Hopkins is one of the distinctly "railroad senators," and ex-Senator "Billy" Mason says he bought his seat outright.

A great calamity always teaches a great practical lesson, and the Cleveland horror is no exception to the rule.

Letters From the People

Instructing Legislators.

Waldo, Or., March 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—Boss rule and corruption in the Republican party of Oregon led to the adoption of Statement No. 1.

The first I ever saw I received by mail from Jonathan Bourne with a request to sign and return it to him. I saw at once that to do so was to aid in the election of Mr. Bourne. I am a Democrat, but the principle involved so interested me that I signed and returned it without waiting to consult anyone.

I also voted for Mr. Bourne, not because he was my preference, but to aid in establishing Statement No. 1 in Oregon. The Republican party management in this state had become so sweeping and odious to its respectable members that they had conceded us a Democratic governor. I could see nothing wrong in my vote for a Republican United States senator, and I was prepared to put my hand on any Democratic member of the legislature who dared refuse to adopt the people's will. And we may "mark it on the palings" that those men who cannot give up corrupt politics are the ones who are responsible for past political conditions in our great state.

If they have not been leaders they have been truculent followers and they can be depended upon as being the real enemies of a majority rule by and for the people. They would have us believe that the party is first; we believe our country is first before any party; and we must look with suspicion on any man or set of men who express fear of the people, and especially if they are clamoring for the reinstatement of political conditions which we have had to put down because of their corruption.

If it is a proper thing to elect presidential electors and send them to a national convention instructed, why may we not so instruct the members of our legislatures. I have supposed that the purpose of electing members to the respective legislatures is a matter of expediency; that it is not possible for all of the voters of a state to attend a session of its legislature and take active part in its proceedings; so the plan was adopted of electing a few men to go there as the people's agents to do the work for them. That work, so far as the electing of United States senators is concerned, has not been done honestly and promptly by these agents and employes of the people; so that the voters irrespective of party have decided through Statement No. 1 that they will instruct these agents in the future—"so mote it be."

It seems to me it is an extraordinary proceeding for these political wirepullers who fear the result to say to the people of a free country, "We do not want you to instruct us; we want you to send us there as your representatives, but do not take the pie from the crust with your instructions. It may suit you to instruct us, but we do not want it, because it destroys party harmony."

This position savors strongly of Boss Tweed's or Schmitz' replies to the suffrages of the people; only it is a degree milder; it promises, however, to mature well with age.

It is just as right and proper to instruct the members of a legislature at the polls as it is to elect and instruct our presidential electors; and the voters of all parties will be wise to steer clear of every man who opposes the rule of the majority by and through Statement No. 1. W. J. WIMER.

No Premium.

Portland, Or., March 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you kindly advise me through the columns of your paper if there is any premium on a $20 gold piece issued in 1858 and not bearing the motto, "In God We Trust"?
A CONSTANT READER.
[Coin collectors state that there is no premium on the double eagle described.]

Running Shots

Written for The Journal by Fred C. Denton.

With two of the Republican candidates for United States senator out for Statement No. 1 is not the third candidate feeling lonely? Perhaps he desires to be still more lonely after the primary election, for as sure as grass grows the next United States senator will be a Statement No. 1 man.

* *

Cities should rule themselves subject to the laws of the land. A city legalizing or licensing burglars, highwaymen, train robbers, fake schemes, etc., would be incompatible with the peace and reputation of the rest of the state. If any provision of the organic law is adopted by the people under the misaprehension that it extends local self government and it is found to enable municipalities to set at defiance the will of the people, that organic law will go by the board with an axe in the hands of the supreme law-making body of Oregon—the people.

* *

For a motto to place at the head of the columns of a paper taking its name from this state, none could be more in line with its policy than "The people be d—d; it's party we want."

* *

Now is approaching the time when the insurgent Republicans—the old Lincoln kind—can throw a few bricks into the whirring political machine being stocked up by politicians who hope to set aside the will of the people and establish on his throne once more old King Graft, with his strong chest of spoils.

* *

The longer a man is before the people for presidential nomination the more likely he is to say something his friends wish he had kept in "the silent" about. Taft is no exception. Even Hughes, who says so little, has said a few things too many for comfort. This rule does not seem to apply to Bryan, but there must be exceptions to all rules.

* *

Australia is to have a paid militia keeping its individual arms and ammunition at home, electing its own officers and consisting of every man from 18 to 30. It is scarcely necessary to remark that it is not expected to be available to shoot down strikers or drive miners into bull-pens.

* *

While the Oregon farmers are doing their spring plowing and planting they will be doing some hard thinking on the various political and legislative problems placed before them. Rural mail delivery and local telephone lines put the farmer next to political schemes sooner than in ye olden times, and he thinks more. It is only the grafters who fear the results.

Some Leap Year Letters

By C. B. Quincy.

From Miss Ermentrude Popcorn of Buffalo to Albert Cuffs of New York:

My Dear Mr. Cuffs—I simply must write and thank you for the perfectly beautiful flowers you sent the morning I was coming home. I enjoyed every minute of my visit—New York is so inspyring. I should think that you must feel inspyred in such a magnificent city. I will never forget the palm room in the Squeegis, with the real fountain founting—it made me think of Niagara Falls. Have you ever seen them—or, should I say, ever seen it?—grammer is so confusing. I think they are perfectly dear. But I mustn't ramble like this to such a busy business man. Ever so many thanks for the flowers. Yours very sincerely, Ermentrude Popcorn.

From Miss Popcorn to Mr. Cuffs:

Dear Mr. Cuffs—Thanks for you delightful letter. But do you think it ever so wicked of me to carry on such a correspondence with you. Well, I don't care; I just know you're a boheemian at heart, like me. My, but I wonder how you business men can work away with such terrible reesponsibillities. Do tell me how you are getting along in the office. But I mustn't interrupt such a busy man, so I will stop gossiping. Ever yours, Ermentrude.

P. S.—Did you know this is leap year? Some of the girls have a club here to propose to some man in turn. Aren't we just too stilly. You must think it awful frivelous, don't you? Do you New Yorkers eat nine times a day, like Upton Sinclair says you do? I thing he is wonderful, the way he shows up the rich, idle women. I could never go decollete to a Long Island picnic. I threw away the flowers when you said you didn't send them. Wasn't that too foolish of me!—E.

From Mr. Cuffs to Miss Popcorn:

My Dear Miss Popcorn—Don't think it wicked of you to write. Not a boheemian at heart. Getting along all right in office—junior partner told me yesterday. I'm not so much in the way as I used to be. Knew this was leap year. Don't think your girls' club so very silly. Only eat twice a day. Glad you keep your neck warm at picnics. Not foolish of you to throw away flowers; would wither if you kept them. Yours truly, Albert Cuffs.

From Miss Popcorn to Mr. Cuffs:

Dear Albert—You don't think it very wrong of me to call you that, do you, but you've written me such lovely letters that I feel I know you better than any one in Buffalo. It's as good as living in New York to read your lively descriptions of life in the great metropolis.

There is something I want to ask you for, but I don't know how you would take it. May I ask you for a certain thing that I want very, very much? I don't know how I've lived without it. Do say yes, Albert, like a dear.

Don't ou think Elinor Glynn is perfectly clever? Don't you think she is a greater writer than Dickens, George Elfott and those other men?—Ever yours, Tootsie (my knickname).

P. S.—I may be in New York this week, and then I can ask you personally.—Tootsie.

From Mr. Cuffs to Miss Popcorn:

My Dear Miss Popcorn—Don't think it wrong to call me Albert; that's my name. Don't know author you ask about. You can, of course, ask me for anything you like. Am going to Alaska this evening and my address will be uncertain for the remainder of the year. —Yours truly, Albert Cuffs.

From Miss Popcorn to Mr. Cuffs (returned unopened—"address unknown"):

Dearest Albert—I wanted to ask you for your recipe for making that adorable salad dressing you made for us that day in New York. You won't be very angry, will you, although I know you haven't given it to any one else? I want to surprise our club.—Tootles.

From Mr. Cuffs to Miss Popcorn:

My Dear Miss Popcorn—Glad you enjoyed your visit. Didn't send flowers; David Barnum sent them. Never been to Niagara. See lots of water in North river. Yours truly, Albert Cuffs.

Frederick H. Newell's Birthday.

Frederick H. Newell, chief engineer of the reclamation service of the United States, was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1862, and was graduated from the engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1885. Immediately after the completion of his studies he took up irrigation work in Colorado. He entered the employment of the irrigation survey as a hydraulic engineer in 1888, and has continued in the service of the government ever since. When the reclamation service was established by act of congress of June 17, 1902, Mr. Newell was appointed chief engineer, and one year ago he succeeded Charles D. Walcott as director of the service. Mr. Newell has spent practically the whole of his professional career in reclaiming the arid lands of the west. Under his guidance the reclamation service has grown to be a most important branch of the government service. The work of the service, which was of most insignificant proportions a few years ago, now gives employment to 10,000 persons and involves the expenditure approximately of $1,000,000 a month. Several great irrigation projects have been completed in the western states, and a number of others are in progress of construction.

This Date in History.

1701—Earl of Bellemont, one of the early colonial governors of New York and Massachusetts, died in New York. Born in England in 1636.

1778—Dr. Thomas Arne, composer of Rule Britannia," died.

1798—Samuel A. Eliot, mayor of Boston and organizer of the first paid fire department, born. Died January 29, 1862.

1817—William H. Crawford of Georgia became secretary of the United States treasury.

1832—Isaac Israel Hayes, who reached the highest latitude ever attained by a sailing vessel, born in Pennsylvania. Died in New York, December 17, 1881.

1841—Daniel Webster became secretary of state.

1843—Tunnel under the Thames river at London opened.

1849—General Zachary Taylor inaugurated president of the United States.

1862—General Beauregard assumed command of the army of the Mississippi.

1878—Disastrous fire in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

1891—Conservatives victorious in the Canadian elections.

1895—Japanese captured Neuchwang.

Esperanto Is Much Easier.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"What do you think of the simplified spelling?"

"It would be all right if it wasn't so hard to learn."

Small Change

Standpatters will be run over.

* *

It's pretty sure that Taft will be it.

* *

Be ready to welcome the immigrants.

* *

Roosevelt may be ready to run again in 1916.

* *

Little Harriman is bigger than all Oregon.

* *

Shall it be left to the people? is the question.

* *

So far Governor Hughes has not been muck-raked.

* *

This time Suitter's gun was fired once or more too often.

* *

Some Oregon winter weather this month will be acceptable.

* *

Oh, the money many of us lost by not buying wheat a few days ago.

* *

Activity isn't necessarily usefulness, yet it is better than donothingness.

* *

Thaw thinks he can avoid paying his lawyers. Crazy, sure, if he has money.

* *

Behind the chairman's gavel in the Chicago convention will loom the big stick.

* *

It is about time when the would-be bosses dearly love the workingmen and granger.

* *

Taft seems to be running fast, yet is about as fat as ever. He might try Muldoon.

* *

Everything considered, Portland is the best city on the coast, but must be made better.

* *

When one rains blows on another it is proper to say that the latter has been "soaked."

* *

There was no good excuse for keeping Suitter on the police force after the Burkhart episode.

* *

How Seattle will love Uncle Joe if he defeats that fair appropriation bill. It all rests with him.

* *

Isn't it funny—that with $0,000 majority the Republicans are afraid they can't elect a senator?

* *

Think of Conrad, Fallon and Frits, instead of the people of Portland, being served by its officials.

* *

"Tariff robbery must cease," says the Los Angeles News. After how many more national elections?

* *

The new Republican machine will be able to print any amount of campaign literature on short notice.

* *

A spouting oil well at Vale is reported. But it may be only a hot-air spout; Brother Geer been over there?

* *

Astoria will never be satisfied till the new road is called the Astoria, Seattle, Spokane & Portland railroad. Or Portland might be omitted.

* *

Eighty-five million people have to depend on the whim or interest of Uncle Joe Cannon for what they want—and usually he won't give it to them.

* *

The Boston Globe was happy one morning last week because it "was only 14 degrees above zero." This beats Portland's record for the whole winter by 12 degrees.

* *

Secretary Taft was mistaken when he said Lincoln's boyhood was passed in "squalor." He ought to know the meaning of words, for though Nancy Hanks was poor, she never descended to "squalor."

* *

An Oakland (California) man has confessed that he has been in the habit of taking three cocktails before breakfast, two before luncheon, nine before dinner, and several before retiring. He used the word "several" in the last case, it is presumed, because he got too drunk to count.

Oregon Sidelights

Thirty Fossil people enacted a "screaming farce."

* *

Sheep shearers are getting ready for business in eastern Oregon.

* *

Eastern Oregon needs more rain or snow. Don't worry; 'twill come.

* *

Dairy has a good school, but needs a blacksmith, says a correspondent.

* *

All kinds of livestock in Malheur county is reported free from disease.

* *

The projected new $75,000 hotel at The Dalles is believed to be a "sure go."

* *

The poultry industry is growing rapidly in the vicinity of Heppner, says the Gazette.

* *

The first shipment of butter ever sent out of Crook county was shipped last week from the Prineville creamery to Portland, the shipment amounting to 600 pounds.

* *

Alsea Correspondence: If some of the millions of frogs that are croaking here don't look through an icy window yet this winter it will be because probably they croaked their lives out before the freeze came.

* *

A million pounds of Grant county wool will be hauled to Austin and shipped to Baker City for the sales days June 22 and July 11, on account of a small reduction in the rate on wool from that city to eastern points.

* *

Tillamook Headlight: Wouldn't it jar the fishermen on the bay if another cannery and cold storage plant was started up? A boat between Tillamook and Portland would soon bring this about, when the fishermen would get about what is paid on the Columbia river for their fish.

* *

During the past winter 20 wildcats have been killed between Push and Howe's ranch, a distance of five miles, along the Necanicum, says the Astoria Budget. Most of these cats were of unusual size, and without doubt any one of them was strong enough to slay a deer or an elk calf. They were all fat, showing that food had been plentiful.

* *

It is reported that the wife of a business man of Canyon City did not want Prairie City flour, as she could not make bread of it at all, says the Miner. Her husband secured an empty flour sack with the Snowflake brand, filled it with Prairie City flour, and brought it home. "Now, you see," she said while cutting slices of a fine, snow-white, light loaf, "this is not from any of your rotten Prairie flour."

Vote for No Legislative Candidate Who Fails to Sign This Pledge:

Statement No. 1 of the direct primary law, which ensures to the people the right to elect United States senators, is as follows:

"I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States senator in congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a senator in congress, without regard to my individual preference."

The REALM of FEMININE

Lenten Cookery.

FOR the housewife who looks ahead 40 days and wonders what she shall give the family to eat these daily menus are meant to be a suggestion. There are so many substitutes for meat even if one does not care for the sanitarium nut foods which are abundantly offered that it really is not difficult to provide sufficient nourishment for the family without using meat. We have only to recall the sinewy strength of the Japanese and their endurance to know that a flesh food is not really necessary except to those who make it so.

The housekeeper who proposes to keep Lent must not imagine that she is going to cut down the expense account thereby. As a matter of fact it is likely that the bills will be a little higher during the time that the butcher's account is eliminated. She will find that she must increase the daily supply of milk for most of the soups will be those that have a milk basis instead of stock. She will need more eggs, cheese, nuts and fruits than when she is giving the family a meat diet. These are the main dependence as nitrogenous food, taking the place of lean meat.

Every little while we see in the magazine advertisements—that fertile field of literature—glowing accounts of oriental food stuffs which are said to contain all the nourishment needed by the human body. Perhaps we send for samples and we think with some envy of the far-off people who have such an article at hand. If we would stop to consider, we have wheat which has exactly the same properties, and rice which is almost the only food of millions of hardy people, and tapioca which is a form of the taro which the magazines praise.

And in addition to these, any one of which contains these food elements, we have barley which is often ignored in the ordinary kitchen, and the many different forms of corn, which are a storehouse of food value. So we are not so badly off after all.

Add to these the vegetables, to be eaten raw or cooked (and the legumes are almost a perfect substitute for meat) the nuts of our own part of the country and transported for our use from far-off lands, and the whole range of fruits with the multitudinous uses to which milk products can be put, and the housekeeper who plans for Lent may well consider herself abundantly supplied with materials.

For breakfast, it will not make much difference to the ordinary family if meat does not appear for 40 days. Most people have found that meat is unnecessary for breakfast. It is well to have variety in the cereal offered, and indeed there are so many good ones that a different one each morning for the Lenten season would not exhaust the supply. If there are but three or four kinds that find flavor with a particular family, these may be varied by the addition of a cupful of chopped figs, or steamed dates or raisins. Rice with raisins boiled in is a favorite dish with most children.

If the housewife has not already made up her orange marmalade, she will find it advisable to do so now while oranges are at their best and cheapest. As the whole of the fruit is used for marmalade, it is really a most economical form of fruit. An excellent apricot marmalade may be made from the dried fruit and this is well-liked by the children and gives variety. Grape fruit, apples, bananas, oranges stewed prunes and figs are depended upon for the breakfast bill of fare.

Unless they are fried hard and dry or swimming in fat, it is difficult to spoil eggs in the cooking. For children, however, it is best not to have them boiled hard, unless they are boiled so long that they are powdery, an hour or more. Soft boiled, scrambled, poached as omelet, shirred, or raw, beaten in milk, they are nerve and muscle building and palatable. For the nervous or tired woman there is no more valuable food product than raw eggs. If the one who would be benefited thinks that she cannot eat raw eggs, let her try the plan of adding a beaten egg to her morning cup of coffee. It will help to nourish her and she will scarcely be conscious of it, except that it gives a smoothness to the coffee which is delicious. In the same way she can take an egg in her cup of chocolate, or she can add the beaten egg to a cup of hot milk and have a valuable beverage.

As milk is to be used largely in the Lenten menus all forms of pudding will be acceptable. If you would have a rice pudding that is soft and creamy that melts in the mouth like a rice custard, try this recipe for "poor man's rice pudding," which is a time-honored one. It is to be made when a long, steady fire in required for some other domestic use.

Put into the baking dish (buttered) two generous cups of well-washed rice and cover with water. Look to your pudding in about 20 minutes and add more water if the first has been absorbed. Stir the rice when you add the water. Now every 15 minutes for the next hour, do the same thing, adding a level teaspoonful of salt at the second mixing. When the rice has absorbed all the water it will hold, fill the dish with milk into which has been beaten two eggs, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a cupful of sugar.

Cover the pudding dish and bake for an hour. When well set uncover and brown. It makes a good addition to cover the top of the pudding with slices bananas and a meringue of the beaten whites of two eggs with a half cupful of sugar. The "poor man's pudding" is equally good cold the next day.

There is a good deal of nonsense over the distinction between pastry made with lard and that made with butter. Some people imagine that the former is sudden death and that the latter is a wholesome food. As a matter of fact there is no difference in the wholesomeness of the two sorts of pastry. Lard makes a greasy crust. Butter makes a flaky crust and a mixture of the two shortenings makes a crust that is a blending of both. One kind is not more easily digested than the other.

For the peach tartlet in today's menu make a crust of whatever kind you approve or can afford. Roll it quite thin and cut it into squares of about three inches. Fold up the corners and bake until crisp. When done put a half peach in the center of each square, cover with whipped cream, dust with grated marcaroons or chopped almonds and serve.

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A Lenten Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal With Cream.
Orange Marmalade. Virginia Cornbread.
Tomato Omelet. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cracked Crab, Mayonnaise.
Boston Brown Bread.
Nut and Apple Salad. Peach Tartlet.
Tea.

DINNER.
Lentil Soup. Fried Butter Clams.
Mashed Potatoes. Browned Parsnips.
Celery and Cabbage Salad.
Rice Pudding. White Cake.
Coffee.

Good Advice.

From the Wasco News.

Now is the time for Sherman county farmers to look into the business of raising hogs and cattle. Portland is to be the Chicago of the Pacific coast, so far as the packing industry is concerned, and the great packers who are already looking for a market from which to draw their immense supply of meat have their eyes on Sherman county. If we make good in this particular it will mean a great deal to Sherman county.