EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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In proportion as we love truth more and victory less, we shall become anxious to know what it is that leads our opponents to think as they do.—Herbert Spencer.

OBSCURE MISSTATEMENTS.

THE Oregonian makes what it characterizes as "A Few Plain Statments," some of which are neither plain nor true. Or if plain, they disclose an opposition to the whole primary law and the principle of election of senators by the people. It says that two years ago nobody considered Statement No. 1 seriously, or regarded it as an essential or important part of the primary law. On the contrary, not only did Senator Bourne make his campaign solely on that issue, but a majority of the legislature was pledged to abide by Statement No. 1, and it was because of this that Bourne, who had received a majority of the popular vote in June, was elected. His plurality vote in April would not have been sufficient, but the people's choice in June decided the senatorship, as everybody knows. Indeed, if Republicans in the legislature are going to vote for the Republican plurality candidate in the primaries, and Democrats for the Democratic candidate, then the June vote for senator is needless, farcical, utterly without any purpose whatever. The very fact that the law provides for a vote on senator as well as on other offices in June is proof positive that the law intended that vote to be decisive of the matter. Statement No. 1 therefore becomes a pertinent, effective ante-election declaration of candidates for the legislature that they will carry out the law. Its acceptance or rejection is the test by which a candidate's purpose as to putting the law in force may be determined by the voters. It is this test that the would-be boss politicians and their Portland organ are attempting to evade.

Nobody ever supposed, says the Oregonian, that the old method of election of senators would be set aside or changed. This is an astonishing statement to make, in face of the fact known to everybody that this is exactly what has been talked of, advocated, insisted on, intended, desired and determined upon by nearly all voices of the people for years past. The Oregonian itself has posed for years as the champion of this change. On the election of Bourne and Mulkey it congratulated the people on having effected the change and said it was a great step forward in popular government. Not a word till just recently about the constitution. Everybody knows that the senate will never adopt the necessary constitutional amendment, and we may wait 20 years to get it in the other way. The way opened up by the primary law is the only way to accomplish the very result which the Oregonian has long been clamoring for, perhaps hypocritically, and which a year ago it so warmly and unqualifiedly commended. It is perfectly constitutional, for the legislature does elect, as the constitution provides. It provides, however, through Statement No. 1, that the legislature shall elect the man whom the people have chosen. Thus we get popular election of senators and the constitution is not infringed upon or disregarded.

Bourne, asserts the Oregonian, owed his election entirely to the fact that he had received the Republican vote—at the primaries. This is not true. He owed it to the fact that he got a majority of the vote at the polls in June. If Gearin had beaten him, Gearin would have received many Republican legislators' votes, possibly, if some went back on their pledge, not enough to elect; but in that case does anybody suppose Bourne would have been elected, at least without a great struggle and great expenditure? This situation is likely to occur, unless there be a majority in the legislature specifically and absolutely pledged by Statement No. 1—that is, a deadlock, corrupt bargaining, boodling and worse scandal if possible than of old. Perhaps, nay, probably, this is what is being played for.

The Oregonian says further: "If we want a Democratic senator or a Republican senator, let us start in for the object we aim at. The popular vote may be an index or guide, but it is not conclusive." But that is just the point; the popular vote should be conclusive. The Oregonian says it doesn't care whether the senator is a Republican or a Democrat. Then why is it shrieking every day about the terrible danger of the election of a Democrat—with a popular Republican majority of 30,000? We don't want to "start in" for a Republican or a Democrat; what the people, and The Journal in their behalf, have started in for is to let the people select the senator, choose and decide between two candidates presented by the people of each party, the legislature to be bound to obey the people. All this talk of whether the next senator will be a Republican or a Democrat is premature, is entirely out of order until after the primaries. Then leave it to the people.

OUR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

ARE school buildings in Portland or elsewhere in the northwest of a kind to make possible a calamity like that at Cleveland? In these buildings has every possible avenue for escape of pupils in case of fire been provided? Has account been taken of the fact that when flames roar and death stalks on all sides children cannot be expected to retain their presence of mind, and that disorder, panic and hysteria must be reckoned with in making provisions for safety?

If all this has not been provided for it should be done at once. The Cleveland calamity is a warning. The charred bodies of little children piled up in the street, their writhing forms wrapped in seething flames in the basement, the awful horror of the spectacle, the tears, shock and sorrow of parents seeking their child dead—all this is warning to build against such horrors. The little faces at those third-story windows of the burning structure, with every avenue to escape closed, are an appeal to every school board and every citizen to determine that the scene may never be duplicated. Less in numbers of its dead than was the Iroquois calamity, it is almost greater in its portent, because of the youth of its victims, and because of the errand on which they were bent when death stalked in upon them.

It is possible for men to build rooms and buildings in which children will be perfectly safe while at their studies. After this hideous warning let it be done, and let there be no excusing if it be not done.

USES OF THE TOMATO.

IT WAS long a subject of dispute whether the tomato is a fruit or a vegetable; it seems a fruit in the garden but a vegetable in the market. Dietetically it occupies a place between the two. It is acid like a fruit, but at the same time it contains a quantity of woody or cellulose material, which should be excluded from the stomach as much as the prohibited grosser vegetables. Nevertheless the tomato contains a high alimentive value and its use is especially recommended in cases of poverty of the blood, on account of the great quantity of iron it contains, a fact recognized by simply cutting the tomato and applying to the cut surface any of the reactives of that mineral. As an agreeable and most effective method of administering iron, it is the medium to be preferred to all those artificial nostrums or prescriptions in which it is so often administered, to enrich the blood. Indeed it is generally agreed among the best educated practitioners that the inorganic preparations cannot enter into the composition of the blood, though they may doubtless sometimes be useful as serving to neutralize the acids, which form insoluble salts with the iron of food, thus impeding absorption and assimilation. The tomato gives the same result, providing with natural action the amount of iron demanded by the system. These ideas, resting almost entirely on a theory among some hygienists, may be modified by later discoveries in the rapid advance of chemistry's development, but the truth remains that the tomato is a valuable alimentive and when properly prepared, is well received by stomachs not altogether lost.

WHAT OF THE GRANGERS?

THE politicians of Portland and a few other towns who are busy trying to construct a new party machine will be much disappointed, we think, if they count on the solid or even general support of their program by the rural voters. These politicians seem to be blind to the outspoken sentiment against their movement throughout the rural districts, and even in the towns also.

Very significant, even though these self-constituted leaders may not perceive or acknowledge it, is the action of many granges throughout the state. Probably three fourths of these Patrons of Husbandry are Republicans, or have been, and so register, but a large proportion of them are not going to follow any machine leaders, or support, unless it entirely suits them, any machine-made ticket. They are not the partisans they used to be. Because they would vote for Roosevelt or Taft or Hughes, it does not follow at all that they are going to vote for the candidates brought forward or recommended by the Hodson-Beach-Bailey machine—or a like and subordinate machine in other counties.

Moreover, the granges are numerously declaring specifically for Statement No. 1, and the members will as a rule support Statement No. 1 candidates as against those who refuse to make that statement, regardless of politics or party. They are saying so, and they mean it. And it may be assumed that what the Patrons of Husbandry are going to do most farmers who do not belong to the order will do. Where are Hodson et al to get the country votes to establish and maintain their machine?

These people do their own thinking. They read both sides and know just about what is going on. They have learned that party leaders have deluded them for lo, these many years, and hereafter they are going to do a little governing on their own account.

And what is true of the grangers is true in a large measure of labor organizations in the towns. The day of blind partisanship is past. And the day of democracy—we don't mean party Democracy—is at hand, at least in the matter of the election of United States senators.

PROTECTION.

THE American Protective Tariff League is busy, as befits the protected interests in a campaign year, in sending out protection literature, in particular soliciting the names of "first voters," so that it can inoculate immature minds with the poison of the protection "principle." The protected interests and trusts spend a good deal of money every year in printing and distributing literature and it is perhaps a good investment, for of course men are hired who can make as plausible an argument as possible in favor of the noxious doctrine of high protection.

There was a time when some degree of protection for "infant industries" was at least excusable. That time long since passed. At most American manufacturers have not for 20 years past or more needed any greater protection than the difference in "labor cost" in this and in foreign countries. This "labor cost" averages less than 25 per cent of the total cost of all kinds of manufactured articles. Even if labor here were three times as high in this country as abroad, an average of 20 per cent duty would be more than ample protection. As a matter of fact 10 per cent would be enough in most cases. This would give the Americans the advantage, for the raw materials in most cases are more abundant here, and except when themselves over-protected are cheaper and then it has often been demonstrated that our labor produces much more per week or per day than labor in any other country. Yet the average protective duty is over 40 per cent. At least two thirds of it is designed as a means to and in operation does plunder the American people for the benefit of a comparatively few, and enables trusts to be formed that can raise the prices of necessaries to any figures they please.

The protective "principle," as such, is wholly vicious. It simply means taking a portion of the earnings of 100 people and giving it to one person, without his giving them anything in return. This is all there is to it. The pretense that the 100 in some roundabout, mysterious way get value received for what is filched from them in increased prices is in nine cases out of 10 a false pretense. The arguments used in support of this theory are wholly sophistical. They have fooled the American people long, but will not fool them forever.

A reader is wroth because The Journal suggested sympathy and if necessary aid for the family of Policeman Suitter, and not for the widow of the man who was killed. The reason was that one has two young children, who, like herself, are innocent sufferers; but we very cheerfully extend the suggestion to include the widow of the victim of Suitter's gun also. We judged from reports that she had many friends, while it was conjectured that the other might not have. As to the deceased, the allusion to him was founded on the record; if he had been a merchant or banker he would have been no better—rather, worse, because he would have had greater opportunities. Anyone has read The Journal to little purpose if he imagines that it excuses the unjustifiable killing of a man because he is a laborer.

Representative Lloyd of Missouri has figured it out that the railroads have swindled the government out of a total of $70,000,000 in carrying the mails. But there is no hope of the economists in congress who cannot spare any money for inland waterways or harbors cutting off this swindling overpayment to the railroads. What are they there for but to serve the railroads, instead of the people?

Representative Ellis says that the bill for the new federal judicial district, to comprise eastern Oregon, cannot be passed at this session. This will disappoint Pendleton and Baker City some, as each was pulling to be the headquarters, and also some aspirants for office, but Oregon will get along very well nevertheless for two or more years without the new district.

It is reported from Washington that the Aldrich currency bill, possibly patched up a little, will pass. Nobody except the Wall street high financiers and the trusts approve of it, but as one member of congress expressed it, in effect: "We must pass something in the name of currency reform, and the people won't know the difference." The Aldrich bill will do the country no good at all; whatever effect it has will rather be harmful. It is satisfactory to J. P. Morgan, James Stillman and Wall street generally, and it necessarily follows that it is not in the interest of the people.

Practically, in many cases, the speaker is the whole congress. No bill can get through the house this session except allowed by the committee on rules, and the speaker is in effect the committee. Whatever he opposes is as dead as the late Julius Caesar of Portland. And we boast of our representative government!

Make the safety of the Portland school children as certain as possible. See to the doors, that they open outward, if any do not, and that they are never fastened during school hours. And practice the fire drill, with brief, impressive talks on the necessity of obeying orders and avoiding a panic in case of fire.

Another crazy college professor has bobbed up into momentary notoriety. He says ex-presidents should be killed or given $100,000 a year pension. It is easy to say what should be done with this Indiana professor. There must be insane asylums in that state.

Up in Yamhill county the late attempt at a machine convention was regarded by most Republican voters as a mere joke; they paid no attention to it. They will decline to be run by any machine or bosses hereafter.

A Hood River reader of The Journal writes that he knows of 600 voters in that valley who will fight for Statement No. 1. That is the sentiment of the vast majority of the voters of the state.

Speaker Cannon, it is reported, favors the Aldrich bill. Very likely; Uncle Joe can generally be depended on to favor whatever is against the people's interests.

Minnesota Democrats will try to make Governor Johnson a presidential candidate. He would be a good one, but the rank and file will probable demand—O, you know.

Another raid has been made on a Chinese gambling joint. Bow Wo must have been negligent, or possibly there is a rising market.

The New York World heads an editorial, "The Blight of Bryanism." We suppose Parkerism was sunlight, showers and fertilizer.

It is becoming more and more difficult every year to fool the people.

An Exercise in Reading.

By request the Detroit News reprints the following old and curious exercise in transposition with which students have long been familiar, but which may be interesting to those who have never before met with it—25 ways in which the first line of Gray's elegy may be read:

The plowman homeward plods his weary way.
The weary plowman plods his homeward way.
The plowman, weary, plods his homeward way.
His homeward way the weary plowman plods.
His homeward way the plowman, weary plods.
The weary plowman homeward plods his way.
The plowman, weary, homeward plods his way.
His way the weary plowman homeward plods.
His way the plowman, weary homeward plods.
His way the plowman homeward, weary, plods.
His homeward, weary way the plowman plods.
Weary, the plowman homeward plods his way.
Weary, the plowman plods his homeward way.
Homeward his way the weary plowman plods.
Homeward his way the plowman, weary, plods.
Homeward his weary way the plowman plods.
The plowman homeward, weary, plods his way.
His weary way the plowman homeward plods.
His weary way the homeward plowman plods.
Homeward the plowman plods his weary way.
Homeward the weary plowman plods his way.
The plowman weary, his way homeward plods.
The plowman plods his weary homeward way,
Weary, the plowman his homeward way plods.
Weary, his homeward way the plowman plods.

A Country Pond.

It's hard to fancy a pleasanter sight
Than a country pond on a wintry night
When the ice is smooth and the moon is bright
And the crowd so merrily whirs about,
Weaving gracefully in and out.
While song and jest and laughter and shout
With the ring of skates all mingled together
Make one forget the bite of the weather;
The fire on the bank, with logs piled high,
Shoots little comets up toward the sky,
Throws out its warning and welcoming glow,
Flinging queer shadows across the snow;
And the girls, with their eyes and their cheeks so bright,
How pretty they look in its ruddy light!
No wonder their sweethearts can hardly wait
Till out on the ice for another skate,
But whisper soft words which they blush to hear
And blushing look prettier—and, I fear,
Too soon for the good of half-frozen toes.
Each couple in search of less company goes—
Yes, it's hard to picture a pleasanter sight
Than a country pond on a wintry night.

—Kansas City Times.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Bull and the Locomotive.

Portland, March 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—One does not have to look very far or read much in the public prints to discover that there is a fixed determination on the part of certain political interests to defeat and abolish the primary election law and the right of the people to elect United States senators.

The issue is thus brought home at once to every voter in the state. The issue is: "Shall these political managers (to call them by as respectable a name as can be thought of) be successful in destroying these measures that have been indorsed by such overwhelming popular vote?" That is the question that must be passed upon at the coming election.

It is an issue broad and deep enough to tear an old party to places, or to form a new party upon. Parties are formed upon great issues as they come up in the history of a nation. They cannot be made to order, like a suit of clothes, but grow out of national conditions. It was so before the civil war. A slave oligarchy ruled the nation, but selfishness, like the horseleech's daughters, described in Proverbs, is never satisfied, and it was grasping for greater dominion and power. It wanted unquestioned authority. The question came up as to whether it should own the government, or as to whether the people should own and run it. This great issue flashed down on the minds of Lincoln and Seward, and of thousands of others, almost at the same moment, that either the oligarchy or the people must rule, and that there was no way to avoid it. The Whig party died because it could not, or would not, serve the cause of liberty. It died from cowardice and want of conscience, and a new and better party was formed to take its place.

The situation at present is very similar. Another oligarchy has seized the reins of power, and seeks dominion and authority. Its voice is harsher and more brutal, than that of the old slave oligarchy. It was heard in Chicago when Vanderbilt uttered that noted remark, "The people be damned!" This later-day menacing power holds sway over public affairs through the United States senate. This fact is so conspicuous that everybody sees it. The senate stands in the way of many needed reforms, and is the home of much that is corrupt. Senators have not been elected by popular vote, but by legislatures, that were, sometimes at least, open to corrupting influences.

Then public opinion said "We must elect senators by popular vote." But it could not be done, because the constitution of the United States stood in the way. Let us amend the constitution then, it was suggested, so it can be done. But the United States senate put its thumb to its nose and said: "Not on your life!" No such an amendment can pass this body.

Then the people of Oregon, by an overwhelming majority vote, at a public election, said: "We will vote our preference for senatorial candidates at a primary election, and by this method instruct the legislature as to whom it shall elect." Mr. Bourne, the last senator, was elected by this method. Another senator is to be elected by the next legislature. Shall we continue this popular method, or shall we go back to the old caucus system? is the vital issue that is before every voter, and it is one on which every voter must pass.

This primary election law was not passed by Mr. U'Ren, as some would have you believe. It was submitted to popular vote in June, 1904, and the returns showed that 56,205 voted for it and only 16,354 against. That is, the majority in favor of the law was about three and a half to one. It is the people's law. If a politician wants to fight such a cause and such a majority as that, I suppose he has a right to all the fun he can get out of it, but one cannot help remembering the little bull that attempted to butt the locomotive off the track, when he contemplates such a performance.

LEVI P. MYERS.

Parties in Oregon.

Hood River, March 4.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Oregon is said to be "overwhelmingly Republican." A glance into the past will show that the nursing of the party spirit of the "overwhelming" variety has cost the people dearly. Most men become partisan under certain circumstances. But there must be vital issues. Without an issue, there is no justification for the existence of a party. When we get wise enough there will be a chance to belong to as many parties as there are issues. When an issue is settled, the party spirit should die. In the absence of any issue voters will continue to vote and public business will be conducted "on business principles." In any case the non-partisan has as many rights as the partisan. Mr. Chamberlain was made governor by non-partisan votes. Some had registered as Republicans, some as Democrats, and others with equal scruples may have registered as Methodists. Each voter must decide for himself whether his vote shall be partisan or not on any occasion. Oregon is looked to as a leader in good government. It leads because our voters refuse to be partisans at all times. A man may be a partisan without being either a criminal or a fool, and he is non-partisan a good share of the time. He wears no brand. If the loyal voters of Oregon want a non-partisan governor or senator they have a right to vote him in directly or indirectly as may be necessary and do it "overwhelmingly" for that matter, and no crime will have been committed.

T. R. COON.

People or Bosses?

Albany, Or., March 3.—To the editor of The Journal.—Being a firm adherent of direct primaries and Statement No. 1 I heartily congratulate The Journal on its stand in regard to these principles in behalf of the people. The time is approaching when the people of Oregon will have to decide a question of great importance to them. It is whether, after having put out of commission a set of political tricksters and cormorants, who have managed and controlled the affairs of our state, we are to return to that system again.

The machine politicians or bosses are now making a desperate fight to regain the privileges they enjoyed so long and which have been so detrimental to the taxpayers of the state. It is a very unwise and impolitic move for them to try to defeat the will of the majority of the people. Are they so blind as to think the voters of Oregon will passively and with good grace submit to the overthrow of our primary law and Statement No. 1, after making such a valiant fight to obtain it, and surrender their rights of government of, by and for the people?

If they compare the common people to a herd of cattle easily led with a rope, and think they can fool all the people all the time, they will realize their mistake at the next June election by a disgraceful defeat which will definitely decide who is to rule in the future, the people or the bosses.

EDWARD PAGEOT.

Are Our School Buildings Safe?

Portland, March 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—With the accounts before us of the terrible loss of life due to fire and panic in a frame school building at Cleveland, Ohio, it would be well to direct attention to the frame school buildings in Portland. Are they safer than the one which burnt at Cleveland, and if so, in what respect? If my recollection is correct, most of the school buildings here have no fire escapes, and while many of the schools are of only two stories, these stories are usually very high, and often are over a high basement, so that a jump from the second story window would most likely result in severe injury. Dependence cannot be placed on the hook and ladder companies, because experience shows that frame buildings burn too fast to allow many persons to be rescued in that manner.

The frame school buildings of this city should be inspected to ascertain if all are sufficiently provided with fire escapes and exits, so that a disastrous panic is impossible, and whether, at all times the building is occupied, the doors of all exits are free to open outward.

It would seem only a matter of fairness to the school children to have the same rules for safety as are provided for theatre-goers.

G. G.

People vs. Machine Bosses.

Cove, Or., March 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—The question confronting the people in this campaign is: Shall the people or the machine bosses elect our next United States senator? Do the people want to go back to the old machine methods of electing our senator, or shall the honest voters of Oregon elect our senator? Take your choice, voters. If you prefer corruption to honesty, then let the machine bosses take the reins in their hands and run the state to suit themselves, and elect their choice for senator. If not, hold fast to the primary law and Statement No. 1 and vote for no representative unless he signs Statement No. 1. I don't believe the people of Oregon want to go back to the old disgraceful methods of electing United States senators. We have a fight on our hands, and The Journal is fighting manfully for the people's rights, and I wish every voter in Oregon was a reader of The Journal. The Elgin Recorder is the only paper in Union county that has come out open and above board in favor of Statement No. 1. The other papers in Union county are afraid to state how they stand.

HENRY CHAMBERS.

The Tanana District.

Woodburn, Or., March 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—How far back in the interior is the Tanana valley? How far from a seaport or town? Does a single man take up 320 acres? Does he have to live there on the place a certain amount of time in one year? Is it prairie or brush land? Is the Tanana valley adapted to all kinds of agriculture?

THEODORE SHYKES.
Route 3, Box 33.

[The Tanana district, or valley, is several hundred miles long and nearly the same in width. The heart of the region lies about 300 miles north of the mouth of Copper river and the district itself lies immediately south and bordering on the Yukon. There are many acres of land in the valley subject to homestead entry and the whole region, which is principally a rolling prairie, is well adapted to agriculture of all kinds during the three months of summer. The almost constant sunshine, night and day, during this time produces vegetation in abundance.—Ed.]

This Date in History.

1829—Martin Van Buren of New York became secretary of state.
1834—Toronto incorporated as a city.
1845—Mexican minister protested against the admission of Texas into the Union and demanded his passports.
1848—Income tax riots in London.
1857—The Dred Scott decision delivered by Chief Justice Taney.
1867—Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward), famous American humorist, died. Born in Waterford, Maine, April 26, 1834.
1868—President Johnson summoned to appear before the courts of impeachment, on March 18.
1888—Louisa M. Alcott, American writer, died. Born November 29, 1832.
1892—Edwards Pierrepont, attorney-general in President Grant's cabinet, died. Born in North Haven, Connecticut, March 4, 1817.
1905—John H. Reagan, a member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet and one of the authors of the Cullom-Reagan interstate commerce act, died in Palestine, Texas. Born in Tennessee, October 8, 1818.

Duke of Hamilton's Birthday.

Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and the holder of nearly 20 other titles in the English and Scottish peerages, was born March 6, 1862, and succeeded his kinsman as 13th duke in 1895. Now the premier peer of Scotland, and "heil male of the house of Douglas," when he was a young man there seemed not the remotest chance of his succeeding to the dukedom, but the death of the only son of the 12th duke and a succession of other deaths placed him at the head of the family. How distant his relationship to the last duke was may be gathered from the fact that the peerage has to go back to the descendants of the fourth duke, who was slain in a duel in 1712, to find the pedigree of the present holder of the title. The duke's estates, amounting to about 157,400 acres, are in trust, according to the will of the late duke. The duke of Hamilton has one of the most interesting hereditary offices in the kingdom, for he is keeper of Holyrood palace, the old and historic home of Scotland's kings. The duchess of Hamilton, wife of the present duke, was Miss Nina Poore, a popular English actress, to whom the duke was married in 1901.

Wonderful Pews.

"Are you aware," said the antiquary, "that there are certain church pews to which the contribution basket is never passed?"

"It is a fact. These pews are in certain old Episcopal churches in Philadelphia, in Boston and in a number of New England villages.

"They have been rented on a non-contribution-basket basis for a couple of centuries. In the past, it is said, men slept in church, they even played ecarte or draughts there, and the advent of the contribution basket would have been an amazing interruption to them. So, for a very much higher rental, they obtained pews that the collectors ignored. These pews, in churches that like to keep up the quaint customs of the past, are still maintained."

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."

Small Change

You'd bet-ter hur-ry and register.

• •

Did the people ask Hodson, et al?

• •

True reform, like charity, begins at home.

• •

Mr. Harriman evidently likes his fish well done.

• •

Which is greater, all the people or a party?

• •

It is at least doubtful if more detectives will pay.

• •

Schools are more important and valuable than armories.

• •

Portland to the dissappearing panic—"Never touched me."

• •

Try as hard as he may, Wu can't keep up with Bryan in talking.

• •

It may after a while become as great a disgrace to be very rich as to be very poor.

• •

It seems that even in the hands of policemen the revolver is a dangerous and deadly nuisance.

• •

Through the new tunnel under the Hudson river, New Yorkers will see just about as far west as they ever did.

• •

But we suppose the supreme court would not sustain a law forbidding a woman to talk more than 10 hours a day.

• •

O yes, We, Us & company are for the election of senators by the people all right, providing the people elect our man.

• •

That anarchist youth might not have been very badly mistaken in supposing that Chicago was about as bad as Russia.

• •

Columbia college has barred a professional pugilist as athletic trainer. Of course, he is not in the football rooters' class, and might get killed.

• •

Four husbands have successfully deserted an Illinois woman because of her cooking. She must have taken a post-graduate course at a cooking school.

• •

An Iowa man is suing a woman for $10.50 damages for breach of promise—courting expenses, we suppose. She was certainly justified in breaking her promise.

• •

The man who has seen a robin is a—well, you know what.—Buffalo Times. Come out to Oregon where you can see and hear robins nearly all the year 'round.

• •

That was a Republican convention they had down in Pottawattamie county—Sioux Falls Journal. A regular standpat convention, we suppose, suitable to Whatapotomy county.

• •

A member of the Oklahoma legislature from the town of Paradise, has introduced a bill prohibiting snake-eating. So it seems the snakes are still getting into Paradise and causing trouble.

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Mr. J. J. Hill is preparing to build a railroad paralleling the Canadian Pacific into Alberta, a distance of about 1,400 miles. He must be able to scrape together a few dollars, notwithstanding the Rooseveltian ruination.

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A correspondent of the New York Sun resurrects this quatrian, said to have been written of Jefferson, by William Cullen Bryant in 1808:

"Go wretch! resign the presidential chair,
Disclose thy secret measures, foul or fair;
Go, search with curious eye for horned frogs
'Mid the wild waste of Louisiana bogs."

But this doesn't half express what the Sun thinks of Roosevelt.

Oregon Sidelights

Upon an ordinary postcard a Pendleton man has succeeded in writing a total of 6,431 words. To do so required 19 hours continuous work and it took him over three hours to count the words.

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Umatilla county needs a lot of little, five-acre fellows, men with families who will be content with a small, highly cultivated tract on which every foot of land will be producing luxuriantly, says the East Oregonian.

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The fruitgrowers of the Freewater-Milton district have been very busy spraying the trees the past week. Fruit prospects in this section are excellent, and with no adverse weather conditions the next four weeks the crop will be practically assured.

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One of the best signs of the times for the future advancement of Wasco county lies in the fact that many of our large land holdings are to be subdivided, and the small tracts will be sold to actual settlers, says The Dalles Optimist.

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Astorian: The opening up of three of the largest of the milling and lumbering plants at the mouth of the Columbia is one of the cheering signs we needed to prove that the back of the dull season hereabout is broken. We hope they will run uninterruptedly for the balance of the year, and that all the rest will be humming with them; this, with a good salmon run and a market abroad reacting from the quietude of last year, should make 1908 a feature year with Astoria.

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Three tons of potatoes, ton and a half of apples and a large quantity of vegetables, in all over $300 worth of produce is almost a total loss to E. T. Farris, a Euchre creek farmer, for the reason that it has been impossible to get the stuff to market, because of no passable road, says the Wedderburn Radium, which in another item says that Mr. Farris managed to get out this week by following the bed of the stream during temporary low water, and brought a few bushels of apples to Wedderburn. Two barrels was all his team could haul on account of the heavy roads.

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Record of two men on 20 acres of land near Medford, from April 19, 1907, to January 1, 1908: Garden truck sold, $2,250; alfalfa hay, $220; $100 worth of garden product now on hand and not sold. From two cows they have made eight pounds of butter a week, adding another $100 to the aggregate; and besides, the family living has been made from the land. The total receipts, not including the living of the family, were $2,670. From eight acres of land they sold $1,000 worth of potatoes, and from three fifths of an acre of land sold $320 worth of onions, and from one third of an acre of berries of different varieties they realized $369 in cash.

The Editor and the Saloons.

From the Seaside Signal.

A friend accosted the editor the other day, "Say, tell me why you are so hard on the saloonkeepers? You go into the saloons and drink when you want to." The editor's reply was: "Yes, I go into saloons and drink, and drink too much! But that is not the point. All that I have ever asked the saloonkeepers to do was to obey the law, so that the people would not put them out of business entirely. Instead of taking my advice, two or three of them told me they were going to run me out of town. One of them assaulted me and undertook to boycott me. Now, personally, the editor doesn't care whether the saloons run or whether they don't run. But it is a hardship for a saloonkeeper to obey the law, he had better go out of the business. I am not "hard" on anybody that wants to do what is right, but I am going to try and be found on the side of law and order and decency."