EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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A soul without reflection, like a pile without inhabitant, to ruin runs.—Edward Young.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST PROHIBITION.

"THE MODEL License League," an organization, we judge, composed mostly of liquor manufacturers and anti-prohibitionists, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, has sent to the press of the country some statements and arguments against prohibition that are entitled to fair consideration. President Eliot of Harvard university, is quoted as expressing himself strongly against prohibition, saying among other things that it has bred "a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligencies and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling, and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and reasonable public expectation." Abraham Lincoln is quoted as saying that prohibition is itself "a species of intemperance, making crimes out of things that are not crimes." Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, General Grant, and Jefferson Davis are also quoted in opposition to prohibition.

The circular then attempts to show, and apparently does so, that the number of deaths due to the use of liquor is greater in prohibition than in license states, being 2.16 per 100,000 in Maine, 2.18 in New Hampshire, and 3.20 in Vermont, averaging 2.41; while the average in license states is 1.63; in Oregon only 1.21.

Next the argument shows, if its figures are correct, that the number of retail liquor licenses is greater per capita in the prohibition states of Kansas, North Dakota and Maine, than in most license states. In North Dakota there is a retail liquor license for every 241 of population, in Kansas one for every 428, and in Maine one for every 661, the average being one for 428; while in license states the average is one for every 611 of population. The circular continues: "The government's census reports show that in the license states of Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia the death rate from alcoholism decreased 34 per cent in the 20 years prior to 1900. The same reports show that in the same period of time the death rate from alcoholism in the prohibition states increased 53 per cent. It is clear that not only is the number of liquor dealers increased under prohibition, but that the fatal inebriety is also increased."

It is further urged that prosperity does not prevail in prohibition as in license states, and it is stated: "Maine's population in 1860 was 21.2 to the square mile; 30 years later it was 21.7. Kansas is a typical prohibition state. From 1890 to 1900 its population increased from 1,427,095 to 1,470,495; between 1888 and 1890 the population of this fertile state decreased 90,000.

We are further informed that the crime or "jail records" is greater in prohibition states, and the St. Paul Record is quoted to show that the number of drunks, and of persons sent to jail for various causes, is greater in Maine than in Minnesota, the two states being about equal in area and population. (But this part of the argument, we think, can be refuted.)

Hence, the league thinks it has established the fact that prohibition increases the number of liquor dealers, the number of deaths from the use of liquor, and the amount of crime committed, stagnates a state and prevents prosperity; brings law into contempt, and deprives a state of large revenue without conferring any equivalent benefit. Then the License league says:

"The solution is based on knowledge of human nature. Give the retail liquor dealer a license free from the influence of politics and make the life of a license dependent on the obedience of the holder to all of the laws of society. If the license holder violates the laws, take away his license by means of a law so framed that the court has no choice but to suspend the license upon the retailer's first conviction of any offense and to cancel it upon second conviction. Such a law would make it more profitable to obey than to disobey the law and the law would be obeyed. Violation of the law is more profitable than obedience under the present system in many states, and is far more so under prohibition.

The Journal cheerfully presents these alleged facts and these arguments as a contribution to the discussion of a great public question. It need not be said that The Journal is in favor of and entirely in sympathy with the Oregon local option law, and of all practicable and reasonable means of increasing temperance; but it doubts the wisdom and practicability of state-wide prohibition. Prohibition never has been made to work successfully in large towns, and probably never will—at least not in our day. Let local communities, even counties, enact and maintain prohibition if they choose and can, but where it is impracticable to establish and maintain actual, genuine prohibition, establish and maintain a high-license system, keeping the liquor traffic under strict regulation, and requiring dealers to obey the law strictly.

The better class of liquor dealers are now disposed, we believe honestly and sincerely, to observe, obey and help maintain a good license law, and to help weed out saloonkeepers who violate the law. A local option and high-license system, with the laws strictly observed, seems to be a better solution of the problem than country-wide or state-wide prohibition.

OUR COSTLY NAVY.

WE COULD not be spared a penny by this congress for inland waterways, but are to have above $34,000,000 for new war craft for the navy. The administration asked for 70 odd millions for the navy, and now we have charges by high naval officers that our battleships have grave defects. Another faction of rear admirals, captains and commanders insist that there are no defects, and the layman is left to wonder which guess, if either, is correct. What he is certain of is, that, costly as are these monster engines of destruction in collected millions, they will all, within a very few years, be of obsolete types, when many more millions must be collected to keep up the splendor. When to this he adds surmise that the enormous sums now lavished on naval enterprise may be going into ships of doubtful effectiveness, he realizes that our glittering dream of naval grandeur comes high, especially for a nation whose traditions and history are notably those of peace, and should make her a leader, not in the panoply of war, but in the arts of peace.

Perhaps our allowance for naval trappings would be smaller, and for waterways greater, were congressional committees differently organized. With the house committee on naval affairs dominated by congressmen in whose districts are located the five big navy yards, costly allowances for a huge navy come easy. The candidate who promises most in naval work secures election, and the ordering and building of ships goes merrily on, while the improvements of waterways stand studiously still.

But is it wise statecraft for the policies of the nation as to navies to be controlled to meet the political requirements of a few navy yard congressmen, or rest upon that loftier principle of the greatest good for the whole people? What does the Oregon delegation think about it?

MUCH THE SAME HERE.

THE Pacific Outlook, an independent Republican weekly published at Los Angeles, one of the many papers of that state that perceive clearly that a far higher duty than abject loyalty to any party is the destruction of the Herrin machine, says:

"Let us have peace! This is the cry of the cunning and diabolical 'organization' forces of the California Republicans. 'Let bygones be bygones!' This is the cry of the San Francisco grafters and the rebaters who recently have organized for the protection of the Southern Pacific company from the heavy hand of the law. The voices which utter these appeals are emitted from the same camp. They argue that the only solution of the questions now before the people of California, if the Republican party of the state is to be served, is to let the dead past bury its dead. In other words, they tacitly admit that crimes have been committed in the past, but that the safety of the party demands that the 'trouble-breeders' who are seeking to dislodge from its seat of authority the Herrin-Harriman machine shall cease their interference with the prevailing order of things."

The Outlook proceeds to say that the "mouthpiece of the corrupt machine which has bullyragged and bulldozed the decent Republicans of the state for a generation" has promised that Republicans will again "get together"; but that paper asserts that Republicans can only "get together" if they are "honest men and enemies of the vicious Herrin-Harriman machine."

All this has direct and significant application to Oregon politics and to Oregon Republicanism at this time. We scarcely need point out wherein or wherefore. We have not a Herrin in Oregon; but the record, the history, the influences, the situation, the need, are much the same here as in California.

NEW FIELD FOR OUR FARMERS.

THE JOURNAL has pointed out the extraordinary incentive the establishment of packing houses in Portland will, on account of preserved soil fertility, offer the northwest farmer to engage in animal husbandry. Growing grain depletes his soil, while growing livestock will make it more fertile. Every ton of wheat hauled away to market costs the farmer $7 or $8, every ton of bran fed to animals adds as much value or more to his land in increased fertility. This is an item of enormous value to every farmer, but it is more especially valuable to semi-arid sections, where grain is now grown. Some of them are yielding good crops on 12 inches of rainfall or even less, but it is the belief of scientific agronomists that the soil cannot survive under this drain. They believe that a rotation of peas and other leguminous plants in connection with livestock production must be invoked as a measure of safety. Of such lands there are large areas in eastern Washington, Idaho and eastern Oregon. If their theory is correct the packing houses and their bettered markets afford deliverance to owners of these lands from threatened losses, and at the same time, place before them an avenue for greater profit.

Another influence the packing houses will exert is in the line of an improvement in the livestock standards. A big carcass is as easy to produce as a small one. The moment the revolution as to markets is wrought, the farmer will involuntarily turn to the new system. The middle west farmer did it, and the northwest farmer, for exactly the same reason, will do it. At once the better profit to come from well-bred livestock will become apparent. The "cat-hammed," long-horned steer will neither suit the grower nor the packing house people. The "razor-backed," long-legged hog will have to go to the scrap pile, along with the other discards of the rude and crude past. For them the farmer must substitute the round, smooth, well-bred animal, with its heavy carcass and immensely greater value for all concerned. In the double profit to the farmer from the better livestock, to which is to be added the further increased profit from the better market in which the world will be a customer, the northwest farmer will have an avenue for thrift to vastly better his land and his toil as revenue-producers. This is a change absolutely certain to come, because it is the evolution of the northwest into a field for which nature designed it.

THE GOVERNMENT EQUALLY REMISS.

IN VIEW of the statements which have been made to the effect that the purchasers of lands from the Oregon & California railroad did not use every precaution to ascertain the validity of their titles before purchasing, it may be interesting to note that the government itself has been accepting the same title. Approximately 200,000 acres of Oregon & California railroad lands were included in forest reserves. When the owners of these lands sought to relinquish them to the government and received scrip on which lieu lands were selected, the government compelled an abstract of title to be furnished before the exchange could be made. The title to these 200,000 acres of lands in every instance came directly by patent from the government. The land commissioner accepted the railroad's title without a protest. Hence, it is fairly reasonable to assume that if the government officials in the land department certified to 200,000 acres of land despite the question as to the legality of the title, and allowed innocent purchasers to go upon the market and purchase this scrip, the government is also open to censure.

CONGRESS AND A CRITICISM.

THE OREGONIAN remarks: "The house of representatives desires to restore the ornamental 'In God We Trust' to the coinage. This would imply that for some reason the house believes it has cause to trust the Almighty. What can the reason be? To the casual observer it appears as if our national representatives had extraordinarily good grounds to call upon the caves to hide them and the mountains to cover them from his presence. Can their zeal for the motto be a trick to divert his attention from other matters which they would rather he did not observe too closely?"

Yet congress is the great, constant, vital exhibition and exposition of our sacred and belauded representative system. If this system is so good, so perfect, how can it be that representatives should "call on the caves to hide them and the mountains to cover them."

By the way, if this act of congress restoring the motto that pleases and comforts many people and harms nobody were the worst of its sins, if there were no greater occasion to censure that body, the people might be satisfied. There is no real need to make an outcry of censure about this act; but in other respects congress—the congress of the past 40 years—well merits the castigations it receives.

Portland's east side is showing far greater growth, as to resident population, than the west side—which is quite natural and proper. This relatively larger increase of east side population is likely to go on indefinitely. There is unlimited room over there, practically no end of fine residence districts, and a fine, progressive population. Portland's growth will be on the east side even more than on the west.

Assassin Orchard appears to be sincere in his willingness to expiate, as far as forfeiting his life will do so, his crimes, and this will induce in many minds the belief that he told the truth in the Haywood trial; yet such a conclusion does not necessarily and indubitably follow.

The whole country, and just now the Pacific coast in particular, will regret the illness that compels Admiral Evans' retirement from his long and distinguished service in the navy. Here's long life and better health to Admiral "Bob."

Senator La Follette has waked the senate up with another speech, in which he told a lot of truth that needed to be told. The people have one friend at court, at least.

Yes, Mr. Taft is a capable and a likable man, but as to his policies on certain important questions—who knows? Perhaps Senator Bourne is not so far off, even if he does pass as a Republican.

"Steps are being taken to rid the country of undesirables," says a government dispatch. Yet we have heard of no executive order to members of congress to emigrate.

After the storm comes the calm. March may bluster and pour down, for a little while, but Miss Spring must and shall triumph—and she does so early and easily in Oregon.

If the would-be machine keeps up its struggles, Oregon may become a doubtful state, even in a national election.

Letters From the People

Spells Defeat for Hammersly.

Central Point, Or., March 15.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I note in your paper of March 3 that Mr. Hammersly of Gold Hill is a candidate for representative on the Republican ticket, on an anti-Statement No. 1 platform.

Mr. Hammersly is a well-known man in Jackson county, and a very highly respected person. And, had he come out on the side of the people, his defeat would have been next to impossible.

He is a very conservative man, and has been quite honest in stating his reasons for opposing Statement No. 1. While he would, no doubt, make an ideal representative, there are many men in Jackson county just as well qualified as he, who are willing for the rank and file, the men who are the backbone of the country, either in peace or war, to rule.

His declaration that he would "vote for the Republican receiving the greatest number of votes" does not amount to anything.

It makes, or should make, but very little difference, what the political complexion of our United States senator is, so long as he is honest and capable. We would better sacrifice party for honor, than honor for party.

This country is too big and too great, the chances for progress too many for the wave of popular opinion to be more than temporarily checked. The people of Jackson county should induce some man (who is otherwise qualified; and a supporter of Statement No. 1) to make the race against Mr. Hammersly.

Now is the time for the friends of popular government to act, and keep on acting. A READER.

Contradicts Landon's Statements.

Yacolt, Wash., March 13.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In this evening's edition of your paper appears an article from the pen of the creator and destroyer of the incorporation of the town of Yacolt; C. C. Landon. I brand every assertion he has made therein as a falsehood. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company has no interest whatever in the water works here; it is owned by two private individuals. Their camps were not closed down at four o'clock on election day, and out of the three hundred men employed in these camps only about twenty voted, and they were either men who have their homes and families here, or men that have made their homes here for the past three or four years and all had perfect right to vote. Mr. Landon, who is the original owner and platter of the town-site of Yacolt, is the man who circulated a petition for the incorporation and went before the county commissioners with it. He brought the writer a blank certificate of release to be signed by the logging company, and at the same time gave him to understand that all the residents inside the proposed incorporation from whom releases were required were in favor of incorporating, and the morning of election when I turned in the release from the company the judge of election told me the other releases were already in. I therefore venture the assertion that if Landon had been elected for mayor all necessary releases would have been forthcoming and the incorporation would have gone through without trouble. Mr. Landon's assertion that the company was dictating the policy of the town, by replacing him on the ticket with Mr. Hoag is so absurb as to be ridiculous. There were two tickets put up but at no meetings where nominations were made was there any representation of the company. Mr. Landon was the nominee for mayor on one and Mr. Hoag on the other. Landon was defeated nearly two to one and the voting for incorporation was almost unanimous, only two votes being against it.

It looks to me as if the incorporation laws of this state need to be revised if the county can be put to the expense of an election and afterwards the will of the people thwarted by a defeated candidate. PETER CONNACHER.

A Negro Town.

From the Kansas City Journal.

Taturns, a negro town of 600 inhabitants in northwestern Carter county, Oklahoma, doesn't sell any town lots to whites or Indians. Taturns has colored preachers, teachers, sawmillers, cotton ginners, merchants and some retired capitalists, all negroes.

Running Shots

By Fred C. Denton.

Just now some anxious journalists and statesmen are worrying for fear the Oregon farmer will do something rash and vote on himself increased taxes. The Oregon farmer knows how to figure a little, and the assessment rolls are open to his inspection. If on figuring it out he finds that any new method of taxation proposed is going to lighten his burden our Oregon farmer is going to have it. If the opposite, he will go to the polls and vote it down. Don't attempt to make him "go it blind."

• • •

In eastern Oregon they are poking a good deal of fun at ex-Governor Geer, who is after the Republican nomination for congress and has been suspected of being after something since first he and his "Blix" typewriter struck the metropolis of Pendleton some 18 years ago. The present incumbent seems to be taking things easy, but the tallest governor Oregon ever had is worrying over the campaign like a lazy man making up for lost time hoeing corn.

• • •

In south Australia recently several towns we would call cities have placed all their taxes on the value of land. It attracts investments and helps development, works well all around and is popular. The advocates of "tax everything in sight" here in Oregon would have some hard sledding in New Zealand and New South Wales. Oregon taxpayers may bump them a little here one of these days.

• • •

It may be necessary for the rank and file of the Republican party in Portland to write some names on their primary ballots before the "machine" will subside. It worked well with a Democratic machine a few months ago.

• • •

While the "interests" of Wall street seem to worry a good deal over the welfare of the Democratic party and warn it unceasingly against Bryan, they have nothing to say about saving the Republican party from Taft.

• • •

Since "In God We Trust" is to be put back on the coins, might it not be as well if congress adjourned and went to campaigning on this pious record? It is all it has done or is going to do, apparently.

• • •

With the city council playing peanut politics against Mayor Lane the average citizen is getting weary. If the first use of the recall results in a cleaning out of some of the partisan triflers it would not be surprising nor injurious.

• • •

Even in the little log school houses in the remote rural districts they are having fire drills and rehinging the doors. Mankind learns through some fearful examples to protect the children.

• • •

The mixture of French and African blood seems to produce some of the most peculiar revolutions in Hayti. Cuba should annex the island and start a little empire building of her own.

• • •

When Portland extends east to Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth street we will not be trifling time away waiting for drawbridges to close or open.

• • •

With railroads working mainly for dividends and next for the public it is a wonder the public gets as good service as is given it.

• • •

Between the law and the lawyers of San Francisco the grafters manage to keep out of jail.

• • •

Universities come high, but every well regulated state must have 'em.

Living Them Over.

In spite of late events and songs
With which our lives are crowded,
Where is the man who e'er forgets
The stunt the nimble cow did,
The tale of which he listened to
When just a little shaver,
And did repeat in childish tone
With happy thrill and quaver?

They're more to us, those old songs are
We listened to while sweeping
Adown the stream of Rockaby
Into the land of sleeping,
Than any newer, later songs
The sons of genius bring us,
Than any songs of any thing
The grandest singers sing us.

We who have wandered far afield
With sweet Bo Peep a-hunting,
We who have gathered rabbit skins
To wrap up Baby Bunting,
Have sacred chambers in our souls
For the malthouse Jack builded,
And wander there along old ways
The suns of childhood gilded.

Where Jack the Giant Killer did
His mighty deeds of daring
At bedtime we drop off our years
And often go a-faring,
And we are gladder in those ways
By gnomes and giants haunted
Than we have been in all the years
Since we were disenchanted.

We watch the beggars come to town,
And hark the dogs a-barking,
The tunes of Tom the Piper's son
Full oft reward our harking,
With Mistress Mary quite contrary
We watch cowslips growing,
And the cow with the crumpled horn
Across the fields comes lowing.

Jack climbs the beanstalk as of old
Soon as his bean is planted,
And chases giants as of old
Through vasty halls enchanted;
We ride adown the paths of night
The steed of Mother Goose's—
Ah, they are fancies sweet and old
That sleepy time unlooses!

Ah, heroes of our baby days!
And tales of what befell them!
We take our babies on our knees
And sing to them, and tell them
The sweet songs all new to them,
And, hand in hand with them, seek paths
We knew and ramble through them.
—Judd Mortimer Lewis, in Houston Post.

Missouri's Opportunity.

From the Commoner.

The Missouri legislature has submitted the initiative and referendum proposition to the people, and it will be voted upon this fall. It is a Democratic proposition, and ought to be supported by the Democratic party unanimously and by the Republican party as well. A large majority of the rank and file of the Republicans believe in the Democratic doctrine that the government should be responsive to the will of the people. The initiative and referendum do not destroy representative government. They do not take away from the legislators the power to legislate, but they compel legislators to respect the will of the voters in matters of legislation. Where legislators do their duty, the initiative and referendum will not be invoked; where legislators betray their trust of neglect to do their duty the initiative and referendum are useful. The honest legislator will not object to the initiative and referendum and any objection made by dishonest legislators ought not to be heeded.

Representative government will be better when it is purified by direct legislation. The initiative and referendum protect the representative from temptation and protect the public from betrayal. It has already been adopted in a number of states and will be adopted in all of the states when the people thoroughly understand the subject. Oklahoma has set an example which Missouri can well afford to follow. If the governor has a right to veto a measure passed by both branches of the legislature, why should not the voters have a right to veto. The legislators and the governor are the servants of the voters; the voters are the masses and ought to be allowed to sit in judgment on the work of their public servants. By all means let Missouri have the advantages of the initiative and the referendum.

Small Change

Father Yorke fulfilled expectations.

• •

Teddy and Tillman make an interesting pair.

• •

The Catholic societies do good work in various ways.

• •

Senator Bourne may support Bryan. This is terrible.

• •

Few men can become interested in millinery displays.

• •

It is said every lawyer in town will vote for Judge O'Day.

• •

Party, as to most offices, should be a minor consideration.

• •

Don't worry; the E-st-r h-t needn't be bought for a month yet.

• •

Mr. Taft seems to have pretty well occupied "the field" also.

• •

Baseball fans will begin buzzing earlier than electric fans.

• •

The east side of Portland has become its big side, as to population.

• •

The district attorney's office is a very important one; try to select the best man.

• •

The country people all over the state are laughing at the Hodson et al machine.

• •

It is said some Republicans have registered as Democrats. Then are there any Democrats?

• •

We hear nothing of Judge Alton B. Parker being a Bryan delegate to the Denver convention.

• •

The fortune left by old man Thaw seems to hold out yet, but it must have been greatly depleted.

• •

"Can Taft be elected?" asks the Boston Transcript. We will tell you, if he should be nominated, next November.

• •

Spring birds are beginning to make their appearance in New Jersey. Mosquitoes will get busy there a little later.

• •

An eastern society woman says it is impossible to dress on less than $600 a week. But we don't care whether she dresses or not.

• •

Governor Hughes' presidential boom seems to be in about the same condition as some of those racing automobiles—stuck fast in the snow.

• •

Senator Beveridge called Senator Tillman a "cornfed lawyer." This comes near plagiarism. Ex-Senator Spooner called Tillman a "cornfield lawyer."

• •

March rains have done a little damage, but all must expect some slight, occasional incidents of this kind, even in this exceptionally favored region.

• •

John D. Rockefeller advises people to be content with what they have. It is very easy for a man with an income of millions a month to give such advice.

• •

The Pendleton Tribune wants Bishop Paddock put and kept in a Pendleton paddock for the especial benefit of that town. The editor seems to realize keenly his need of salvation.

• •

When the shah of Persia goes riding he sends a court officer dressed like him in an automobile ahead of him, as a probable target for any bomb thrown by an anarchist. Delightful job, that.

• •

A Massachusetts man 83 years old who had a vision that he would die in six months gave away all his property. The vision was not fulfilled, and now he is in an almshouse. There are two lessons in this incident.

• •

Mankind being as they are, anarchy is an irrational and impossible cult, and its public advocacy by people who believe in destroying men selected to exercise official authority is mischievous and some times intolerable.

• •

"The Portland Journal Saturday evening and the Oregonian yesterday contained long accounts," says Monday's Albany Democrat. That's the common thing, though frequently the Oregonian is several weeks behind.

Oregon Sidelights

Pilot Rock has a commercial club of nearly 70 members.

• •

The projected Pilot Rock bank will open about May 1.

• •

One Morrow county farmer has already sown 240 acres of grain.

• •

Several farmers living south of Pilot Rock have just been threshing their barley and wheat.

• •

Corvallis has a new lumber company; will get a new depot; cannery company has been incorporated.

• •

Ed Holland of Bandon had both legs broken by a falling timber as he was passing a pile of telephone poles.

• •

The future for Newburg, says the Enterprise, looks brighter today than ever before in the history of the city.

• •

A stallion not yet three years old purchased by an Alba, Umatilla county, man weighs 1,940 pounds, and is valued at $3,000.

• •

An Ontario man has been shipping ice into Vale, there having been scarcely any freezing weather in the latter place this winter.

• •

That the coming summer is to surpass all previous seasons in the building line seems quite evident at this time, says the Roseburg News.

• •

Echo has thousands of acres of the best situated lands in the state awaiting home builders. They are coming in on them, too, says the Register.

• •

With the work that is soon to be done on the roads in this vicinity, outsiders will have no room to say that there are no good roads leading to Ontario, says the Democrat.

• •

Echo Register: Farmers are busy getting ready for the summer work. It will be but a few weeks before alfalfa cutting begins. Our growing season is a long one and the crops follow one another right along.

• •

A smaller quantity of hay has been fed to cattle and sheep in Umatilla county during the past winter than in any winter in the entire history of the county, according to pioneer stockmen who have noted the stock conditions in the county, says the East Oregonian. It is estimated that not more than 45 per cent of the usual amount of hay has been fed to sheep and perhaps not that percentage of the usual amount to cattle in the county.

• •

With the opening of spring comes the inrush of homeseekers from the east and Freewater and Milton is getting its share of the people who wish to settle on small tracts of land, says the East Oregonian. Many small farms have been sold of late. Land here has not yet reached the value of the fabulous value of the Yakima country, yet the fact remains that the Freewater and Milton country last year raised nearly as much fruit for shipping as did the Yakima country. There was never brighter outlook at this season of the year.

The REALM of FEMININE

Town and Country.

THE isolation and the dreary monotony of the woman on the farm has occasioned no end of sympathetic comment; and it is quite refreshing to hear from a mother on the farm who tells in the most straightforward and interesting way of the many advantages which the farm dweller has over her city sister.

"When our most esteemed President Roosevelt propounded the question of how may we overcome the solitude, the dreary monotony, the uncomfortableness of farm life," says this farm mother, "we are inclined to wonder if the question was asked in seriousness, and if so, whom did he have in mind? Surely not the farmers of the west.

"If comparisons are beneficial and instructive what lessons we might glean from the mother in the farm home and her sister in the city flat. The mother who does not find happiness, with her children rugged and hearty, always hungry, and all outdoors to romp and play in, is to be greatly pitied. She does not need to worry over the "daily bread," the source from which it comes, nor whether the pure food inspector has performed his mission. She has the best and purest the land affords at her disposal, and has it in abundance. The bottom of the paper sack has no exasperating effect for her.

"She knows where her boys and girls are every hour in the day and, better yet, every night in the week. She may provide the best literature that is published and receive it fresh from the publishing house every day for her children and she may so guide and direct their minds that the long winter evenings around the family hearthstone will be hailed as a happy refuge when darkness settles down upon us.

"Some people cannot comprehend that happiness is to be found within four square walls. What is all the hubbub of excitement derived from travel and sight seeing, or the gaieties of social life to the tired mother, compared to home, husband, and children.

"There is one sure fact, that if one does not find contentment and enjoyment in the home he never finds it elsewhere in this world, and I am inclined to believe it will not be found in the next; and I believe some of the people who realize and appreciate this fact are these same 'stay-at-home' mothers whom we frequently hear pitied in their loneliness and isolation.

"When I hear anyone deploring the environmen of farm life and ready with suggestions for its betterment I am reminded of so many other sources where missionary work is of so much greater importance, and I am ready to declare with the poet who appreciated in its fullest extent country life as he wrote:

" 'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world;
To see the stir of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends through all her gates,
At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the uninjured ear.' "

* * *

March Gardening.

MARCH is the month for getting ready, both in the house and the garden. The city dweller who has but little garden space must steel her heart to the enticements of the florists' catalogues where each thing is beautiful and every sort of plant more desirable than its fellow. She must select according to the situation of the house and yard and her own preferences, for while she cannot have all, she may have those things that she most loves. A few window boxes made ready now will hasten the time of blossoms.

A good suggestion is to fill the boxes with good loam and set them where they will get the full light for a week or 10 days, until the inevitable weeds appear. Cull these out carefully and the soil is ready for seeds. Baking the earth will also destroy the weeds, but it is said also to destroy some of the valuable qualities of the soil. There are some garden plants which can be had at so small a price from the local florists that it is not worth while to grow delicate plants from the seed. Others grow readily with the fostering care of the amateur gardener and can be grown from seed, saving the expense of buying the plants. Such are asters and cosmos. Poppies do not bear transplanting but will grow readily if sown outside a little later. Mignonette is so fragrant and delightful that it well repays a little effort. Seed sown within the next month in the house will get a good start for early bedding. Petunias are not difficult to start and will furnish abundant bloom in midsummer. And of course the amateur gardener knows that it is not too early to plant sweet peas out of doors. Such attractive varieties are offered now by the local florists that the ordinary mixing packages are at a discount. Single varieties in blue, red, cream and pink are so beautiful and so readily grown that we may all have them.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Orange marmelade. Buttered toast.
Poached eggs and bacon. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold veal loaf. Nut butter sandwiches.
Baked apples with nuts.
Ginger wafers. Chocolate.

DINNER.

Clam soup. Broiled beefsteak.
Stewed tomatoes.
Cabbage and celery salad.
Orange Bavaroise. Fruit cake.
Coffee.

Ginger wafers—Three-fourths cup butter, creamed with two cups white sugar, one cup milk, four cups sifted flour, three-quarters teaspoon soda, dissolved in a little boiling water, one tablespoon ginger. Spread the mixture very thin on bottom of pans, well washed and greased. Use a flat knife. Bake in moderate oven till light brown. Cut while hot and slip from pan.

Apples with nuts—Select good sized Greenings, scoop out cores. Place in pan. Fill centers with generous piece of butter, granulated sugar to fill, a dash of either nutmeg or cinnamon, and broken walnut meats. Moisten with hot water and keep enough on bottom of pan to keep from burning. Cook until soft and candied.

Orange Bavaroise—Dissolve quarter of a package of gelatin in one-third of a cupful of cold water, then heat. Strain into a cupful of orange juice and pulp, and add the juice of half a lemon and three-fourths of a cupful of sugar. Set on ice; when congealing, stir in a pint of whipped cream; turn into a mold lined with blood oranges, and garnish with candied peel.

McCourt Tallied Home Run.

From the Hood River News Letter.

The game is over, thank God, and take courage.

The contest to land the district attorneyship for Oregon has been a dirty mud slinging affair, and the state at large is profoundly glad that the game is over. Following is the lineup:

Batteries—Fultonites, Ellis, Hawley and Fulton; Bournelites—Teddy and Bourne.

Umpire—Senate.

Time—Six months.

Score—

Bourne	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Fulton	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Home run—John McCourt.

Left on bases—Bristol, Schuebel, Cleeton.

Paris Sends Along Its Latest Styles for the SPRING FASHION NUMBER of THE SUNDAY JOURNAL, March 22—TEN PAGES OF FASHIONS