EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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If you wish a thing done, go; if not, send.—Gilpin.

1857 AND 1908.

THE wisdom and patriotism of 1857, we are told, settled everything for all centuries to follow. That year, several good and worthy men formed a constitution for the state of Oregon. In the main it was a good constitution; it has served very well; most of its framers were patriots. They builded well; according to their lights.

But behold what has happened; development, invention, intelligence, more newspapers, magazines, railroads, the telephone—a thousand things, utterly unknown and undiscoverable by our excellent fathers and grandfathers.

Is there to be no political or moral, as well as industrial, social, educational and commercial progression? Our morning contemporary thinks not. It says, in silurian sarcasm:

"We may well pity the intellectual weakness of our ancestors, who supposed they were establishing certain principles of government on constitutional and therefore lasting basis. * * * The time has come, it seems, when the man who stands for any of the main ideas and principles on which our government, national and state, was founded, is merely an intellectual old fogy and fossil, tolerated only through the pity of those who press modern claptrap innovation."

These expressions, and columns like them, are the protest of fogyism against progression; the plaint of the old scale-infested apple tree against spraying; the murmur of the waterfall that it is to be turned into channels that run wheels; in brief, it is the dying wail of the old, grafting political ring and machine.

Why should not the people try new things, and be awakened and alive to meet new conditions and circumstances? They have been fooled, deluded, pestered, and plundered by partyism, for generations; why should they not now, with all their new advantages and means of intelligence, say: "We will pick our men to serve us, and declare and dictate to them what they shall do"?

The framers and founders of the Oregon constitution worked nobly, grandly; but we live in 1908, not in 1857. The Oregonian argues that the men of 1857 knew everything, up to the end of "recorded time"; till "the heavens shall be rolled as a scroll"; we suggest that humanity has learned since 1857, and is still learning.

This seems to be an audacious suggestion to the moss-back organ of an old, or resurrected, predatory, partisan machine; but the people seem to be taking to the strange, unorthodox, unconstitutional notion, that they may be capable of exercising a little self government.

And when this movement is summarized, and boiled down, it can be expressed in a single word—"Liberty."

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL EVANS.

THE whole country will profoundly regret the physical disabilities which, it is reported, will compel Admiral Evans to quit the naval service and go into retirement when the fleet reaches San Francisco. Admiral Evans has had a long, notable and entirely creditable career, and is entitled to retirement, if he needs it; but the cities of the Pacific northwest will deeply regret that he cannot come here as chief commander of the great squadron of American war vessels. They will welcome him, however, just as heartily after resignation, if he should be able to visit us, and meanwhile we will give due welcome to his successor and all the officers and men if they find it their good fortune to be sent to Portland during the rose fiesta.

MR. CAKE.

MR CAKE is making an earnest campaign in behalf of the Republican party. He is stoutly defending its policies and exalting the achievements of the present administration. He is manfully defending the Oregon primary law, with its provision for direct choice of senator through Statement No. 1. He urges that it was the Republican party that provided the expedient for direct choice of senator, and that it ought not to be the Republican party to turn it down. He insists that, after his party in the state has provided the measure, and that after his party in a legislature overwhelmingly Republican, has demonstrated its efficacy, his party ought to be first and foremost in its defense. He maintains that the triumph of this vital principle, clamored for and demanded for 30 years by the people, overshadows any consideration as to the triumph or failure of any mere man. He holds truthfully that the ills that have come to his party in Oregon have been largely the product of deadlocks, hold-ups and bitter senatorial contests in the legislature. He sees beyond the exigencies of the moment, looks into the future with a broad foresight as to causes and consequences, and holds up to the view of his fellow Republicans a line of action free from follies, foible and insanity. Is not Mr. Cake a far better friend to the Republican party than are those who would steer it again into the channels that have brought it so much of demoralization and riot?

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

THE JOURNAL cannot believe that it is "the cant of hypocrisy" for the motto "In God We Trust" to be stamped upon our coins. We may differ over what are the attributes of God, but there are few of us who deny the existence of a supreme being. How well it is for us that we have faith in an all-virtuous deity is established by the history and philosophy of civilization. We have something loftier to fashion after and approximate than does the Ethiopian who worships an idol with a black face and a stub nose. The difference in the character of our God is a part of the explanation of why we and the Ethiopian are different.

The uplift that comes to a nation through its faith in the Christian system is enormous. It builds character, purifies citizenship and is a potential agency for higher civic standards. It is one influence to soften life, among multiplied agencies to harden it. It is one of the broadest and strongest stones in the foundation of a Christian republic. It is a factor in the difference between ourselves and the followers of Genghis Khan, who piled up 100,000 human heads before the gates of a conquered city. If these things be true, what is the harm, and where the "cant," if the motto appear on our coins? May it not meet the eyes and profoundly impress millions of growing children with the loftiness of their country's ideals? Is it not even more elevating in its suggestion than is the figure of the eagle, that, stripped of its idealism, is a mere marauding bird of prey, a big hawk, a thief that feeds on farmers' flocks, and has to be shot as does the wolf or coyote?

The national house of representatives does not believe the motto to be the "cant of hypocrisy," and has voted for its restoration to the coin.

LESSONS FROM ABROAD.

WE ARE a smart people, no doubt, but there are others. We, as Americans, should constantly look abroad and study what other progressive people are doing, and accept or adopt whatever policies or ideas seem to us good.

Our country is usually prosperous, and our people are better off, rather because of our unequaled natural resources than because of any great superiority in our system of government. Put us, with our expensive, not to say profligate habits, in a comparatively poor country, and what would we do?

These observations resulted from reading an article in the Detroit News, a portion of which is subjoined:

Denmark is a little kingdom. Placed in the heart of the lower peninsula of Michigan one might hunt for it a long time on foot before making the discovery. The population is less than that of Michigan. The coast is largely composed of sand dunes. The interior is flat, with broad stretches of low wet lands and clusters of small hills. Manufactures are small, giving employment to only 7 per cent of the people. There are no rich mines. Production is practically confined to agriculture, yet Denmark, in spite of her limitation, has more than doubled her commerce in a decade, and her products have a reputation in foreign markets that is as good as an established trademark. She supplies England with butter and eggs and much improved livestock. In the ports of South America and the West Indies one finds Danish butter on sale in all groceries in air-tight cans, and the buyer does not inquire about the quality. In Great Britain a shipment of eggs or butter from Denmark passes without critical inspection, because it is assumed to be fresh and good. The sales in that market alone amount to $40,000,000. Recently the Danes have practically driven American butter and eggs out of competition in England. This is not due to a favoring policy or to prejudice. It is the consequence of earned reputation. For generations the Danish government policy has been to discourage large holdings in land and to encourage subdivision into small holdings. Forty-seven per cent of the people live on land and practice intensive farming. Farmers are organized in cooperative associations, but not for the purpose of holding back crops or to establish a trust schedule of prices.

There are more details and information in this article, which can not be here reproduced. There is cooperation in Denmark in the buying and use of farm implements. All producers are mutually bound to grade and be able to certify to their products. Hence the Danes everywhere get more than the normal market price. These conditions and results come from utmost economy in the use of limited opportunities. Here in this great, wonderful magnificently resourceful state of Oregon—not to mention more the United States—with its almost unlimited opportunities, might not people accomplish, by exercising only a half, even a small fraction, of the self-denial, economy, enterprise, and conscientious effort in their work, of the admirable Danes, results that would open the eyes of the world to the matchless resources and opportunities of this splendid state?

ONLY IMAGINATION.

IN A popular magazine for the current month an army officer proves how easily a strong European military power could land 200,000 soldiers on our Atlantic coast and capture New York within a few weeks after the outbreak of war. Another army officer, writing in the New York Times, circulates the startling information that Japan could land an army of two divisions on our Pacific coast in 25 days. It follows, says an exchange, that if Germany and Japan should join forces and strike together, in three months even Chicago would capitulate. And this paper goes on to depict the details of "a serious situation"—in its mind.

The silly season is always with us. The army officers are always seeing invasions by land, and the naval officers attacks by sea. If the civil authorities would listen to some of them we would recruit as fast as possible an army of at least a million men and construct a navy of a hundred new battleships.

But such talk is irrational. There is not one chance in a thousand of this country ever being attacked, unless in some of its distant island possessions. If we had not a battleship or a soldier, no power would attack New York or San Francisco, because the ultimate consequences would be calculated. There is no "serious situation." It is such only in the imagination of some who live on the possibilities of war.

The tariff never protects labor—not a particle. Labor is always bought in a free market. Steel, like many other necessary commodities, is sold in a 40 per cent or more protected market—sold far cheaper abroad than at home. This is the glorious G. O. P. "principles." Why should workingmen vote a high-tariff party ticket?

This Date in History.

1628—Plans for the Massachusetts colony completed.

1779—General Benedict Arnold resigned his command in the American army.

1815—Military operations on land in the war between the United States and Great Britain came to an end.

1822—The United States acknowledged the independence of the South American government.

1823—Henry Brockholst Livingston, one of the early justices of the United States supreme court, died in Washington. Born in New York, November 26, 1757.

1836—Texans and Mexicans engaged in battle near Goliad, Texas.

1842—Montreal board of trade incorporated.

1855—Investigating committee reported that the Kansas elections were carried by fraud.

1858—Lucknow captured by the British force under Sir Colin Campbell.

1865—Confederates attacked General Slocum's division of Sherman's army near Bentonville, North Carolina.

1871—Insurrection broke out among the troops in Paris.

1884—Godfrey Weitzel, the union general to whom the city of Richmond surrendered, died in Philadelphia. Born in Cincinnati, November 1, 1835.

1888—John Pendleton King, senator and railroad builder of Georgia, died in that state. Born in Kentucky, April 3, 1799.

David P. Todd's Birthday.

Professor David P. Todd, noted as an astronomer and educator, was born at Lake Ridge, New York, March 19, 1855, and received his education at Amherst college. He was an assistant in the United States transit of Venus expedition, 1875-8; chief of the United States naval observatory eclipse parties in Texas, 1878; chief assistant on the United States nautical almanac from 1878 to 1881, and astronomer in charge of the Lick observatory observations, transit of Venus, in 1882. In 1887 he conducted the American eclipse expedition to Japan, and on similar missions he visited West Africa in 1890, Japan in 1896, Tripoli in 1900 and the Dutch East Indies in 1901. During the past few years he has been a teacher of astronomy at Amherst college. A number of his pamphlets and textbooks on astronomical subjects are recognized as among the highest authorities.

The Ruling Passion.

Two women leaned over the backyard fence,
(The same old fence) as the sun went down,
While each told the other in confidence
The scandals she'd gather'd about the town.
For women must gossip, or they can't sleep;
They think that secrets weren't made to keep;
So they lean on the gate in the gloaming.

Two women leaned over the garden gate
In the evening glow as the sun went down;
They wondered what made their husbands so late,
And they sneered at the minister's wife's new gown.
For women delight in a friendly chat,
Without it their lives would be stale and flat;
So they lean on the gate in the gloaming.

Two husbands came home from their golfing game
(From the office, they said) as the sun went down,
Both ready and eager to hear the same
Sweet scandals their wives had hunted down.
For men, though they work, love gossip, too—
And that's why their wives seek something new
And they meet and talk in the gloaming.
—London Titbits.

Senator La Follette

When the convention meets it need surprise no one if a certain sprinkling of delegates from all over the country demand the renomination of Roosevelt, and, failing in that, settle down in the La Follette camp. Thoughtful people have grouped the Roosevelt strength under three candidates—first, those who follow La Follette, believing in his radicalism; then the adherents of Taft, who look for a judicial Roosevelt; and, finally, the somewhat confused devotees of Hughes, who look on the New York governor as a modified, simplified, and altogether conservative Roosevelt.

To a certain extent it is unfair to Senator La Follette to treat him as a radical. He was denounced ten or a dozen years ago for advocating the things which are now taken as matter of course. It is a matter of record that La Follette in Wisconsin had made several campaigns on the issue of regulation of railroads before President Roosevelt undertook to pass his rate bill. The fierceness of the division in Wisconsin between the Republican factions dominated by Henry C. Payne and La Follette for an equalized taxation and the regulation by the state of the railroad corporations.

People called La Follette a demagogue then, and may use the same unenviable epithet now, but it must be admitted that the general principle of railroad regulation on which "Little Bob" won his first great battle is now so fully recognized in every state that he would be a hardy public man who would defy it.

The theory that a railroad corporation, being given certain public rights, is subject to public control within reasonable limits is now accepted by all legislatures and has been confirmed by courts. The political primary law, for which La Follete fought so hard in Wisconsin, is now on the statute books of a dozen states, and even the principle of fixing a maximum passenger rate has been adopted east and west along the lines originally urged by La Follette and for which he was roundly denounced by the corporate interests of the whole country.

It must never be forgotten that, while President Roosevelt is entitled to the great credit of having initiated the real railroad rate regulations in congress, Governor La Follette of Wisconsin and Governor Cummins of Iowa are entitled to much of the credit for the awakening of the public conscience which made the Roosevelt triumph possible.

It is to La Follette, too, that must be charged up another idea in the direction of control of the railroads which is now firmly fixed in the mind of President Roosevelt, although he has not yet insisted upon its being placed on the statute books. This is but theory that railroads must submit to some sort of process by which their real cash value may be determined as a basis for future rate making.

Colorado's Boulevard.

Colorado is to have one of the finest boulevards in the world, extending through the state from north to south. This great highway will extend northward through the state of Wyoming to Yellowstone park, and southward from the Colorado state line through a part of Utah and Arizona to the Grand canyon on the Colorado in the latter state. It is a stupendous undertaking, and when completed all the grandeur of the wonderful Rocky mountains will be combined in one extensive scenic tour of more than 1,000 miles. The cost is estimated at $10,000,000.

The selection of Denver as the next meeting place for the Democratic national convention is responsible for the crystallization of this idea, which has been in the minds of its promoters for some time. The fact that the convention is coming to Denver has acted like a tonic on the people of the entire state of Colorado, and projects of various kinds that will upbuild the state are progressing, despite the financial depression.

The Rocky Mountain Highway association will be incorporated in a few days to carry out the boulevard scheme. General W. J. Palmer, the multimillionaire of Colorado, who has done so much to upbuild the state, is president of the association, and other officers are among the most prominent men in the west. The national government will be asked to contribute toward the expense of the enterprise, and the states, cities and counties through which the boulevard will pass will also supply much of the money. Ultimately the highway will have branches extending into the states of the Rocky mountain region, and these states will be knit more closely together for the common good of all. Touring this section of the United States in motor cars will then be a form of recreation that will be popular, and bring many motorists to this section at all seasons of the year, especially in Colorado, where the winter climate is so mild that motoring is a fad even now on the ordinary country roads.

In Colorado the boulevard will be built by convict labor. This much is settled, and convicts will undoubtedly do the work in the other states. At the last session of the Colorado assembly $10,000 was appropriated with which to purchase tools for the convicts to work on state highways. The legislature had in mind the boulevard scheme when this appropriation was made.

The main boulevard will touch all the points of scenic interest along the route. From Yellowstone park it will run southeast to Denver, passing through the irrigated agricultural district of northern Colorado, touching the cities along the foothills until it reaches Denver. From Denver the highway will extend south to Colorado Springs, at the foot of Pike's peak, and continue south to Pueblo, the city where the great steel works are located. The boulevard will extend from Pueblo southwest through the coal camps in the mountains, and over the range into the San Luis valley; through this valley, which was settled generations ago by the Mexicans, and on down to Durango and to the New Mexico line.

When the main boulevard is completed branches will be built into the mountains, to take in chief points of interest. The object of touching Durango is to take in the ruins of the ancient cliff dwellers in southwestern Colorado.

Little Bits.

Coal was used first in 1381.

Hail never falls upon forests.

The baobab tree lives often to 5,000 years.

There is a lizard in Guinea that runs erect.

Every four months a man eats his own weight in food.

The proper pronunciation of "khedive" is "ked-o-wah."

Boys grow most in their seventeenth, girls in their fourteenth year.

At Welbeck, in Germany, marriage licenses are not granted to drunkards.

So powerful are the poppies of Turkey that, if a man falls asleep in a poppy field, he becomes narcotized, and, unless discovered and removed, dies.

The winter in California, the spring in Virginia, the summer in New Jersey and the autumn in New England—thus, according to the weather man, one would always live in a perfect climate.

Lane County All Right, Too.

From the Eugene Guard.

Several Oregon counties are boasting about being out of debt, and because of this desirable financial condition The Portland Journal editorially refers to Benton as a "model county." Well, what's the matter with Lane? Today the Guard prints a call for all warrants issued prior to January 7, 1908, and by the time the tax money is all in we will be out of debt also. Lane county has probably been on a cash basis as long as any other in the state, and it has a $100,000 courthouse, many expensive bridges, long stretches of road surfaced with crushed rock, and other public improvements that have called for a large outlay of money in the past. There is no county in all Oregon in better condition than Lane.

Letters From the People

Some More Yacolt History.

Yacolt, Wash., March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Journal's article (March 10) regarding the attempts of C. C. Landon to block the incorporation of the town of Yacolt, states the facts as far as it goes, but a few additional facts should be stated in order that the people of Clarke county may know just what a public spirited and fair minded man our fellow townsman Mr. Landon really is.

About four years ago Mr. Landon, having platted and sold a number of town lots, called a mass meeting and showed the people of Yacolt the advantages to be gained by incorporating their little burg. Accordingly a few days later, Mr. Landon headed an excursion of about 25 to beseech the county commissioners to permit the incorporation. That august body hesitated, considered, but finally consented, and sent the citizens back to Yacolt satisfied. When election day came, however, Mr. Landon, for reasons best known to himself, had undergone an entire change of heart, and worked against the measure that he himself had proposed. By strenuous work and voting the men whom he had brought in from the surrounding towns to build his saloon he won his point, but left a bad taste in the mouths of his fellow townsmen.

As time went on the town prospered and grew, considerable revenue was derived by the county, very little being done in the way of improvements by the county commissioners. At length the sleeping Landon awoke once more and began to buzz the incorporation song. Around to every man in Yacolt he went, armed with a petition. Every one signed it. Again there was an excursion to lay siege to the commissioners. Again that revered body gave its consent. Again it was up to the people of Yacolt to vote themselves incorporated. Mr. Landon was nominated for mayor, but a small section of the inhabitants who were opposed to Mr. Landon got up an opposition ticket. Had Mr. Landon just kept his shirt on he would have won out, because the opposition candidate for mayor did not seek the office, and was arranging to step down and out in favor of the grand old man of Yacolt. But the G. O. M., the distinguished founder of Yacolt, C. C. Landon, could not curb his tongue. His pre-election utterances were rabid in the extreme, and so disgusted the people of Yacolt that at the same election at which it was voted to incorporate the town Mr. Landon was defeated for the mayoralty by a vote of about two to one.

At once came the paralyzing blow. The defeated candidate made one of his lightning changes, chameleon-like masterstrokes; he headed an excursion of one into Vancouver, and on a technicality has succeeded in defeating once more the incorporation of his town. As a fellow townsman of this unselfish, broad-gauge, public-spirited grand old man the writer wishes the people of Clarke county to know of his splendid devotion to the public welfare as shown by the above facts. CITIZEN.

Just a Plain Traitor.

To the Editor of The Journal—"The people's choice" may be a "phrase without meaning," but if so, is it not amazing that so brilliantly edited a paper as the Oregonion should be so frantically opposed to any Republican candidate signing a statement to the effect that he will, if elected, abide by and carry into effect "the people's choice" in a certain matter? True, the people do not elect a president and a party does, and therein is the constitution nullified and set aside by a "political system" we have evolved and which pays scant respect to the organic law in that matter? It comes with ill grace from the Oregonian which has condoned all these years so flagrant an overriding of the constitution to now oppose the development of a new "political system" that shall take the election of United States Senators from the party and make it truly representative of the people. It is very true, as the Oregonian says, that if the Republicans or Democrats elect a senator, he will not be "the people's choice," and for that reason it is desired to make it the political interest of every candidate for legislative honors to sign that meaningless phrase" whereby he definitely agrees to execute the people's will, and not a mere fraction thereof, in the election of United States senator.

"Through the legislature the senator is elected," but surely it is not treason or perhaps unconstitutional for the people to instruct their representatives how they wish to be represented! Of course, if the Oregonion prefers that the United States senators should be elected by a mere fraction of the people, it has its choice. But that is not democracy nor representative government that "derives its just powers from the consent of the governed" even if they do have the misfortune to be Democrats, Socialists or Prohibs! And it is evident to all that its phrase "trusting the people" is a most meaningless one, or at least totally emasculated of all power to do any good.

To be sure, under our system there can be no "people's choice," and for that reason it is proposed through the medumship of Statement No. 1 to so change "our system" as to make "the people's choice" a certainty. The constitution says that the legislature shall elect senators, but the Oregonion says truly that as we have, so we shall continue to nullify its plain intent and delegate that function to a nonconstitutional excrescence on the body politic called a party! Is it possible that the distinguished champion of the constitution is himself a traitor to the object of his idolatry?

He may have contempt for those who "suppose they can set aside the constitutional method of electing senators," but if so, to what abysmal depths of self contempt he must have sunk! All his years he has condoned the setting aside of the constitutional method of electing president and now he boldly dares to set up the theory that a mere party should elect United States senators and not the legislature as the constitution plainly provides. Are those Republicans and Democrats so deserving of the infinite contempt of the Oregonian when they merely follow its lead and try to set up a political system, which while possibly setting aside the constitutional method of electing senators, makes practically certain their election by the people and not by an insignificant fraction of them?

The Republican party itself was founded as a protest against a certain provision of the constitution as interpreted by the highest court in the land. Later a Republican president packed the court in order to set aside another plain provision of the constitution and the people justified him in so doing!

Yes, "the people are to be trusted—must be trusted," so let us join in developing a political system that shall automatically, promptly and accurately register their choice of a man to act for them in the upper house of congress.

Thus we shall make every campaign one of education. If the Oregonian is consistent with its own past record it will advocate every legislative candidate subscribing to Statement No. 1 even if it is a "phrase without meaning!" If the people of Oregon are wise to the situation and realize the power which that simple little "phrase without meaning" places in their hands, they will "knife" every candidate who refuses to promise to submit his will to that of the people so effectually that they one and all will appear among the "also rans!" W. S. VARNUM.

Concerning That Apology.

Arleta, Or., March 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—That apology from the Suomi Temperance society of Astoria in yesterday's Journal is certainly interesting, and now the majority of the society will no doubt apologize or get kicked out.

What is the use of this twaddle?

Is not this a republican form of government. In other words, is not this a representative democracy in which every voter is supposed to be a piper? Is not every voter in a measure responsible for the acts of the president?

Therefore, has not every or any voter a right to kick if the man in the chair does not act to suit him? If any president of the United States does not suit me, his picture would not obtain an abiding place in my place till he became ex-president, when he would obtain a place in history among the hasbeens.

As far as insults to the president of the United States are concerned, a certain college professor of Michigan struck the president of the United States a blow on the point of the chin (three months ago, according to the papers) said "professor surprised his class" by declaring that Theodore Roosevelt should be made king of the United States. All said all the blow lacked was force to kill the president of the United States, and I don't know of any of the Associated Press papers making a howl about it. P. W. BRITTS.

Magazine Not in Library.

Portland, March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I would like to call your attention to a magazine that I think should be on file at the public library, the Physical Culture Magazine, a magazine that has done more to develop clean, healthy men and women than any other magazine published. F. WILLIAMS.

Wamic correspondence of the Dalles Chronicle: This place will join hands with Kingsley and other affected places in asking for a change in the mail service. When the mail was carried by stage it took but two days to get a letter to The Dalles and receive an answer; now it takes double the time, four days, though the distance is but 30 miles.

Opinions of State Press on Statement One

Where They Will Fall Down.

From the Athena Press.

With the announcement of the candidacy of L. L. Mann and Claude Steen, both anti-Statement No. 1 men the fight in the Republican ranks on the legislative part of the ticket is on in that camp, for nominations at the hands of the voters in the primary election. The other candidate, Hon. C. A. Barrett of this city is an avowed Statement No. 1 man, and was elected to the legislature two years ago by an overwhelming majority, principally because he took the pledge. We understand that Mr. Steen stands in opposition to the statement, but that Mann is employing the politicians' dodge i. e., that he will "support for United States senator the Republican receiving the highest number of votes." Right there is where Mr. Mann and his Fulton machine backers will fall down. This machine endeavors to thwart majority rule of the people which is protected only through Statement No. 1, by cunning use of the pledge to the extent to which it will deceive the voter into electing legislators favorable to machine rule, the election of United States senators by the old corrupt methods, and the resurrection of all rank political practices which Statement No. 1 abolishes.

Believes in Mr. Cake.

From the Hillsboro Independent (Rep.)

Hon. H. M. Cake delivered an able address at the court house last Wednesday evening and for an hour held the attention of those present closely. He gave in a clean-cut manner his reasons for standing by Statement No. 1, and said that he believed a large majority of the people are with him. He declared that he believes that a United States senator should be elected by the people and not by the legislature, as has been the custom. That he is willing to stand by their choice, and if elected he will serve them faithfully and to the best of his ability. We believed in Mr. Cake when he was before the people two years ago, at which time Washington county rolled him up a splendid majority, and we believe in him now, and we think the result at the primary election in April in this county will be favorable to his nomination. He is a man fully able to assume the duties of United States senator, and if sent to Washington he promises to do all in his power to advance the best interests of Oregon and the people he will represent.

Source of the Opposition.

From the Myrtle Creek Mail (Rep.)

Most of the opposition to the primary law and Statement No. 1 comes from the political bosses and the back number fellows who see their chance of getting a nomination gone through the primary election. The man behind the ballot, generally speaking, of all political parties, is heartily in favor of the law, and the howlings, and ravings of the political vampires who are seeking to overthrow it will have no effect on them. The people of Oregon are smart enough to make their own laws and nominate their candidates for office without the help of the wise political bosses and the little tack-head heelers who work for them, and they will never allow the primary law to be tampered with by this new school of anarchists.

The Position of the Grangers.

From the Grants Pass Outlook.

More and more throughout the state the grange is coming to the official support of Statement No. 1 and the primary law. Already a large number of granges throughout the state in widely different sections have indorsed the principles of the primary law and Statement No. 1 and have pledged the members of the granges to support only Statement No. 1 candidates for the legislature. In the great majority of instances the vote on the resolutions of indorsements have been unanimous, showing the strong stand of the farmers throughout the state back of the question.

The People's Emancipation.

From the Grants Pass Outlook.

There is sombre significance in this side-stepping on the part of candidates and it may be quite sombre for some of the candidates when the votes are counted. It is not good policy for a political aspirant to butt his head against "manifest destiny." A public demand is not to be lightly ignored by one who is seeking favors from said public. Neither is a public demand apt to be quieted by being ignored; rather it is apt to become more insistent. Look out! Statement No. 1 is a factor in the people's emancipation.

A Common Opinion.

From the Dufur Dispatch.

Much is being said these days of Statement No. 1. Nearly every paper in the state has more or less to say of it in every issue. Some are in favor of it and some are decidedly against it. The Democrats generally are giving it their support, while the Republicans are about equally divided. The editor of this sheet is in favor of the pledge or something similar. We believe, and always have believed in the election of United States senators by the people, and also believe this is the best way to get at it under the present system of national government.

But if They Cant, How Can They?

From Frank Davey's Harney Valley News.

For heaven's sake, let us as Republicans display common sense at least in the discussion of such questions.

Frost Up the Valley.

From the Jefferson Review.

The meeting to elect delegates to the "recommending" convention was not well attended at this burg Saturday, nor was an anti-Statement No. 1 delegation selected.

Small Change

The rose bushes are getting ready.

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Let in all the big packers. Don't be mossbacks.

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Portland can be made the most beautiful city.

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The Christian Brethren will also do a lot of good.

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The robins have opened the spring campaign.

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An initiative law abolishing city councils might prove popular.

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Have you done anything to welcome or assist the immigrant homeseekers?

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Don't lose sight of the only real question: Shall the people elect their senators?

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Where would the dear old Irish songs have come from if Tom Moore had never lived?

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Taft and Hughes met at a St. Patrick's day banquet in New York. Both are Irish, of course.

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Well, does any Democrat except Chamberlain want the nomination for United States senator?

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One can easily like to hear Father Yorke talk without agreeing in all details with everything he says.

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One reason why we have no use for an anarchist is that it seems to us that he must be an extreme pessimist.

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Machines, remarks the Salem Journal, don't want men who make any statements. It prefers padlocked dummies.

The United States constitution certainly has its weak points; the senate can't banish that troublesome fellow, La Follette.

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In a New York restaurant a person can get a meal for 7 cents. A good many people are hustling for the price. Most people who want 7-cent meals haven't the 7 cents.

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Albany's Republican paper, the Herald, says: "It is predicted that no candidate for the legislature will be elected from Linn county who does not take Statement No. 1."

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The new paper at Pilot Rock, the News, publishes about 10 times the amount of local news that the other and old paper, the Record, does, but the Record retains, as yet, the land notices.

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The men who framed the Oregon constitution in 1857 had all the wisdom of all future ages, we are told. The wonder is that they didn't invent the telephone and ride around Oregon in automobiles.

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The Journal with probably feeble facetiousness having remarked: "We have planned to go to Salem in 1910, and hope to see a street or two paved"; Tom Hughes asks: "What about Portland paving?" Go ask our great, statesmanlike council.

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The Salem Journal gives a number of reasons why "Bryan may not be the nominee." All the reasons are good enough to found a talk on, but they don't overcome the reason why Bryan will be the nominee. That is; wise or foolish, the rank and file want him.

Oregon Sidelights

Antelope is to lay new water pipe lines.

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The big paper mill at Bandon is said to be assured.

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Jacksonville people are boosting for an electric railroad.

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Quite a building boom is on in Grants Pass, narrates the Outlook.

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Now the miners in southern and eastern Oregon are happy; lots of rain.

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Merrill is 14 years old, now has 400 population, and is progressive and sure to grow and prosper.

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The Albany churches are working together, in close fellowship, better than ever before in the history of the city, says the Democrat.

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Bandon Recorder: Now give us a little better river and bar—not a 40-foot bar exactly; 20 feet minimum depth would make us leap with ecstacy and joy!

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Medford Tribune: The fruit buds promise the heaviest crop in years in this vicinity. Orchardists have been busy spraying, pruning and plowing for the past month. Trees are in fine shape and the country never looked fairer. Thousands of acres of young trees have been set out.

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Newberg Graphic: A number of Newberg people have some interests in a greasy looking hole in the ground out some four miles up the valley that they would be pleased to call Mr. Watson's attention to when he is at leisure. If he desires to invest in a good prospect we can show the goods.

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Silver Lake Leader: Some one cut the rope on the flagpole on the schoolhouse and old glory has not been waving its beautiful folds in the breeze lately. This matter should be attended too, and show our schollars that the law requiring the nations emblem to be displayed should be complied with.

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Canyonville Echo: Thomas Wilson has had the vacant lot opposite his home fenced and will set out onions there. Mrs. Sarah Thompson's house is receiving a coat of paint. William Thompson himself doing the work. George Puckett has partially reroofed his store house near the bridge. A partition has been built separating the telephone office from the billiard parlors.

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Of the late Jerry Coldwell, the Albany Democrat says: The Democrat has some of the volumes of the Oregonian of about 25 years ago, when there were only four pages, and Jerry's department was a pretty important one in the paper. It was always readable, but gradually the paper expanded into a big concern and Jerry's little stories got dolled up, but they were always just as readable. He was a good man in the business and played his part well in the story of life.

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Salmon river correspondent of the Sheridan Sun: Everyone here is planting trees, berry bushes and preparing for a garden. The maples have put forth their tender red spikes. The pussy willows are unfolding soft bunches of furry balls, and March flowers are budding. This is the ideal climate of Oregon and at some time not so far in the future either) this will be thickly populated with homes where people go to seek an equitable climate. Oregon, as everyone knows, is divinely blessed in this respect but this side of the coast range where you get the pure sea breeze is the "best ever."

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Bandon, says the Recorder, has a population conservatively fixed at 2,500, five sawmills, a woolen mill, shingle mill and broom handle factory, also planing mill, and the shipyard where two steamers are now under construction. In the fall of the year two fish canneries operate (one at Prosper), and a creamery is in course of erection in Bandon. The most important new industry, however, is the paper and pulp mill. Then there are the two steamers plying regularly between Bandon and San Francisco, in addition to several schooners. A third steamer, too—the Fiefield—will belong to the fleet after July next.

The Last Word on Fashions in the Big Ten-Page WOMEN'S SECTION of Sunday's Journal. Paris and America Both Have a Full Showing