EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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Manhood begins when we have in any way made truce with necessity—but it begins joyfully and hopefully only when we have reconciled ourselves to necessity—Carlyle.

PEARL HARBOR.

DELEGATE Jonah K. Kalanianaole of Hawaii, has sent out a circular letter to the press asking for comment favorable to a bill establishing a naval station at Pearl Harbor, and improving it, at a total cost of $700,000. The Journal is pleased to respond to this request, and believes the enterprise is entirely worthy. The report of the house committee on naval affairs says: "The Hawaiian islands afford the only possible location for a strong naval base in the Pacific ocean for a distance of over 4,000 miles from our western coast. Pearl Harbor is one of the best natural harbors in the world. It has a depth of over 60 feet of water and an area of nearly 10 square miles. It is landlocked, and ships lying therein are out of view from the sea. It is the only practicable site for a naval base in the Pacific ocean."

Admitting that our naval policy is necessary, that we must maintain naval stations, certainly Pearl Harbor should be put and kept in readiness for use at any time. It was 22 years ago that the United States acquired by treaty the right to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor. Ten years ago we annexed the islands, and made them United States territory. Since then the government has acquired 600 acres of land, and dredged a 30-foot channel into the harbor. A 35-foot channel is considered necessary, and other improvements. The bill for this purpose seems reasonable. In this connection a quotation from an article by Captain A. T. Mahan, published 15 years ago, is of interest He said:

To any one viewing a map that shows the full extent of the Pacific, two circumstances will be strikingly and immediately apparent. He will see at a glance that the Sandwich Islands stand by themselves in a state of comparative isolation, amid a vast expanse of sea; and, again that they form the center of a large circle whose radius is approximately the distance from Honolulu to San Francisco. This is substantially the same distance as from Honolulu to the Gilbert, Marshall, Samoan, and Society islands, all under European control except Samoa, in which we have a part influence. To have a central position such as this, and to be alone, having no rival and admitting no rival, are conditions that at once fix the attention of the strategist. But to this striking combination is to be added the remarkable relations borne to the great commercial routes traversing this vast expanse.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the immense disadvantage to us of any maritime enemy having a coaling station well within 2,500 miles, as this is, of every point of our coast line from Puget sound to Mexico. Were there many others available we might find it difficult to exclude from all. There is, however, but the one. Shut out from the Sandwich islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3,500 or 4,000 miles—or between 7,000 and 8,000 going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well nigh prohibitive.

LA FOLLETTE.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE usually knows what he talks about. He is a wordy talker, but he has first investigated and is sure of his facts. Besides, he is a pretty logical reasoner. Nobody successfully controverts him. In the senate a few days ago La Follette told a lot of truth about the panic last fall. "There were no commercial reasons for it," he said, "but there were speculative, legislative and political reasons why the panic might serve special interests. There were business scores to settle, legislation to be blocked and currency measures suited to the system to be secured. There was a third term to be disposed of and policies to be discredited."

He showed that the big banks' group had nearly $500,000,000 of other banks' money. This "furnished big operators with money to squeeze out investors and speculators at the very bottom of the decline, taking in the stock at an enormous profit;" and he declared that "with this enormous concentration of business it is possible to create artificially periods of prosperity and periods of panics. Prices can be lowered or advanced at the will of the system, and if an effort is made to make any one of these great interests obey the law it is easy for them to enter into a conspiracy to destroy whoever may be responsible for the undertaking."

Incidentally, La Follette renewed his plea for an official valuation of railroads, so that the people can find out what taxes they ought to pay, and what rates of freight are reasonable. This is a proposition that must necessarily come to the front in the country, as La Follette pressed it to the front in Wisconsin. The people have a right to know the value of railroads; and the people's specified, expert officials, the interstate commerce commission, should have the right and power to ascertain this value, and to judge therefrom as to reasonable rates. This, also, would be helpful to assessors in fixing valuations.

The people want nothing but what is fair and right in these matters. They do not want to cripple or harass the railroads, nor the big financial institutions; but they do want, and will insist upon information, knowledge and the power of regulation and control. La Follette stands forth conspicuously and notably as the people's champion in these respects. He is not a mere dreamer or thorizer, but he is a man who has worked out his ideas to a practical conclusion in Wisconsin, and the people there have the fruits of his work in their pockets, in their homes, and in their brains.

The senate will try in vain to sit down on and suppress such a man. He stands and talks and works for the great body of the people, not for any interests. Again, it may be reasonably asked, since he is a Republican, why does not the Republican party, if it has really reformed and is going to serve the people, nominate La Follette for president?

TROUBLE, TOO, IN IOWA.

IOWA is all torn up, too. It is nearly as overwhelmingly Republican as Oregon, yet it is likely to become a doubtful state because the machine politicians are fighting a primary law and "the Des Moines plan," and Governor Cummins, a tariff revisionist. The last legislature passed a primary law that will go into effect June 1, referring to which, and to political conditions, the Des Moines News says: "For years the progressives of both the Republican and Democratic parties have complained that the caucus and convention system of the state was an expression of the wishes of the corporations far more than of the people."

It is conceded that the Republicans of the state are for Taft, but on the senatorship there is a warm fight, and a primary selection is demanded. The machine ringsters in various counties have indorsed Allison, but the "rank and file" are protesting. The News says:

There was not even a caucus in Madison county. The county central committee got together, selected delegates to the county convention, which of course were all standpat and the county convention indorsed Allison. How much voice in the matter did the people have? Down in Davis county they held a mass convention, a relic of political barbarism, and indorsed Allison. Probably not one tenth of the voters were there. How much of an expression of the people was it?

The old system is passing away. The people are going to smash the machines, in Iowa and Ohio and Indiana, and after awhile even in old rotten New England, as well as in Oregon.

WONDERFUL SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE plain facts about what the people of San Francisco have done in less than two years since the earthquake and fire, which destroyed 28,000 buildings," remarks the Boston Globe, "are simply beyond comprehension in the east. In spite of labor troubles and a cloud of all kinds of difficulties which would have daunted the people of most cities, San Francisco, within the short period of 22 months since the disaster, has erected or is now completing 10,000 new buildings, worth $111,000,000. That is to say, these new structures represent $6,000,000 more than the original loss; and yet only $5,000,000 of the capital necessary for this gigantic work of upbuilding came from outside of San Francisco."

It is indeed a marvellous record, and speaks eloquently both of the immense wealth possessed by the people of that wonderful city, and of their buoyant, dauntless, optimistic, unconquerable spirit, one more manifest there, perhaps, than in any other city. The sun has kissed and the sea and mountain breezes have fanned the Californians not in vain.

San Francisco has been a wasteful and in some aspects a wicked city; it has suffered shame, as well as disaster, on account of the misdoing of some of its officials and other prominent citizens; but it is rising superbly, and will become, we doubt not, a better and greater city than ever before.

Meanwhile the Puget sound cities toward one extreme of the Pacific coast line and Los Angeles toward the other, will grow greatly, and perhaps in time match San Francisco even in its renewed strength and glory; and last, though not least, Portland, occupying a vantage point peculiar to itself, and in some important respects superior to the others, will eventually become the greatest of them all. There is ample room for them all, and they will rise and spread and become mighty municipal epitomes of the splendid growth, activity, development and greatness of the Pacific slope, the best region on the earth.

REGISTER!

THERE are probably 10,000 voters in Multnomah county who have not registered. Every one of them who fails to place his name on the rolls before April 7, when registration closes, will be guilty of a grave neglect of duty. The obligation rests upon every citizen. No loyal American should be unmindful of it. None can shirk or escape it.

If unworthy men are nominated for office in the coming primaries, the blame will rest largely upon the shoulders of the citizen who failed to register and thereby deprived himself of his own vote.

It should be a matter of civic pride as well as of good citizenship to see that the name of every legal voter in Multnomah county is placed upon the rolls before registration closes. Portland's growth in population is estimated largely by the number of registered voters. Every taxpayer, every business man, every resident who is interested in the city's welfare and progress is therefore directly concerned in this matter.

If you have not registered, do so now. If you have registered, make it your business to see that your friends and acquaintances do so also. The county clerk's office is open every day and in the evening until 9 o'clock. Go now and avoid the throng of laggards who will defer registering until the last hour.

Mayor Rodgers of Salem takes high and clean ground in vetoing an ordinance reducing the saloon license in that city from $1,000, to which figure it was recently raised, to $700. But he vetoed the ordinance not so much because of the reduction as because it did not contain strict regulative and restrictive provisions. Without these, he is opposed to ever so high a license, and takes the position that no city can afford to surrender control of the saloons in exchange for large revenue. He believes in high license "as a regulation only, and not as a means of public revenue," and says that " it is not right for any city to live off the saloons." With this proposition, that the revenue is no object, most people may disagree, but that not only high license but strict regulation is necessary is a position that the Salem council, and others as well, should sustain.

In appointing P. E. Sullivan as a member of his executive board, Mayor Lane made a most excellent choice. Mr. Sullivan is a man of high ideals, of unquestioned character and of far more than ordinary ability. He has lived in Portland for many years and has gained the respect and confidence of the community. He has been a constant advocate of those things that make for good citizenship and good government. The story that the appointment was made in furtherance of "political schemes" of Mayor Lane's and Mr. Sullivan's is too silly to receive credence among intelligent men. If Portland had a few men like Mr. Sullivan in the city council there would be an end of the scandals and disgraceful scenes which have marked its recent history.

In his Boston speech Governor Hughes said we should have a revision of the tariff, "promptly, without logrolling, not in any sense as a matter for political maneuvering, but in the interest of the American people as a whole." This sounds quite well, but is rather too much of the "glittering generality" order to be satisfactory. The people want something more definite and specific. And does Governor Hughes have any hope of such tariff revision as he proposes by the present "friends of the tariff" in congress?

So there is to be a special session of congress next year to revise the tariff, amend the Sherman anti-trust law, pass an employers' liability law, restrict the use of injunctions, and pass the Aldrich currency bill. Possibly the ship subsidy bill will get through then, if it does not this spring. But why wait till 1909 to do these things, if they are deemed wise and necessary? Some good work done during the next three months might be more effective than this alleged agreement and uncertain promise.

Great numbers of people from interior points, as well as those about the bay, will flock to San Francisco to see the fleet while it remains there, and this will be the case in other cities where the fleet touches, which suggests the importance to Portland of getting as many of the ships as possible to visit this city in June. They will be a great attraction, and efforts should be made to make the attraction as large as possible.

Mayor Lane's address to the people of Portland on the subject of city lighting deserves the thoughtful consideration of every citizen. The problem presented is a grave one. Whether the city would be wise to undertake to erect a lighting plant of its own may be open to question but there can be no doubt whatever that steps should be taken at once to appropriate for the municipality the unused power of Bull Run. The water power that could be secured thus would be invaluable as a means of protecting the city from extortionate charges for public lighting. The use of the power could be leased to some competing corporation for short term periods or upon conditions that would ensure to the city the lighting of its streets at reasonable cost. Municipal ownership of the power is preeminently desirable; whether the city should lease the power or should build and operate its own plant is a question that can be determined later.

Frequent suggestions that the poor but worthy and would-be industrious people of the cities be placed on western homestead or other cheap lands has led to a plan for financing such a movement, on a business basis. It may come to nothing, but The Journal frequently wonders why some of our philanthropic multimillionaires, who give millions to colleges—which is well in its way—do not take up with some such scheme as this, to bring worthy, landless people and uninhabited land together. Of course all city people would not make a success in a "new" country, but many could; why not? The probably fit people could be selected, and their emigration would give the remaining people in the cities a better chance.

Letters From the People

The Proposed Tax Amendment.

Firland, Or., March 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Some of the papers have warned the farmers to look up the proposed tax amendment before voting. Good advice to anybody. I have looked up a few facts, which I hope will help clear the atmosphere of gloomy and indefinite forebodings.

Clackamas county is a good example of a farming community, besides having some paper and woolen mills of note as manufacturing industries.

The facts as shown by the assessor's report are roughly as follows: Average value improved farm land, $30 per acre; average value unimproved farm land, $9 per acre; one sixth of private land is in use, five sixths idle; total valuation of taxable property $12,500,000; proposed exemption, $5,000,000; rate advanced in proportion of 1 to 1¾ to make up deficit. The rate was not settled at the time I looked the matter up. Suppose that it was 16 mills. Farmers pay at present: 1 per cent of about.. $5,680,000 $56,800

Proposed exemption for farmers	3,200,000	
1¾ per cent of.....	2,480,000	43,400
Cash saving to farmers.....		$13,400
Extra tax on speculators.....		13,400

The method by which the amendment effects the transfer from the producer to the non-producer, thus equalizing the burden is shown by the following diagram. We take four farms for example on the same road, same soil, two farms improved, two farms unimproved:

Present system, rate 1 per cent—100 acres improved land at $30 an acre, $3,000, tax $30; 100 acres unimproved land at $12 an acre, $1,200, tax $12; 100 acres improved land at $30 an acre, $3,000, tax $30; 100 acres unimproved land at $12 an acre, $1,200, tax $12; total tax, $84.

Proposed amendment, all improvements exempted, rate 1¾ per cent—100 acres improved land at $30 an acre, $1,200, tax, $21; 100 acres unimproved land at $12 an acre, $1,200, tax $21; 100 acres improved land at $30 an acre, $1,200, tax, $21; 100 acres unimproved land at $12 an acre, $1,200, tax $21; total tax, $84.

It should be noted that when all improvements resulting from labor are exempted from taxation, the taxable value is the same as the adjoining land.

The privilege to labor free from taxation is man's inalienable right, which the proposed amendment demands.

The privilege to monopolize any natural opportunity is a special privilege, for which each should pay according to its value.

How he utilizes that opportunity is his own business and as far as the community is concerned, neither here nor there. If a man buys a seat at the theatre he pays neither less nor more than his neighbor who sleeps throughout the performance.

If a man pays a tax for the exclusive use of a portion of "God's green earth" why should he who works it pay less or more than his neighbor who refuses to utilize that which he possesses?

P. S. GUILFORD.

This Date in History.

1680—Nicholas Fouquet, minister of finance under Louis XIV, died. Born 1615.

1776—American congress issued letters of marque and reprisal against England.

1777—British force landed at Peekskill and seized military stores.

1858—Senate passed a bill to admit Kansas as a state under the Lecompton constitution.

1861—Rt. Rev. Francis Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, born.

1865—General Sherman arrived at Goldsboro and joined the armies under General Schofield and General Terry.

1868—The high court of impeachment, opened for the trial of President Johnson.

1888—Morrison W. Waite, chief justice of the United States supreme court, died in Washington, D. C. Born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816.

Bad times at Endersby's (correspondence of The Dalles Chronicle): Miss Pearl Endersby is sick at this time. Mrs. G. W. Fligg is quite ill at the home of her son, Al Fligg. Miss Gladys Covert is convalescing after her spell of typhoid pneumonia. James Dickson is able to be around some on his crutches now. He has been laid up with rheumatism for several weeks. Willie Endersby is on the sick list, has been out of school several days.

Small Change

Still room for more good candidates.

• •

No navy admits that it will take water.

• •

Who will head the Republican delegation?

• •

Irrigation is not necessarily a dry subject.

• •

Voting machines in politics may be all right.

• •

The people insist on electing their senators.

• •

A subject for debate: "Is Roosevelt a Republican?"

• •

Henry Watterson is still crazy—and there are others.

• •

Give the immigrants all the right information you can.

• •

They are still chirruping over the first robin back east.

• •

Rhode Island is for Hughes. Taft is too big for that state.

• •

The country press is almost unanimous for Statement No. 1.

• •

Congress hates to adjourn without starting another big trust.

• •

Think how those gardens would grow now if you had planted them.

• •

Senator Fulton has already told everybody, through the newspapers.

• •

A Sunday in spring is a glorious thing—if one doesn't have to work.

• •

Evelyn could doubtless make a lot of money by starting a barber shop.

• •

Still, Father Yorke has not convinced everybody that Schmitz and Ruef are angels.

• •

It seems to be a common opinion that Taft, if nominated, will not have a walk-over.

• •

Think of the millions of people who don't know what they have missed by not living in Oregon.

• •

Mrs. Anna Gould-Castellane will now receive a proper lecture from Brother George and Sister Helen.

• •

William Alden Smith of Michigan, may be nominated for vice-president. Isn't it time the Smith family was recognized?

• •

It is the time of year—and will be for weeks to come, but early is better than late—to clean up; clean up the lots and alleyways, and keep Portland tidy.

• •

Columbus, S. C., Ledger: "Let the galled jade wince," wrote the editor, and the intelligent compositor in the prohibition town set it up, "Let the gallon jug win."

• •

Washington Post—A recent decision of the board of customs appraisers is to the effect that dogs are neither wearing apparel nor toilet articles, and are therefore subject to tariff duty. Possibly it would help the importers of dogs to get a decision on the pants of the animals.

Oregon Sidelights

Lots of stock feed left over in eastern Oregon.

• •

Nearly all Oregon towns are to have clean-up days.

• •

Land is being rapidly improved around Hermiston.

• •

The Eugene Commercial club will publish a monthly magazine.

• •

Central Point is "on the eve" of great development, says the Herald.

• •

Farming never ceases in the Willamette valley, says the Salem Statesman.

• •

Saddles made by a Dalles man have a world-wide reputation, says the Chronicle.

• •

Quite a prospective building boom is reported by an Oak Grove (Linn county) correspondent.

• •

Born, to the dairy herd of S. P. and J. Blum of Beaverton, a heifer calf weighing 125 pounds.

• •

Vale Gazette: Quite a number of the stockmen have turned their cattle, or part of them, onto the range, and are now tilling the soil.

• •

Eight Irish young men arrived in Heppner last Saturday direct from Ireland and will make Morrow county their home, says the Times.

• •

Eugene Register: A Linn county citizen has secured judgment against the dead town of Waterloo, in that county, but he is puzzled over how to collect it. Put a booster to work reviving the place and then it might be more than willing to pungle up.

• •

Salem Statesman: Cannery after cannery is being provided for the towns of the Willamette valley. That is good. May they all succeed. But Salem needs a second cannery more than any other town in the valley without one needs the first one. Salem needs it, because the surrounding country raises more fruits and vegetables than one cannery can take care of.

• •

Central Point Herald: The foothill road between Central Point and Jacksonville is a scene of great industrial activity this spring, all kinds of work being vigorously prosecuted during the present fine weather. Many new people have purchased land in that vicinity within the past few months and on all sides new buildings are being erected, wood is being cut and corded for next winter's market, land is being cleared and fencing is being done on a large scale. All of that section is tributary to Central Point and the indications now are that the surrounding country is being settled up so rapidly that Central Point is bound to be a town of from 2,000 to 3,000 people within the next two or three years.

A MILESTONE IN HISTORY

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

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

Opinions of State Press on Statement One

Mr. Cake Is Formidable.

From the Joseph Herald.

H. M. Cake's unqualified and hearty indorsement of Statement No. 1, his willingness to trust the people rather than the politicians, and the sensible platform upon which he is making his campaign, render him a formidable candidate for the senatorial toga.

Machine Day Is Over.

From the Woodburn Independent (Rep.)

The day of the political machine in Oregon is over. Ike Patterson could have told those who are now oiling up the rusty machine this fact as he started for California. All of the old machine men at least tacitly acknowledge this, yet we find a few still struggling to get the old thing in some sort of motion and trying to get up steam with "Republican patriotism" as fuel. This coterie of gasping hackneys don't know how to pose as gladiators, but seek to run the whole show with puppets on the stage and themselves behind the scenes. Is it any wonder that the people got tired of being the applauding audience and are not willing to relinquish the rights of free born men?

One Editor's Opinion.

From the Gervais Star.

There is no more danger of George Chamberlain, Democrat, being elected United States senator than there is the editor of this paper. All this talk is frivolous. It is not the sentiment of true Republicans, and they are the ones to consult. All that is said on this subject is the work of the opposite party. The people have twice elected Mr. Chamberlain as governor, but they do not want him as senator. The Republican majority is altogether too overwhelming. There is no one knows this better than Mr. Chamberlain himself. There is more danger of electing a cheap Republican.

The Old System Doomed.

From the Tillamook Herald.

The corruption that has always and everlastingly arisen from the election of United States senators in the old way has been very shameful and aside from the many other phases of the question, the idea of rooting out the bribery has undoubtedly been the main reason all the granges of the state have announced themselves as unqualifiedly in favor of Statement No. 1. The Oregonian may rant and tear and the exbosses may crack the badly worn whips, but the very fact that the grangers, who are after all the backbone of the country, have taken up seriously this matter of having a word to say about the conduct of their legislators, is nearly sufficient evidence to prophesy that candidates for the legislature had better make up their minds that the public will not be bamfoozled out of this principle. Keep your eye on Tillamook's candidates for the legislature.

Seeking Selfish Ends.

From the Medford Tribune.

Little groups of politicians have met throughout the state and high-handedly relegated Statement No. 1 to the rear.

In this move, the politicians only represent themselves. They have no support among the people. They sigh for a return of the days of senatorial corruption, the days of bribery and scandal.

For many years the Republican party has been clamoring for popular election of United States senators, Republican houses of representatives have several times passed such a bill. Republican presidents have openly advocated it. Republican platforms in Oregon have clamored for it, and the Republican party in Oregon led the other states of the nation in enacting it into a law, by the means of Statement No. 1. And now a handful of politicians in each county would undo the work of years and snatch from the people the right they have fought for so long and won.

Reactionaries are not in control nowadays. The people are in no mood to let political shysters seize their rights and rob them of the fruit of their half century of warfare for popular government.

What will be the result? The politicians will wreck the Republican party. They are forcing it to stand for something it has always diametrically opposed, and to satisfy their selfish ends and restore their graft, they will so disgust honest Republicans that they will sweep those who have usurped leadership into oblivion.

Any legislator who refuses to sign Statement No. 1 brazenly states that he considers his own judgment as to who should be senator superior to the judgment of the majority of the people whom he represents—and such a person had better be left at home.

Some would-be legislators would put the party above the people, but the people are bigger than any party. Any politician who would first serve himself instead of the people and then his party instead of the people is unworthy the confidence of the people.

Objections Considered.

From the Woodburn Independent (Rep.)

The two objections to Statement No. 1 are that a Republican might be elected senator by the people in June and the elected might turn out to be a thorough rascal before the next session of the legislature. It is altogether unlikely that he would, and if he is "born that way," he would hold in until after he is selected by the legislative body. That is the method pursued by those who sought and secured office under the old method. Some, we believe, have not and did not become more angelic. The court records certainly indicate some as belonging to the Order of Rascals. No, a man who greatly desires the United States senatorship would not display the colors of a rascal until after adjournment of the legislature, and the people are as discerning, if not more so, as proved in more than one instance in the past, than the legislature as to the probity of a candidate. The other objection, and it seems to be the main one, is that Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat, will be chosen by the people. Who assert this? The old machine men. How do they know that Chamberlain will be elected by the people? He has been elected district attorney of Multnomah county and twice governor of Oregon, but that is no reason why he will be the choice of this largely Republican state. When riding on top of a popular wave he was re-elected governor by a bare plurality, and he had earned the recognition. He has not earned election to the United States senate at the hands of the Republicans, who desire one of their own affiliation to represent them at Washington, but insist on making the choice. Why isn't there a hue and cry against the election of representatives in the lower branch of congress? Why not change the constitution and have them selected by the legislature? It would be as sensible as blocking the entering of the wedge that will lead to a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. Those who are opposing Statement No. 1 are on record as demanding that United States senators be elected by a direct vote of the people. What's the difference?

Archbishop Bourne's Birthday.

The Most Rev. Francis Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, who, according to recent reports from Rome, is soon to be elevated to the cardinalate, was born at Clapham, in London, March 23, 1861, of obscure parentage. His education was received in ecclesiastical colleges, and after two years at the University of Louvain he returned to England to be ordained in 1884. He worked first at Blackheath, and in 1889 he was appointed rector of the Southwark Diocesan seminary. In 1895 he was named domestic prelate to Pope Leo XIII. On May 1, 1893, Cardinal Vaughan consecrated him titular bishop coadjutor to the Bishop of Southwark, with the right of succession. A year later the great age of Dr. Butt led him to resign the bishopric of Southwark, and thus Dr. Bourne, when quite a young man, was called to rule over the vast diocese in which he had worked throughout his priesthood. In 1903 he was elected Archbishop of Westminster to succeed Cardinal Vaughan.

The REALM of FEMININE

Children Versus Dollars.

WE ARE complaining of crowded theatres with inadequate fire protection and we think shudderingly of the terrible scenes which would follow the outbreak of fire or even the suggestion of it at some of the smaller theatres, and we are demanding police protection to prevent the frenzied few from endangering the lives of many by yielding to the panic impulse which is always present in any crowd.

It is to the credit of the public school system of Portland that the fire drill has always been considered a necessary part of the school training, and for 20 years and more the children of the schools have been marched out at the signal of fire, with never a panic resulting. Some of the principals are now carrying the idea a little further and burning a smudge in the halls or basement to give the children a smell of smoke and still further encourage self control in the fire drill. All of this in the light of the recent Collinwood tragedy which brought freshly to our minds the necessity of protection for the school children.

Yet with all this, is it enough? Is it a wise thing, is it even an ordinarily intelligent thing to house over 500 children in a wooden building and then depend for their protection upon the orderly marching from the building which in times of no danger is accomplished safely?

The people who crowd the wooden theatres, where there is always an element of danger, go voluntarily. The children are compelled to go to the wooden schools. We have carefully provided a school law which they may not evade, which compels them to be in attendance within certain definite ages. We even have a truant officer as a discourager of hesitancy to hasten them on their way if perchance they feel the call of the wild and undertake to legislate for themselves.

You may say that surely few schools buildings in Portland have an attendance of 500 children. I have just been looking over the report for the year ending last June. There were then 14 of the city schools with a daily attendance of 500 and over. These 14 are with one exception wooden buildings, all of two stories in height and many of three. The west side high school, which has a registration of 1050 pupils, is virtually four stories from the street. It has no elevator. Its stairways are absurdly long and tortuous. It is poorly constructed and it is filled with an extraordinary amount of inflammable lumber. To be sure, the pupils in the high schools are old enough to have some presence of mind. It is likely that they would behave better than the same number of grown persons for they are accustomed to discipline and obedience to elders has been for years a part of their training.

This, however, is not true of the little children in the other 13 wooden buildings. If these children were suddenly thrown into a panic by an alarm of fire, the breaking of ranks, confusion and terror would naturally result. It is absurd to claim that fire escapes are any protection to such children. They would not know what to do with fire escapes and if they got out upon them they would push each other off and be terribly hurt if not killed by falling.

Wide hallways, doors opening outward fire drills and the uniform method of placing the smallest children upon the lowest floors are all that can now be depended upon to save the lives of the children housed in the ordinary packing box style of wooden school.

For all the rest we must trust to chance and rely upon the very frail hope that the fire demon will not alight upon these structures. In matters which are not so important we are much more cautious. Aren't the children worth a little more thought?

"But what would you have?" exclaims the citizen. "We have always built the school houses of wood." Truly we have, but that is a mighty poor reason for continuing to be so foolish.

Portland is no longer a village, and village ways are something which we have got to try to outgrow. The risk of housing children in wooden buildings without an automatic fire service, without even grenades or chemical engines at hand is a criminal risk to take.

There are several plans that suggest themselves. One of the best is that of changing the system of housing, as soon as possible, to that of the cottage system which has been found entirely practicable in places where land is not more plentiful than it is here. It we must put up with these death traps for the present, while the other method is being installed, we might surely build the new school houses which are contemplated, on the cottage plan. Even the portable frame structures which were used while the Ladd school was rebuilding would be preferable to four-story wooden buildings, because they open directly upon the ground and the children would have a chance.

And then we might rebuild our present structures, one at a time, in stone or cement. And while we were doing all this we might remodel the frame buildings and remove the heating plant to a safe distance and give it a separate structure of brick or stone.

Does it all sound visionary? And will it all inevitably be killed by the same old plea—it costs too much?

Perhaps. But our children are by far our most precious treasures. We should not dream of placing valuable paintings or rare fabrics in frame buildings within a city of 200,000 people.

Would the people of Collinwood, if they might recall the little loved forms that are now still in death, begrudge the extra money that it would cost them to build their school of stone?

* * *

English Orange Marmalade.

HOUSEKEEPERS who see the preserve shelf becoming rapidly emptied at this time of year are glad to refill some of the jars with orange marmalade. It is an excellent relish for breakfast and is equally acceptable in the children's lunch box. This is the best time to make marmalade. Oranges are juicy and sweet and are as cheap as they will be. This is the recipe of a Portland housekeeper whose marmalade is famous:

Twelve oranges, five lemons, juice only, sugar. Cut the oranges into quarters and put through a meat grinder, not too fine. To every pound of fruit allow three pints of cold water. Let stand 24 hours, then boil until tender. Allow this to cool, and to every pint add one and one fourth pounds of sugar. Boil steadily for two hours. Just before taking from the stove add the juice of five lemons. Put into glasses or jars and cover the same as jelly.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Orange marmalade. Breakfast rolls.
Salmon cakes. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Clam patties. Baked potatoes.
Nut butter sandwiches.
Fig and apricot jam.
Junket. Small cakes. Tea.

DINNER.

Cream of corn soup. Beef a la mode.
Browned potatoes. Spinach.
Asparagus, French dressing.
Brown Betty with cream.
Nuts. Cheese.
Coffee.

Down Clatsop way there will be a great demand and market this summer for garden truck, berries, dairy and poultry products, says the Astoria Budget. The travel to the beaches will surely be large and besides there will be many laborers from Fort Stevens to Seaside to be fed.