EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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

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

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6051.

All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 839.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

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

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

DAILY.

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.—Campbell.

"REPUBLICAN VOTERS' CHOICE."

WHAT is the meaning of the pledge to vote for that candidate for United States senator who is the "Republican voters' choice"?

Several score of legislative candidates in Oregon have subscribed to this pledge in preference to Statement No. 1. What do they mean by it?

Of course the answer is glibly given that the legislator who has taken this pledge has bound himself to vote for that senatorial candidate who has received the Republican vote in June. But what does that mean?

If a majority of the Republicans of the state were to vote in June for the Democratic nominee for United States senator, no one imagines for a moment that these "Republican choice" legislators would consider themselves bound to elect him. Indeed they are outspoken in their declaration that they will not elect a Democrat to the senate under any circumstances.

Obviously, then, when they pledge themselves to the support of the "Republican voters' choice," they refer to the choice expressed at the primaries, and not in the June election. Consider, then, what this means.

In the primary election of 1906 the total vote cast for the five Republican senatorial candidates was 42,808. Of this total Bourne received 12,877. In the general election in June the total number of votes cast by all parties was 99,445. Bourne's nomination was accomplished therefore by the vote of a little more than one fourth of the Republicans who voted in the primaries, and these 12,877 Republicans who nominated him constituted less than one eighth of the whole number of voters who voted in June. Nearly 30,000 Republicans voted in the primaries against Bourne and for other senatorial candidates.

Now suppose that Bourne had been defeated by Gearin in the June election. Then every member of the legislature of 1907 who had pledged himself to vote for the "Republican voters' choice" would have been bound to vote for Bourne because Bourne had received the party's nomination. In other words the choice of the senator would have been determined, not by the people, not even by a party, but by a scanty minority of a party, a minority so small as to constitute scarcely more than one fourth of the votes cast in the primaries.

It is conceivable that a Republican might get the nomination of his party for senator by such a small minority as Bourne had, and that in the June election an actual majority of all the Republican voters of the state might vote for the Democratic nominee. And yet the legislator pledged to the "Republican voters' choice" would still be bound by the result of the primaries and would be obliged to vote for the man whom the majority of his own party had repudiated. The absurdity of such a situation scarcely needs comment.

The pledge to vote for the "Republican voters' choice" is illogical, unreasonable and in plain defiance of the principles of popular government.

RUEF.

THE stage that has been reached in the graft prosecutions at San Francisco is a mockery of the name of justice. The blind goddess, if in the flesh, must weep bitter tears in contemplation of her impotency. The criminal of the century is at bay before her, but with affidavits, objections and motions, turns procedure into bedlam, and progress into retrogression. He has looted the city and robbed its people. He laid toll on everything movable, and is still the rich possessor of his loot. He confessed yesterday but denies it today with the audacity and insolence of the boldest of outlaws. The world knows what he has done, and knows that he ought to be removed from society. The world knows that were he a poor devil of a sneak thief, found with a dollar of loot on his person, his fate would long ago have been sealed. He almost promises to become a living proof of the socialist contention that there is one kind of justice for the rich and another for the poor. To what further lengths he and his counsel will go in mocking the courts and blocking an outraged justice is a query as heavily freighted with evil portent as it is with amazement. It is fortunate for society when procedure in the courts moves loftily, orderly and swiftly, alike with the beggar and the boss of a city. It will be a happy day for the courts and justice, for the country, and for social order if this plunderer of a city shall go, scourged, to a prison.

A DUTY FOR DEMOCRATS.

THE time for filing nominating petitions by candidates for the legislature, in districts comprising no more than one county, will expire April 1, a week from today. There is therefore time yet for getting signatures and filing such petitions, and in a good many districts no Democratic or Statement No. 1 candidate has yet filed a petition. Democrats in every such district, those where no Republican candidate taking Statement No. 1 has yet filed a petition, should immediately get busy and induce some good Statement No. 1 Democrat to file a petition within the required time. The rank and file of voters, Republican as well as Democrats, are favorable to Statement No. 1, and if no Republican candidate gives them a chance to vote for this principle some Democrat in each district should afford that opportunity. The Journal believes that if this is done a considerable number of Statement No. 1 Democrats will be elected, on this issue, in districts that are otherwise overwhelmingly Republican.

A large proportion of the Republican voters realize that a candidate's politics are not of first importance, and that it would do no harm if the parties were more evenly and equitably represented in the legislature; and under these circumstances a great number of Republicans who believe in Statement No. 1 and realize its importance would vote for a Democrat who stands for that principle and policy rather than for a Republican who does not. Hence there is now a chance for Democratic candidates, in districts where there is no Statement No. 1 candidate, such as there has not been before in many years, and even from a party point of view Democrats ought to improve this opportunity.

But of far greater importance than the success of Democrats over Republicans, as such, is the success of the Statement No. 1 principle, and Democrats should fail not, in every district, to do whatever can be done to establish and maintain this principle. Success now would mean easier success hereafter; failure through negligence or apathy now would render success doubly difficult hereafter.

So The Journal earnestly urges Democrats throughout the state to wake up and attend to this important duty at once—a duty as Democrats, but a far greater duty as citizens who believe in the election of senators by the people. No more time is to be lost. But by prompt and energetic effort the voters of every district in the state can be given an opportunity to express themselves on this paramount issue.

AN ABSURD ATTITUDE.

MOST of those who oppose Statement No. 1 do so partly, at least, on the ground that election of senators by the people, which this feature of the primary law would secure, is contrary to the constitution. It is constantly reiterated by them that this plan is in direct contravention of the federal constitution, which members of the legislature are sworn to support. The disingenuousness of this argument becomes fairly ludicrous when we find all these same upholders of the constitution approving and supporting, in lieu of Statement No. 1, a statement by candidates for the legislature that they will vote for "the Republican voters' choice," or for "the choice of the people if he shall be a Republican." In indorsing such a statement, they become oblivious to the constitution, don't care about it as between friends. Surely, if it is such a constitution-breaking thing for candidates for the legislature to agree to elect the choice of the whole people of the state, it would be an even worse infraction of that instrument to pledge themselves to vote for the choice of a party, of only a part of the people. If Statement No. 1 involves a breach of the constitution, a party statement would necessitate a worse and far less excusable fracture of it. The only explanation for this absurd position that we can think of is that some clause of the constitution, if properly construed, declares that no man except a Republican shall be elected a senator.

THE POLITICALLY WISE MAN.

THE traveling man is always a pretty safe political barometer in presidential election years. He comes in constant contact with business men, and knows, as even no newspaper man or politician does, how the business world is tending politically. And most business men are not strict partisans. A large proportion of them vote sometimes with one party and sometimes with the other; and how they are tending, and why, the observant, acute traveling man knows. The average business man doesn't talk politics much, but he makes a significant remark or two to the "drummer," who at once catches on. The opinion of a hundred veteran traveling men, congregated next summer, if most of them agreed, would be safe to bet on.

It is significant, therefore, that so many traveling men are as yet doubtful about the election next fall, as they were not in the least doubtful four, eight, or 12 years ago. They know that the business world—we mean the average, ordinary business men, not the big trusts and railroads—is not satisfied with present conditions; with the tariff, for one thing, nor with the monopolization of commodities and consequent extortionate prices, for another thing. These things are not good for trade, for legitimate business. The average business man believes in competition, in wide and diversified opportunities, in the utmost possible ability of the people to buy, and is opposed to high protective duties and law-aiding monopoly. He favors independence in industry, reasonable railroad rates and regulation, and is a foe of high protection.

And the traveling man himself is no unimportant factor in deciding the trend of business thought in these respects. He gives as well as absorbs impressions. The merchant relies upon the traveling man, for information and ideas, as well as gives him pointers. The traveling man's interests are at stake too. Monopolization and high prices of merchandise make his own business less secure and profitable. He is the country's really "wise guy" as a political prophet. If you want to know how things are going, ask the traveling men, a few weeks hence.

ILLICIT SALES OF LIQUOR.

AT A late term of the circuit court in Lane county no less than five persons were convicted and fined for violations of the local option law. The incident suggests the query of why it is that persons who desire to traffic in intoxicants do not engage in the business in places where it is not forbidden, and where it may be pursued without fear of detectives, constables, sheriffs or other functionaries of the law.

There is, as yet, a wide area of wet territory in Oregon. There is room, and doubtless a welcome in it, for all who feel that they must sell liquor. There the business is legitimatized by a license voted by the accredited representatives of the community. Indirectly the community, through the license fee, shares in the profits of the business, and to that extent is a member of the partnership. Bearing credentials like this, and sustaining a relationship like this, the man who engages in the traffic and adheres strictly to the law, can pursue the business of his choice and no obstreperous functionary of the law can molest or make him afraid. It is a sphere of activity so utterly at variance with the hunted bootlegger, dodging authority, evading law, fearing publicity, beset with peril, and perennially confronted with yawning courts of justice, that it is inconceivable why the illicit dealer does not forsake forbidden fields and repair to friendlier pastures and surroundings in wet territory. Incidentally, it is a mistake on the part of wholesale liquor dealers that they do not discourage the practice of illicit dealing in dry territory. The antipathies aroused by illicit sales are an important influence in arousing hostile public sentiment, and it is aroused public sentiment today that is bringing multiplied troubles upon those conducting legitimate business, and on the traffic in general. Liquor associations and respectable dealers will do much to protect themselves and the traffic if they do their utmost to discourage illicit traffic of every kind, whether in dry territory or otherwise. At best, the troubles ahead of them appear to be numerous, and full of menace.

MEN OF "A GREAT MORAL PURPOSE."

OF "THE SYSTEM," of things as they have been and are, Louis F. Post, in the Public, says:

"The Democratic masses have learned, and the Republican masses are learning, what the financial banditti learned long ago, that true political cleavage is no longer along Republican and Democratic party lines. It is between public rights and privileged interests."

We have read no clearer, more truthful, statement of the political situation, the real "issues," than this. And when this is understood, certain men come into prominence as peculiarly representing the people as against the interests. The two most conspicuous men of this type are La Follette, nominally a Republican, and Bryan, nominally a Democrat. We put La Follette first, because he has been in public positions where he has had a chance to work out his policies, as Bryan has not; but the two men are a pair; they stand monumental as champions of the people as against the interests.

After all, considering these men, and Roosevelt, and the trend of patriotic enlightened, liberalized—aye, liberated—sentiment, is there any "party" any more? Is there real need of party? Mr. Post says further:

"Bryan stands against the aggressions of the interests. For this reason they are against him in the Democratic party as they are against La Follette in the Republican party. That they are against him because his plans may be bad, it would be folly to suppose. They never fear a public man with bad plans, being expert about plans themselves; but they do fear a man who has an invincible moral purpose, as Bryan has. Be his present plans defective or not, if his moral purpose is rigid and his goal the destruction of the parasitical game upon which they flourish and for the perpetuation of which they seek to control all effective party organizations, they fear him and ridicule him and misrepresent him."

Party has been magnified, overworked. The real work now is to get public servants who have, and will live up to, in public life, "an invincible moral purpose."

This purpose Bryan stands for. So does La Follette. So does Folk. So, to some extent, erratically, yet encouragingly and forcefully, does Roosevelt.

According to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, the railroads have been running a big bluff about hard times. While really doing very well, they have been trying to prolong the panic, which, as Senator La Follette says, they and other great corporations and interests brought on.

Every day should be a cleaning up day in Portland.

Letters From the People

Morality and the Public Schools.

Portland, March 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—The public school is the bulwark of American liberty. It is not perfect, but it is the best system the world has known. Freedom is its keynote, individuality simulating that of ancient classical Greece is the foundation, self-respect and patriotism the result. This must be the unequivocal conditions on which to build character.

"Character is in the will," says a cleric who is an enemy of unsectarian schools. True. But how can character be built in bondage? Is the product of the non-sectarian school of America of inferior character to the product of the ecclesiastical schools in Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Russia or Peru? Does not the American school today teach morality? I declare it does do so.

I have passed through the American public school system from a, b, ab; c, r, a, b, crab, in Webster's spelling book, to the State university. Besides, I attended a sectarian college where we studied (I cannot say learned, much less understood) the Apostolic creed, Athanasian creed, Nicene creed and some more "Christian" documents, and I state that I never learned one moral truth in all those ponderous revisions of God's will that I had not already learned in the public school. And, learned them better, too, for it was not by an imperial mandate under a penalty of hell fire, but by example in story form.

How we loved some of those stories. Who does not recall "Begone, you Indian dog"? No catechism ever impressed a child with its moral truths as does "Esops Fables."

Some friends of mine sent their first-born to Sunday school "to learn the comforts of religion." The little girl came home, her blue eyes wide open, and asked the mother: "Where is that place where little children are burning?" No more Sunday school in that family. Is that morality? Do we want those horrors introduced into the public schools? Should fear or trust be the atmosphere of the young?

If fear of fire is to bring about morality in the babe and child, then when reason and knowledge have discovered the dead, cool ashes, license and rashness will supersede. If certain people wish their children to become moral and intellectual slaves to a superstitious past, have they good cause to expect the state to impose these burdens on the free? Counting beads, bending knees, singing doleful songs, articulating incantations, criss-crossing, salaams, juggernauts or tale-telling is not morality. Doing to others in daily life as we wish to be done by—that I believe is Christian morality, and all the morality of any religion ever known.

The public school is an evolution from a time when cleanliness was vain, numbers above 6,000 impious, geography a disc, history lists and legends of saints, and morality absolute stupidity. Do the reactionaries wish us to retrace our steps?

I agree, that half an hour a week in Sunday school is not enough time in which to teach morality. But it is too long for scaring children or hypnotizing them into obedient automatons of another's will. The home is the best moral school for a child; the mother the safest guide.

The schools need art, music, ethics, esthetics, patriotism. I would have my son conclude that Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Clay, Jackson and Lincoln were great in comparison with Charlemagne, Constantine, Torquemada, Calvin or Philip of Spain.

The child is the father of the man. Let them remain free from dark and gloomy things in our public schools. The child does not need a special training to get the evil out of them. Let us rather ward off that which would invade it.

ERNEST BARTON.

This Date in History.

1634—Lord Baltimore's first colony landed in Maryland.

1771—Joachim Murat, who married a sister of Napoleon and became king of Naples, born, the son of an inkeeper. Died 1815.

1820—Bank of New Brunswick incorporated.

1836—First issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

1838—Thomas Greenway, Canadian statesman, born in Cornwall, England.

1894—Coxey's "army" moved from Massillon to Canton, Ohio.

1901—Charlotte M. Yonge, English author, died. Born 1823.

Fearful of Result.

From the Silverton Silvertonian-Appeal (Rep.).

It seemed to be the spirit of anti-Statement No. 1 Republicans in convention at Salem Saturday to overthrow the direct primary law, but every effort in this direction, and every blow at Statement No. 1, added another deep wound in the throat of the machine. Fearful of the result of deviating from the present system, the primary law will be maintained, but this is the case only under protest, and they even went so far as to make it impossible for Statement No. 1 men to attend the state convention. This action means only to increase the victory of the party who will stand up in support of the law enacted by the people, which tends to do away with the evils of machine politics, the controlling influence of special interests, deals a death blow to fraud and corruption incident to the election of United States senator in the legislature and enables needed legislation.

Isn't there sufficient reason for supporting Statement No. 1? If there is a split in the party and a Democratic senator becomes the choice of the people, anti-Statement No. 1 men can be held responsible. Right party principles are those which support the law made by the people.

What They Mean.

From the Forest Grove Times.

The anti-Statement No. 1 candidate for legislative honors makes vague statements which, translated, means: "The people are wise enough to elect me to the legislature, but they have not sufficient intelligence to choose the United States senator for themselves. Opinions of State Press on Statement One

An Awkward Position.

From the Oregon City Courier.

It is even strange that C. W. Fulton should go before the people asking their indorsement for the United States senatorship. He holds that the election lies properly within the legislature. He is not willing that the popular vote should settle the matter unless it happens to come his way. He wants the vote if he can get it, but if he can't he wants the legislature to proceed to elect a senator. If some one else happens to get the popular vote he doesn't want the legislature to feel under obligation to elect him and he doesn't want candidates for the legislature to pledge themselves to abide by the people's choice.

The fact is that the system under which Mr. Fulton played the political game so long and so successfully never recognized the rights or wishes of the people, and it does not seem to have dawned upon him that the people have decided to do things differently now. We used to send men to the legislature understanding that it was a part of the regular proceedings for them to trade their senatorial vote for a few thousand dollars or for a registership or receivership of a United States land office, or some other good government job. We got out of the way of doing this a couple of years ago, and now if we get a candidate for the legislature to pledge himself to vote for the people's choice for senator he won't be subjected to the temptation to vote for the man who can offer the longest purse or the best job. What argument can Mr. Fulton offer for going back to this rotten old system. He shouldn't receive 20 votes in Clackamas county. With all the nerve he is reputed to have he doesn't dare to come before the people and defend his position on this question. There is no defense for it—there is merely a hope to bulldoze the people, by false pretenses, into voting away their privileges that Statement No. 1 guarantees. It will be found out before long that the voting public is not so ignorant after all. The vote that C. W. Fulton will get in Clackamas county on such a stand as he has taken will bring him to a realization of the fact that the people see through these things nowadays about as well as the politicians.

A Republican's Views.

From the Salem Journal.

Republicans who are shouting loud about the party being ruined by Statement No. 1, had better do a little thinking.

In the first place the law could never have been enacted as it was if the people had not wanted it.

Statement No. 1 Republicans will abide by the primary law and will support the nominee for senator as made at the primary, April 17.

All other statement Republicans who are Republicans at heart and in principle will do the same whether it be Cake or Fulton.

It is absolutely certain that Cake or Fulton will be nominated at that primary for United States senator.

On national issues with 40,000 plurality in Oregon for Roosevelt in 1906, with a candidate for senator standing on national Republican principles, with any kind of a decent able campaign, who will win?

The Capital Journal does not take the pessimistic view of the Oregonian that either Cake or Fulton will be defeated by Chamberlain for the United States senate unless Statement No. 1 is abandoned by all Republicans.

The sooner Republicans abandon such calamity leadership, and begin to advocate national Republican principles and pull together to elect a Republican senator the better for the party in Oregon.

The Republican party has gone too far in the direction of popular election of United States senators by the direct choice of the people to retreat now.

The direct primary and the initiative and referendum were accepted in Oregon by the leaders and by the party.

The Republican party paved the way for them by enacting the Mays law, and shamefully violating it by refusing to vote for Geer.

Some say did any of the Democrats vote for Geer, but the Republicans who did vote for Geer know the reason why.

There was no pledge to make them keep their word.

Gentlemen, if we have not enough sand in our craws to elect a Republican senator with from 20,000 to 40,000 majority, what do we deserve?

Should Be Bounced.

From the Scio News (Ind.).

There is a crowd of politicians and would be bosses down in Portland whom the people of Oregon would do well to place in the "Down and Out" club. We allude to the crowd which is engineering the scheme to displace Statement No. 1 of our primary law and ultimately the law itself.

The scheme is to elect a majority of the members of the legislature who refuse to subscribe to Statement No. 1, who are members of the Republican party; then to give the popular vote to the Democratic United States senator. It can readily be seen that should their plans succeed, there would be a crowd of legislators down at Salem next winter which would be subservient to the wishes of the bosses. As a result, any kind of legislation might be expected. They would be sure to so hamper the direct primary and initiative and referendum laws, with regulations and clogs that the wishes of the political boss would be supreme, in the future.

The only safe way for the people of Oregon to protect the reform laws placed upon our statute books, is to elect a legislature pledged by Statement No. 1. This is more important than the election of a Democrat or a Republican legislature. If we would keep the ship of state free from the domination of these time serving place hunting politicians, we must bold fast to the progress we have made and never take a step backward.

Take Your Choice.

From the People's Press (East Portland).

Take your pick, select either fellow who says you don't know enough to choose your senator, or the man who asserts that if you know enough to pick a Republican you can get his support, or the man who is willing to give you credit for good sense enough to pick the best man, regardless of party. It is uncertain what choice you will make, but if you are a common plodding citizen without political interest and without the hope of reward for your vote, you will probably support the candidate for the legislature who is honest enough to leave the choice of the senator to you, and who is brave enough to cut away from the party machine and support the people's choice.

A Proper Candidate.

From the East Oregonian.

The people of Umatilla county have a just cause to be proud of Charles A. Barrett, who has taken a fearless stand for Statement No. 1, and the popular election of United States senators, in the face of the organized opposition of a large element of the Republican party not only in this county, but throughout the state. Mr. Barrett has the courage and independence to say that he favors the people's absolute control in senatorial elections, and Umatilla county will show her appreciation of his fearless stand, by reelecting him to the legislature by a handsome plurality.

Can't Retreat Now.

From the Salem Journal (Rep.).

The Republican party has gone too far in the direction of popular election of United States senators by the direct choice of the people to retreat now.

Gentlemen, if we have not enough sand in our craws to elect a Republican senator with from 20,000 to 40,000 majority, what do we deserve?

With laws enacted by ourselves, with candidates running who are men of ability and standing in the party, who will pity us if we cannot put one of them over the track?

Small Change

Help the spring weather to clean up.

* *

Only 10 days more in which to register.

* *

After all China may be lucky in not having a navy.

* *

The Easter hat is in sight, but perhaps the price is not.

* *

Tom Lawson has broken loose again. He's always interesting.

* *

Probably that mailcar bandit did not take time to read all the love letters.

* *

The total registration for Multnomah county ought to be away over 30,000.

* *

When Alfonso returned, the queen cried. Whether from joy or grief is not stated.

* *

The Lilley torpedo seems to have jarred the submarine naval committee a little.

* *

The president is trying to get congress to do some little good, but it is a hard job.

* *

Many people are different from hens in this: They have nothing to show for their cackling.

* *

The government can't keep good assistant district attorneys at $1,200 or even $1,800 a year.

* *

Those Paterson anarchists who want to kill all the police are trying to carry reform rather too far.

* *

Mr. Reuterdahl can't keep people of Pacific coast cities from declaring that the fleet is very fine.

* *

Perhaps what Bryan dislikes about Governor Johnson is his remark that he is not a professional talker.

* *

About nine out of ten of the newspapers of Oregon are supporting the primary law, including Statement No. 1.

* *

Senator Fulton will scarcely reach as many voters in his speeches as he has already reached through The Journal.

* *

Boss Murphy of New York says Bourke Cockran is not a Democrat. Bourke says he is. But perhaps neither knows what a Democrat is.

* *

"The convention as a stimulant to party enthusiasm will be missed," says an Iowa paper. It will also be missed as a means of rotten machine politics.

* *

A milk bottle fell out of a window in New York on a man's head and fractured his skull. He will probably also have water on the brain in consequence.

* *

The initiative and referendum pamphlet is bound in yellow covers, but this does not prove that Secretary of State Benson has become a yellow publicist.

* *

An eastern man has written a rhapsody on "The Sweet Witchery of Smoke." But probably he doesn't live close to a smoke factory, build fires in furnaces that won't draw, or smoke campaign cigars.

* *

Czar Nicholas, as the autocrat of Russia, owns all of the saloons in his domain, deriving from them an annual revenue of nearly $400,000,000. No wonder he can't be dislodged from office except by dynamite.

Oregon Sidelights

Several new buildings will be erected in Merrill this year.

* *

A Morrow county man sold 96 steers that averaged 1,300 pounds, at $4.50.

* *

Burns will have one of the best and strongest athletic organizations in the state, says the News.

* *

North Bend saloons are now closed tight at midnight and all day Sunday, and no gambling or women are permitted in them.

* *

A man near Haines shipped 20 boxes of apples to Astoria by express, in response to a telegraphic order. Their value on arrival at that seaport will be $3.75 to $4 per box.

* *

The Brownsville Times says that a handsome young man who deals in real estate informs that paper that he has had 27 proposals of marriage since his candidacy was announced in the Times.

* *

A Malheur county man writes a letter to the Vale Oriano denying that he shot his wife through the arm. He does not say whether he shot her through the leg, or body, or head, or not.

* *

Dallas Observer: Big red apples are pleasing to the eye, but the idea that they bring the best prices in the world's markets is erroneous. Hood River and southern Oregon growers find that the sizes ranging from 96 to 128 to the box bring the best money.

* *

Five thousand dollars has been subscribed by the business men of Independence and the farmers of the surrounding country for a cannery. Independence is surrounded by rich, river bottom land, admirably adapted to the growth of fruit, vegetables and berries, and will prove an ideal location for a cannery.

* *

According to the Bandon Recorder, C. A. Smith, owner of the magnificent new mill near Marshfield, having early wearied of the extortionate practices of the Coos Bay-Myrtle Point railroad, intends building a railroad of his own from Randolph, above Prosper, to Isthmus slough for the transportation of his great supply of logs.

* *

Two Curry county men came upon the tracks of a panther following a deer. Being shortly after a heavy snowfall, the trail was very easily followed and they soon came upon the bloody carcass of the deer, where the panther had slain it, and a little further on they found and killed the panther, which measured 12 feet in length. Next day they killed two other panthers.

* *

Weston Leader: W. T. Sellers had about 30 head of hogs at his place on Dry creek and three of them fell victims the other day to reckless daring. They had no higher motive than a desire for supper, to be sure, but they braved death to get the supper. The entire herd were pasturing Sunday in an alfalfa field and swam across the turbulent Dry creek, swollen by the rain, to get their evening swill. Every hog was carried 200 yards or more down stream by the rushing torrent and three were drowned. With undiminished zeal the herd swam over to the alfalfa field next morning and back in the evening.

Thomas Greenway's Birthday.

Thomas Greenway, former premier of Manitoba and now a member of the Dominion house of commons, was born in Cornwall, England, March 25, 1838. At the age of 6 years he removed with his parents to Canada and settled in Huron county. In 1875 he was elected to the house of commons, and was unseated in the following year. Three years later he removed to Manitoba and soon after was elected to the provincial legislature. He was reelected in 1883, 1886 and 1888, and again in 1892. He formed a government on the resignation of the Harrison administration in 1888 and took the offices of president of the council and minister of agriculture and immigration. As head of the government Mr. Greenway led in the abolition of separate schools, and took a firm stand against monopoly and in defense of provincial rights. His administration of Manitoba was economical and progressive until he resigned in 1900. During the past few years Mr. Greenway has represented Lisgar in the Dominion house of commons.

The REALM FEMININE

How It Will Come.

THE peculiar antics of the English suffragettes have claimed the attention of the whole civilized world. Such deportment from our staid and home-loving cousins across the water was something which was entirely unprecedented and unexpected.

Nobody has predicted that American women will attempt the same tactics. In fact, every one knows that such means will not be necessary in America, but that the right of ballot, when it comes, will come because the men believe that it is a step in the right direction.

One of the causes that has contributed to the more advanced position which woman holds in America, if indeed it is not the explanation of the wide divergence between the position of the English woman, fighting for rights, and the American woman, accepting her position as co-laborer with man, is that in the growth of the American country woman has borne her full burden, side by side with the man.

What was his lot was also hers; what they gained in a hand-to-hand struggle with a new world they gained together, and what they suffered they endured together. The difference of sex has had but a small influence in making woman's position.

Is it not true that in proportion as a man and a woman cease to be strongly helpful to one another in their married life their happiness together becomes endangered? In other words, is it not true that among working people, where the labors of each are for the direct good of the other, contentment in the married life is the rule, while among the wealthy, and too often, the idle class, where the dependence of the one on the other is reduced to a minimum, the supremely happy marriage is rare? The mutual dependence of women and men has been a marked feature of the life of the new country and its influence upon the social status of woman is plainly seen.

The American woman will unquestionably obtain the right of suffrage throughout the United States in due time and that without any of the violent demonstrations which have marked the difficult path of the suffragette in England. The American woman will accept the right of ballot from men who realize that the strictest application of honesty demands it. She will accept it as a responsibility which she is equally able to share with man. And its acceptance will not be in the nature of a demonstration of her power over him, but because the conduct of public affairs will be helped thereby.

The day has passed when having a home and being a good housekeeper and a loyal mother excuses a woman from an intelligent interest in the municipal affairs of her city. With the awakening public conscience which demands that a man shall be not only a good father, but that he shall be a good citizen and shall throw the weight of his influence into the cause of good government will come the demand from the men themselves, that women shall use their influence to secure good government and clean politics.

We have in Portland a woman city physician, a woman market inspector and a woman school director. They do their work faithfully, modestly and incorruptibly. Their influence is all for good, and they were given their positions by men because of their fitness for their work. The beginning is significant of the future.

* * *

The Auto Veil.

VARIOUS novelties in auto veils have made their appearance throughout the winter, and with each new veil comes a novel way of arrangement. It all depends upon the occasion and the length of drive which way is best to arrange this serviceable but very attractive accessory.

For a long drive the head is carefully enveloped in a veil which entirely covers the head as well as the face, as a protection against the dust and dirt of the road, but for city wear or the short country drive, when one goes shopping or visiting, a light colored veil, white, pale blue or pink, with dots of black or brown, is very smart and attractive worn over a small modish hat.

This necessarily need not be a motor hat—it may be a chapeau appropriate for wear with the semi-dress frock covered by a smart silk or lansdowne auto coat. With this a veil of some two yards in length is worn. It is hooded over the top of the hat, entirely covering the back of the head and ties jauntily under the chin in a large, full bow. In this way the hair is entirely protected and a charming effect is gained. These new spotted veils are considered very fashionable.

Some have tiny embroidered spots over the entire surface, while others show a border effect in various sized spots. An attractive one has a border of triple tucks of the chiffon and the entire surface of the veil is covered with small brown embroidered dots on a white ground.

* * *

Aid to the Injured.

BURNS or scalds—The best remedy is olive and linseed oil mixed. It should be kept on the medicine shelf. If not available, cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over the injury.

Lightning Stroke—Dash cold water over the person injured.

Stings of Insects—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or lodine.

Fainting—Place flat on back, allow fresh air. Sprinkle the patient with cold water.

Appendicitis—Equal parts of water and spirits of turpentine. Heat and apply hot fomentations, until all inflammation is relieved. At the same time take internally sweet oil in teaspoonful doses at frequent intervals.

* * *

Good Form for Girls.

IN entering and leaving a room a young girl always permits an elder woman to precede her.

The elder woman precedes the girl on entering a car, carriage, restaurant or theatre.

When entertained at a house full of young people she will not fail to show courtesy and interest in the older members of the household.

A well-bred girl will not absorb the conversation at an afternoon tea, lunch or dinner by telling flippant stories or petty gossip. She may secure a few laughs, but at the cost of respect for her good manners and girlhood.

When introductions are under way the youngest girl is the last to be introduced. She follows her mother never precedes her, in advancing to meet her hostess.

After dancing, the young girl does not thank her partner. She has conferred the favor, and he thanks her.

No well-bred girl accepts any service from a man in a public place without acknowledging it by a graceful inclination of the head or a murmured "thank you."

* * *

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Oranges. Potato Omelet.
Buckwheat Cakes, Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Meat Loaf. Chili Sauce. Baked Swe
Potatoes.
Whole Wheat Bread.
Apple Salad. Junket Cookies. T

DINNER.

Vegetable Soup. Braised Beef.
Baked Onions. Macaroni With Chee
Cress and Celery Salad.
Fruit Blanc Mange. White Cake. Coff