EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Bacon.

SENATOR FULTON'S MISTAKE.

SENATOR FULTON still persists in his refusal to reiterate the promise which he made last August in his Corvallis address, when he declared in most emphatic terms that he would not be a candidate before the legislature unless he received the popular election in June. His present attitude certainly adds nothing to the strength of his candidacy. While professing to be in sympathy with the principle of popular election of United States senators, he nevertheless refuses to pledge himself absolutely to observe the people's choice as expressed in the June election. Under these circumstances the sincerity of his professions cannot but be questioned.

No candidate for the office can take a neutral or a dubious stand upon this issue. Either he is for the people or he is against them. If Senator Fulton should be the Republican nominee and should be defeated by Chamberlain in the June election, he could not then go before the legislature and seek reelection without being false to the principle of election of senator by popular vote. This is so plain that it does not admit of argument or discussion. He recognized this fact last August when he addressed the people of Corvallis; why does he ignore it now? Presumably Senator Fulton meant what he said then; has he now changed his view?

It is well known that many of the machine politicians are plotting and cheming to nullify the people's choice of senator and to restore the old system of electing the senator in the legislature without regard to the desires of the voters. Senator Fulton is playing directly into the hands of these politicians, though perhaps without intending to do so. Just so long as he remains on the fence, so long his motives will be doubted and his sincerity will be suspected.

THE RECORD OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has been in session just four months, and what has it done, beyond the usual appropriation bills, to benefit the people? Leaders of both parties are merely playing politics, though the censure for time wasted and demands ignored must fall on the Republicans, who have a large majority in both houses. Many of the discussions have been merely puerile, and with no high, sincere, patriotic purpose. In two notable special messages the president in effect rebuked congress and showed that in various respects it was not doing its duty or regarding the people's interests. A law or two which he urged may yet be passed, but there is no prospect of congress making a creditable or even a tolerable record.

In a few weeks the members of the house and some senators will be campaigning among the people for reelection, and boasting of the great things the Republican party has done, and how finely it will continue to serve the people. It would seem that speeches of this sort would require an amazing degree of assurance, and the assumption on the part of the campaigners that the voters are ignoramuses and like to be humbugged by their public servants. But more than formerly these members of congress may be asked why they have done practically nothing for the benefit and in the interest of the common people on whose suffrage they rely.

President Roosevelt makes, we think, some mistakes; he is at times curiously inconsistent; he seems on some occasions to be truckling to party himself; yet it is to his credit that he has dared on several occasions to urge important and needed legislation upon congress, and to voice, as for the most part he certainly does, the interests and needs of the people. Most of them are on the whole satisfied with him, but how the Republicans in congress can expect the people to be satisfied with them is only to be accounted for on the theory that the people are not reading and thinking.

James Cole's candidacy for the Republican nomination for district attorney is meeting with growing favor. He will undoubtedly receive the support of a very large and influential element of the party, especially business men who recognize the importance of putting forward as the nominee a man of unquestioned integrity, ability and industry, whose administration of the office would be above suspicion. Mr. Cole is not the only one of the Republican candidates who is worthy of the confidence of the voters but he is obviously the one to whom the better element of the party is likely to rally most strongly.

PORTLAND'S FUTURE.

A WIDE-AWAKE and successful commercial traveler who recently located with his family in Portland, having moved here from Denver, one who has traveled extensively in his vocation and been a keen observer, said the other day to a Journal man that he considered Portland the best city on the Pacific coast now, and that it was destined to become the largest and most important one. His principal reasons were the same, in substance, as have often been given by this paper for Portland's future supremacy, chiefly its topographical situation. Portland, this good judge of such a matter said, occupied a vantage point such as no other Pacific coast city had; its interior position as a seaport, its vast fertile tributary country, its splendid waterways, its growing and soon to be unequaled railway transportation facilities, its fine site and superb climate, its immense wealth of resources on all sides.

Clear-visioned people who have not lived in Portland but have studied it, appreciate its advantages and prospects better than most of its long-time citizens; see more clearly what its destiny is, or may be. But situation and surrounding resources are not everything; they make a great city possible, perhaps probable; but its people must do their part, must improve natural advantages and opportunities. This Portland people have been doing fairly well, yet not to the extent that they might and should. There are always some handicaps; they must be overcome. Government, state and city should cooperate vigorously, liberally, for the building up here of a commercial and industrial mart superior to any on the coast. Not only must the channel to the sea be maintained at a sufficient depth, but the rivers above must be opened up, the harbor must be improved, and every possible advantage must be given the people, not only of the city itself but the whole great region of which it is the metropolis.

And while doing all this energetically and persistently, let us not forget to make Portland a growingly beautiful city. Its site, soil, climate and surroundings make this easy. For a city to be celebratedly beautiful is a valuable asset. Every year should witness much progress along all these lines. Portland may be made a city of a million people in not so very many years.

THE CONTROLLING GROUPS.

IN HIS recent great speech Senator La Follette showed that J. Pierpont Morgan controlled 54 great financial concerns, W. K. Vanderbilt 73, F. W. Vanderbilt 58, while even decrepit Chauncey M. Depew has the say in 64. It is proved by actual records that 62 of the 97 men are divided between the Standard Oil and Morgan groups, and that these two groups, headed by two men, Rockefeller and Morgan, dominate the country. The National City bank of New York—the Standard Oil bank—has 23 directors, and the National Bank of Commerce—the Morgan bank—has 39 directors, and these men hold 1,007 directorships in the big insurance, transportation and commercial enterprises of the country.

In some cases one man dominates the group, as Havemeyer in sugar and coffee, Duke in tobacco, Armour in grain, McCormick in harvesters, the Guggenheims in metals, and so on, but La Follette showed that in all the necessities of life—paper, tin cans, linseed, leather, telephones and telegraph, trust companies, insurance, sea, fire and life, steamships, iron, steel, coal, grain, meat, transportation, lumber, there is absolute control by the men the senator named, and their community of interest is indisputable when the strange network of their directorships is fully examined. Every bank of size, every insurance company, every railroad—are under the control of these grouped interests. La Follette says that the Standard Oil bank receives deposits from 1,071 smaller banks scattered about the country, that another bank of the same group receives money from 1,802 country banks, and that the Morgan banks receive from 2,757 banks. Insurance companies are tied up with these groups; everything in the lines of production, transportation, distribution, and finance, is largely under their control. Commenting on this showing, the Detroit News says: "Every common thing the people need is under command of these men, either singly or in groups. But the exact list of the companies controlled by these men is so amazing, so staggering, that opinion must stand numb before the facts. Senator La Follette has accomplished a monumental task—a task too large and complicated for general appreciation."

After fruitless efforts by depositors to obtain payment from a suspended bank, a committee waited on the president and suggested hari kari—for him, not for them—and he complied. This is said to be the rule in China, where a bank fails only once in 1,000 years or so. How would it do to establish this custom in America?

FEDERAL COURT INJUNCTIONS.

OPINIONS of lawyers differ as to the scope and applicability of the recent decisions of the United States supreme court in the Minnesota and North Carolina cases, some believing that these decisions do not necessarily destroy state commission laws granting power to regulate rates, and others holding the opinion that the supreme court has in effect nullified all such state laws in all cases where a railroad chooses to appeal to the federal courts. Attorney-General Young of Minnesota, against whose contention the decision was rendered, is quoted as saying:

If a state, in exercising its governmental powers, can be controlled by federal injunctions sued out by the railroad companies, the state governments might as well be abandoned and the inferior federal courts be placed in charge of all state affairs. As stated by Justice Harlan in his dissenting opinion, if an injunction can be upheld in this case it can also be used to prevent grand juries from finding indictments against persons who violate any criminal law of the state. There seems now to be but one recourse, and that lies in the recommendation made by the convention of attorneys general last fall in St. Louis. A law should be passed by congress taking away from the inferior federal courts jurisdiction in cases where corporations attempt by injunction to prevent the enforcement of legitimate state laws. The question of the validity of our rate laws was not before the court in this habeas corpus case. The only question was as to the jurisdiction of the federal court to enjoin the state.

And Attorney-General Hadley of Missouri said:

Whenever the railroads do not like a state law, they can now have one of their own officials make an affidavit that it would unreasonably reduce their earnings, and thereupon a United States circuit judge can suspend the operation of this law until it can be shown that the law is reasonable.

If the people of the several states do not want to have the laws that they enact to be subject to the suspensive veto power of the United States circuit courts, they should insist that their senators and representatives in congress enact the law recommended by the recent convention of the attorneys general of 18 states that no United States circuit court should have the right to enjoin the enforcement of any state statute.

Whether these views are entirely correct or not will not be fully settled until other cases of rate regulation and railroad control by state authorities are tried and decided by the supreme court. But in case the decisions go to the extent these lawyers represent, then, and perhaps in any case, such a federal law as the attorney-generals advocate would seem to be a wise and necessary one.

Of course some of the battleships can come to Portland, and it will be valuable to this city in more ways than one to have them come. Keep notice of and resent any slanders regarding the Columbia river channel and Portland harbor. Colonel Roessler's statement ought to settle the question.

The registration shows a big gain over two years ago, and indicates that Portland's population has about doubled in four years; yet many voters have not registered.

After a prolonged shutdown the National Cash Register concern opened up last week with a force of 3,000 employes—one sign of returning prosperity.

Statement No. 1 legislative candidates should appear in every district. Let the people insist on choosing their own senators.

Archbishop of Canterbury's Birthday

The Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, was born April 7, 1848, the son of Henry Davidson of Edinburgh. He received his early education at Harrow and later attended Trinity college, Oxford. He started on his ecclesiastical career as curate of Dartford, in Kent, and in 1877 became chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait of Canterbury, whose daughter he married in 1878. From 1882 to 1884 he served as private secretary to the late Archbishop Benson, and during a part of the same period he was honarary chaplain to the queen. From 1883 to 1891 he was Dean of Windsor and domestic chaplain to Queen Victoria. During the next 12 years he served successively as Bishop of Rochester and Bishop of Windsor. In 1903 Dr. Davidson, while still a comparatively young man, was given the highest honor of the church, the Archbishopic of Canterbury and the primacy of all England.

Supporting a Family.

A writer in the April American Magazine says:

"While these people are discussing the problems of supporting a family of two or three on $1,800 per year, I am sitting here wondering what they do with their money. I graduated in 1877, saved up a few hundred dollars on a salary of about $60 per month and was married in 1882. For 18 years I taught school on a salary of from $600 to $1,000 per year. I have a wife—as good as they make them—and four children, aged 11, 19, 22 and 25. I have always lived comfortably. I have often paid $40 for a suit of clothes, and my wife never wants to wear less than a $3 hat. My wife has done her own housework, trained her own children, stuck to her own husband, and occasionally taken one or two boarders, to help out when the hardest times were on us. I never allowed myself to go into debt, except to pay life insurance or to buy property. I have not always paid cash for expenses, but have settled all such bills monthly. Fortunately we have all been well, and outside of fares paid to the stork we have contributed less than $25 in all to the doctors. I have had no expensive habits, though I have owned three horses. In 1900 I gave up my salary and ventured in business, but I have carefully kept my living expenses within the old lines, for, as I say, we have always lived comfortably enough. I would be glad to go a little oftener to the theatre, travel a little more, give a little more to causes which I cherish and help a few deserving friends. I hope to do so some day. Now, if I and my wife have done this on a salary never in excess of $1,000, and more often less than $800 per year, I would like to know what is the matter with the people who get $1,700 or $1,800 a year, and think they must forego the joys of a family for fear that they will die of poverty. My advice to these people is that they would be taking a long step toward ultimate prosperity if they should voluntarily ask for a reduction of salary to about $1,000 for the next two years. But these people will not take advice. Let them climb and die."

Opinions of State Press on Statement One

Let There Be No Confusing the Issues.

From the Salem Journal (Rep.).

The fight to enforce Statement No. 1 in the election of a United States senator is not a fight on the Republican party.

It is a fight for a clean principle that is to drive corruption out of this particular branch of politics.

It has become the most lucrative phase of practical politics, going to the legislature and electing senators.

Men of no particular ability as lawmakers, who stand for no new principles of legislation or reform, run for the legislature.

The do so and are encouraged to do so because they know they can get pay for their votes for senator, or official reward.

That business has been knocked in the head by the direct primary law and the industry will be killed if the people enforce the law.

The way to enforce the law is to demand that all who want to go to the legislature take Statement No. 1, and quit selling their votes.

It is just as bad to sell your vote for a clerkship, or for an appropriation, or for a federal office as for cash.

We know some very good men who have done it and under the system of electing senators in the past it has been part of the political game.

The Republicans who stand for Statement No. 1 honestly believe the direct primary law should be obeyed in the letter and spirit.

They believe that sound Republicanism means clean Republicanism and progressive Republicanism, and is in the interest of the party.

Republicans have as much right under the direct primary law to stand for Statement No. 1 as members of any party and be true Republicans.

The voters of Marion county at the primary should make a square decision on Statement No. 1.

If the people want their little indelible pencil marks to decide the senatorship, let them say so by voting for Statement No. 1 men.

If they want to restore the ancient and dishonorable system of graft in connection with electing United States senators, vote down Statement No. 1.

There is no choice. There is no middle ground. You either favor electing senators by direct vote of the people or you do not.

People Before Party.

Cove Correspondence of La Grande Star.

Politics are almost at the boiling point now in Cove. The voters of Cove will not vote for any man for any office, not even constable, who is not a Statement No. 1 man. No others need apply. Neither will we support any man for office who was opposed to Statement No. 1 and turned over to get votes. We find a few such men now on the ticket, but the voters of Cove will say to such men: "Depart, we know you nit; we stand for the people first, the party be d——."

A Change Needed.

From the Albany Herald (Rep.).

The speech of Senator Fulton last night wherein he read an affidavit reciting incidents of the passing of bribe money at a former session of the legislature in the election or attempted election of a United States senator, is one of the very best arguments yet presented why all candidates for the legislature should be Statement No. 1 men—men pledged to cast their ballot as a legislator for the man all the people want to represent them in the United States senate.

Letters From the People

Appreciates Journal's Fight.

Harbor, Or., March 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—Thinking The Journal would like to know how we feel in regard to certain political questions now before us in Curry county, will briefly say, I am a Democrat myself, therefore choice for president is W. J. Bryan, second, Senator La Follette, third, our present president, Roosevelt.

In fact we are for the best men regardless of party. We are heartily in favor of Statement No. 1 and the best men who favor and adopt it. I am glad to see such men as Ben Selling, C. W. Nottingham and Fred Dresser taking a bold stand for the people. Such men should succeed.

We are also proud of the fight The Oregon Journal is making in the interest of the people and state. It has plead eloquently and we feel confident the people as a whole appreciate the patriotic stand it has taken in their behalf. Not only in Oregon does its light shine, but in other states the dawn is breaking.

Statement No. 1 is progressive and the time is not far distant when all states will adopt it. An article in The Journal, entitled "The Recall Coming," is good and voices my sentiments exactly. I hope, however, that Senator Fulton is not making a grandstand play, but that our senators may do something for the people before the session ends.

As you know, Curry county is down by the sea, and fish are more plentiful than voters, but very few of the sucker variety. With no decent roads, no railroads, we feel we are as near Europe as the United States. Send us a railroad. We have a good country, good climate and the best of timber and room for many good settlers.

C. M. BENHAM.

This Date in History.

1506—St. Francis Xavier born. Died 1552.

1786—William R. King, thirteenth vice-president of the United States, born. Died 1853.

1798—Mississippi Territory established.

1848—Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, archbishop of Canterbury, born.

1863—Federal forces attacked Fort Sumter.

1900—General MacArthur succeeded General Otis as commander in the Philippines.

1903—King Alexander of Servia suspended the constitution of that country.

1904—Mrs. Botkin convicted of murder in San Francisco.

1905—Battleship Minnesota launched at Newport News.

Principles Command Men.

From the Portland Labor Press.

The consent of Ben Selling to run for senator on the Statement No. 1 ticket proves that when there are real issues there will be men to defend them.

It is just possible that there is not a union man or woman in the employ of Ben Selling. The Labor Press is not sure as to this, but since the retail clerks' union is just now somewhat disorganized, that may be true. But Ben Selling's attitude toward everything public, politic and humane, is too well known to be discredited. His employes have said repeatedly that, as an employer, he is everything to be desired. As proof of this it is a well known fact that for years every one in his employ has received at the end of the year 10 per cent of his or her annual salary as a share in the profits of the business. A salesman in Selling's employ was injured while going home on a streetcar and for nearly 40 weeks he received his weekly pay check in full, although unable to leave his home.

The State University

By Frank Strong, Ph. D., President of the University of Kansas.

The ordinance of 1787 definitely fixed the system of higher education in all of the states admitted under that ordinance or afterward, as a state system of higher education. It would be impossible for any state to break the historical continuity in such matters, if it wanted to, and if it undertakes to so do it is at its own peril and loss.

Experience has shown that it is practically impossible to support a system of grammar and high schools of high grade and efficiency without the influence of the higher institutions called universities. That is to say, a school system stands or falls together. As it has been shown that the greatest incentive of children to finish the grammar grades is that there is a high school beyond, so the necessary incentive to the development of high schools is that there is a still higher institution beyond.

In all our western states the university is the apex of the state system of education and there is every reason why that university, if it exists at all, should be the most efficient possible. I doubt very much from long experience whether any state west of the Mississippi river can expect to develop largely and efficiently without a public school system with the state university at its head. It is certain that men who live in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa and other states like them where the state university is large and adequately supported, are going to hesitate a long time before they will emigrate to a state where these conditions do not exist. Therefore, it is a matter of good policy for a state to support adequately its state university. The relation of this matter to wealth production is very close, and need not be gone into further. The same is true in regard to the relation of the university to the general intelligence of the state.

How the University of Oregon has managed to exist on its present appropriation of $47,500, and with its present equipment, is almost beyond comprehension. It simply means that the University has not been allowed to fulfill its functions and to develop, as it should, into an efficient arm of the state. The increase in every respect in the states of the middle west has been unprecedented in the last five years. In my own university, in the six years I have been here, the total income for all purposes has increased from about $160,000 to $425,000, and the permanent equipment of the university has also been largely increased.

In fact a new type of state university is emerging which will be not only the agency of the state for higher education, but for doing the scientific work that the state in its organized form is now called upon to do.

My interest in the University of Oregon is still great because of my former connection with it, and I hope very much that the state of Oregon will not pursue the fatal policy of crippling one of the greatest agencies for the uplifting of any community.

Running Shots

Written for The Journal By Fred C. Denton.

The Republican majority in congress can do anything it desires and will be held responsible if it does not enact some laws demanded by organized labor. Reliance on trust donations with Cortelyou for "fat fryer" seems to be the hope of the party just now.

* * *

Among the propositions before the people Statement No. 1 advocates are losing sight, to some extent, of the 14th. It instructs all legislatures in the future to vote for the candidate receiving the highest vote for United States senator from the electors of the state. Should it not carry by a most overwhelming vote the machine politician would claim it was the will of the people for the auction method to be resumed. If it carries unanimously the machine organ in the tower would not consider it binding more than two elections.

* * *

It is no crime to be fat. Tom L. Johnson is fat. The heir apparent to the administration is also built that way. The "fat frying" processes to which the trusts were subjected four years ago to save the country—for them—had nothing to do with Billy Taft's fleshiness. That has come with years of good living and a natural jolly and lazy inclination. Taft lunches and dines with the heavyweights in the financial world, the well-oiled Standard Oil crowd, the men who do things—to the producing masses—and he naturally gets that way. Don't blame him.

* * *

The little senator from Wisconsin still is insulted every time he speaks to the fat man's convention to which he was sent to find out for the people what they fed on that made them so great—and indifferent to the interests of the masses. His fellow senators will not listen to his scathing expose of their real masters and paymasters, but several millions of the common scrubs that keep the world moving are listening.

* * *

Oh what a worryment, oh what a scurryment, scamperment, hustle and roar! The people are bucking surprisingly hard and will not be spurred any more. With trebble most shrill and base notes like thunder, with tears and bewailings as never before, the machine is old, bated and set, in vain he tries handsful of grass for his pet, the people are loose on the fields of Old Time, and the poor politician, the wan politician, has no lariat nor oats to entice or entwine. The poor politician gets kick number one from a statement emphatic and square, and kicks come right on like the drub of a drum on his body so tender and bare. The poor politician the lost politician, keeps mumbling and grumbling and tearing his hair.

* * *

"Tube the river, bridges be hanged," should be one of the floats in the Rose Carnival. A city of 500,000, as Portland will be in another decade, cannot be held up and bothered with bridges.

* * *

The city council seems to be of the opinion that it will always be independent of the interests and will of the people from one election to another. Hunt your cyclone cellars, gents, something is coming up that will be a twister to big and little statesmen who trifle with and mock the people.

Too Many Conductors.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Timmins had to take an early car down to the office the other morning from his home in the east end.

It was so early that several of the conductors were just getting down themselves to go on duty.

Timmins wanted to read his paper and he held his nickel out to the conductor to avoid being bothered later. But the conductor shook his head mysteriously and passed on.

Timmins read a few lines and then he again noticed the conductor passing in front of him. It was still another conductor, but Timmins didn't notice that. He held out his money, anxious to get the matter off his mind. But this conductor merely jerked his head toward the other end of the car significantly and brushed on by.

"Well, there's one thing, sure," quoth Timmins to himself. "I'm not a-going to coax this road to take my money. That's the last time I'll offer it to 'em this trip."

About a minute later the real conductor came along. "Fare," he remarked, when Timmins made no move to hand him his.

"Fare!" came back Timmins, sarcastically. "Oh, yeh! Fare, hey! I offered you my fare twice and you wouldn't take it. Now you can just go plumb to thunder and whistle for my fare and see if I pay you."

Money talks, but it is not heard in heaven, save when it speaks through lips which it has stirred to grateful love.

Small Change

Mr. Geer is getting campaignly warm.

* *

Last chance, up to 8 o'clock, to register.

* *

Yet there may be some more candidates.

* *

There is still time to plant more rosebushes.

* *

Now don't you wish you had registered?

* *

Prepare to look and be pleasant, whoever wins.

* *

Bryan's grip on the people cannot be loosened.

* *

The farmers' trains will be beneficially educational.

* *

Neither Castro nor the asphalt trust is angelic in character.

* *

The Republicans in congress are getting smoked out a little.

* *

No count or other mere man gets Helen Gould and her money.

* *

Prosperity is gradually returning, in spite of the do-nothing congress.

* *

La Follette's list of 97 men overlooked Carnegie and Tom Lawson.

* *

If the people had a chance to vote directly, La Follette might get it.

* *

It looks more and more as if American diplomats should be bachelors.

* *

Will all the defeated Republican candidates support the successful ones?

* *

Yes, rather chilly, but the sweet peas and pansies are coming on all right.

* *

The primary election will be held on a Friday, and Senator Fulton's number is 13.

* *

We would be inclined to vote against a man who "begs" to announce his candacy.

* *

A lot of people will soon be expressively happy: the baseball season draws nigh.

* *

The paper trust not only robs the publishers but is helping to destroy the forests.

* *

Abe Hummel is said to have $1,000,000. And he doesn't care if it is tainted-money, either.

* *

Apparently the president is not going to send any special message on the Easter hat question.

* *

Castellane Pere says de Sagan owes $6,000,000. Perhaps that is one reason why Boni is jealous of him.

* *

The New York Sun must be greatly disappointed that something bad has not happened to the fleet.

* *

But we suppose Congressman Heflin would have become still more popular in Alabama if his shot had been fatal.

* *

"Single women should pray for husbands," says the bishop of Buffalo. And single men should pop the question, rather than pray.

* *

A Boston paper says that Denver air is so rarified that public speakers unaccustomed to it can seldom talk longer than five minutes. But it is safe to bet that Bryan would not collapse in that time.

Oregon Sidelights

Albany may have a new planing-mill.

* *

Snow still falls in the high mountains.

* *

Sheridan has raised a $1,500 boosting fund.

* *

Pilot Rock may have a Presbyterian church.

* *

A half section of land north of Athena sold for $17,000.

* *

Wallowa is going to improve its school grounds.

* *

Many orchards are being set out around Pilot Rock.

* *

A Dallas concern is shipping large numbers of laths east.

* *

One night recently 31 hobos were lodged in the Eugene jail.

* *

An Irrigon man is making "good money" by shipping onions.

* *

An Airlie man chased a fox into a neighbor's barn and caught it.

* *

A Silver Lake United States commissioner took 18 land filings in three days.

* *

A considerable number of new houses will be erected in Hermiston this spring.

* *

Twenty-five experienced garden farmers may settle near La Grande to raise beets.

* *

Medford has voted—368 to 22 votes—for $300,000 water bonds, which is "going some."

* *

Summer Lake boys are so interested in cattle branding that they cannot be kept in school.

* *

Houses are scarce in Tillamook, and a number of new ones would be a profitable investment.

* *

Milton and Freewater people will raise several thousand dollars for dyking the Walla Walla river.

* *

Mr. Drury, living near Ivy postoffice, raised last year $1,000 worth of strawberries on 1½ acres of land, situated on a high hill.

* *

E. O. Foley of Eugene, who has 1,000 acres of wheat land near Olex, says he never in 25 years saw wheat looking better at this time of the year.

* *

The Lake county court is going to build a $35,000 courthouse, partly to forestall a movement to move the court house from Lakeview to Paisley.

* *

La Grande Observer: There apparently is no limit to the number of good horses that can always be secured in Grand Ronde valley. Buyers are here every week in the year and they never go away disappointed.

* *

Powder river farm lands are beginning to make people stand up and take notice, says the Baker City Democrat. Land values are increasing and the demand for farms and ranches was never so noticeable as now.

* *

Eugene Register: Beside the regular force of men at work in the construction of the new depot, there are 20 men at work in the railroad yards and they all spend their money in Eugene. The Warren Construction company has at least 40 men on their payroll and they pay good wages. There are many other men at work in Eugene and the prospects are bright for more.

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La Grande Observer: We report every few weeks that this or that section of the valley is planting or is receiving trees to plant 100 or more acres in fruit. The time was when a 10-acre planting would have caused much more comment than 100-acre tracts now do. Yet every 100 acres does mean a great deal to the prosperity of this valley. It will only be a very few years until each of these 100-acre tracts will be producing commercial fruit to the extent of $30,000.

The REALM of FEMININE

Love and the Law.

"MRS. ANNA BRADLEY can scarcely find enough work to keep herself and her children from starving," is the statement of a western paper. The article quoted goes on to say that she is living in a miserably poor rear kitchen, where the walls are thin and the wind finds entrance; that one little kitchen stove alone warms them; that hunger is a frequent visitor, and that the neighbors warn their children not to play with Mrs. Bradley's children.

Doubtless long ago Mrs. Bradley realized the stain upon her name. For in spite of all the hard knocks which righteousness gets, it is plainly apparent that in this same old world of ours, immorality is still looked upon askance.

The path of self-indulgence so often looks alluring to the young man or woman who is just venturing upon the life journey. It looks still more so sometimes to the older man or woman who has trudged up some weary, hilly paths and borne a heavy burden of sorrow or oppression. "Surely it is right that I should have a little happiness," is the plea of such a one. "Does the road wind uphill all the way?"

Mrs. Bradley knew that she loved the man for whom she left the straight paths of virtue. She doubtless reasoned, as do so many ill-balanced minds, that love is its own excuse for being. Because it is so strong, so vital, so overwhelming, that it must make its own laws, and that it needs to give no allegiance to the strict codes of morality. And yet the end of yielding to an overmastering passion that is not based upon right and truth is ever the same. One has only to look back over the pages of history to the wrecks that illbegotten love has made to realize that by the immutable laws of the universe same causes will produce same effects. It has always been so, it will always be so, and the man or woman who ventures to test his or her puny strength against the laws of eternal righteousness must find the end is sorrow and wretchedness.

If any deeper pain was necessary to show Mrs. Bradley the error of her ways it has come to her in the knowledge that the children she has brought into the world must forever bear the stain upon them. Their lives are forever embittered, their birth a reproach, their very name a brand upon them. All because the easy-looking, alluring, flower-decked path of selfish indulgence looked soft and easy to their mother, and she had not the strength of mind to insist upon the thing that was right.

You may throw the blame upon the man, and say that it is an evidence of the terrible out-of-joint condition of the world, and that always the innocent suffer for the guilty. I think not. The woman in any such case is not guiltless. She gave herself to that life knowing full well that it was wrong. Her children suffer, it is true, but not as she herself does. She cannot escape the daily evidence of the ruin that she has wrought.

Floretta Whaley and the dishonored preacher, I. Knode Cooke, in their apparent happiness over their unlawful alliance, are another case in point. They are doing wrong with a full consciousness of its wrongfulness. They are flaunting their disregard of the moral code before the world, and those who reason from the surface appearance of things may say that it shows that morality may sometimes safely be disregarded. The woman in this case is young. She is now sheltered by the man's presence, and she seems to believe that love is all-sufficient. She will change her mind in the latter days, when her child is old enough to reproach her for having brought him into the world under a stigma.

Happiness bought at such a price is too dear. The eternal truth is that no one stands alone. If he withstands the easy wrong the whole world is made better. If he yields, the consequences of his sin go on, and he may not know to what far lengths. Right is right, and wrong is wrong, and no amount of juggling with love is going to change the balances.

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The Little Things.

THE most attractive things about any woman—in a man's eyes at least—is not a chance beauty or expensive and stylish dressing, but daintiness and scrupulous neatness in her personal appearance. I lose patience, says a writer in the Delineator, with the woman who wilfully refuses to be careful about the little things. She knows how to choose her clothes and how to wear them, yet does not do so. You meet her today looking radiant, distinguished, beautifully dressed. You meet her two weeks later, and it is with difficulty that you recognize either the woman or the clothes. Her gown is wrinkled, her shoes have not been cleaned, and it is only too obvious that she does not take the trouble to keep them on shoe trees. A button is missing from one glove, and an ever-widening rip shows on the seam of the other. Her hair has been hastily arranged and does not fill out the wide frame of her picture-hat. The average woman can keep herself and her clothes in order unless she is indolent and indifferent. If she does not know how to care for her hair and hands, she cannot spend a few dollars more profitably than in taking lessons from a capable professional. Women of this last class cannot be helped by any one else. Everything lies in their own hands, and the impetus must come from within.

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In Emergencies.

CINDER in the Eye.—Roll soft paper up like a lamp lighter and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

Fire in One's Clothing.—Don't run, especially out of doors. Roll on carpet or wrap in woolen rug or blanket.

Fire in Building.—Crawl on the floor. The clearest air is closest to the floor. Cover the head with woolen rag, wet if possible.

Fire in Kerosene.—Don't use water; it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand or flour is the best extinguisher or smother with woolen rug, table cover or carpet.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Oranges. Poached Eggs on Toast.
Fried Cornmeal Mush. Syrup.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Kidney Saute. French Fried Potatoes.
Steamed Rhubarb. Sally Lunn.
Tea.

DINNER.

Vegetable Soup.
Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Peas.
Spaghetti with Tomatoes. Lettuce.
Lemon Pie. Cheese.
Coffee.

Steamed Rhubarb—Wash and cut the rhubarb into half-inch lengths, cover with boiling water, let stand five minutes, then pour off the water. Now put the rhubarb in a double boiler, add one cup of sugar to each pint of fruit and let cook without stirring until the fruit is soft.

Lemon Pie—One tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in a very little cold water, then turn over it one cup of boiling water (not just hot water; it must be boiling so that when it is poured over the cornstarch it will thicken at once like ordinary starch). One lemon, juice and grated rind, one egg, one cup sugar, piece of butter the size of a nutmeg. Bake the pastry shell before putting in the filling, then fill and bake again until set. A meringue of white of egg and sugar is usually added.