EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Of all our infirmities, vanity is the dearest to us. A man will starve his other vices to keep that alive.—Franklin.

THE INTERESTS AND THE PEOPLE.

HOW it is desired by certain predatory interests that the legislature and not the people shall control in certain public affairs, is vividly illustrated in the effort of the Pacific States Telephone company to break down the initiative and referendum and the Oregon primary law. By the initiative, the people of the state, after the legislature had voted down such a measure, passed the corporation tax law. Under that law the Pacific States Telephone company, which has been escaping its just share of taxation, was taxed $9,500, which it refused to pay. The corporation went boldly into court with the avowed purpose of destroying the franchise tax law by destroying, if possible, the initiative and referendum, by use of which the measure was enacted. The case is on the way to the supreme court of the United States, where that tribunal might, of course, destroy not only the initiative and referendum, but the many salutary measures that have been enacted by the people's ballots under its operation.

In its attempt in court to break down the law, the company says, among other things, first, that the initiative deprives the legislature of the right to apply to the United States for protection from domestic violence; second, that it deprives the legislature of power to apply to congress for conventions to propose amendments to the federal constitution, and the power to ratify such amendments; third, that it deprives the legislature of the right to choose senator to congress; fourth, that the two-cent tax act is an effort to deprive the telephone company of the equal protection of the laws, and denies rights and immunities guaranteed by the federal constitution.

Thus, by its own declaration, what the corporation wants is that the legislature, not the people, shall make laws and elect senators to congress. It makes known these wants while in the very act of seeking to escape the just payment of taxes it owes to the state. It will probably fail, because it is unpardonably wrong, and ought to fail. Meantime, from the lesson of its opposition are the people not warned to hold fast, in the coming election, to every right the corporation, for its own selfish purposes, is seeking to take away from them?

THE PERIL THAT THREATENS.

THE only effect of a multiplicity and diversity of pledges by legislative candidates is to make complexity and confusion. The spectacle now in Oregon is pledges running all the way up the gamut from no pledge at all to the extraordinary pledge of the man up in Benton county who promises to support the choice of an impossible "majority." There are "Republican voters' choice" pledges, "majority" choice pledges, no pledges at all, and straight Statement No. 1 pledges. It is a most promising situation for those who desire to throw the selection of senator into the legislature with its season of riot and revolution at Salem. The great variety and wide difference in the pledges may set up a condition of confusion after the legislature is elected that will result in the destruction of all pledges, and a free choice of senator by the legislature in spite of the overwhelming sentiment in favor of choice by the people.

If the legislature convenes and none of the various classes of pledges is in the majority, a complexity will arise to make confusion worse confounded, and every element necessary to a good old-fashioned deadlock with its corruption, scandal and shame will be present. It is exactly the condition desired and conspired for by those who want legislative election of senator. It is exactly what is wanted and plotted for by those who have a dark horse candidate who dares not run the gauntlet of the people. It is exactly what is wanted by those who in the late past ran riot in senatorial elections until they split the Republican party into torn and warring factions, demoralized it and nearly wrecked it.

The situation must impress itself upon every thinking Republican as lawless, indiscreet and full of peril for the party, and the state. It must impress itself upon every thinking Oregonian as containing every element necessary, at the very moment of its fruition, to wreck Oregon's new mode of direct choice of senator by the people, and that after it has received commendation and applause from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. Is it not a crisis in which every thoughtful citizen should throw all other considerations to the winds, and, for the sake of the state and its future, use every endeavor to avert this threatened peril of a relapse into more senatorial deadlocks at Salem? Is it not wisdom, is it not sound judgment, is it not patriotism to send only Statement No. 1 candidates to the legislature? If not, what is wisdom, what sound judgment, and what patriotism?

STATEMENT AND ANTI CANDIDATES.

A SUMMARY of the standing of candidates for the legislature as to their attitude on Statement No. 1, recently published, sought to show that the candidates standing by the statement were comparatively few, and that members of the legislature of this faith would be in a hopeless minority. It is said that out of 158 candidates only 66 have signed Statement No. 1 while 92 sign Republican voters' choice or are unpledged.

Commenting on this, the Eugene Register says: "This means that two thirds the Republican voters of Oregon are opposed to the statement or consider it non-essential to the fitness of candidates for legislative duties." To this curious conclusion it need only be replied that "the Republican voters of Oregon" have had no say in the matter as yet. There might be ever so many anti candidates, and the voters might reject nearly all of them. There are 75 members of the legislature to elect, and if the 66 statement candidates should be elected, they would constitute 20 more than a majority of the legislature. Besides, there may be other Statement No. 1 candidates yet. The voters will decide a week hence. The Pendleton East Oregonian presents a different view from that of the Eugene paper, thus:

"What looks to be a sweeping victory for the Statement No. 1 forces of Oregon is indicated by the petitions of legislators now on file for the primary election. A total of 158 candidates for the legislature have filed petitions for the primary election, of this number 66 are pledged to Statement No. 1, 55 are pledged to the Republican voters' choice and 36 are unpledged."

It may be further remarked that most of the anti candidates were brought out in the leading counties of the state by the machine, through organized effort, while the statement candidates had to act on their own individual initiative, or be urged to perform a public service and duty by unorganized neighbors and acquaintances. The Journal believes that a large majority of the members nominated and elected will be positively pledged to Statement No. 1.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. BRYAN makes a rather strong surface showing in his objections to "imperialism," as exhibited in the American occupation of the Philippines, yet Secretary Taft makes a point in saying that Mr. Bryan influentially advised the ratification of the treaty of Paris, which made over the islands to the United States and made this country responsible for their government. Having gone that far, what else could this country do except what it has done?

As Mr. Bryan says, possession of the islands is a very expensive and financially unprofitable piece of business, but to have given up American government there would have left the islands the almost certain victim of many-sided insurrections, wholesale slaughter, and practical anarchy. Hundreds of tribes mere mutually hostile, and each would have fought to become the governors and not the governed.

Perhaps this was their right, and our duty to yield it; but so only a small minority of people think. We have taught the natives some elements and advantages of self-government, and this should be granted them as soon as it is even probable that they are fit; but it is doubtful if this will be the case for a dozen or a score of years yet. The islands are an elephant on our hands, but we seem under obligation to keep them for a while yet.

The Republican leaders in congress, by their do-nothing-at-all-for-the-people policy, seem to be designing to beat Taft if he should be nominated—or in fact any Republican candidate. They are certainly making many votes for Bryan, or any other Democratic candidate.

WILL THE PROHIBITION WAVE RECEDE OR ADVANCE?

ACCORDING to a writer in the Review of Reviews this is not the first time a prohibition wave has swept over the country, or a considerable portion of it. He says that 54 years ago Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Michigan, Indiana and Iowa, by acts of their legislatures, forbade the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Nine northern states went "dry" in a single year, the year 1855.

These laws, however, were not well enforced, were, in fact, in most states nullities, after the shortlived "wave" had passed, and within a few years nearly all these states repealed these stringent laws, and adopted the license system. Will the present prohibition current which has passed from the south into several northern states, be equally evanescent, or will the position now being taken be permanently maintained?

This writer thinks that:

"There is every reason to believe that it will be permanent. There were more elements of permanency in the earlier movement than appeared on the surface; for during all the years that the states were falling out of the prohibitory column the people were steadily removing the saloon by 'local option,' till at the time there were but three prohibition states left the liquor traffic had been abolished from two thirds of the territory occupied by one half of the population of the United States. Of the 26,000,000 people who have expelled the saloon only 10,000,000 have done so by state prohibitory laws and 26,000,000 have effected the removal by local option."

These facts, and this estimate, if correct, fairly justify the prediction of temperance people that eventually, perhaps in another half century, perhaps in half or a quarter of that time almost the entire country will be "dry." And we think that along with this movement, if it should continue, there will be increasingly strict and successful enforcement of the prohibition law. This is already being more and more demanded and officials will be more and more required to enforce the law. The people are properly taking matters more into their own hands, and after a while no officer will dare permit the law to be violated within his jurisdiction.

Will increasing and finally almost country-wide prohibition, if it should be adopted and enforced, cripple industries now in business, deplete the revenues and impoverish the country, as claimed by the liquor interests? We think not; providing the movement is gradual. People who are directly or indirectly interested in and profited by the manufacture and sale of liquor, will adapt themselves to other businesses or employment and the diversion of the immense amount of money now squandered for liquor into more useful channels will insure the country's continued prosperity.

WHAT HAYTI NEEDS.

SINCE the United States took possession of the revenues of Santo Domingo, for the purpose of paying its debts, and established a marine corps there, the little republic has been at peace within itself and with the world. Deprived of the purse, the sword and gun are not in requisition by the people. While the United States governed Cuba, and since Governor Magoon has been back there to administer a second lesson, that island has been at peace and has enjoyed prosperity. There are no disturbances and few complaints in Porto Rico.

This is the lesson that is needed in Hayti—guardianship by the United States, supported by a squad of marine infantry. This represents order, stability, safe government, and it would be the best thing that could happen to Hayti if the United States would assume such guardianship or even annex the whole island. This would not be so objectionable as possession of the Philippines, because of Santo Domingo's size and proximity. Its situation is a constant suggestion that it should be an outpost of the United States, especially in view of the construction of the Panama canal.

Mayor Wright of Tacoma met probably deserved defeat Tuesday in his candidacy for a third term. According to the Ledger, he has stood for a very open town, though promising reforms, and has repeatedly vetoed reasonably regulative and prohibitory ordinances relating to saloons, gambling, and other evils. If this be his record, to say nothing of grafting accusations, Tacoma has done well to reject him.

Still prohibition marches on. In the election in Illinois Tuesday, 20 counties, in addition to the six already dry, went for prohibition, throwing 1,500 saloons out of business, and in Michigan 10 counties out of 14 where the issue was up went dry. It is a big and spreading "wave," and shows no signs of ebbing yet.

This Date in History.

1483—Death of Edward IV of England.

1682—La Salle descended the Mississippi and took possession of Louisiana.

1738—Rufus Putnam, founder of Marietta, the first permanent settlement in Ohio, born in Massachusetts. Died in Marietta, May 1, 1824.

1816—First A. M. E. church organized.

1865—General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.

1866—Civil rights bill passed over President Johnson's veto.

1882—Dante Gabriel Rossetti, famous poet and artist, died. Born 1828.

1891—First locomotive passed through the St. Clair tunnel.

1897—Peru suspended the coinage of silver.

1903—United States court of appeals declared the Northern Securities company merger illegal.

1904—Isabella II, former queen of Spain, died in Paris. Born in Madrid, October 30, 1830.

According to Howard Gould's version, his wife must have enjoyed a perpetual and heavily loaded jag. Some people are only happy in such a condition.

Letters From the People

The Single Tax Amendment.

Shubel, Or.—To the Editor of The Journal—There seems to be a movement on foot to discredit the proposed taxation amendment to the constitution of Oregon. It is not surprising to find a difference of opinion existing among our citizens on this question, for it is not to be expected that men will accept new ideas, however beneficial and righteous in appearance, without investigation. And this is right. Whenever you find the citizens of a country or state following some leader, whether it be a combination of politicians or a newspaper coterie owned or controlled by vested interests, you find a government that is a travesty on justice; dishonesty and corruption oppress the people, and happiness and prosperity is a farce.

In the contest of opinion that is now on in our state a new system of taxation is pitted against the old. Those who favor a juster system have many difficulties to overcome. The natural inclination of man to cling to old systems, however oppressive, is the greatest of these. A lack of knowledge concerning new propositions, coupled with sullen indifference by the average man, is another mighty power hard to overcome. And yet if a measure is right, it wins the support of and becomes the living factor of a governing system ultimately. When you find the leading newspapers of a state the mouthpiece of those few men who own the railroad lands so-called, the timber lands and city real estate by the acre, within the state, fighting a new system of taxation, isn't it a good idea for the balance of us to look with suspicion upon their pretended interest in our welfare?

When a newspaper and its hirelings, of the Oregonian type, has for 40-odd years surreptitiously worked against and in nearly every instance destroyed the movements made for the general good of all our people, and in this movement for a better system of taxation it again affects to be speaking for the dear farmer, hadn't we better break away from its assumed pretentions?

The farmers of Oregon have borne the burden of taxation for these many years with a continuous increase in their assessments. The few men who own the great bulk of Oregon territory and whose annual income therefrom exceeds the total value of all our farms, have paid a very small per cent of the total taxes. The new swstem of taxation proposed will arrange the taxable property of our state in such form that the land sharks, timber sharks and money sharks will be forced to pay their share of taxation equally with the farmer. Farmers of Oregon, you have nothing to fear from this new system. If you desire to lighten your burden and compel equality in taxation, vote yes, No. 322, in the forthcoming election.

ROBERT GINTHER.

Correcting an Error.

Portland, Or., April 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you be kind enough to correct certain unfair and irresponsible statements made by the Oregonian and Evening Telegram through either careless or ignorant reporters concerning violations of the law made by members of certain nationalities. Some time ago these papers stated that a number of Greeks were living huddled together in violation of the cubic air ordinance. Again, they stated yesterday and today that a number of Greek laborers had attacked their foreman.

I wish to contradict these statements most emphatically. No Greeks were in any way connected with these violations of the laws. It seems to me that reporters of such newspapers, who pretend to any knowledge of geography, as well as to any spirit of fairness, should at least secure authentic information before making any statements, which even by inference, might injuriously affect the law-abiding traits of any particular race. In the case of the men living in a crowded space and violating the cubic air ordinance, each and every one was a Bulgarian. In the recent case of laborers attacking their foreman, all were either Austrians or Bulgarians.

Assuredly, a citizen of the United States would not like to be confounded with a Mexican. Neither does a citizen or native of Greece like to be confounded with an Austrian, a Bulgarian, a Syrian or any other race, especially where individuals of those races are violating the law. I wish further to state that all Greeks living in this country, are and try to be law-abiding citizens at all times. The spirit of ancient Greece in its love of freedom, truth and justice is not dead. It still hopes, works and prays to be again a shining light for liberty and enlightenment to all nations.

PETER MITCHELL.

No Views That We Know Of.

Portland, April 8—To the editor of The Journal—Has the Evening Telegram no views and no policy as to Statement No. 1? I have been a reader of that paper for a long time. I have read its declarations that it is the only real, fearless advocate of the rights of the people, but I have looked in vain for some positive declaration on the great issue of the present campaign, the question whether the people shall elect the United States senator.

So far as I have been able to observe the Telegram enjoys the unique distinction of being the only newspaper in the whole state of Oregon which has no views on this subject. Even the little two-by-four country weekly has taken a stand on one side or the other and it is to the credit of the press of the state that it is almost a unit in favor of Statement No. 1. The issue is the all-important one of the campaign and perhaps of the generation. No newspaper that is worthy of the name can afford to straddle or equivocate in this matter, still less to keep absolute silence.

If the Telegram has any views on the subject, why not express them? Perhaps it is secretly in favor of Statement 1 but the Oregonian won't let it speak out. Perhaps it does not know the meaning of Statement 1. Personally I haven't much use for a newspaper that has no policy of its own in a political campaign and that has to be gagged until the election is over. It makes me "tired" when such a paper is forever proclaiming itself as the "friend of the people."

L. Z. B.

Scott as Senator a Joke.

Portland, March 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Can it be true that one of the Republican factions on the legislative ticket has promised to vote for Editor Scott as United States senator? Is it possible that such treason against the will of the people could happen? As it is well known that Scott could never be elected to any public office by the vote of the people, it seems hard to think there can be any truth in the rumor. Such "voters" would be driven out of the state.

REPUBLICAN.

James T. Heflin's Birthday.

James Thomas Heflin, representative in congress from the Fifth district of Alabama, who recently came into public notice through his efforts to have a "jim crow" law adopted for the street railways in the national capital, was born April 9, 1869, in Randolph county, Alabama. After the usual course in the common schools he attended the Southern university and the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college. Upon leaving the last named institution he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1893. The same year he entered upon his public career as mayor of Layfayette, which office he held for two terms, resigning in 1896 to accept the Democratic nomination for representative in the legislature. Two terms in the legislature were followed by two years in the office of secretary of state of Alabama. This office he resigned in 1904 upon his election to fill the unexpired term of Representative Charles W. Thompson in the fifty-eighth congress. Mr. Heflin was reelected to the fifty-ninth and sixtieth congresses, practically without opposition.

OPINIONS OF THE STATE PRESS ON STATEMENT NO. 1

The One Big Issue.

From the People's Press.

In the conflict of the candidates and in the multitude of local issues, do not forget that the voters of old Oregon have but one dominant motive before them this election, a motive that is more important to them than even the choosing of a president or a United States senator. It is the big, broad but withal simple question of whether the machine or the people are going to rule.

The People's Press has a lot of editorial company in its fight, and it is glad of it, but just the same it desires to remind its honest thinking, unpledged readers that Statement No. 1 is the big issue of this campaign.

Whatever else you remember at election time don't forget to score a big black mark through every candidate's name who asserts that you don't know enough to select your United States senator. Give these machine plotters the best paddling they ever had, and perhaps next time they will have sense enough not to endeavor to run down the people's throat their nasty little pill of political jobbery.

The success of Statement No. 1 in a large measure determines the permanency and unassailed success of our entire direct legislative system against all the machinations of the purchased politicians, the screamings of the purblind and doty Oregonian, the yellings of the old machine grafters and the clever work of the public corporations of the state, there is the mass of honest voters opposed. It is up to you, and on election day you want to take time enough to pick out the men who stand without quibble or compromise on Statement No. 1 and vote for them. You will have men enough to vote for of his type; there is no excuse for you endangering our public liberties and the safety of the state either through ignorance or lack of opportunity of doing the wise and right thing. Don't forget—vote for Statement No. 1 candidates and those only.

Senatorial Contests.

From the Salem Journal (Rep.).

More harm has befallen the Republican party in Oregon as a result of the old senatorial contests under legislative election than from all other causes combined.

No influence has done one-tenth as much to arouse a spirit of factionalism and division.

The days of Mitchellism, Dolphism, Simonism, Corbettism and the intense and bitter contests those divisions aroused cannot have escaped the recollection of Oregon Republicans.

They brought bitterness, strife, discord and turbulence in the party.

They produced alignments, and aroused hostilities that it will take years to blot out.

They held up the legislature and scandalized it.

They blockaded the state capitol and obstructed legislation.

They inducer senatorial deadlocks with a final midnight session in which the flow of money was not only not denied, but actually proven and admitted.

The senatorship, in effect, was placed on the auction block to be knocked down to the highest bidder.

No legislation was passed, that was not somehow or some way related to the vote on senator.

The system not only disgraced the people of Oregon, but cost them thousands upon thousands of dollars.

The story of the corruption and of methods that were resorted to, were disgracefully told as testimony in the federal courts at Portland.

In the light of the facts, in view of the harm legislative elections have brought on the party in Oregon, is it not inconceivable that here in Marion county Statement No. 1, which had already delivered the party in one instance from this reign or riot at Salem, is deliberately turned down by any of the present candidates of the party for representative?

Fulton's Attitude.

From the Oregon City Courier.

Here is a man who counts himself big enough for United States senator, who is a candidate for that office, and yet side-steps this paramount issue right before the voters of Oregon. Sustaining Statement No. 1 means the preservation of the people's power to elect a United States senator for Oregon. Senator Fulton is neither for nor against it—he merely perches astride the fence. You may search Clackamas county from the foothills to the Willamette river and will scarcely find a farmer who has not an intelligent opinion on this question, and you will find very few who haven't backbone enough to stand up and express their opinion. You might find one, though we doubt it, who would weakly say, "I am neither for nor against it."

But all know where the senator really stands. Did he wish the people to retain their new privilege he would stand up like a man and say so. His opposition to the new method of electing senators is very well known and he would be more respected were he to come out in the open and take his stand with those who are endeavoring to throw the senatorial election back into the legislature.

The Old System.

From the Hillsboro Independent.

The people of Oregon expressed by their adoption of the primary law and Statement No. 1 what they thought of machine methods. The old system had brought shame and disgrace upon the state—had made the city of Salem almost a Gomorrah in the way of political wickedness. Periodicals and newspapers of national circulation pointed to our state as one of sodden political corruption, of disgraceful scandals.

It is in the hope of reviving this old method by the defeat of Statement No. 1 and of Mr. Cake that the machine politicians have started such a bitter crusade against this new law. Indeed, it is their only hope. Under the present system, they are without a job. It is impossible for one dictator to sit in his office and say what shall and shall not be done by the people of Oregon. No longer is a saturnalia of bribery and corruption possible at Salem.

The Machine's Methods.

From the Albany Herald (Rep.).

The straits to which those opposed to Statement No. 1 are being put at the present time is easily seen in the sensational manner in which these supporters of machine politics are going about to accomplish their ends. Seeking to hoodwink the people, they have placed large advertisements in the few anti-Statement No. 1 papers throughout the state urging the people to vote for their own nominees for the legislature. The result of this method of advertising anti-Statement No. 1 candidates will, however, prove of benefit to the people and serve to warn them just what persons are in reality opposed to allowing them to voice their beliefs; it will in the end accomplish the opposite result desired by the unknown machine politicians who are putting up the cash for such methods of publicity.

Machine Not for the People.

From the Salem Journal (Rep.).

Our esteemed friends of the Oregon Republican machine are taking offense because this paper is not whooping it up for their program.

Whatever that program is, it is not a program for the abolition of any abuses or for popularizing the Republican party with the people.

The Republican machine in Oregon has done some very unsatisfactory work and the managers, instead of getting wise and taking hold of matters along progressive lines in which the people are interested, abuse men who try to bring the party nearer to the people.

When they abuse a man for standing by the people they always lose.

Cannot Fool All.

From The Scio News.

Senator Fulton apparently is endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders relative to the Statement No. 1 question. His chief supporters are the enemies of the people's choice for senator, yet he cannot afford to lose the votes of Statement No. 1 Republicans, if he would be elected. Senator Fulton is a foxy politician and may be able to fool some of the people; but he will be unable to fool all of them. A great many people in Oregon are from Missouri, and the senator will find it difficult to "show them."

People Will Settle It.

From the Scio News.

The candidate who does not subscribe to Statement No. 1 will not have even a ghost of a show to be elected in Linn county this year. Senator Fulton sees the "handwriting on the wall," and now indorses the statement. The people will do well to settle the matter permanently by adopting the law making the statement obligatory.

Sentiment Growing.

From the McMinnville Telephone-Register.

Sentiment is growing in favor of Statement No. 1 in Yamhill county. The members of the grange and other farmers are especially outspoken in favor of the principle.

Will Be Fooled.

From The Dayton Optimist.

There will be a badly fooled lot of machine politicians in this state before long, and Statement No. 1 is the little joker that will turn the trick and prove their undoing.

Small Change

Mr. Bryan is always confident—before the battle.

• •

The employers' liability law will be one credit mark for congress.

• •

Possibly last year's parasol might be made over into this spring's hat.

• •

In Lisbon the battle of ballots is emphasized by a battle of bullets.

• •

Congress may be scared into passing two or three other good laws yet.

• •

"My love is like an April day," sings a poet. Rather damp and chilly, eh?

• •

No section of the country is so prosperous or has as bright prospects as the Pacific northwest.

• •

If he owes $6,000,000, should not the duc de Chaulnes be greatly respected as a successful financier?

• •

It is intimated that the O. R. & N. may not resist the railroad commission's reduction order. This is astonishing if true.

• •

Boni having spent some $8,000,000 of Gould money ought not to object to giving his cousin Helie a chance at some of it.

• •

Mr. J. J. Hill has had another spasm of pessimism, but people have become accustomed to his spells and don't become frightened.

• •

A railroad monopoly's formal answer to a government complaint against it, like a defendant's plea of not guilty, is not to be taken as literally true.

• •

Another old new senator is Stewart, the appointee from New Hampshire, who is over 80 years old. But he may be sufficient for poor little New Hampshire.

• •

Congressman Littlefield, who will soon retire from congress to become a railroad attorney, voted against the employers' lisbility law, as was consistent and expected.

• •

A New York policeman explains that anyone can stop a runaway horse by pinching his nose. But not every runaway horse will kindly pause for his nose to be pinched.

• •

There is very likely an occasional preacher who deserves a "horse whipping" at women's hands. Yet this method of punishment is likely to do more harm than good.

• •

Congressman Hobson is still sounding notes of alarm about a probable war between the United States and Japan. But being a faddist, Hobson is not to be taken too seriously.

Oregon Sidelights

Socialists may have a ticket in Wallowa county.

• •

Many strangers have arrived in Prineville lately.

• •

The recent clean-up day in Prineville was a great success.

• •

The local option question is paramount in Grant county.

• •

Many thousands of cattle have been shipped from Pendleton lately.

• •

Several more automobiles have been ordered by Grants Pass people.

• •

Link river will furnish a great amount of power when needed.

• •

Oil will be thoroughly and systematically prospected for near Madras.

• •

The Klamath Falls Presbyterian church received 35 new members during the past year.

• •

Waldo item in Grants Pass Outlook: The mountains are well packed with snow which means a late run for the miners along the main streams.

• •

The Klamath Indian Training school is fast coming to the front, and now ranks among the foremost Indian schools of the county. The present school year has been highly successful, and at present there are 150 pupils on the roll.

• •

More Observer: Crop news is favorable but farmers have been short of help, though seeding is practically done. At all times the unemployed who are able to work at farming will find it a healthful vocation, with fair pay, and the best opportunities to get on an independent footing.

• •

Vale Gazette: Work has been started with an outfit and full crew of men drilling on the claims of the Baker and Malheur Oil company. This company has located seven sections of land southeast of Vale, and work will be pushed. Two more drilling outfits will probably be in the field before long. Prospects are good for this being a fine oil field in the near future.

The future of the Klamath basin depends largely upon the subdivision of the large ranches, says the Republican. Several places have already been cut into small tracts to be sold to men of moderate means who are looking for homes. The large Summers-Kinney ranch, comprising 800 acres, will at once be placed on the market in 10 and 80-acre tracts. This farm is one of the best in the Klamath country and is only four miles from this city. The entire ranch is under the government canal, and all of the land is highly productive.

The REALM of FEMININE

The Home of the Future.

BY LONG years of experiment, and by slow degrees we have at last almost learned the value of pure, fresh air, the greatest medicinal and therapeutic agent extant.

If we had learned it sooner the rapidly diminishing bands of red men whom we deposed in the land would be greater in numbers, and would stand as a living example of humanitarian civilization. If we had learned it sooner the lives of thousands of human beings who have fallen a victim to tubercular diseases would have been saved. There is a strong and growing tendency to take advantage of the knowledge, however, and here in the beautiful Willamette valley we may test its value without fear of consequences.

This tendency is seen constantly in the new houses—or let us call them dwellings—which are now in construction. The new type of house tends ever more strongly toward this ideal. It will have a large, sitting-room, or living-room, with windows conveniently placed for ventilation and for reading. It will have a small kitchen with inclosed pantries and cupboards and this will be fitted with all the modern electric appliancies for cooking, heating, and ironing. Motors will be supplied to run the sewing machine, the washing machine, if the washing is done in the house, or the churn, if the butter is to be made.

Then there will be either a broad pergola extending about the lower floor or arrangements will be made in the second story for outside sleeping rooms, and everyone, from the baby to the grandfather, converted to the sane and practical notion of life-giving oxygen. Perhaps the Japanese idea of sliding screens will be employed. With these sufficient seclusion may be had, and a full and free ingress of fresh air assured.

There is another tendency seen in the new houses and though it is not obtaining so widely as one might wish, yet it is growing—and that is a tendency to build our homes as we ourselves want them, instead of the way our neighbors approve.

The worst thing about modern civilization is the way in which it smothers individuality. We herd together and we learn to eat alike, dress alike, and think alike. We dare not be ourselves for fear someone will think us queer. So gradually, very gradually, of course, we are coming to look upon our own home as ours and are daring to build it in accordance with our own habits.

Gone forever, unwept, unhonored and unsung, the best parlor of our forefathers. An unused, silent room, set stiffly in order and opened only for weddings and funerals the best parlor used to stand, a bogy to the children, and a solemn care to the housewife. As to using it, enjoying it, that was out of the question.

In the modern comfortable home, nothing is too good to use; if we have it we want to get the good of it. The veranda is the summer living-room, the balcony the all-year bedroom. Families come closer together and mutual trust and dependence are emphasized. How much sweeter too and more sincere seems the welcome of the visitor into the heart of the family. He is not set aside stiffly on a parlor chair while the members of the family come in and solemnly inspect him.

He enters into the family living-room, the broad fireplace gives him cheerful welcome, the simple and sincere tastes and lives of the dwellers in that home speak in good pictures, restful seats, books and flowers. In this respect at least we are far ahead of our forefathers. And the growing desire to make home more restful, more simple and more wholesome, is to be loudly approved. The children who are brought up in such homes will certainly have sounder health and should have better impulses and a greater love of home.

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The Transformation.

THE scene was a train crossing the fertile prairie country of Oklahoma. The first passengers to alight were a girl of 20 and her grandmother. They had come to join the girl's mother, a widow with 10 children, who had come down to this part of Oklahoma six years before and bought for $300 a quitclaim to 160 acres. The widow, and the nine children she had brought with her, had come all the way from central Illinois in a wagon, pulled by one horse and containing all her earthly goods and chattels. The journey had taken all summer long, because the horse had become sick and they had put up a whole month in the Ozark mountains while he was convalescing. That winter she and her nine children lived in a sodhouse, as has lived many another Oklahoma homeseeker in his early days.

Naturally, says the writer in the Delineator for April, after having heard such a story, we were all anxious for a glimpse of its heroine, and naturally we expected to see a woman who would look the part—a stern, ungainly sort of woman. But alas for our illusions! The indigent widow who in calico wrapper and sunbonnet had made her hegira in a prairie schooner, stood there upon the station platform dressed in all the glory of a typical clubwoman at the State federation—tailored suit, white shirtwaist, and a much-waved pompadour. She had driven to the station in a shining surrey, drawn by a sleek mare.

Then the transformation in her appearance was not so hard to understand. The farm which she had bought for $300—every cent she had in the world—she had refused $20,000 for only a few weeks before. The sodhouse she had lived in the first winter had given place now to a 10-room dwelling. The oldest of her sons was now in business college in Oklahoma City, and the other four run the farm under her direction. She had bought an upright piano for her daughters, and had herself joined the women's club in the neighboring village. And right here it is important to note that no city is too youhg, no village too small in Oklahoma, not to acknowledge proudly at least two rival women's clubs.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Stewed figs. Cereal.
Salmon balls. Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Ham timbales. Escalloped potatoes.
Egg and cress salad.
Strawberry preserves. Tea.

DINNER.

Beef bouillon. Baked bass.
Browned parsnips. Lettuce with cheese balls.
Chocolate pudding. Walnut wafers.
Coffee.

Ham timbales—Chop finely, enough cold cooked ham to make one cup, add four tablespoons of fine bread crumbs from the center of a loaf of stale bread, the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs mixed with one and two-thirds cups of milk, one-third teaspoon of salt and four drops of tabasco sauce; mix thoroughly, turn into buttered timbale molds, stand them in pan of hot water, and bake until firm. Unmold and serve with cream sauce.

Walnut wafers—one-half pound of brown sugar, one-half pound of walnut meats slightly broken but not chopped, three even tablespoons of flour, and one-quarter teaspoon baking powder, one-third teaspoon salt, two eggs. Beat the eggs, add the sugar, salt, flour and lastly meats. Drop small spoonfuls on buttered pans and bake till brown. Remove from pans as soon as baked. Butternut meats are also nice.