EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Labor rids us of three great evils; irksomeness, vice and poverty.—Voltaire.

UNEMPLOYED MEN AND COUNTRY WORK.

A READER at Goshen writes complainingly of The Journal's recent statement that able-bodied men seeking employment could find it in the country. He says The Journal is not up with the "current news of the day," (which if true we regret) and goes on to tell of the sending out of a great many letters to farmers by the immigration bureau, only a small fraction of which elicited responses, and then he remarks:

"It is not the fault of the unemployed that they have no work, but of a vicious system, and those who favor a system that makes possible such conditions as exist today would do well to refrain from misleading advice, which instead of alleviating may increase the miseries of the unemployed."

We admit that there is much that is wrong in "the system"; that laws favor combinations of capital and monopolies; that assessments are inequitably made; that false representatives of the people have given billions of dollars' worth of the people's property away to a few; that a few small groups of men can bring on a panic, or the semblance of one, and cause the discharge, without good reason, of hundreds of thousands of workingmen. All this we see and acknowledge, and have written scores of columns about it. But these facts in no wise contradict our statement about getting work in the country, nor render unwise our advice to workingmen to do so, especially in Oregon and the Pacific northwest. The circular letters alluded to were sent presumably to farmers of the North Atlantic states, or at least eastern states, where conditions are different. Not so much rural development work is going on there, farmers are subject to harder conditions than here, and perhaps not so much farm help, and of course not so much in clearing up new ground, is needed. But in this state and region there is a constant and urgent demand from the country for laborers. There may not be room and opportunity in the country for all unemployed men, at once, but a large proportion of them could find work there, especially on this coast, if they would go out and look for it, and really do it when they found it.

A workingman has a right to select his own sort of a job, of course. There is no compulsion upon him to do farm work. But if he will not do this sort of work, which invites him on all hands, and in Oregon nearly the year round, he should not complain that he is hungry because he can find nothing to do. The fact is that many common laborers will not do farm work under any circumstances. They would rather eat one or two 10-cent meals a day and sleep in a 10 or 15-cent bed, or without any, than to get out into the country and do farm work. In going from place to place looking for work they never leave the railroad track, the next town is their only immediate goal and ambition. This is their privilege. It is a free country for all who do not commit crime. But we confess to but slight sympathy for the strong, healthy, young or middle-aged man who tramps the track and bums meals or seeks little hand-to-mouth jobs in town, when in a day's walk in almost any direction he could find work where he would be well-fed and housed, moderately well-paid, and be able to save almost every dollar of his earnings, and so become independent.

The Journal has heard of many farmers, dairymen, and unimproved land owners, who want help; it is always so; but the average tie-counting, free-lunch patronizing "workingman" will neither go out into the country and hunt a job, nor take it, meaning to do good, honest work, if it is offered to him.

PARTIES AND PRIMARY LAW.

THE La Grande Observer having observed that it believed in political parties, that "the country must of necessity be governed through parties," and that "the best possible legislation will only be secured when we have two strong parties," the Dallas Observer says it agrees that political parties are a necessity, but that "we will never have strong political parties so long as we have the direct primary."

If two strong parties, or two parties at all, are necessary—and we are not now combatting that almost universal belief—why is it that when one party has two thirds, three fourths, seven eighths, even nine tenths, of the offices and the power and the political privileges and perquisites and spoils, it wants the other fraction also? If two strong parties are necessary, why don't the editors who say so, and who belong to the majority party, turn about when that party becomes overwhelming, at the ratio of four or five to one, and help the weak party to become stronger, just a little, at least, so that their beautiful theory may be verified? No, if 89 Republicans were certain to be elected to the legislature, they would insist that the ninetieth should be a Republican also. Which shows that here, as in many other cases, practice does not conform to theory.

But the Dallas editor sees no hope of two strong political parties so long as we have the direct primary. Perhaps he means that under this system there can be no "strong" party organization and machine, and that the people are likely on frequent occasions to elect the minority party's candidate if he be the better man or they think he will serve them better. This is probably true, but we see nothing in it to complain about or get worried over. If the people get what they want, why should we care much about party or particular candidates?

It is not clear that the direct primary is destructive of party. It is only destructive of party machines, bosses, abuses of the people's confidence, flimflammers of the people, self-seeking, parasitic, piratical fellows who have arrogated all powers and privilege in politics to themselves, and treated the people like a band of boats. It was under such a system that the Republican party was "strong," we suppose the Dallas philosopher means to say. Now the party may not be so strong, after the old fashion, but it is a good deal cleaner and more respectable, and the people are politically stronger. This last fact is really the important one, far above all considerations of party strength, yet it seems to be one that a few of the Republican editors have not even apprehended yet.

WAS BADLY MISTAKEN.

MR. GEER'S paper, the Pendleton Tribune, said last Friday morning:

> There is every reason to believe that the congressional race has ended in the victory for former Governor T. T. Geer and this forecast is borne out by the canvas of the vote made. According to the estimates given Mr. Geer will come to eastern Oregon with a large lead over Shepherd, his most dangerous rival. If this prove true—and no reason exists at this writing for doubting—a Geer victory is assured. Shepherd cannot make a sufficient showing outside of Multnomah county to prove a winner in eastern Oregon as against Geer. The weakness of Ellis is conceded, even by his friends on the west side and the recent developments on this side of the state have come close to eliminating him from the race. In fact so strong is the feeling against Ellis that some are predicting he will be unable to carry Umatilla county with anything like his old-time strength.

Yet Ellis ran away ahead of Geer almost everywhere, especially in their home county, and even Shepherd made a better run in the district than Geer. The remarks quoted are a striking illustration of the perversion or partial obliteration of vision which political self-interest often causes. Even so experienced and ordinarily level-headed a politician as Mr. Geer was completely deceived by his self-interest. What he ardently desired he felt sure would come to pass. There is a host of such self-deceivers in politics.

EDUCATION'S BROADENING FIELD.

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard university will probably rank first, as viewed from a future perspective, among American college presidents of the present time; and this will be so, if so, because he regards education from the broadest possible point of view. He looks with interest and critical inspection, not only upon the university and the college, but also upon the academy, the grammar school and the primary school, and he sees that it is in these lower institutions that the foundations for the right sort of an education must be laid.

In a recent address before the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, in Chicago, President Eliot said: "We have come upon a new function for the teachers in our elementary schools, and in my judgment they have no function more important. The teachers of the elementary schools ought to sort the pupils, and sort them by their evident, or probable, destinies." That is, the function of the teacher is not only to impart knowledge or show pupils how to acquire it but to differentiate the pupils shrewdly, and do all that is possible to lead them to acquire the sort of knowledge that will do them the most good in after life.

As a partial recognition and adaptation of this great principle in education, an industrial or a mechanical department has been added to the common schools and high schools in many cities. It is as yet scarcely more than experimental, but the indications are that it will be maintained, and extended. The making of many a good farmer or mechanic has been spoiled by so educating him that he became a poor excuse for a lawyer, preacher, doctor or politician.

The art of teaching is to find out the child's bent, foresee what it can best and most successfully do when grown up, and direct his mind accordingly. But directing his mind alone is not enough. The hand and muscles should be educated too, and he should be taught the "dignity" and nobility of useful, productive labor.

From his height as president of Harvard Dr. Eliot sees all this, and gives teachers all along down the line sound advice.

CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION.

IT HAS long been rather vaguely known, or at least believed, that consumption germs stick to certain houses where consumptives have lived and died, and that these germs are dangerous to future inhabitants of such houses. The health department of Paris has been making investigations which seem to prove that this is true. Since 1902 careful statistics have been kept of all deaths from tuberculosis, and it was found that out of a total of 9,578 deaths from this disease 7,807 occurred in houses where there had been previous deaths from the same cause.

The Paris authorities claim to have ascertained farther pretty closely the type of house that is most dangerous, that is, most likely to attract and retain the germs, and it is in almost every case a house that lacks light and ventilation. A well-built and well-kept house that is dark and illy-ventilated is far more likely to be infested with tuberculosis germs than the dirtiest old ramshackle tenement that has plenty of light and air.

This now proven fact is scarcely news, yet it is well to have the proof, and to publish it everywhere, so that the people may know and heed. The French authorities are foremost in attacking this dread disease, and believe that it can be exterminated altogether. Louis Pasteur declared that "it is within the power of man to make all parasitic diseases disappear from the earth," and the French doctors and scientists have faith in his declaration.

Light and pure air; these are the greatest physicians; these are what consumptives and many other unwell people need; what, along with plenty of pure, nourishing food, will in a multitude of cases cure or prevent what not many years ago was supposed to be an unpreventable and an incurable disease.

Senator Fulton can surely find no little consolation in the great majority with which he carried his home county, Clatsop. At least his neighbors and those who know him best personally showed how popular he was among them. When a man has lived in a community over 30 years, and been very active in politics nearly all that time, and can poll about seven votes to another candidate's one, it is pretty strong proof that he has qualities that merit friendship and adherents.

Now it may be pretty safely predicted that the next legislature, without any delay, debate, wrangling, interference or deals of any kind, will elect either Mr. Oake or Mr. Chamberlain senator, whichever one the people tell it to elect by a majority vote next June. This done, the principle and the practice will have become pretty well established, and this spring's fight will not have to be repeated.

A reader asks: "If the president of the United States should resign, to whom would he send his resignation?" There is neither law nor precedent to supply an answer. Probably it would be done by a special message to congress, and formal notice to the vice-president.

Voters should look into the merits of the various initiative and referendum measures, and be prepared to vote on them intelligently. Vote one way or the other, and show that the people take an interest in their public affairs.

Mr. Ross' attorney is quoted as saying that even if a crime was committed, he thinks he can show that it was the bank and not Ross that is guilty. Quite likely. Possibly the furniture should have been indicted.

Now the west side of Portland has become the small side, in point of population, and will continue relatively to decrease. Yet the west side is growing quite finely, thank you.

A few nominees for the legislature throughout the state should be left at home, and the right kind of candidates by petition will bring about that desirable result.

Story for Moving Day.

"Blest Be the Tie That Binds," was written by Rev. John Fawcett, who in the latter part of the eighteenth century was the pastor of a poor little church in Lockshire, England, according to Church Eclectic.

In 1772 he accepted a call to a London church. His farewell sermon had been preached, six wagons loaded with furniture and books stood by the door. His congregation, men, women and children, were in an agony of tears.

Mr. Fawcett and his wife sat down on a packing case and cried with the others. Looking up, Mrs. Fawcett said: "Oh, John, John, I cannot bear this! I know not where to go!"

"Nor I, either," said he; "nor will we go. Unload the wagons and put everything back in its place."

His letter of acceptance to the London church was recalled, and he wrote this hymn to commemorate the episode.

Election Comment

People for Statement No. 1.

From the Eugene Guard.

The people have declared strongly for Statement No. 1, meaning the election of senators by direct popular vote. Fulton lost more votes from his uncertain stand on this question than from the assaults of Francis Heney.

In Lane county the anti-statement people were thoroughly organized and got their forces to the polls, making a strong showing because of the light vote and the excellent personnel of the candidates they centered upon. On the other hand the Statement No. 1 people were unorganized, and failed to get out and vote, the Republicans having but one legislative candidate, Mr. Eaton, who subscribed to the principle embodied in this statement, and he was strong enough without any organized assistance to stand the assaults of the aggressive opposition and is nominated by a good margin under the circumstances.

Oregon Will Never Recede.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

The primary law is the greatest instrument of clean government that has ever been placed in the hands of citizenship. It is the finest disinfectant for corrupt politics and ring rule that has ever been concocted by the political doctors and the people have shown their appreciation of it by a liberal use of it in the state of Oregon.

While at this writing it is impossible to give exact figures, yet enough is known to warrant the assertion that clean government and good judgment have won the day. The people have exerted their political energy and the result is satisfactory.

Oregon will never recede from the advance ground she has taken. The popular election of United States senators has come to stay. The people have had enough of a senate composed of men who have bought their way in.

Now let us have no more quibbling about statement No. 1. Let us enact it into law at the general election in June and make it compulsory for a legislator to vote for the people's choice.

The Astoria Point of View.

From the Astorian.

The alignment now stands, so far as the senatorial question goes, Portland versus the Democracy of Oregon. The Democratic candidate is known notoriously and heads his party in the state; the Portland candidate is known but is yet to be named, January, 1909, being considered quite timely enough for the revelation, and the legislature the logical place for the declaration and the fight. It is needless to say that Portland will put forward an invincible champion, and the battle will be the fiercest ever fought.

Portland has shown its hand in the work of Friday too palpably to hide its ulterior scheme of sending its own man to Washington next winter; and the contending hosts will scrap it out beneath the slogan of Statement No. 1, and the equally patient defiance of a metropolitan senator against the state; the battle line including the adept Democrats, and the recalcitrant Republicans who will swarm to the Portland standard.

If the sentiment for Statement No. 1 shall prove by that time to be too strong for the Portland man and doctrine, then it will be quite as easy to swing squarely in line with the Democratic program and send their man where it cannot send its own but certainly will not send a better from any other part of the state.

Letters From the People

Who Shall Run the City?

Portland, Or., April 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—In last Thursday's Journal I saw where the pastors of East Portland are going to try and make this side dry. This is something I cannot understand. Why preachers try to run a town to a certain extent, not only in Portland but other towns as well. I think they go too far when they take up city affairs and tell our mayor and council what they shall do and how Portland must be run. The people elect men to run city affairs and they do conduct it to the best of their ability. Do you hear fathers and mothers complaining about saloons? No; only once in a great while.

God put all these many things on earth to be used and does not say in what way, nor does he say what shall be made out of them. That part was for us to find out. Did not Christ give a wine supper. Did he think it was a sin to drink? Why, no. If the preachers are going to run this country what is the use of having election in June? Portland would be a dull town if saloons were closed.

What the pastors on the east side are trying to do is to close the saloons up on this side, and if successful, then they will work on the west side. Does that not look plain? Can you see through it now? Are we going to let preachers run this large and prosperous city? Why, no.

Do not think from what I say that I am a drinking man for I am not. I very seldom go into a saloon and when I do I drink one glass of beer and go out. That happens about once per month. Hoping the people will think it over, who shall run the city, preachers or mayor and council?

READER OF THE JOURNAL.

This Date in History.

1775—Alex Anderson, first wood-cut engraver in United States, born. Died January 21, 1870.

1785—Count Flahaut, a celebrated French general under both Napoleons, born in Paris. Died September 1, 1870.

1795—John Phillips, founder of Phillips-Exeter academy, died. Born December 27, 1719.

1819—Oliver Evans, who made the first application in America of steam power for propelling land carriages, died in New York. Born in Delaware in 1755.

1836—Battle of San Jacinto.

1898—Beginning of the Spanish-American war.

1900—Attempt to blow up the gates of the Welland canal.

Which Yon Yonson?

From the Chicago Swedish Tribune.

Bay Yiminy, Ay'm glad to hear
Yon Yonson's in the race;
A son of Svaden, gude an' dear,
Ay bat he'll vin the place.
Ay'd lak to see heem mak' a win,
An' at the White House visit;
The Svades will put Yon Yonson in,
But wich You Yonson is it?

Ay know Yon Yonson yumping logs,
Yon Yonson milking cows;
Ay know Yon Yonson training dogs,
Yon Yonson making house.
Ay know Yon Yonson railroad yack,
On heem ay mak wan visit;
Of Yonsons ay know wan big pack.
O, wich Yon Yonson is it?

In Stockholm, Copenhagen, too,
Are Yonsons bay the score;
Bay Yiminy, ay tell you true,
In Minnesota more.
Yon Yonson, coppers on the beat,
Svade servant girls they visit;
So many Yonsons ay have meet,
O, wich Yon Yonson is it?

You bat Yon Yonson gat ma vote.
Ay know heem gude an' true;
Yon Yonson deckhand on the boat,
Or capting of the crew.
Yon Yonson, milking cows, maybe,
Ay don't care; ay won't miss it;
It makes no deeference to me,
Wich Yon Yonson is it.

Athena Press: Farmers are wearing a smile of satisfaction these days, and indeed they have cause to, and every one with them, for the sight of the hills green with growing grain is a joy to behold. All agree that never were prospects brighter at this season for bountiful crops.

THE GREAT COMMONER OF JAPAN

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tokio, March 21.—Count Chige-nobu Okuma is the great commoner of Japan, and in many respects has the most interesting personality in the land of the Rising Sun. He is peculiarly interesting to Americans because of the fact that it was he who led the Japanese protest against the United States when the San Francisco school question and the immigration agitation first came up. As the leader of the opposition, Count Okuma undoubtedly seized upon these questions as a club with which to belabor the government, but at the same time he did not compromise with his conscience to do so. He holds that the Japanese people are racially the equal of other peoples, or rather that there is no difference of degree inherent in difference of race.

Historically, Count Okuma is accounted one of the elder statesmen, but as the leader of the opposition and as an essential Democrat he has not been admitted to that privileged circle of the genro which directs Japanese national and international policy. His influence upon affairs of state is not to be underestimated, however, for his attitude in opposition has been such that many of his ideas have been forced upon the government, and the Japanese public still hears him gladly.

Of the six survivors of the group of men who brought about the restoration and made new Japan possible, Count Okuma is the most democratic, and Prince Yamagata the most aristocratic. Between these two, Prince Ito has steered a middle course and has become the greatest constructive statesman of the orient. The student of comparative history cannot fail to compare his course with that taken by Washington, midway between the policies of Hamilton and the ideals of Jefferson. And Ito, like Washington, leans more to the conservative than to the democratic.

While Japan has adopted the forms of a popular government, the voice of the people in affairs of state is heard but as from afar. Count Okuma is both admired and suspected because of his democracy, and if that quality has won him many warm admirers among the people, it has also lost him the influence with the governing class which he might otherwise wield. The explanation of his status goes farther back than the modern political career of the elder statesmen. In old feudal Japan the two strongest clans were those of the Choshu and the Satsuma. These two clans still rule in Japan, despite the changes in form of government. Centuries of clan feeling cannot be overthrown in a few decades.

Both Ito and Yamagata Are of One Clan.

Both Ito and Yammagata are of the clan of Choshu. Count Okuma can claim alliance with neither of these ruling families. He is without the pale of the oligarchy, and has maintained his influence by sheer force of character, broadness of mind and knowledge of practical politics. Yet his power has been great. In the days when it was still a question whether the restored emperor would resign the greater part of his power to the people, Okuma stood as the champion of popular rights. His program was always modified by the powers that were, but nevertheless he always gained a part of what he fought for. He was the founder of the progressive party in Japan, has been prime minister and now, although retired from active politics, is still to be reckoned with as a power. He, like the other elder statesmen, has been connected with governmental affairs from the time of the downfall of the shogunate. He was the intimate friend of Okubo, one of the great triumvirate which brought about the restoration and is today regarded as the highest authority upon questions of Japanese history of the past half century.

Fifty years ago Count Okuma was a boy of 20, living in a small Japanese town, trained in the virtues of the ancient Japanese learning, and sharing with his fellows all the beliefs and prejudices of their exclusive race. But to these ideas he added curiosity, and curiosity was his making. The visit of Commodore Peary and the granting of treaty rights to foreigners by the shogun had set all Japan to talking about the "red-haired barbarians." The law set its face sternly against the Christian religion and missionaries, and while Okuma approved of the law, his curiosity impelled him to inquire about these strange people.

So it happened that Okuma heard of an American missionary who was secretly spreading the forbidden doctrine in the country. He went to Dr. Veerbeck, as Nicodemus went to Jesus, by night. From that renowned missionary the young Okuma learned of the great world outside of Dai Nippon, of the nations where men ruled themselves and of the precious doctrines of the rights of man. First of all he learned to read the Bible. Then came the one political document which the devoted missionary possessed, the Declaration of Independence.

Guided by Declaration of Independence.

Young Okuma read the immortal charter of American protest and independence and his soul was set on fire. Just the other day, 70 years old and blessed with every comfort which man can claim, he sat in the magnificent library of his handsomely appointed home and said: "The reading of the Declaration of Independence when I was a boy made such an impreks upon my soul that the doctrines proclaimed by it have ever been my guiding rule in like."

In view of this it is not strange that Count Okuma should admire the great American Democrat, Thomas Jefferson. When he learned that the Declaration of Independence had been written by Jefferson he set about studying the career of that statesman. He read several biographies and some extracts from Jefferson's own writings and became familiar with his principles. Three years ago William Jennings Bryan was the guest of Count Okuma and the conversation fell on Jefferson. When Mr. Bryan went back to the United States he sent Count Okuma a complete collection of Jeffersoniana, which now occupies a position of honor in the old count's library.

The influence of Jefferson upon Okuma's life is marked. As Jefferson in his days placed the University of Virginia above every work of his life as his most worthy deed, so Count Okuma is prouder of his position as founder of Waseda university than he is of all his political accomplishments. Waseda university is at the very gates of Count Okuma's beautiful mansion grounds, just as the University of Virginia was at the gates of Monticello. But when Count Okuma looks out upon his school he sees an institution in which 8,000 young men are being brought into the light of the higher education, while Jefferson could not have counted that many university students in the whole nation in his time.

In the concluding chapter of Count Okuma's recent work, "Fifty Years of New Japan," he frankly says that the Japanese nation is not yet arrived at the level of civilization enjoyed by other great nations. He declares that Japan is still at school, and must stay on at its studies until the tasks are all finished. Then, he thinks, Japan will be the equal of any nation on earth. While recognizing the inferiority in accomplishment, he denies that this is inherent or permanent. Therefore he is opposed, heart and soul, to the Japanese government adopting a policy by which it pledges itself to accept as right the mandate of another nation that Japanese people shall not go where they please, just as foreigners are allowed to come and go in Japan.

Used Anti-American Issue to Hammer Cabinet.

It was in support of this doctrine of national pride and dignity that Count Okuma voiced the anti-American sentiment which stirred Japan a year ago, although he used the issue to hammer the heads of the cabinet. Now that the issue is no longer to be used as a political cry, Okuma and all his followers have ceased to talk. Count Okuma declares, as all Japanese will declare, that the United States is Japan's best friend and that trouble between them is unthinkable. But Count Okuma adds, as other Japanese do not, that the United States must treat Japan as an equal in every respect. When asked to address himself to American newspaper readers he said:

"Japan came into the community of nations by the introduction and under the guidance of the United States, which fact we appreciate. We were taught by the United States and we are still learning from America. But the Americans should remember the words of the ancient philosopher who declared that to teach, one must learn. The United States should study the condition of her pupil, Japan. We learn from them, and they should learn from us that they may the better understand us. Nowadays the American understanding of the Japanese people is imperfect. In the American newspapers there is talk of war between their country and ours. In Japan one never hears of such a thing except as it is repeated from American and European newspapers. The whole trouble is due to the fact that the American people do not understand Japan, and are therefore willing to pay heed to the sensational newspapers. The Japanese people are a peaceable people and want no trouble. There is now some sentimental excitement against the Japanese, but it is only temporary; it will gradually die out and will be settled without difficulty. In time even the labor element in America will get over its apprehension and will admit that the Japanese are not a dangerous element. In the meantime the yellow journals are responsible for keeping alive the agitation."

But with all his peaceful talk Count Okuma holds that a Japanese man is the equal of any man, and that the dignity of the nation requires that he be so treated. If any one dares to question him, he will turn to that old document which set his soul on fire 50 years ago and quote: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain alienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Small Change

Ay tank Yon Yonson iss going some now, eh?

• •

Yes, the people like it. They are learning.

• •

Also, sometimes, a lie, crushed to earth, will rise again.

• •

Warm sunshine after rain; now you can almost "see things grow."

• •

It is as important to know when to fight as to know how to fight.

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A good many people are likely to vote for both those fish bills.

• •

The Easter hat joke, if not the hat, is laid away for another year.

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Evidently the Haytian government needs reforming by annihilation.

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News item in 1958: The pension budget this year will amount to $1,719,000,000.

• •

The Easter rain fell upon the just and the unjust and the "merry widows."

• •

O, yes, what is needed is adherence to "Jeffersonian principle," Mr. Harmon; anything you like.

• •

"Kill the flies," says the Birmingham Age-Herald. Wait a minute; maybe they prevent some worse plague.

• •

Senator Fulton has nearly a year to serve yet in the senate; the people hope he will do his best, notwithstanding.

• •

Senator Cullom says Castro needs a spanking on general principles. But has he any? And where are they located?

• •

De Sagan went away abusing America. If the fellow were worth considering at all, this would be complimentary to America.

• •

The only news that we would like to read about that fellow De Sagan is that he had been sent to the rockpile, where he belongs.

• •

Prominent men and women who get their pictures in the papers never grow any older—according to the pictures. Most of them are represented as they looked—or better than they looked—anywhere from 5 to 25 years ago.

Oregon Sidelights

Gold Hill has a milk trust, says the News.

• •

Myrtle Creek district has 171 school children.

• •

The Independent Home Telephone is spreading rapidly in Walowa county.

• •

Two men in a short space of time caught 81 trout in McKay creek, south of Pendleton.

• •

The Echo precinct, which includes Hermiston, had 422 voters registered for the primaries.

• •

Some losses of lambs in Morrow county on account of drouth, but not heavy, and it has rained since.

• •

A Eugene man is shipping an average of about 350 pounds of asparagus a day to Portland, and expects to market 20 tons this spring.

• •

The residence of D. H. Devilbiss of Curry county was destroyed by fire last week, and soon after he fell dead. He was 75 years old, and much respected.

• •

Weston has the two banner Democratic precincts in the county—although it's a small banner, says the Leader. The returns show a less preponderance here of Republican votes than anywhere else.

• •

The Milton Fruitgrowers' union will erect a new warehouse two stories high and basement; it will be of concrete and modern in every way. The union will pack and ship the fruit of about 300 farmers.

• •

Master Tom Caton, with eyes bulging in excitement, rushed into the Athena Press office and presented the editor with about the largest hen egg ever. "It's a hen's egg—there ain't a goose on the ranch," exclaimed Tommy. The egg in question is a double decker, containing two yolks, and measured 6½x8 inches.

• •

A Lake county man has invented a sage brush grubber, which is made on the plan of a V-shaped road scraper and has a coulter shaped device at each corner to keep it from being shoved sidewise. He says although it is pretty hard on horseflesh and takes 12 animals to pull the machine, it does good and rapid work. It is 13½ feet wide and is pulled nearly as fast as a plow.

The REALM of FEMININE

Our Housekeeping.

IT WILL of course be quite satisfactory if the visitors to the Rose City during the festival time shall drive along the streets in ways that we have appointed for them, under the arches that we have decorated for them, enjoy the features that have been arranged for them, accept the roses which shall be presented to them, and then, going their several ways, publish abroad the beauties, hospitality and orderliness of the queen city of the northwest.

But suppose they stray from the rose-strewn path that has been assigned them. Suppose their eyes wander from the roses upon a thousand bushes to the untidy vacant lots of the careless city. Suppose they shall espy behind our blooming hedges of Caroline Testouts unkempt back yards, bleak back fences and rubbish piles. Where then will be our reputation for good housekeeping?

A city is like any other big business enterprise. It takes constant vigilance, oversight and management to keep it from running down in one section while it builds up in another.

A visitor in the city last summer protested that our roses were all that had been said—matchless, beautiful but that our streets and our bill boards and our vacant lots were as unsightly as those of Chicago—which seemed to be as completely defamatory as it was possible to make it.

Now we may not be able to tear down the bill boards, for that requires a general concensus of aesthetic thought that we are as yet too young as a city (though our age is little short of 70 years) to appreciate, but the suggestion as to vacant lots, and the very evident matter of disreputable backyards we may all take to heart. Last year we had a cleaning-up day which accomplished something, and we very nearly agreed to make it an annual affair. Once a year we would clean up whether we needed it or not. Yet the days are going by and no high voice of authority is heard calling us to the task—and so we do not do it. A city is a business in another aspect. Some one must say—"you do such a thing at such a time"—and we do it. Lacking the command we let the matter drift.

Now the backyard end of the subject is one that we can handle individually if we try. People in other cities have. If you want further proof of it look up the "city beautiful" articles in all the household papers of a year or two back.

One way in which to make the back yard satisfactory is to turn it into a vegetable garden. So little is needed to start one that any energetic family may accomplish it. Lettuce, radishes, turnips, beets, peas, beans, and if there is room, squash and corn, grow as readily as grass in Portland backyards, unless, of course, they are too much shaded. If the family is too small to make a garden practicable, the positively beautiful effect to be gained by planting hardy annuals should not be overlooked. These are some of the desirable ones: Asters, nasturtiums, petunias, mignonette, candytuft, zinnias, coreopsis, gaillardias, sweet peas. If space permits, introduce a few hardy perennials, scattered along in columns of six or more. Among them are larkspur, peonies, phlox, German iris and columbine. A geratums, geraniums, verbenas, heliotrope, dahlias, gladioli, cannas and hollyhocks may also be planted in the border. It is an excellent place to plant tulips, hyacinths and other bulbs.

If there are unsightly woodsheds, vines that grow rapidly may be planted to cover them. Virginia creeper, cobea scandens, morning glory, scarlet runner, hops, clematis panaculata, English ivy, honeysuckle, wisteria and wild cucumber are some of the common easily grown climbers. Many of the climbing roses equal these in rapidity of growth and surpass them for variety and amount of bloom.

"Each of us must cultivate his own garden," has been said by the German poet, metaphorically. For a plain everyday truth it bears repetition, apart from its ethical significance. It is upon the labor of the individual that success in such an enterprise depends. It is good to shout for the Rose City and to send vari-colored enclosures in our letters, but it is better still to put our own little patch in order, so that whether we have visitors or not we shall be wholesomely clean and honestly tidy.

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Housekeeping Suggestions.

A PAINT brush or a supple long-bristled tooth brush that will reach all the crevices is the best utensil for cleaning cut glass. Borax added to the water adds lustre.

If the vinegar cruet has become discolored, or a vase which has a small neck and is difficult to clean, cut up pieces of raw potato and put into the bottle with soap suds. Leave for some hours, shaking occasionally. A strong solution of salt and some small shot is also good.

For a refreshing mint julep without alcohol, bruise the leaves and stems of two or three sprigs of fresh mint between the fingers and place in a glass half filled with shaved ice. Macerate thoroughly, add four tablespoonfuls of grape juice and fill the glass with seltzer or carbon water.

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The Daily Menu.

Prunes. French toast.
Omelet. Coffee.
Luncheon.
Veal loaf. Escalloped potatoes.
Coffee cake. Sliced oranges. Tea.
Dinner.
Egg and lemon soup. Browned pot roast of beef.
Spaghetti with tomato. Artichokes.
Pineapple sherbet. Wafers.
Coffee.

French toast—Beat two eggs, adding a little milk and salt. Have a spider or griddle hot and buttered. Dip the bread into the egg, then put into the pan and brown on both sides. Butter and serve hot.

Pineapple sherbet—Boil one quart of water and two and one half cups of sugar for five minutes, remove from the fire, add one quart can of grated pineapple and the juice of two lemons. Strain through a jelly bag, pressing hard to extract the juice, chill, partially freeze, add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and continue freezing until solid. Let stand two or three hours before serving.

John Muir's Birthday.

John Muir, celebrated as an explorer and naturalist, was born in Dunbar, Scotland, April 21, 1833. He came to America as a youth and received his education in the University of Wisconsin. Imbued from boyhood with a strong desire to see the world and to study nature, he spent the three or four years that followed his graduation in taking long journeys afoot through various parts of Canada, the United States and Alaska. In 1903 and 1904 he pursued his botanical and geological studies in many parts of the world, traveling through a large part of Europe, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. In 1880 he was a member of the party sent by the United States government to search for the De Long expedition in the Arctic regions. Mr. Muir was one of the pioneers of the movement for forest preservation in America. He is best known to the public, however, as the discoverer of the famous Muir glacier. He is a member of the leading scientific bodies of America and has written extensively on natural history subjects.

Linn county is to be one of the most economically managed in the state. Though the fourth in size in population it is the sixteenth in the expense account.