

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (except Sunday) at 5:30 o'clock.

As one lamp lights another, no nobleness exkindleth nobleness. —Lowell.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

NOTING The Journal's remark that "political independence is a sign of emancipation," the Pendleton Tribune asks: "Emancipation from what?"

Emancipation from the narrow corral of partyism into the broad field of patriotism; emancipation that informs and enlightens voters so that they realize that the welfare of the people of the country is of infinitely greater importance than that of any political party.

The Tribune amusingly says that The Journal's purpose is "utterly to destroy the Republican party." It is news to The Journal that it had engaged on any such tremendous task.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.

LARGE number of American papers have published during the past few months an extract from an article purporting to have appeared in the "Melbourne Review," as follows: "Not a single Australian government has made a success of its railways."

Referring to this, Mr. Max Hirsch, a prominent and reliable citizen of Melbourne, a political economist and publicist of distinction in Australia, writes to The Public that no such publication as the "Melbourne Review" has existed for the past 20 years.

These facts are all the more remarkable because Australia has an area of 3,272,908 square miles and population of only 4,148,000, or 1.25 persons per square mile, whereas in the United States there are 24

persons per square mile, and in Europe many more. Density of population being a large factor in determining the profitability of railroads, the success of the government-owned Australian roads is all the more striking.

The Australian states treat railroads on the theory that they should be built not to make profits for private owners, but to subserve the convenience and industry of the population, and this ought to be regarded as the function of railroads everywhere.

In Australia rates are uniform. There is no favoritism, either to persons or localities. Employees are well treated, and work on an average of about 48 hours a week but are under discipline and must be capable and faithful.

These are the facts in contrast to the piece of "tailed news" quoted. It might not be as easy to establish and maintain government ownership of railroads in this country as in Australia, but judging from the performances of the railroads in bringing on panics, throwing hundreds of thousands of workmen out of employment, diverting dividends to their own uses, raising rates at their own will, and defying public sentiment generally, public ownership will be the people's only final recourse and remedy.

THE ANTI-BRYAN GAME.

ONE OF Captain Marratt's yarns was entitled, "Japhet in Search of His Father," which is recalled to memory by the search of the "conservative" or reactionary element of the Democratic party for a candidate, someone who will be "safe and sane"; who, as Croker suggests, will be "quiet"; in brief, another Alton B. Parker.

For awhile Governor Johnson of Minnesota, was seriously considered, not that he is the right kind of a man at all for these retrogressive Democrats, but it was thought that if he could be nominated through their influence and if he should be elected, they might be 'able' to manage him and keep him "quiet." There was at least a chance that he would be more pliable to their purposes than Bryan, whom they well know will not be pliable at all.

All these efforts have but one object, namely, to beat Bryan at Denver, with whom is immaterial, and the reason these Democrats want to do this is that they fear Bryan might beat Taft in November. As between Bryan and Taft, all these pretended Democrats who are for Gray, or Harmon, or any reactionary candidate, will vote in November for Taft. Though he is heralded as the legate of the Roosevelt policies, and though he is not the first choice of the interests, they are not at all afraid of him.

The only nominations that would leave these plotters against the people hopeless would be Bryan or La Follette on the one hand, and Roosevelt, by declining a second elective term, and forcing the nomination of Taft, if playing their game. With Taft they are tolerably well content; the only danger to them lies in the nomination and election of Bryan.

Premier Asquith boasts, with apparent good cause, that England is paying off its national debt at the rate of

\$75,000,000 or more a year, and is no more in debt now than 20 years ago. The time, therefore, is propitious for inaugurating a system of old-age pensions, which it is estimated will cost for awhile only about \$30,000,000 a year, and will gratify a popular demand which the government acknowledges to be meritorious.

The alleged Democrats who want to beat Bryan don't seem to be able to see Folk. Oregonians are sometimes out of luck a little bit; none of them have any corn to sell.

The Baker City Herald is yelling "Free trade." It will revive spring slavery next.

Some politicians are continually telling the voters that they must vote straight. But so what?

Why didn't the government think to have the fleet pass Yaquina and the mouth of the Columbia in the night.

Most people are more interested in the laundry bill or the butcher's bill than in the Vreeland or any other currency bill.

Woodburn Independent: Oregon will make a political error if it sends an instructed delegation for Taft to the Republican National convention.

Senator Jeff Davis says the newspapers may "gnaw from his stiffening bones every vestige of quivering flesh. The newspapers would certainly have to do that, desperate state of famine to do that.

An Echo man had ripe strawberries on May 5.

The prohibition fight waxes warm in Linn county.

Asparagus is being canned at the Milton cannery.

Three boys and a girl were born in one day in Prairie City.

Are we going to celebrate the Fourth? Many country papers are asking.

Taft visited Grant Pass—F. W. Taft of Crescent City, a cousin of Big Bill.

It is a crying shame that Woodburn has no opera house, says the Independent.

Small Change

Keep the present judges right there. The president will talk some this week.

Ask 'em what the "party" will do for you. And still congress does nothing of consequence.

Judge O'Day deserves election almost unanimously. As yet President Roosevelt has not announced Taft's cabinet.

Only four days in which those negligent voters can register. A good many people are talking Cake who will X Chamberlain.

It is still hoped that winter will clear out before May is over. Strawberries and cream, for weeks to come, now. We care about politics.

There seems to be some doubt of its being a Sniglock Holmes job, after all. The alleged Democrats who want to beat Bryan don't seem to be able to see Folk.

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MAKING AMERICANS IN HAWAII

By Frederic J. Haskin. (Copyright, 1904, by Frederic J. Haskin.) Honolulu, H. T., April 27.—The United States has decided to spend some millions of dollars in fortifying Hawaii. It is equally as necessary that the American nation do something practical to fortify Hawaii with a good, sturdy, honest American citizenship.

The Americanization of these islands began in 1820 when the first missionaries from New England landed there. White men had come years before and white men were there then. But they were of a different type. They were fishers of whales rather than fishers of men. The missionaries soon had control of the politics of the islands, the chiefs and kings inviting missionaries to become their advisers. When a white man advises a chief of an inferior race that advice is generally taken.

For many years there was great rivalry between the missionaries of the various nations. The missionaries of the United States, the English, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Portuguese, the Spanish and others. The strife was long and bitter, and it is still manifest in the fact that the missionaries of the United States put into the islands, "Hawaii before the day of the American flag," a "missionary" who was not necessarily a preacher of the gospel. A "missionary" might be a gambler, a word, was used to designate that fact which is the American supremacy. The bitterest of the "missionaries" was the missionary of the Church of Christ, the land. All this has changed since annexation, but the line which defines the sacred territory of the United States is still there. It may be mentioned that practically all of the territorial officials and a large majority of the leading men of the islands are of the United States. The exceptions among citizens of wide influence are more often British or German.

So far as politics is concerned, Hawaii is already Americanized. The task now is to bring the industrial and social conditions of the islands up to keep it there. The overwhelming majority of Japanese and Chinese population are drawn from the islands. The sacred fetish of "business interests" is also in the way. The oncoming of the vast numbers of orientals of the Hawaiian Islands which must be voted is a danger; which must be faced.

The islands are under the business rule of King Sugar. Sugar is a tropical product which requires the extensive labor of the islands. It must be cheap. It also must be labor which is content to remain in the cane fields at \$18 a month for a long time, preferably for life.

It was King Sugar who brought the Japanese and Chinese to the islands and secured their economic origin in the islands. King Sugar has also brought Portuguese and Spanish laborers, who have made good, and whose children are good citizens.

The policy of the American party is to encourage the immigration to Hawaii of American farmers, who will be small homesteads and become citizens, to form a nucleus for a middle class of people. The American party is the semi-servile laborers of the cane fields. "Small farming" is the hobby of many of the best men in the territory. But it must be admitted that conditions are such as to make this task extremely difficult. Hawaii has good soil, but the soil is not fertile. The soil is not fertile. The soil is not fertile. The soil is not fertile.

King Sugar sympathizes with the small-farmer movement. Some of the planters, it is true, are leaders in the movement, but the great majority are not. They do not like to look forward to a few years when there will be a host of citizens ready to go to the land, and to the few great planters who till the ground with thousands of contract laborers.

The Hawaiian people are already divided from the islands the white artisan class. It is almost pathetic to hear the drift of the people in Honolulu about the things. When the time comes that the Hawaiian people will be practically certain that congress would appropriate money to improve the roads, the Hawaiian people will be practically certain that congress would appropriate money to improve the roads.

C. A. Clark of Polk county is dividing his farm into five and ten-acre tracts, which he will put on the market for sale.

Fifteen teams carrying 60 men left Forest Grove Thursday morning for Tillamook where they go to cruise Tillamook county timber, so that it can be properly assessed.

J. C. Wilcox, a North Bend dance hall proprietor, who was found guilty of conducting a house of ill-fame and selling liquor to minors, was fined \$50 by Judge Hamilton.

"Rhododendrons, rhododendrons, everywhere, add as free as this city's bracing salt sea air, which makes every nerve tingle and the blood leap with joy," writes Salem visitor to Newport.

Hillsboro Argus: There is a decidedly strong movement in real estate in this city and county. The market is hot. A number of sales are reported, and there are many inquiries for Hillsboro residence property.

James Yokum, who operates a farm near Riddle shipped on April 20 a crate of live berries to a Portland commission man, receiving 50 cents per box or \$12 a crate for his fruit.

Gervais Star: Crop prospects are the very best. A large acreage is already sown to fall and spring grain; fruits and berries are promising a good yield and the market is bright. There will be less hops and potatoes; hay and clover plenty, and of course a larger supply of milk products.

Salmon River Correspondence of the Sheridan Sun: A person with a small place can make a comfortable living in the hills. The hills are full of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, loganberries and currant are at their best in this soil and climate. There is no place where they will do better. With a nice big bed of strawberries, a good garden, a few cows, chickens and sheep and one team, a king, with the best that nature affords.

Athena Correspondence of the East Oregonian: Never before in the history of Athena and Weston has the value of the Weston mountain potato and berry crop so clearly demonstrated as this spring. The crop of potatoes sent out last week, long lines of two and four-horse teams, was a record. The crop of berries is also a record. The crop of potatoes sent out last week, long lines of two and four-horse teams, was a record. The crop of berries is also a record.



A Sensible Suggestion.

WHEN the Council of Jewish Women set forth a petition to the city council to pass an act lowering the steps of the staircases, they struck a note that vibrates responsively in every female heart.

There is at least one little lady of the town who no matter what the length of her journey may be, always walks, because she cannot possibly get upon the staircases unassisted, and she seems to call for masculine aid whenever she wants to go abroad. She is, to be sure, somewhat short, but so are many of the school children who are obliged to use the cars twice a day for nine months out of the year.

Who has not seen a woman with parcels and umbrella try to help a small child upon a car? At considerable effort she lifts the youngster to the necessary height of the first step and then the woman scrambles up, hand and knee, the young child being pushed upon the waiting passengers.

It is too big a step to the first of the car steps—that is sure—for the average woman. There is no movement in sight to abate the women's rage as they in hairems and forbid their going up the stairs. It would seem that they might say to the first step, "I will not go up there. I will go to the car, if our streets were like country roads, all hillocks and 'thank-yem-mas' would be out of the question. The car would be a location high enough to escape grazing all such obstructions, but much as she hears about our streets they are not quite that bad. They should be decently level. So why should women strain their backs to get to this great inconvenience? To be sure, it is a small inconvenience. It is not so bad as having a climate like Kansas or a lot of city streets like New York, but when you multiply that inconvenience to the individual by 100,000 (supposing one million of our city's population doesn't care) it becomes a considerable amount.

Since there is no intimation of its offending any one if the steps are lowered to a reasonable distance from the street, it appears that the suggestion is a very reasonable one and should be given consideration by the fathers.

The Simplified Dining.

Planning to cut down our table expenses—and who is not engaged just now upon this problem?—let us always remember that there is real economy in the three-course dinner.

It is strange as that may seem, writes Elizabeth Ellis in the "Loup." In sum-broiled instead of the soup there should be a green salad after the meat, with a light dressing; this is wholesome and appetizing and, like the soup, prevents one from getting too much meat. If one does not care for salads there are the light summer soups made of yeast and onion, or a hot soup with all that is needed is a pint of anything fresh, such as lettuce, spinach, corn, peas, etc., and a little oil and salt. Put the vegetable on to cook in a pint of water and add seasoning and a slice of onion; when it is perfectly soft press it through a colander, add a little salt and a drop of oil, and when it is a smooth paste, add the hot soup little by little, and after boiling a moment strain it through a fine sieve.

But between the soup and the salad is the meat, and here is where it is difficult for most families to economize. Roasts are a most expensive, but what else is there to have? They inquire plaintively.

Well, there are many kinds of cheap meats which are excellent. Beef, for one thing, may be used in half a dozen ways. Get a meat chopper or meat grinder, since butchers' choppers are too often unclean; buy two pounds of the round, chop it up with a little salt and pepper, flatten it out with a rolling-pin and turn it over only once; take it up, make a good gravy or pour over it a little hot water, and serve it on a hot platter; it will look and taste like a porter-house steak, especially if you do not cook it thoroughly; leave it pink in the middle.

Or chop the beef as before, add a beaten egg, a cupful of bread crumbs, a slice onion, a little salt and a spoonful of oil and a very small amount of pepper and put it all in a bread tin; bake it in a hot oven for an hour, or melt butter and hot water. The next day there will be nice sliced beef loaf to eat with anything.

If you do not own a cheap earthenware casserole or deep dish, for they are very cheap, get one, for they are very cheap. With one, put in a pound and a half of beef cut in finger-lengths, a cupful of boiling water, a little onion and parsley, and, after an hour's cooking, salt and pepper; put the dish on the back of the stove and let it cook for half a day or longer, adding more water from time to time; then, before dinner, add a small half-cupful of rice or a bit of macaroni, and the stew was cooked in.

For the Kitchen.

THIS suggestion won first prize among original articles of domestic economy.

Having large rooms which require a great deal of carpet, we could not afford to buy linoleum for the kitchen. I made a collection of potato and cement sacks, giving them a thorough washing and mending all the worn places by putting a patch underneath and darning over the top. I sewed them together, covering them with a piece of old paper on the floor and stretched the covering tightly over it. As the color was to be Indian red, for a priming, I first coated the floor with a coat of white lead, and then with a coat of red lead.

When this was thoroughly dry (which took about three days) it was ready for the floor paint. The kitchen is quite large, and at the nominal cost of \$2.50 for the paint we have a very early covering which will outwear linoleum. If it is painted once a year it will last indefinitely. The more paint the less the wear and tear will show. We have only used two coats of the prepared paint so far, and the seams scarcely show at all.

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST: Creamed Dried Apples, Potato Balls, Popovers, Coffee. LUNCHEON: Scalloped Salmon, Onion Salad, Stewed Rhubarb, Cake, Tea. DINNER: Clear Soup, Roast Leg of Lamb, Hominy, Tomato Relish, Mint Sauce, Spinach, Lemon Jelly, Nut Waters, Coffee.

This Date in History.

1778—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died. Born November 15, 1708. 1779—North Virginia, occupied by the British. 1852—Charles Warren Fairbanks, vice president of the United States, born. 1857—The Indian mutineers seized Delhi. 1858—Minnesota admitted to statehood. 1865—Last fight in the Civil war at Palmito ranch, Texas. 1871—Sir John William Frederick Herschel, astronomer, died. Born March 1, 1792. 1872—Thomas Buchanan Reed, poet and painter, died. Born March 12, 1823.

Letters From the People

Believes Manning Hasn't Made Good.

Portland, May 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—As a citizen and taxpayer I would like, first of all, to express my personal commendation of the stand The Journal has taken and is taking on the many issues affecting the general good of the community.

It is not necessary for me to mention one subject that is, in my opinion, of vital importance to the best interests of the city and county. I refer to the case of Manning, and the selection of a man to fill the office of district attorney.

It is a matter that touches all of us, rich and poor alike. If the man who holds the office is incompetent and dishonest, it touches all of us. If the man who holds the office is incompetent and dishonest, it touches all of us.

Why should the voters and taxpayers be paying a heavy annual sum to a district attorney who is incompetent and dishonest? Why should the voters and taxpayers be paying a heavy annual sum to a district attorney who is incompetent and dishonest?

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