EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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

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

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6033. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 339.

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

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

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

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

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

No wind serves him who addresses his voyage to no certain port.—Montaigne.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION.

THERE are some voters who yet conscientiously believe that electing senators by popular vote, as it is proposed in effect to do in Oregon through Statement No. 1 of the primary law, is unconstitutional, that such vote cannot have or in deference to the constitution ought not to have any force or effect on the action of the legislature.

A sufficient answer to this scrupulous objection on constitutional grounds is that after all the legislature elects. It goes through the prescribed constitutional act of choosing a senator. The senate, the government, looks no farther back than that. The legislature has fully performed its constitutional function. And it does so none the less effectively, regularly and constitutionally because members had beforehand promised to elect the choice of the people. In fact, substantially the same thing has been done for years in different states. Oregon merely takes the advance step of asking the legislature to elect the people's choice, regardless of his politics, or of the fact that it may differ from that of a majority of the legislature. But this is no more unconstitutional than electing a certain party's "voters' choice."

Those who persist in seeing the wraith of an outraged constitution in this plan should consider the method of electing president and vice-president. Under the constitution these highest officers of the government are not elected by the people at large, but by certain electors from each state. These electors are bound under the constitution to elect the president and vice-president, hence it might be said that to elect the men whom the people instead of themselves had chosen would be an abrogation of their office and unconstitutional. Under the constitution the people have nothing to do with electing the president and vice-president directly, but delegate that duty to electors, who have full power to vote as they please. But as a matter of fact, and from long custom, these electors uniformly, unquestioningly and as a matter of course vote for the men who have received a majority or plurality vote of the people in their respective states.

It is exactly this principle that Oregon is trying to establish with respect to the election of United States senators. The effort is to oblige the legislature to act on the election of senator exactly as presidential electors act on the election of president and vice-president. These latter go through the form of voting, of electing, as the constitution provides, but the people really elect; the people's will is obeyed. Why should not the legislature of a state perform the same function, act as the people's agent, carry out the people's will?

LOCKS MUST PAY REVENUE.

THE decision of the supreme court of Oregon in the case of the state vs. the Portland General Electric company, present proprietor of the Oregon City locks, is a rather unexpected victory for the taxpayers of Oregon. The charter to the original "lock and dam" company provided that it should pay 10 per cent of its net revenue to the state as a tax. This provision has for many years if not always been ignored; no tax has been paid. At the instance of Governor Chamberlain, who is always looking out for the people's interests and protecting their rights, a suit was brought to collect this tax or fee. The company resisted on the grounds, first, that as there had been no enforcement of the provision mentioned for many years the state was barred by the statute of limitations; and second, that the defendant company did not succeed to and was not bound by the obligation resting upon the original company. The supreme court holds against both of these contentions, and that the owner of the locks must pay the 10 per cent. If the back tax can be collected, the state will be entitled to a considerable sum in consequence of this decision.

If to recoup itself the General Electric company should raise the rates charged for passage through the locks, the result would be an additional burden on the people who use the locks, mostly Willamette valley farmers, but we would suppose such action improbable. However that may be, what should be done by congress and the state together is to condemn and buy the locks, as it is intimated by this decision the state has a right to do. Of course nothing is to be hoped for from this congress, but possibly with sufficient effort the Hawley bill can be passed next year. In the meantime, the taxpayers of the state are to be congratulated on the prospect of getting a little revenue out of the locks, credit for which is due chiefly to the governor, who ordered the action brought.

THE CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

WHY is it that there is a conference of governors of the states, and of other notables, at Washington? It is a gathering, called by the president, to consider the welfare of the country. It is a gathering hitherto unknown. It is such a gathering that its calling involuntarily carries with it the idea that all is not well. A foreboding that an extraordinary conference is necessary as a means of invoking precautionary measures, is the logic and unconscious deduction of this unparalleled assembly. It gives pause to the thinking citizen, who is compelled to ask himself the query, why is this assembly called? Why is it deemed necessary to even take action looking to a permanent organization of this extraordinary gathering of governors of states, and others of the nation's best brains?

Since 1789, it has been presumed by the people that the congress of the United States was promoting the welfare of the country, was conserving its resources, was protecting the interests of the people. For that exact duty it has been depended upon for more than a century. Has it failed to do its duty? Has the system by which it is elected and constituted failed to gather in the congress representatives big and broad enough to protect and defend the people's interests and the country's resources? Has election by party and for partisan reasons brought the country to the point where a conference of governors must intervene to save the country from wreck? Is the present madness and self sufficiency of the national senate resisting Rooseveltism, a sign of it? What else does the conference at Washington mean?

THE GOSPEL OF GOOD FARMING.

THE railroad instruction train that will circulate through eastern Oregon this week cannot fail to do much good. The local railway officials are to be commended for carrying out this useful scheme, and as many farmers as possible should attend the lectures and profit by the visit of the experts. Farming has become almost an exact science, and the average farmer has much to learn about it yet. On his own account, if not on the community's, every farmer should study to make the most out of his land, while treating it well. The soil responds to good treatment, and becomes sullen and barren under bad treatment.

The best things to plant on different soils, and the varieties of these seeds or roots, are a source of constant study to the progressive farmer. Then the care and marketing of the crops are also of continual importance. Formerly many farmers thought or cared but little about these things; they plodded along in a haphazard, happy-go-lucky way, and were moderately content to eke out a shabby existence. But times have changed. The farmer is now a student, a scientist, a keen observer of many things, a profound practical philosopher. At least he must be so if he is to succeed and compete with his wideawake and progressive neighbors.

This train is a perambulating agricultural college in miniature. It carries people and literature that can give the farmers valuable instruction and help them to be more successful. This is a modern and very recent scheme, originating a few years ago, we believe, in the brain of a professor in the Iowa agricultural college, who went about the state teaching the farmers how they could increase the yield and better the quality of their corn crop. The railroads at once saw that this was a gospel that was beneficial to them, and furnished the professor with a train, and the next year trains went through not only Iowa but other states, teaching the doctrine of more and better corn, and it was a true doctrine, to the extent of millions of dollars already.

So in this country the people should listen gladly to the doctrine of more and better grain, grass, fruit, stock and products generally. Better farming means millions more profits for Oregon producers, better living, more comfort and happiness.

HARRIMAN AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN.

IT IS not at all surprising that Mr. Harriman is doing what he can in Oregon to defeat Governor Chamberlain in his senatorial race. Chamberlain would never be a "railroad senator," as some are. Harriman has two senators from California, and he would like to have more from this coast. But if he cannot get an absolute "railroad senator," the next best thing is to defeat a man who on all occasions stands conspicuously for the people as against the railroads when their interests conflict or when the railroads oppress the people.

At a banquet in Portland on one occasion the governor talked plainly to Mr. Harriman about his mistreatment of Oregon, and he did much the same at the meeting of the Irrigation convention last year in Sacramento. So Harriman knows Chamberlain, and doesn't like his style. Harriman is the plunderer, Chamberlain the protector, of the people of Oregon; so quite naturally Harriman does not wish Chamberlain sent to the senate.

But what do the people of Oregon think about it? Is not the opposition of Harriman a very strong and in itself almost alone a sufficient reason for them to support and elect Chamberlain?

The squabble between Peru and Columbia on account of a piece of disputed wilderness calls to mind the settlement of a little row between Peru and Ecuador. Peru had landed troops in Guayaquil, prepared for a battle, but the difficulty was settled without resort to arms and peace was celebrated by a grand love feast ending in a mutual review of troops by the president of Ecuador and the Peruvian commander. As the Ecuadorian troops marched by the two great men, the president sought to impress on the general a sense of the danger he had escaped by avoiding a conflict of arms. "Ah, my general," he said, "note that regiment now passing; those men have teeth like tigers; if they had encountered your soldiers they would have torn them into shreds. This regiment, now going by is a herd of crocodiles, they have terrible teeth and would have bitten your men to pieces, perhaps have eaten them; and here comes a regiment of sharks; ah! what an escape your men have had from their fangs, you should see what formidible teeth they possess." Then followed the Peruvian regiment, concerning which the commander said nothing, but silently noted their marching, when the Ecuadorian president demanded to know "what are their strong points?" "Oh," said the general, "my men are not beasts at all; they are merely dentists."

Before ex-Governor Geer proceeds further with his peevish criticism of Governor Chamberlain, would it not be seemly as well as timely for him to explain to the people why, during his term as governor, he did not bring the suit Governor Chamberlain brought against the Willamette Locks corporation, and win for the people the victory and the thousands of dollars won for them by Governor Chamberlain. The explanation would be far more pertinent for Editor Geer's readers, than his abuse of Governor Chamberlain, an abuse indulged in because Mr. Chamberlain has done for Oregon and Oregonians a great many good things that as governor, Mr. Geer failed and neglected to do, the cleaning up of the state land office, for instance.

"Statement No. 1 is dead," say some machine politicians. It will be, they mean, if all the nominees of the primaries are elected to the legislature, so that there will not be a majority of Statement No. 1 members in that body. But we think that voters in Washington, Yamhill, Wasco, Sherman and other counties will see to it that Statement No. 1 is kept very much alive until the people make sure that they have gained their object—election of senators by popular vote.

A speaker at the Socialist national convention declared that John D. Rockefeller was a Socialist. But will he finance the Socialist campaign? A few millions would give the party much encouragement, and would only be showing faith by works. Or why not nominate him for president. He should be able to convert a good many voters to his way of thinking.

The Decatur, Illinois, city council is very angry at the city auditor because in the course of eight years he has held out and saved up for the city $100,000, without the knowledge of the aldermen, who thus were prevented from spending it. But while irregular, the people may think his act was preferable to embezzling that amount.

If Chamberlain were a Republican, and had done for the people of the state what he has done as governor, what a lot of indorsing and praise the convention might have sincerely bestowed upon him. But though the Republican machine politicians won't indorse him on his splendid record, the people will.

Being at somewhat of a loss, apparently, for reasons as to why Mr. Cake should be elected, it is suggested to his friends that they might use this one: His elasticity with respect to Statement No. 1 shows that he would be a crackerjack on the subject of an elastic currency.

The election as a delegate to the national convention of a man whom Roosevelt removed for grafting while in the La Grande land office can scarcely be considered as an indorsement of the Roosevelt administration.

The First district convention praised Fulton, but did not mention Bourne. Was this because Bourne won out on a popular vote?

Letters From the People

The Oregonian and Single Tax.

Portland, Or., May 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—H. W. Scott owns 320 acres of suburban land out on Mount Scott, which he is holding for speculation. He also owns a half block on Twelfth street, between Morrison and Alder, worth $100,000, which he is holding for other men to make valuable, so he can reap where others have worked.

H. L. Pittock is the owner of the Pittock block, bounded by West Park, Tenth, Washington and Stark streets, worth $1,000,000; also owns many thousands of acres of the best timber land in Oregon, and much other unimproved land.

They are fighting for land monopoly; they are fighting to keep the workers enslaved by land monopoly.

They are using the same argument that was used in 1860 to keep the black workingmen in slavery.

That the amendment is right we will let the Oregonian answer the Oregonian, as it is condemned by the words of its own mouth, in the following editorial:

"The single tax is advocated by Mr. Wagnon and his earnest but deluded allies for two reasons, as his letter of today clearly shows. The first reason is that it would prevent the punishment of a man for making improvements on his land. The second, that it would abolish land monopoly. That both these purposes are highly desirable The Oregonian would be the last newspaper in the world to deny, but it thinks the single-taxers are mistaken in the remedy which they wish to apply. Let us look the matter squarely in the face for a moment, without evasion. At present if a man clears new land, or builds a barn, or buys a good breeding animal, or invests in a power spraying outfit for his orchard, or plants an acre of walnuts, the county assessor, acting for society, forthwith appears upon the scene and taxes him for his enterprise and thrift. Mr. Wagnon is perfectly right in disapproving of this. On the side of society it is consummate folly, since it discourages thrift and industry; on the side of the farmer it is a burning wrong. The simple, direct and complete remedy for this folly and wrong would be to exempt the farmer's stock and improvements, or a reasonable part of them, from taxation."

The single tax amendment is proposed as a remedy for land monopoly, and to relieve the farmer and the other laborers from taxation. The single tax amendment is the only sensible way to stop land monopoly; it is the only way to get back the land stolen by the land thieves; it is the only way to get back the heritage of the people stolen by the railroads.

If you vote no on it you vote for land monopolists and land thieves.

If you vote yes, you vote to give freedom to him who works, and to give homes to the homeless.

The proposed amendment to the Oregon constitution is as follows:

"All dwelling-houses, barns, sheds, outhouses, and all other appurtenances thereto, all machinery and buildings used exclusively for manufacturing purposes, and the appurtenances thereto, all fences, farm machinery, and appliances used as such, all fruit trees, vines, shrubs, and all other improvements on farms, all livestock, all household furniture in use, and all tools owned by workmen and in use, shall be exempt from taxation."

OREGON TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION,
704 Marquam building, Portland.

This Congress and Roosevelt.

Portland, May 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—I hold that the record of this congress ought to make the people insist upon the reelection of Roosevelt, and of throwing out the objectionable portion of this congress next November as a rebuke, not only to aggregations of capital that are dictating congressional action, but to the congress itself, and to all who seek election to congress. Let all know that congress is elected to serve the whole people, and that the people will punish it for proving recreant to their confidence.

I have always been a Republican in principle, but the action of so-called and self-styled Republicans is about to make me over into a Roosevelt Democrat. Roosevelt is the best man in sight for president in 1908, and I am emphatically in favor of his nomination.

W. H. WOODRUFF.

Motto for Flower Booth.

Montavilla, May 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—If you need another motto for a flower booth perhaps this will please you:

"Roses, roses rich and rare,
Bloom in Portland everywhere."

AN ELDERLY LADY.

Industrial Education in the South.

The southern education board at the recent conference in Memphis, invited the state superintendents of public instruction throughout the south to visit the north next October at the expense of the board, to inspect the school systems of New York and Boston.

This is in direct line with the work of the national society for the promotion of industrial education where there are several committees investigating conditions. The New York Times, referring editorially to this proposed visit of southern educators, said:

"Such a visit will unquestionably be fruitful in more ways than one. It will give an opportunity for study of methods in use here, and also give northern educators an opportunity to learn of the conditions existing in the south. It is noteworthy that public opinion incines more and more toward the making of schooling, as far as possible, helpful in the industrial training of the pupils. This is a sound tendency in any section, but particularly in the south, where the illiteracy of the working class is relatively very high, and where trained industry is the most urgent and universal need of the community. For ourselves we are quite prepared to say that in any community the schooling provided for all pupils is profitable and wise in the direct proportion that it trains for industry, and not otherwise.

This Date in History.

1702—Commencement of hostilities in Queen Anne's war, that of the Spanish succession.

1797—An extra session of congress convened to consider the strained relations between the United States and France.

1815—General Thomas L. Crittenden born. Died October 23, 1862.

1820—Florence Nightingale, famous Crimean war nurse, born in Florence, Italy.

1833—Edmund Kean, famous English tragedian, died. Born 1787.

1847—Daniel O'Connell, the liberator, died in Genoa, Italy. Born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 6, 1776.

1885—Surrender of Louis Riel, leader of "Riel's rebellion."

1892—United States supreme court sustained the Chinese exclusion act.

1894—General strike of cabmen in London.

1900—British force under General Butler occupied Dundee, South Africa.

People Will Do Their Own Thinking.

From the Salem Journal.

The Oregonian notoriously exploits docile brainless leadership which the people readily repudiate.

Its leadership, its dictatorship has been a costly luxury to the Republican party.

Having demoralized the Republican party it is now non-partisan. It is ready to make another $25,000 bid on a boodle senatorship.

Having got the Republican wagon mired down it now appears in a new vehicle.

But the people will do their own thinking. They will read real independent, non-partisan papers.

Any further efforts of the Oregonian to force spurious leadership upon the Republican party will be repudiated. The people want real leaders—not brainless sycophants of the tall tower.

HAWAII WANTS HOMESEEKERS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Honolulu, T. H., May 1.—There are more than 300,000 acres of fertile and desirable land in Hawaii as yet untilled. Much of it is not in use at all, and the remainder is used for pasturage. More than half of it is owned by private parties, the remainder being government land. The small farmer is wanted in Hawaii, and the government has some 70,000 acres which it stands ready to hand out to settlers who will come this way. Most of this land is high and dry. It is from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, where the rigors of winter and the burning heat of summer are alike unknown. It is a region of perpetual spring.

Perhaps very little of this land is available for the production of sugar. A farming industry that turns out raw material worth $35,000,000 each year, where the entire territory is smaller than even the little state of New Jersey, is not likely to overlook any such opportunities for further expansion. That part of Hawaii which is cultivated already produces enough to make it the greatest exporting country of its size in the world. But sugar is not the only thing that flourishes in the islands.

Pineapples are profitable to grow wherever soil and climate favors them, and the Hawaiian product is equal to anything produced in the West Indies or elsewhere. It is not too much to say that the pineapple may in itself bring about statehood for our mid-Pacific possessions. On the island of Oahu there was a tract of 15,000 acres of land which was believed to be without value. A colony of 14 families from southern California thought they saw a living in it and bought it for a song, settling on it themselves. That was seven years ago. Failure after failure followed as they tried to grow different crops. At last they tried pineapples, with the result that their disappointments were soon forgotten. That land now sells for $200 an acre, and shows an annual profit that justifies the price Hawaii now has over 3,000 acres in pineapples, and the industry is on such a profitable footing that in a very few years there will be at least 10,000 acres under cultivation.

Acres of Good Land.

Large areas of good land are available, and the markets of the United States take all that is grown and then call for more. Pineapples usually bear fruit two years after planting, and the first crop averages 10 tons to the acre. The cost of production ranges from $10 to $15 per acre, and the fruit is sold to the canneries at from $20 to $26 per ton. The fancy fruit that goes to the eastern markets is worth as high as $200 per ton. Although this is strictly an "infant industry" as compared with what it promises to be, even now the annual yield brings a good half million of hard cash into the islands.

Bananas grow in Hawaii in great abundance, but as yet there is little market for them. Potatoes do not thrive well, but there is a ready market for all that can be produced. The agricultural experiment station at Honolulu finds that a species of rot holds down the yield. The station is trying to get the laborers on the sugar plantations interested in the growing of silk worms. It is pointed out that if the families of these laborers, including the children, can be brought to the point of giving their attention to this work it will very materially augment the income of the household and tend to give stability to the laboring class. It is hoped that attending silk worms will be made a side issue here like the American hen is made a side issue on the farms of the United States. Melons do not thrive very well. In Hawaii they have a little beetle known as the melon bug, which is as fatal to melons, cantaloupes, pumpkins, squashes and cucumbers as the tsetse fly is to horses in Africa. The experiment station is trying to produce melons that will be immune to this deadly insect.

Money Making Chances.

Rice offers an opportunity for money making. A Chinaman was asked whether he made any money growing rice. He replied that he grew two crops a year. One paid the expenses of both, and he put the returns from the second crop into his pocket—only the Chinaman didn't say it quite that way. Cotton growing promises to be a profitable industry in the future. Experiments have been made which show that a grade of sea island cotton can be grown which compares favorably with that of South Carolina, both in grade and in yield. A Peruvian cotton has been found which flourishes in Hawaii and yields excellent returns.

Coffee is the poor man's crop in Hawaii. It grows in the high, cool regions of the islands. It does not require expensive machinery, either to grow or to prepare for market. Neither does it deteriorate with age, but rather improves. It is a cash crop and can be drawn against as soon as a single bag reaches the market. The yield is high and the returns sure, while the trees themselves are exceptionally free from disease. Twelve acres of coffee land have been known to yield 12 tons of coffee, although a good crop is a thousand pounds an acre. One man can attend to 20 acres, except at picking time. Pickers are paid 50 cents per hundredweight of berries brought to the mills. Women are the best pickers and pick some 200 pounds a day. Children are employed to pick the lower branches, so that stooping is almost eliminated. The annual crop is valued at about a third of a million dollars, some 45,000 acres being devoted to it. Nearly all of Hawaii's coffee goes to the mainland of the United States, the greater part being used on the Pacific coast. It is mild in type and has a very different flavor from the heavy South American coffees which find such favor in the states.

Rubber Industry.

The rubber industry in Hawaii is still in the experimental stage, but experts believe the opportunities for profit are going to be large. Preliminary experiments by the government indicate a high yield from even young trees. Over 400,000 rubber trees have been planted in the islands and still other plantations are being established. The increasing demands and the inadequate supply of rubber in the commercial world makes the price of this commodity a very attractive proposition to the planter. But rubber growing is a business which requires scientific knowledge and which yields slow returns. It is not inviting to the small farmer.

Experiments with tobocco show that grades which compare favorably with the best that Cuba and Brazil have to offer can be grown on Hawaiian soil. Hawaiian tobacco can come into the United States duty free, and therefore has an enormous advantage over that of Cuba and other countries. With this advantage, and an equally good grade of leaf to offer, Hawaii tobacco growers certainly stand to win big returns from their labors.

Hawaii is not the place for the moneyless man who expects to grow rich by tilling the soil. The farmer in these islands faces vastly different conditions from those he encounters in the cotton fields of Texas or the cornfields of Iowa. This is a semi-tropical country and the methods of agriculture differ as widely from our own as our climate differs from that of Hawaii. The settler who comes here must have enough money to buy his land, to employ his labor and to live from two to four years while waiting for his first crop. There are a hundred little things he will have to do which require that patience which comes only with the consciousness of a balance in the bank. On the other hand, he who comes here with the necessary capital and the required patience finds awaiting him an opportunity that is probably not equaled by any spot on the globe. And if he be a citizen of the United States he will receive a welcome from his compatriots here that will warm the cockles of his heart.

Hawaii Needs Farmers.

Hawaii needs farmers. She must have American citizens. She wants some of that conquering blood to whien our western prairies and mountains have yielded their treasures of mine and field and forest. In the language of Governor Frear: "The policies of small landed proprietorships and diversified industries are not necessarily antagonistic to the prosperity of the sugar industry. Probably nowhere are business enterprises, large and small, conducted more generally under corporate forms, but probably nowhere are they conducted more honorably or with less abuse of capitalistic power. The sugar industry is that from which directly or indirectly the territory and its people derive their main support. But it will be conceded that the territory should not keep all its eggs in one basket—especially when that basket's upset is threatened by probable tariff revision. The high interests of these islands require them to be peopled as far as may be by small landed proprietors."

Not even the solid phalanx of the beet sugar interests of the west can protect Hawaiians from seeing the ghosts of tariff revision, Philippine free trade and Cuban annexation. Some of the Hawaiians are already at work heaping their eggs in baskets other than the one of sugar. They have blazed the way and opened the door of opportunity for the American who has youth, industry and a few thousand dollars. All who desire to turn these assets into wealth and happiness, the while living in a veritable paradise, should answer the luring call of Uncle Sam's little ocean gem—Hawaii.

Small Change

The straw hats are getting a long rest.

* *

Some will fairly go daft in yelling for Taft.

* *

Weather forecast for June: Spring has come.

* *

Senator Bourne doesn't owe the Republican party much, anyway.

* *

Hurrah for big Bill Taft—because he's sure to win the nomination.

* *

Above, below, and fore and aft, still swells the boom for Big Bill Taft.

* *

Yet the police might possibly have captured La Rose, if a private citizen hadn't.

* *

The men who abandoned Statement No. 1 after the primaries are really its enemies.

* *

Wyoming had a snowstorm, but it is for Taft and not for Fairbanks, just the same.

* *

So far as reported Foraker has not withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination for president.

* *

The election of Chamberlain as governor was worth a yast amount to the people, present and future, of Oregon.

* *

District Attorney Jerome admitted that he shook dice for $1 a throw with the son of T. F. Ryan. He knew better than to gamble with the old man.

* *

Minister Wu says he has lived exclusively on nuts and vegetables for two years, and that he has been cured in that time of rheumatism, sciatica and gout. Now perhaps if he would quit nuts and vegetables he might get rid of the rest of his diseases.

* *

Miss Evelyn G. Mitchell, who is "a charming young woman with a mass of wonderful hair, big blue eyes and a pink and white complexion," has sued Dr. Harris Dyer of the national museum for $35,000 libel, because he alluded to her as "a feminine psorophorn and scientific allidid." Give her the money. Even if such a big doll of a girl really is these terrible things, a horrid scientific man has no right to say so in public.

* *

With the timber, mining and ranching lands in the hands of multi-millionaires and smaller grafters in the Pacific states, the slope is a good place for a mere producer to keep away from.—Detroit News. On the contrary, notwithstanding the ownership by big syndicates of most of the timberlands, there is no place in the country, where the "mere producer" has as good an opportunity as on this coast, as thousands of men are proving. Besides, people of Oregon don't have to "hole up" six months in the year on account of cold weather, as in Michigan.

Oregon Sidelights

A Minneapolis man predicts that Bend will grow to a city of 25,000.

* *

The Lake county court is going to work systematically for better roads.

* *

Prineville Review: The Laidlaw Chronicle still continues to come out red-headed after changing owners three weeks ago, and to issue an extra occasionally. Besides this enterprise, the Chronicle has become a railroad builder of no mean ability. After building railroads into central Oregon for three years, the Review gladly relinquishes the task to younger hands.

* *

Wasco News: Sherman county farmers to a man, almost, are glad to learn that Rainmaker Hatfield has returned to carry on his work in Sherman county. If it is true that no one knows that his system will increase the amount of rainfall it is also true that no one knows he cannot, and all are eager for him to try. Many give the system credit for the abundant rainfall of last summer.

* *

The editor of the Springfield News recently visited the farm of George Dorris, which until recently had the distinction of being the banner hop ranch in the world, but he has dug up his hop yard entirely and has converted his ranch into fruit and vegetable raising. He has 25 acres of asparagus beds, from 12 acres of which he is now selling from 700 to 1,000 pounds a day at 10 cents a pound. Next year he will have double the amount. He has 7 acres of strawberries that promise an enormous yield, 20 acres of cherries, 25 acres of peaches, and 25 acres of walnuts. He now employs 15 men, and at times needs more.

James H. Berry's Birthday.

James Henderson Berry, former United States senator from Arkansas and for many years a leader among the Democratic politicians of that state, was born May 15, 1841, in Jackson county, Alabama. At the age of seven he removed with his parents to Arkansas and was educated in private schools in that state. His studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war and at the age of 20 he entered the Confederate army as a second lieutenant of infantry. He was present at a number of the most notable conflicts during the first two years of the war between the states and at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in October, 1862, he was wounded so that the amputation of his leg was necessary. Upon returning home he studied law and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. His political career began the same year with his election to the Arkansas legislature. He remained a member of that body for a number of years and in 1874 served as speaker of the lower branch. In 1878 he became a judge of the circuit court. In 1882 he was elected governor and three years later was chosen United States senator, in which capacity he served for 12 years.

The REALM of FEMININE

Emphasizing the Home.

THAT altruism is growing, that the agencies which work for unity and wholesomeness in the community are at work equally with those which are for destruction and death, was emphasized by the coming together of representatives of all the branch circles of the Home Training association this week.

It is so quiet a work that the community hears less of it than of brutal murders, yet it is also a part of the life of the city, and as we must believe, since right is stronger than wrong, it is a more lasting part.

One could not listen to those few words from each circle without feeling how vital this work is and how wide reaching is its influence. The librarian reported that the 30 books and numerous pamphlets of the association are constantly in circulation, and if it did nothing else this would be a worthy work. The advantage of the little library of carefully selected books bearing on subjects of child culture and training, is that it comes directly into the mothers' neighborhood. They do not have to dress the children, dress themselves in street attire, pay carfare and go some distance from home to get the books. The books come to them, and the mothers who are being reached by them are in large part those who have neither time nor inclination to go to a public library for them.

There are the visiting committees of many of the circles which go in a friendly and helpful spirit to the homes of the least interested mothers in each community and tell them what the association is doing and ask them to attend. There is the social hour, made bright and cheery to the tired, overworked mothers who so seldom take time during all the long busy day to sit down and relax the weary lines, and have a helpful talk. There is the growing spirit of civic improvement which the association fosters. In one of the schoolhouses the circle has had five window boxes placed and filled with plants, to encourage the children in making the schoolhouse attractive, and is now planning to hang pictures in the assembly room.

Principally, of course, the value of the association to the mothers who attend the meetings lies in the excellent addresses on subjects of prime importance to those who have to do with children, delivered, without cost, by educators, physicians and those who work for the upbuilding of the community. The mothers who attend these meetings hear the latest and best thought of those who are specialists in their own line, on the common diseases of children and their treatment, on discipline and training, on the protection of childhood from social disorders, on the dignity of motherhood, on many subjects which mean a better understanding of childhood and a better motherhood.

And further than that it means the example set by these unselfish women who give so much time and thought to the preparation of these programs, and the various activities which so large an organization entails, without any thought of recompense except that of advancing good thoughts and high ideals.

The burden of many of the reports was the same—"We are not reaching as many mothers as we wish." But this is not because of any hostility to the aims or work of the association, but because any large project, such as this, moves slowly, gathering to itself those who become awakened to the necessity for a more wide awake motherhood, a more aggressive desire to make the home something more than a lodging and boarding house, and who are willing to throw their influence into the making of better homes and better children.

Women are entering into so many of the outside activities of the world, that such an association as this, directing the earnest thought of mothers to making their own homes more beautiful, more restful and more holy, has a field almost exclusively its own. Long may it live and flourish, bringing to tired mothers inspiration and zest, helping them to understand their children, drawing the bonds of love more closely around the misunderstood or wayward child, and making the homes of all little children more sunshiny, wholesome and happy.

* * *

The Artistic Headwaiter.

IN a restaurant last evening the clerk derived some highly valuable suggestions in the philosophy of aesthetics by watching the maneuvers of a talented head waiter, says a writer in the Boston Transcript. When decorative guests arrived that artist so placed them as to show them off advantageously. When dull-clad folks came in—mere wrens or sparrows—he stowed them away in corners. Evidently he had studied some eminent window dresser, or (which is much the same thing) at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He was a colorist; also a harmonist. Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger might confidently leave to him the costuming and staging of a musical comedy. When he had seated all comers, his restaurant was a symphony in sweet and very adorable hues.

But what especially interested me was the paucity, on the whole, of the material this artist had to work with and the brilliancy of the result he obtained. What if decorative individuals were few? A half dozen peacocks and cockatoos did the work of scores. In fact, there was more effect that there would have been had all been dazzling. Hence a principle. The mind leaps to a generalization upon slight and sometimes inadequate data, and we deceive ourselves when we imagine we must be unremittingly stunning or perpetually clever or habitually sapient.

You remember the editorial page of the New York Sun as one continuous blaze of wit; study that page carefully, and you will find that four-fifths of it isn't. You think of O. Henry as emitting a steady stream of observations about the Other Half; go over him minutely, collecting those observations, and quite grim will be your disillusionment. You think of Emerson as glinting with the unexpected, the keen, the suggestive; cut a slice of him almost anywhere, and you will discover the larger part of it to be the obvious. Similarly you think of the Paris boulevard as a perfect pageant of gaiety; go there, with your eyes open, and you are astonished to note how prevalent are tawdriness and downright sordidness. Everywhere, I conclude, it is the occasional dazzling, not the uniformly dazzling that dazzles.

So, I think there is hope for us yet. Instead of trying to coruscate all the while we can get the same effect—a better effect, perhaps—by a practice of economy; and considering the limited intellectual bank account in which most of us rejoice economy comes by no means high. Three good jokes to an evening will earn a reputation for wit. Three appearances per month in an effulgent necktie will persuade the public you are a really ferocious dandy. And if any mortal desires renown for eccentricity there's no need of turning handsprings all the way up Boylston street; a mere half dozen will do.

* * *

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Minced Veal on Toast. Boiled Eggs.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Dried Beef Cream Sauce
Pea and Nut Salad
Sliced Oranges Sponge Cake Tea

DINNER.
Oysters Raw Boiled Salmon
New Potatoes, Creamed
Artichokes with Mayonnaise
Tapoca Custard Wafers
Coffee.