EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations given habitually win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.—Sir Humphrey Davy.

A NEW REPUBLICAN IN TROUBLE.

THE Pendleton East Oregonian, that has latterly become a Republican paper, thinks that the late Republican convention in Portland "precipitated a political crisis in the state," because the Fulton forces that ran the convention "are emphatically opposed to Statement No. 1, the popular measures by which the people may express their sentiments on public affairs and practically all of the recent political progress made by the state."

This appears to be so, but the same convention indorsed Mr. Cake for senator, and his brother was an influential factor in its proceedings, and yet the East Oregonian is trying to argue itself into support of Mr. Cake as a Statement No. 1 man. The Pendleton paper goes on to say:

The people of Oregon, Republican and Democratic voters alike, are making progress. A handful of leaders cannot dictate to them any more and if the leaders do not heed the demands of the people and give the people the recognition which they demand and deserve, the people will have something to say as to the fate of the leaders.

Mr. Fulton and his friends cannot hope to turn back the clock of political progress. They cannot hope to check the onward march of popular sentiment and if they hope to keep the Republican party in power they will get into the forward moving band wagon with the people and make the party strong by keeping abreast of the progress of the times.

The people will not stand for the repeal of the primary law, the initiative and referendum or any other popular measure and through these measures they will administer their rebuke to the leaders who persist in disregarding the people's power.

It will require the services of every sincere and progressive Republican to prevent the state from becoming Democratic. A crisis has been precipitated upon the state by the state convention.

Very well, but where does your friend and candidate Cake come in? Has he been heard to protest against the action of the convention in defying the people's demand and will? Did he or his brother, officially at the head of the party, make any effort to support or affirm these popular forward movements? Where is Mr. Cake at? And as his supporter where is the East Oregonian at?

NEW PROTECTION AGAINST BURIAL ALIVE.

A NEW method of proving death, against any possibility of burial alive, has just been discovered in the Parisian hospital of Lariboissiere. Determinate experiments have proven that the radiograph of a body taken a few minutes after death will reproduce clearly the forms of the viscera, while a radiograph of the living body fails to exhibit them.

This discovery marks an epoch among the most precious of modern medicine. It is not long since the discovery of a child buried alive in Germany sent a thrill of horror all over Europe. Until now there has been no absolute method of security in pronouncing death, but the horrible eventuality so feared by all humanity seems precluded by this new discovery of the radiograph.

HARRIMAN'S HOLDINGS.

WITH the $100,000,000 of Union Pacific bonds which Mr. Harriman has been authorized to issue, he is in a position, it is stated, to issue and put afloat $257,000,000 of this one company's securities. The issues lately authorized, in addition to the $100,000,000 of bonds, are $100,000,000 in preferred stock and $57,000,000 of common stock. And besides this Mr. Harriman, supposing he still retains his position of absolute master of this corporation, has at his disposal for sale or speculation, all the vast investment holdings of the corporation. These consist principally of stocks of other railroads and on December 5 of last year, when they were down to about low water mark, amounted to $228,000,000. Thus it appears that Mr. Harriman has, or soon can have, at his arbitrary disposal or to manipulate as he pleases, railroad securities amounting to over $500,000,000.

Considering that these securities are based on railroads, in which all the people have a direct interest, and which are properly public rather than private concerns, is not this too much power to be vested in the hands of one man, especially a man of the Harriman type? Do the people think it a healthy sign, or a circumstance to be viewed with indifference, that one such man can secure so vast an amount of power over the transportation business of the country? But it is not Harriman alone; allied with him, insofar as the railroads' relations with the people are concerned, are a small group of other multimillionaires, who practically own nearly all the railroads of the country, and much besides.

Some day the people of this country are going to wake up to a realization of the fact that so much arbitrary power over them in the hands of a few men won't do, and cannot be tolerated. Even now the people are mildly trying to regulate and control railroads to a small extent, but they are being checkmated and outwitted at almost every attempt. Eventually they will have to give up these efforts, or else get into far more vigorous and determined action than they have yet undertaken.

AN UNSAFE ADVISER.

IT WAS Editor Geer that proposed that Governor Chamberlain should withdraw from the senatorial contest. It is doubtful if Mr. Geer's advice on public matters is safe to follow. In late years he has more often voiced the sentiment of Mr. Geer than of the Oregon people. He was an original anti-Statement No. 1 man, and has lived to see his views badly discredited. He saw Mr. Fulton defeated by the Republican voters because he refused to indorse the principle. In the voting he has seen that three fourths of the people are in favor of Statement No. 1, and that therefore his notions on the subject are only the voice of Geer.

In other particulars, Mr. Geer has had experience to prove that his voice is not the voice of the people. It was his very recent insistence that he should be nominated for congress, but the count of the votes showed the voice of the people to be for Ellis.

In 1906 the voice of Mr. Geer was for Mr. Geer for governor, in 1903 it was for Mr. Geer for senator, in 1901, before the Furnish convention, it was for Mr. Geer for governor. In each case the people's voice was otherwise. In fact, the Tall Sycamore, formerly of the Waldo Hills, but now of the Umatilla, is so much, of late, out of harmony with the popular will as to be an unsafe counsellor. His demand for Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal was as distasteful as any other of his late plans to the Oregon citizens.

As to Governor Chamberlain, the people have tried the man and found him always true. He never betrayed them, never sacrificed their interests, never forgot them and their desires, never failed to be their governor instead of some party bosses' governor, never failed to conduct the executive office as their representative, and not as their master, and it is but natural thousands of them should urge him and desire him for their United States senator.

PRIMARY LAW IN VIRGINIA.

DOWN in old Virginia a primary law, and the election or at least the nomination of senators by popular vote, are foremost questions. The Richmond Times-Dispatch says: "No topic is interesting so many people in the state of Virginia as the question of the primary." Virginia is overwhelmingly Democratic, but it seems that an element of the dominant party there, as here, is opposed to the primary election plan, fearing that it will break up the party organization and injure the party. One paper having predicted that to establish and maintain primary elections would in a few years put the Republicans in power, the Times-Dispatch says that it "is confident that Virginia will keep the primary and will stay Democratic. This state is naturally a Democratic state, and the primary is naturally a Democratic institution. The only way by which Virginia will be driven into the Republican ranks will be by the folly, the arrogance, the corruption—in short, by the lack of Democracy—of its present political leaders."

This latter remark may well be taken home by Republican leaders of Oregon. This is "naturally" a Republican state, and the Republican party, yielding to the demand of the people, enacted the primary law and provided in it a means whereby the popular election of United States senators could be assured, but now various "leaders" are determined to destroy the law or render it ineffectual. The Republican voters will not stand for this, and we could paraphrase the Richmond paper's statement thus: "The only way by which Oregon will be driven into the Democratic ranks will be by the folly, the arrogance and the double-dealing of political leaders."

It was not inconsistent for the late convention to have refused mention of the primary law and Statement No. 1 in the platform. It was a convention of Mr. Fulton's friends, and many of them have all along opposed Statement No. 1 They are today what they were yesterday. Moreover the sting of defeat of Mr. Fulton was upon them, and that they should have manifested spite toward Statement No. 1, the vehicle of their defeat, is but human nature. As to inconsistency, that appears in striking character, in the fact that Mr. Cake, who reckons himself a Statement No. 1 man, is a candidate for senator on an anti-Statement No. 1 platform. No case of legerdemain in Oregon politics equals it, no spectacle of political hocus pocus approaches it.

The twentieth annual conference of the bishops and laymen of the Episcopal church, and the convention of the bishops of the eighth district, now in session in Trinity church in this city, is a reminder of another continuous and persistent, though serene and methodical power for good that has been operating not only for 20 years but for more than three times 20 in the Oregon country. Bishop Scott, the pioneer in this region, and Bishop Morris, his successor, and other faithful workers of the early times, have gone hence, but their work lives after them, and is being carried on by able and faithful men and women.

There seems no good reason for supposing that the Fulton men will support Chamberlain, and surely the Cake men will support Cake, so where will George E. come in?—Pendleton Tribune. Why, Chamberlain will have to depend on just the mass of common voters who are not politicians and who never get anything out of "party allegiance." There are a good many thousands of farmers, workingmen and business men who are not particularly either Cake men or Fulton men, or anybody else's men, who will probably vote for the fitter candidate, one who has done them good service.

The morning paper, having lately changed its tune on the subject, which is not surprising, is now saying that if Chamberlain shall get a popular majority on June 1, he will be elected by the legislature, without doubt; but its afternoon edition represents that if Chamberlain wins at the polls the legislature, even if it has a majority of Statement No. 1 men, will not elect him, but will resort to former methods. There is nothing like a paper making opposite statements; it is then pretty sure to be sometimes right.

It is not strange if, as reported, the president is not well satisfied with the selection of Senator Burrows as temporary chairman of the national Republican convention. While Senator Burrows is not so conspicuously a senatorial tool of the interests as some others, he has never on any occasion betrayed any desire or purpose to be of service to the masses of the people. His natural and habitual attitude is one of opposition to all the Roosevelt policies—at least all the good ones.

That cartoon in the Oregonian yesterday morning, reproduced in The Journal in the afternoon, was really quite significant as indicating the former paper's true opinion of the common people, the mass of voters, of Oregon. When words fail to express its contempt for them, it drops a hint, perhaps in unprintable language, to its cartoonist. It is due to him to say that he caught on to the Oregonian's idea of the people very correctly.

There is no getting away from this proposition: The way to insure the election of senators by direct vote of the people is to elect Statement No. 1 candidates to the legislature. Those who are against such candidates are against Statement No. 1 itself, and consequently against the popular election of senators. This is as clear as the sun in a cloudless sky.

An eastern woman thinks that there ought to be a woman president, or at least a woman coadjutor to the president. But each candidate so far mentioned is a married man, and if a president's wife can't be a "coadjutor" it is pretty certain that she wouldn't allow any other woman to be so.

Mr. Cake's favorite argument for his election is that the only way to get things for Oregon is to "elect me." Probably the groundwork for his claim is that being the champion political flopper, he could be on all sides of all questions at one and the same time, and thereby catch the senators "a-comin' and a-gwine."

Mr. Harriman and his family are coming out to Pelican Bay in Klamath county again this summer. It is a fine place for recreation in the summer time, and one can stop there a long time and imagine that Oregon needs no more railroads.

The president has discovered that he can't run congress, but he will be surprised if he does not come pretty near running that Chicago convention.

A Bend man has ordered a gasoline launch from Detroit, Michigan, and will operate it on the Deschutes above Benham Falls. The craft is 18 feet long with a five-foot beam and draws 14 inches of water. The engine is three horsepower. Such a boat can be run for a distance of about 40 miles measuring the course of the river, and should provide a means for much sport for people in this vicinity.

Small Change

Nobody will admit a desire to run for vice-president.

* *

Alabama heads the Bryan column in the Denver convention.

* *

Pert paragraphs about the sweet girl graduates will soon be in order.

* *

Some young men find almost all girls interesting except their sisters.

* *

A Missouri pig has an extra tail. More spare ribs would be better.

* *

O Party, how many people have been fooled all through life in thy name.

* *

So far Leslie Shaw's remains have not been found on the Gunness ranch.

* *

Many voters realize that they have long been humbugged and swindled by "party."

* *

Peary is still begging for money for a north pole trip. He has become a chronic beggar.

* *

It seems that some men got away from Mrs. Gunness' place alive, which is another mystery.

* *

The mayor of Timpson, Texas, gets a salary of $1 a year, which is possibly more than he earns.

* *

It looks as if the weather gods had conspired to save most of the best roses from public exhibition.

* *

Isn't there something wrong in naval circles? There hasn't been a change of admirals for three days.

* *

It has been remarked that a paint brush is one of the cheapest and best of boosters for a town.

* *

Most people don't care how or where Anna and the "prince" fellow are married, or whether they are married at all.

* *

There are 10 days yet in which May can do something to brighten up its dark record so far—though it might have been worse.

* *

Have a little sympathy for the sailors on the warships; they are passing by the best town and region on the coast and haven't a chance to stop.

* *

It is supposed that the reason that Harry Orchard is so anxious to be hanged is that he is sure to become an exceedingly happy angel. So he's been told.

* *

Fairbanks' manager says the vice-president has as good a chance for the nomination as he ever had. This is probably so.

* *

President Roosevelt alludes to certain Americans as people with sweetbread brains. These, we suppose, go with chocolate-eclaire backbones.

* *

Henry Watterson says that this is the year for the Republican party to lose. But the choleric colonel says a good many things that it would not do to bet on.

* *

Old Senator Platt's reputation for truth and veracity (both observe) is about the worst imaginable, but he is to be believed in preference to Mrs. Mae Anyoldthing.

* *

President Roosevelt sent for J. J. Hill to attend and address the late convention, but did not invite Harriman, which the latter may consider unfair discrimination.

* *

A New York man had four ounces of brains removed, and seems to have suffered no harm. If they were a good sort of brains, there are plenty of people who need them.

* *

Ruth Bryan Leavitt is going to make political stump speeches. If she could get up a joint debate with Alice Roosevelt Longworth, they would be sure of large audiences.

* *

Why don't the liquor men and brewers try to make the people believe that if Prohibition wins the grain and hops now used in their business would be made into breakfast foods? Wouldn't that defeat Prohibition?

Oregon Sidelights

Cottage Grove is to have a handsome new hotel.

* *

A Wallowa county man's new milking machine milked 27 cows and separated the milk in 50 minutes.

* *

A Freewater boy caught 10 young coyotes in their den, and thinks there ought to be a scalp bounty.

* *

Klamath county has a $10 calf case that has lasted several weeks and will cost several hundred dollars.

* *

A Milton man says that the peach crop of that vicinity will be reduced one half by the green aphis.

* *

Eastern Oregon people are usually happy, but they are rather jollier than usual just now on account of plenty of needed rain.

* *

Wells are being sunk in Sunset valley, Harney county, and a correspondent says there is more money in doing this than in selling mouse traps to old maids.

* *

The Cottage Grove Leader advocates the creating of a new county out of the southern portion of Lane and the northern portion of Douglas. It would include the Bohemia district.

* *

Josephine county never had a more flattering prospect for an abundant fruit crop than just now, and there is an apparent dawn of progress and development of the natural resources of this section of the Rogue river valley which should cheer every resident, says the Grants Pass Courier.

* *

Frank Davey of Burns, who has been visiting his former home city, Salem, tells The Statesman that Harney county, while an immense territory, containing 10,000 square miles, is being rapidly settled. Eighty-seven homestead claims were filed in the Burns land office last month, and according to Mr. Davey the number will go over 100 this month. The new people are coming from all parts of the country.

* *

Forty-six pickers were working in one Milton five acre pea garden Wednesday, says the Eagle. This shows plainly the great advantage a fruit growing community has over one where wheat raising is the principal industry. While no one draws a $70,000 check for one season's crop, as George Peringer of Pendleton did, in the aggregate an immense sum is distributed among the people, and even the children have money to spend.

* *

Sumpter American: The season is certainly opening nicely—work has been resumed on several very promising and meritorious properties; one property rich in promise has been transferred from the idle to the active list; eastern capital has been interested in the constellation with assurance of extensive development; the financing of the Imperial is virtually accomplished; deep sinking is in progress at the Red Boy and two deals of magnitude and great import are now pending.

* *

Union Scout: It is no wonder that North Powder is a good business point, as there are miles of fine farms well improved with fertile soil and well irrigated, all tributary to that point. As a stock, grain and hay county, combined Powder valley can not be beat in the northwest. Above the tillable district there are many square miles of excellent timber that is just coming into notice. Further than that North Powder is not off the map when it comes to mines. We predict a great future for that country and see no reason why North Powder should not be a city of 5,000 people in a few years.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Answers Dr. Humphrey.

To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of the 18th Dr. T. C. Humphrey, writing on the tax amendment, makes the same mistake that many make in considering economic questions, and assumes facts that do not exist and consequently with perhaps faultless logic reaches conclusions that are far from the truth. For instance he assumes that the value of livestock in eastern Oregon exceeds that of all other classes of property combined, when according to the assessors' returns even in Malheur county, where the assessors seem to have a spite against livestock and a fondness for the holders of the vast tracts of land held idle, livestock is assessed at a little over 25 per cent of the total valuation.

Throughout the state on an average the farmers would pay an increase of one sixth on their land values. On their improvements, etc., exempted by the amendment, nothing. Now it is a fact which the doctor cannot evade that the cultivated fields of the farmer are assessed all over the state at higher rates than the land of equal fertility and utility. This amendment would stop that.

In many counties the field is assessed at from four to ten times the amount of the idle land. One case in Malheur county where 5,000 acres of idle land is assessed at $5 an acre and cultivated land alongside is put at $30. The speculator in this instance is a single taxer, and if the farmers near by are not they are no more blind than the doctor to the actual facts all around them. In Marion county the tax is 10 mills, and the exempted classes of property this amendment would create are sufficient to increase the tax rate on the remainder to 12 mills. A farmer with 140 acres of land assessed at $5,000 would pay $50 taxes on it now; with the change made his taxes would be $60. If he had exempted property to the assessed value of even $1,000 he would pay the same, if $2,000, $10 less, and so on. Does the doctor believe that a farmer can make a home and live on and cultivate 100 acres of such farming land as Marion county assesses at $50 an acre with less than $1,000 worth of buildings, teams, implements, furniture, orchard, etc.?

The poor farmer alongside the rich one would have less taxes to pay than he has now unless the poor farmer had so much land that he was a rich speculator, in which he should not be encouraged to be a dog-in-the-manger, neither using nor letting others use what he laid on. This poor farmer argument is like the "poor widow with one nigger, the sole means of tilling her little field, the reliance for support for her large and helpless family," which was thrown at the Abolitionists in the ante-belium days. Behind that widow's skirts the plutocracy of the south attempted to hide 4,000,000 slaves, and did so for two decades. Such poor farmers do not exist to any noticeable extent, as neither did the poor slave-holding widows. A man with a farm worth $1,000 for land alone need have but $200 in the exemptions the amendment provides for to pay the same taxes he does now, and if he by industry and thrift gets another horse, cow, wagon, carpet or a coat of paint on his house his taxes will not be increased.

The doctor assumes that manufacturing sites are not worth as much as the machinery and buildings, but in most of the instances in Portland the sites are far more valuable, and many factory sites are held more for speculation than use throughout the state. It has been demonstrated that any manufacturing plant creates land values around it and under it greater than the machinery and buildings. Why drive out from the state what other localities have demonstrated it pays to encourage? The instances given by the doctor have created and in some cases are possessed of more land values than anything else.

The petty pleading about "tools owned and in use by a mechanic" is unworthy of notice. A mechanic is considered as using his kit of tools whether he has them all in his hand at once and all the time or not.

Manitoba is still attracting American farmers by the thousands because they are not taxed on their improvements. That a number of foreign people in Winnepeg peaceably assembled to petition for a redress of grievances without being clubbed, shot and rode down shows some higher signs of civilization than exists in New York, but has nothing to do with the fact that Manitoba exempts farm improvements and is attracting the best class of American farmers across the line.

A. D. CRIDGE,
Secretary Oregon Tax Reform League.

Thinks Prohibition Did Not Pay.

Portland, May 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Being a regular reader of The Journal and interested in its welfare, I am sorry to see you imposed upon. I hope you will make this public so that the people may know that your paper is not biased. In an editorial printed on the 8th inst., entitled "Does Prohibition Pay?" it is plain that the paper has been grossly deceived. L. G. Gates of Kent, Oregon, is quoted as saying that in two years of prohibition in Sherman county $25,000 has been saved to the people and that taxes have been lower.

In the first place he fails to explain how all this money has been saved. Surely not because the people of that county have been doing a much larger percentage of their buying at The Dalles and in Portland since the county went dry than before!

In the second place, Mr. Kent is either woefully ignorant upon the subject he attempts to discuss or has deliberately attempted to deceive the public. The taxes in Sherman county have not been lower since prohibition went into effect; they have increased to an alarming extent.

I do not ask you to accept my unsupported word, as does the gentleman from Kent, but refer you to the public records of Sherman county. They will show that in 1905, the year before prohibition went into effect, the county tax was 8 mills on the dollar. In 1906 the county tax was increased to 10 mills and in 1907 increased to 12 mills.

The city taxes in Sherman county for the same years show a similar increase:

	1905 Mills.	1906 Mills.	1907 Mills.
Moro	10	10	10
Grass Valley	3	12	12
Wasco	..	15	15

This does not look as if taxes had been reduced by prohibition, does it?

Mr. Kent is an agent for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., who buy barley from the farmers of Sherman county to sell to the brewers. Is it possible that Mr. Kent is quite the "disinterested" business man pictured in The Journal's editorial?

A. B. DOOLEY.

Opposes Single Tax.

The Dalles, Or., May 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—In regard to the articles published in your paper on the single tax, I cannot see that anyone will be benefited except owners of property who are manufacturers or those who own fine residence property, where the improvements are worth from five to 20 times the value of the lots they stand on. Now, some of the writers favoring the single tax speak of the large tracts of land held for speculation, and of blocks of land in Portland that are worth several thousand acres of farm land, which is correct. Now all such property is subject to tax under the present system. There is no use of a long argument. The point is this: The amount of money to be raised by taxation each year is on the increase. Now if we exempt one half in value from taxation, then in order to raise the amount we are now raising under the present system of taxation, when all kinds of property is subject to tax, it will be necessary to double the tax on the remaining property which will be but little beside the land. Now, as to the farmer. Suppose his shrubbery, shacks, sheds, stock and implements to the amount of $1,000 is exempt from taxation, and then they double the levy on his farm land, which is worth from $5,000 to $20,000, then won't he be getting it in the neck for having a little exemption? The land owner, let him be farmer or speculator, who does not know better than to vote "yes" on the amendment, will only be getting what he deserves if he gets it in the neck.

And now as to the homeseeker who will be able to get land cheap from the speculator on account of high taxes. Now if the tax is going to be so high on the land held by the speculator that he will be willing to let it go for a low price, to get it off his hands, won't the homeseeker be a little shy about taking this burden off the hands of the speculator? Every landowner, let him be farmer or speculator, and every voter in the state of Oregon who is in favor of fair play, should consider himself a committee of one to not only be at the polls on the first day of June to work against the single tax amendment, but should get busy immediately, for this single tax association seems to have the welfare of the farmer at heart. Just notice in the bill how they have itemized his different classes of property. And why have they not given us an idea of the value of the property in the cities that is to be exempt from taxation?

And now, brother landowner, if this amendment carries at the June election, then see if there is not a strong effort made at the next legislature to have the initiative act repealed. If they succeed in that then you can depend upon it that the landowner will have the tax to pay, just so long as money can control the legislature.

J. C. WINGFIELD.

Visits Socialists' Hall.

Hood River, Or., May 18—To the Editor of The Journal—A few days ago, while in Portland, I happened to pass by the corner of Third and Burnside streets, at which place a Socialist lecturer was holding forth to a mixed audience of workingmen, on the merits and demerits of (he forgot to mention the demerits) Socialism. In the course of his talk he was interrupted by one of the audience, who tried to prove that he had made a misstatement. The lecturer answered his interruption, but the man—who seemed to have had too much liquor—insisted on interrupting the lecturer, who commanded him to keep still; and as the man refused to be silent, the lecturer jumped off the box he was standing on, and knocked the man who had interrupted him down with his fist. After having done this brutal deed (for one who advocates universal peace) the lecturer stepped back upon the box and stated that: "We are not protected in these meetings, so we must protect ourselves."

Having read considerable on the subject of Socialism, I decided to investigate it in the form of a political organization. I therefore looked up the Socialist hall, which place I found located at 309 Davis street. I was disappointed from the start; for I found the outside of the hall covered with gaudy signs; the windows covered with dirt; the atmosphere inside the hall thick with the fumes of tobacco smoke; the floor covered with tobacco juice; the walls covered with the same gaudy signs that appeared outside, one of which read like this: "To Hell With Charity"; and my ears were shocked with foul language that greeted me on all sides—after becoming disgusted with the dirt and foul language that pervaded the hall, I decided to leave. As I stepped out upon the sidewalk in front of the hall, a poor deluded religious fanatic crossed the street and stopped in front of the hall (he was carrying a large wooden cross made of old planks upon his shoulders) and started to talk to the men who were assembled in front of the hall. In a short time the inmates of the hall gathered upon the sidewalk and began to jeer and hoot at this poor fellow, the speaker mentioned above and the state secretary of the Socialist party being among the leaders. One of the crowd, a small man with a light moustache, a red necktie, a Socialist button upon his lapel, and a loud voice, being especially aggressive in hooting at and ridiculing this poor fellow. Finally, the man with the cross becoming disgusted with this treatment, turned, and without a word of reproach, left the crowd and passed up the street.

What have these "defenders of free speech and preachers of universal peace" to say in defense of their action in knocking people down for interrupting them and jeering and mocking a poor fanatic who tries to exercise his "right to speak upon the streets"?

What have these people who claim that Socialism will develop—or aid to develop—the humane and artistic side of man's nature; to say in defense of their gaudy signs, vile language and filthy hall?

What have these "defenders of women's" rights to say in defense of their hall, which is located in the most disreputable part of the city—the north end—and is a place no self-respecting woman would visit?

What defense, indeed! Except that of denial, which would be a very poor weapon, for the reason that anyone who doubts the truth of these assertions can prove the substance of them by visiting the hall and investigating for himself.

But perhaps these Socialists are the "product of their environment."

JOHN CLARK.

Looking to the Future.

To the Editor of The Journal—Portland cannot escape her destiny, that of being one of the great cities of the country. Her location as a distributing point, her rich and extensive tributary territory, her climate, all point to a great future. Looking ahead a score of years, it is not hard to foresee that the east side will be the residence section of Portland.

Granting this fact, would it not be well for the city to make provision for the future pleasure and welfare of the residents of this part of the city? Four blocks north of the business district at Sunnyside there is a tract of woodland consisting of from 40 to 50 acres. This is almost in the heart of the residence district and I understand the owners are contemplating chopping down these splendid evergreen trees and cutting the tract up into residence lots. Is it not possible for the city to secure this tract of woods for a city park? Ten or 15 years from now it will cost twice its present price. Some one has called the parks the lungs of a city. Portland, the commercial metropolis, is a term we are proud of, but will we not be even more proud of the appellation "Portland the Beautiful"? Can we afford to sacrifice beauty and pleasure and healthfulness to commercialism? One cannot live in Portland without having a great affection for it, and it is its beauty—its wooded hills, its gleaming river, its verdant lawns—that appeals to one. Let us do everything possible to preserve its beauty, not only for our own pleasure, but for the good of the coming generation. Can you suggest any plan by which the city can secure this beautiful woodland tract as a city park?

FRED LOCKLEY.

This Date in History.

1471—Albert Durer, celebrated painter, born. Died April 6, 1528.

1774—Charter of Massachusetts annulled and people declared rebels by parliament.

1775—Declaration of Independence adopted at Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

1781—Rev. David Dudley Field, American clergyman and writer, born. Died April 15, 1867.

1825—Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, first woman ordained as a minister, born near Rochester, New York.

1858—Capture of the Peiho forts.

1859—French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians at Montebello.

1879—St. Patrick's cathedral, New York City, dedicated.

A single millinery store in Pendleton is large enough to contain four Merry Widow hats, and a few others besides.

The REALM of FEMININE

AMONG the things that surely must tend seriously to confuse the mind of the young men and women who are growing up among us, the modern up to date story of the man and girl who fall desperately in love with each other after an acquaintance of a few hours surely is entitled to first place.

Nearly every magazine has one of this kind. In one narrative the lovely heroine arrives for a week-end visit and finds every one gone from the house except a handsome man in flannels, who takes her out rowing. By the time the rest of the family get back the young people are engaged. Another, even more extremely modern, lands the hero, an aeronaut, at the feet of the girl in a sunbonnet—no—not on her feet, but never mind—and by the time he has taken off his wings and they have discussed bees for half an hour and walked back to the lodge, it is suddenly discovered that she will never marry Lord What's-His-Name, but loves only the flying machine man and he her forever.

It must be very easy to write this kind of a story, for no such little thing as a previous acquaintance, individual characteristics or crankiness, preconceived opinions, nor the duty one party or the other may owe to parents or guardians need be taken into account. Avoiding all the difficulties and dangers which have previously belonged to the path of true love, as told by the older novelists, the magazine writer of the get married quick story dances his puppets along the road to matrimony in a haze of bliss. The data for this sort is remarkably simple. Dramatis personae, man, woman. Time, one hour on a summer day. Setting, beach resort or woodland. Tableau—and there you are.

But as I was saying, it must be confusing to the mind of the young person whose ideas on love and marriage are of necessity formed largely by reading. The trouble is that this predigested love episode leads the two people concerned at a double quick up to the marriage altar, and there leaves them, absolutely ignorant of each other's natures or disposition, and prepared to start married life with a fascinating dimple and a pair of broad shoulders or a square, determined chin. Not that these characteristics militate against marital happiness, but it must be admitted that they are a mighty small stock in trade.

If we talked to our young people about this weighty subject of marriage—which we seldom do—we should be likely to warn them that personal fascination goes but a short way toward making the long journey agreeable and easy. That Mariana's easy way of taking life as too amusing to require any steadfast opinion on anything, may easily lead to slatternly housekeeping, and as she grows older, a wishy-washy complaisance that would surely madden a neat, aggressive man who had to live with her. That Daniel's square chin determination, which is an excellent trait for his own forwarding, might naturally develop into the cocksureness and intolerance which his father manifests and which makes that individual so difficult to get along with.

We should tell them (supposing that we talked to them about these things) that the quiet, self effacing sister of the pretty Mariana is the girl who will by her unselfishness make her husband happy and comfortable, and that Daniel's brother, who has brushed up against people enough to have lost his intolerance will make his wife happy by allowing her to express an opinion occasionally, and even on a chance to take her advice.

No, no—this marry in haste has been tried and found wanting. The kind of love with which to start married life is not the kind that grows to its full height in an afternoon. It takes mutual give and take, a knowledge of the weak points as well as the strong ones of the object of one's affections and a period of testing which even one whole day is not too long to prove.

Mariana's dimple and Daniel's square chin are all right in their way, but what is Marianna's mother like at 50 years, and what sort of an individual is Daniel's father when his hair has grown gray? And have their life partners found happiness?

* * *

Electricity as Food.

BY EATING raw fruits we absorb vital electricity. This is a novel principle of dietetics which has been discovered by A. E. Baines, an authority on food reform, according to a London letter to the New York American. By means of a galvanometer of remarkable sensitiveness, Mr. Baines has discovered that all fruits, nuts and vegetables are while alive storage batteries of electricity. When they die or are killed by cooking the insulation between the negative and positive systems is destroyed.

In an orange, says Mr. Baines, each alternate section is a charged cell which causes the galvanometer to record a current. These cells are insulated by their skins and collectively they constitute a battery which is insulated by the rind of the fruit.

* * *

Baby's Night Meal.

THE meal at night becomes a burden to the mother, and is after a certain age unnecessary for the child.

At six months usually, and by eight months quite certainly, a child can go from 10 at night till perhaps 6 in the morning without food, and it is better for him to do so. It may be accomplished by arranging the day's meals so that the last comes at 10 p. m. Then if the child wakes and cries for food give him a drink of water and put him back to sleep. If he will not go to sleep wait till considerably after the usual time for feeding, and each night that this happens put off the meal a little longer. Usually two or three nights will settle the matter. Much of the difficulty comes from feeding a child whenever it cries, until it is taught that it cannot go to sleep without feeding when overfeeding may be the real cause of restlessness.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal. Minced Liver on Toast.
Graham Gems. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Veal Loaf. Saratoga Potatoes.
Shrimp Salad.
Rhubarb. Cream Puffs. Tea.

DINNER.
Oxtail Soup. Lamb Potpie.
Ripe Olives. Radishes.
Creamed Potatoes.
Artichokes With Mayonnaise.
Pineapple Cake, Whipped Cream.
Coffee.

Lamb Potpie—Stew slowly the remains of a roast or a shoulder piece of spring lamb, seasoned with salt and pepper and a little catsup. When done drop batter in spoonfuls for dumplings and cook covered 10 minutes and uncovered 10 minutes. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Pineapple Cake—Rub half a cup of butter and one cup of sugar to a light cream, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, one half cup of milk, one and one half cups of flour mixed and sifted with one and one half teaspoons of baking powder, one half teaspoon of lemon juice and finally fold in layers, spread with pineapple filling and cover the top with plain boiled frosting.

Pineapple filling—Pare and grate a medium sized pineapple, let simmer until well reduced, add an equal measure of sugar, cook to a marmalade, add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon and cool.