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-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 839.

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

Good deeds are very fruitful; out of one good action of ours the Lord produces a thousand, the harvest whereof is perpetual.—Bishop Hall.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PRISON POLICY.

THE DAY that the Cakes, in the effort to make political capital for themselves, attacked Governor Chamberlain's administration of the state prison, they made a colossal blunder. If there is one thing more than another that is creditable to Governor Chamberlain, and creditable to Oregon and to the people of the state, it is the reformed prison and Mr. Chamberlain's part and purpose therein. His prison policy is one that appeals to all men. Many a poor devil is ready to lead a better life if some kind hand is extended at the crucial moment to help him. When the steel gates of the prison swing ajar and he goes back to the world, the convict is without hope, if the news of his deliverance together with his photograph be sent broadcast. The world shuts its door in his face, and hunger itself drives him back to theft and back to prison. The obviation of this, and the giving of the released convict a chance for his life and honorable citizenship is one of Mr. Chamberlain's reforms. The discontinuance of flogging, and the giving of the dying a chance to die outside of a steel cage are others. They are a sample of all. There have been but few instances in which the plan has not worked with perfect satisfaction. It is a policy in line with the best thought of the time, and it has the sanction of all familiar with the facts.

But in their greed to bolster up a tottering candidacy, and reckless of results, the Cakes, by publication of lists of convicts sent out, by pardon, parole and otherwise, have undone all the good work of several years. Men who were leading respectable lives, with their life secret deeply buried, were at one relentless stroke disgraced. Hundreds of friends of these victims were shocked and hundreds more outraged. Men who had been out of prison a dozen or 20 years, and had meantime built up a respectable name and had the confidence of communities, and who were pardoned by the governor to restore them to citizenship, were suddenly plunged into disgrace by this act of the Cakes, committed in a wild hope to get votes. This making merchandise out of public humanity has turned a heavy tide of sentiment toward Governor Chamberlain, and is one of the worst of the many blunders the Cakes have made.

THE UMATILLA PROJECT.

YESTERDAY OCCURRED the formal opening of the gates of the Umatilla irrigation reservoir, and the official inauguration of the project of reclaiming thousands of acres of land adjacent to the Umatilla river near Hermiston and Echo. This is an important event, not only in itself but in what it shows and suggests of the reclamation policy of the government. Only a few of these great projects have been thus far completed, and put into operation, but in a few years there will be in consequence of them many millions of acres of reclaimed arid land, of land until now worthless, of no appreciable use to humanity, but thenceforth very valuable, yielding tens of millions of dollars' worth of products annually, and supporting in comfort tens of thousands of people. And as the lands are cultivated and paid for, the money expended to reclaim them will flow back into the government treasury, to be used over and over again for the same purpose, until all the irrigable arid lands of the country, estimated at over 100,000,000 acres, are reclaimed, changed from a state of barrenness to one of productiveness. For this vastly beneficial policy the country is indebted largely to President Roosevelt, who supported it earnestly when he had more influence over congress than he has now. It is well for the country that this policy was adopted and gotten fairly under way before this perverse, people-defying congress came into existence, else, along with everything else beneficial to the people it would have been tossed contemptuously aside.

The people of western Umatilla county in particular, and those of all that region and of the state, are to be congratulated upon the completion to this extent of this project. It, along with similar private enterprises in that vicinity, will make that a populous and very prosperous locality. On tens of thousands of acres where erstwhile only the sagebrush flourished in the sand, bountiful crops of alfalfa, grain, fruits and vegetables will hereafter be produced, and the jack rabbits and coyotes of the former days will give place to domesticated animals and fowls. What for ages has been a desert is beginning now to bear large and profitable crops, and to furnish homes for many people. How much better are ten million dollars thus expended, to benefit and enrich the country and provide new homes for people, than expended in a warship, for which there will in all probability never be any use, and which inside of a decade will be obsolete and worthless. But if we must have the warships, give the people the reclamation reservoirs and canals too. In one case the government is throwing millions away; in the other it is adding tens of millions to the permanent wealth of the country, and is expending comparatively nothing.

BRYANISM AND RYANISM.

HERE is a sample of the arguments made constantly by the New York World, a strong anti-Bryan paper:

Pennsylvania has been a strong Republican state in national elections since the civil war, but Bryanism has made it impregnable. The plurality against Tilden in 1876 was only 17,944, and Cleveland lost the state in 1892 by 63,747. Up to that time there was a strong, aggressive Democratic party in Pennsylvania. Bryan in 1896 increased the Republican plurality to 295,075, nearly fivefold. Four years later it was 288,432, and in 1904 Roosevelt had a plurality of 505,519. Twelve years of Bryanism have all but exterminated the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. How many more years of it will be required to reduce the Democratic party in the rest of the northern and eastern states to the same condition?

But Bryan was not a candidate in 1904, when the Republican majority of 1900 was doubled. Why not be fair and say that if Bryanism did badly for the Democratic party, Parkerism, which the World stood for, did much worse. The Democratic vote declined because the Democratic party was split. One part of it would not support Bryanism, but a far larger portion of the party would not support any candidate representing Morgan-Ryan ideas and policies. Bryan has been beaten, but a Democrat acceptable to the interests would have been beaten far worse. Bryan may be beaten again next November, but he will get hundreds of thousands, if not millions more votes than any candidate would who is known to be favored by "Wall street" and the World.

A DAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

IN a nearly all day session Monday the senate did nothing whatever except to prevent Senator Beveridge from calling up his bill to compensate government employes injured in the course of their duty. This is one of the measures that President Roosevelt has repeatedly recommended, but which congress refuses even to consider. If there had been a bill to benefit a few trust multimillionaires, it might have received consideration, but this bill, to do an act of simple justice to obscure working people, could not get a hearing. Properly, Senator Aldrich led the opposition to the consideration of this bill, and he was supported by most of the senators of his party, so that after a session of several hours the senate adjourned, without having done anything whatever.

This is the sort of a senate the country has under the system of electing senators by the state legislatures. This is illustrated by beauty and perfection of representative government. Think of Aldrich, Platt, Depew, Elkins, Burrows, Hemenway, Flint, and a lot of others, as representing the people. Is it any wonder that the people are not only struggling to elect their senators, but are also breaking over party lines and seeking to elect a different class of senators, those who will truly represent, and serve the people?

And the people of Oregon have an opportunity now to point the way, to set an example. The election by the people of a man like Chamberlain will be a veritable beacon light of hope and encouragement to the misrepresented and outraged common people all over the country.

YES, SUPPORT ROOSEVELT.

IT IS insisted that Mr. Cake should be elected to sustain Roosevelt's administration. This is a plea made to catch the unthinking, the unobservant. There is not a particle of evidence that Mr. Cake would be mere or indeed as much in accord with a Rooseveltian administration as Chamberlain would. With almost everything of up-to-date importance or interest that Roosevelt advocates and urges, Governor Chamberlain cordially and sincerely agrees, and has done so, and said so, for years. In fact, most of Roosevelt's support in the senate now comes from Democrats, very little of it from Republicans.

Where would Cake line up in the senate? Who knows? What is there in anything he has ever done or said to show? What assurance can there be that he would not meekly obey the thumbs-up command of Aldrich? As a local Standard Oil attorney, this might be expected.

When and where did Mr. Cake ever declare himself specifically and forcefully on any of the Roosevelt measures—control of railroads and other corporations, restriction of injunctions, employers' liability law, income tax, inheritance tax, parcels post, postal savings banks, government ownership of coal fields? Governor Chamberlain has been outspoken in favor of these policies for years on every proper occasion, but if Mr. Cake has made them the principal planks of his platform in this campaign we have not heard of it. His plea is, rather: Elect me because I am a Republican and the majority of the senate is Republican. But what sort of a Republican is he? When he takes his seat Roosevelt will be out of office, but Aldrich and Elkins and the rest of the gang will be there yet. Is he to be one of their sort of Republicans? With Roosevelt gone, won't the Roosevelt policies, almost ignored now, be utterly despised or forgotten?

If the people of Oregon want a senator whom they can depend upon to courageously and forcefully advocate and support these Rooseveltian policies, the only sure way they can secure one is to elect Chamberlain. They know where he stands, and that he won't flop. What party name he goes by is immaterial; what is wanted is a senator who can be depended on to support the Roosevelt policies. Chamberlain is the man.

MR. CAKE'S CLAPTRAP CLAIMS.

ALL over Oregon, Mr. Cake is chirruping the claim that Governor Chamberlain could not accomplish anything in the senate. That is the same song that was sung when Chamberlain was first nominated for governor. It was howled from the house tops, and bawled from the byways that the Lewis and Clark exposition was to be held and that it wouldn't do for Chamberlain to be governor during that time. He was governor, the exposition was held, and it was the most successful exposition financially, artistically and materially that was ever held in the country. It was a credit to the state, and Chamberlain's official presence at public functions connected with it were notable for the favorable impression made upon distinguished visitors from abroad and his people at home.

It was chorused from the hills and bugled from the meeting places that President Roosevelt was coming to Oregon, and that Chamberlain as governor could not meet and welcome him properly. But Chamberlain as governor met him, the state was proud of him as Chamberlain was of the state, and the president was delighted with both. The incident was the beginning of a warm friendship between president and governor, that has made the governor a warm supporter of the president, and that has given Chamberlain immense influence with the administration and the departments at Washington.

It was trumpeted from the tree tops and cuckooed on the corners that Chamberlain was "weak" and couldn't say "no," and that the state government, if he should be elected, would go to wreck and ruin. He became governor, and instead of being a "weak" one, he has been the strongest and most resolute governor the state ever had.

He has not only completely exploded every prediction made against him, but he has found excellent things to do, and has done them, that nobody expected any governor could do, for example, the suit against the Willamette locks corporation.

Mr. Cake's amusing little claim that Chamberlain couldn't do things in the senate but that he (Cake), can, is like all the rest. It grows, of course, out of the fact that Mr. Cake wants the job, and therefore, let him pipe his little piece in peace.

Mr. Patrick Cudahy has been at Seattle, and tells the Times that Seattle is going to be the big city, the New York of the Pacific coast. But if Cudahy is going to build a big packing plant out here, he will not do so at Seattle, but will follow Swift & Co. and Schwartzschild & Sulzburger to Portland.

Go out to the governor's meetings and show by your presence, at least, what you think of the paid-for calumnies that a subsidized journalistic neuter has to the extent of its ability circulated about him. The people, regardless of party, owe it to him to resent these purchased slanders.

Voters by thousands who otherwise might have felt inclined to vote for Cake should now vote for Chamberlain, as a protest against the false and vicious attacks made upon him, notwithstanding his most acceptable and valuable service of the people as governor.

That Foraker and little me-too-Dick are going to try to stampede the Chicago convention for Roosevelt is probably another of Walter Wellman's pipe dreams. If there is going to be any such stampeding, it will be pulled off by Senator Bourne—see?

Don't forget that the main proposition is: Shall the people elect their senators? All who are for that will vote for Chamberlain and Statement No. 1 candidates for the legislature.

It is quite appropriate that a lawyer who was hired to invent slanders against Chamberlain should be the object of disbarment proceedings by the government for malpractice.

Small Change

The question is: Can enough voters be fooled?

• •

This month almost deserves to be spelled Mae.

• •

Oh, cut those burdocks, and clean up, before Monday.

• •

Bet there'll be plenty of roses for the Fourth of July.

• •

At least nobody has asked yet, Isithotenoughforyou?

• •

By the way, Saturday will be another holiday—Decoration day.

• •

Cake is still for Statement No. 1 and against making it effective.

• •

Almost anybody could trim an M. W. hat—with a pair of shears.

• •

There's something wrong with that Dingley tariff; look at the price of wool.

• •

As a Standard Oil attorney, Mr. Cake would be warmly welcomed in the senate.

• •

"Platt disgraces the United States senate," says a New York state paper. We are not quite sure of this.

• •

The overthrow of the whole primary law, and of the initiative and referendum, is what is contemplated.

• •

Electing Statement No. 1 members of the legislature is the only way to get election of senators by the people.

• •

If Harry is to be kept away from her and she can have a lot of his income, Evelyn doesn't care about a divorce.

• •

To favor a thing and at the same time support the men and means pledged to kill it is a new feat in politics.

• •

If the weather man were a candidate for office almost anybody could beat him—though after all he hasn't done so badly.

• •

An Idaho man claims to have raised 275 bushels of wheat per acre. He must have imagined that he was telling a fish story.

• •

A French scientist says potatoes are the ideal brain food. Glad of it, just now; they are the cheapest things to eat to be had.

• •

The sailors must be careful when in Seattle to call it Mount Rainier, and when in Tacoma, Mount Tacoma—else there will be serious trouble.

• •

There's no use in getting discouraged; there must be some disappointments, even in Oregon. Probably there won't be another May like this for 100 years.

• •

If it were to do over again Fulton would beat Cake by thousands. The people prefer a candid opponent of what they want to a pretended supporter who changes front.

• •

The legally dry area down south keeps on increasing. Now the governor of North Carolina can't ask the governor of South Carolina to come over and take a drink.

• •

Making old "Interest" Senator Burrows chairman of the national Republican convention may appease the interests a little, but how about the rest of the Republican voters?

Oregon Sidelights

Berries are late, but will be fine and abundant.

• •

Bend is still confident of getting a railroad before long.

• •

Brownsville has hopes of becoming quite a railroad center.

• •

Douglas county is sure to go dry, predicts the Myrtle Creek Mail.

• •

It is expected that 2,500,000 pounds of wool will be stored at Vale.

• •

Five persons in the little town of Phoenix sustained severe bruises of the limbs, four from runaway horses and the fifth, an old woman, was knocked down by a large dog, and her left limb broken in the hip joint.

• •

Abel Ady has started suit against the Klamath Lake railroad for $63,000 damages for injuries received in a wreck on said road near Thrall about a year ago. Francis J. Heney, the famous fraud prosecutor, is his attorney.

• •

Madras Pioneer: Farmers throughout this section are jubilant over the timely down-pour last week, and the opinion is expressed on all sides that the rain insures a good crop for the coming season. Since the rain the weather has turned warmer, which is additional cause for rejoicing.

• •

An Albany man captured a young coon, and it was placed with three young kittens, and while at first the foster mother refused to have a thing to do with her adopted charge, now the cat and coon have grown much attached to one another and the little coon is apparently cared for equally well with the three kittens.

• •

Lands in Wood river valley have been changing hands in the past month and the prices paid show a big increase in values in the past few years, says the Klamath Falls Republican. A little over a year ago Henry Gordon sold his place of 240 acres for about $20 per acre, and a short time ago he bought the same piece of property at about $30 per acre.

• •

Preparatory to the coming of E. H. Harriman and family and a company of friends many improvements are being made at Pelican Bay, says the Klamath Falls Herald. Several thousand pounds of machinery and material have just been shipped to the lodge. In the shipment was a 20-horsepower gasoline engine, a 12,000-gallon water tank, 25 barrels of cement, bath tubs, dynamo, pumping machinery, heating apparatus and numerous other things to be used in making the lodge with all of its buildings thoroughly modern in every respect.

This Date in History.

1660—George I of England born. Died June 10, 1727.
1754—Washington defeated Jumonville at Great Meadows.
1780—Thomas Moore, Irish poet, born in Dublin. Died February 25, 1852.
1843—Noah Webster died. Born October 16, 1758.
1856—British envoy to the United States ordered to quit Washington.
1871—Fall of the Paris Commune.
1878—Lord John Russell died. Born August 18, 1792.
1898—William E. Gladstone buried in Westminster Abbey.
1904—Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania died. Born September 30, 1833.

Empress of Japan's Birthday.

The present empress of Japan was born May 28, 1850, and was the daughter of Prince Ichijo, who was one of Japan's great men during the previous regime. She was the Princess Haruko when she wedded the emperor of Japan and was raised to the imperial dignity. The wedding took place February 9, 1869, at Tokio. Besides the Crown Prince Yoshihito, the empress has borne five daughters, who have all been created imperial princesses by the imperial edict of the mikado. The empress has also three grandchildren. She is splendidly educated, speaking English and French, which is more than the emperor himself can accomplish. Devoted to her household affairs, the empress of Japan is also noted for her activities in charitable work. She has given great aid to the Red Cross movement in Japan.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Justice of Amendment.

Portland, Or., May 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of the 25th T. C. Humphrey asks a good many questions of the undersigned, some of which are "irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent and not pertaining to the case at issue," as our lawyer friends say. He proceeds principally upon the theory that taxes should be levied according to the citizen's ability to pay, regardless of the services rendered by the government to him, or the special privileges enjoyed. The contention of the single taxer is that the government is a business organization of the entire people rendering certain services to the individual, and that those services should be paid for as a man pays for shoes, sugar or bootblacking, not according to his ability to pay, but according to value received. In carrying on business interminable confusion and injustice would arise if ability to pay was the standard instead of value of service.

If friend Humphrey goes to one of the large office buildings to rent a suite of rooms he will pay a certain fixed price based on location and cost of services performed. He may put into his suite of rooms a soap box or a Louis XIII parlor sot; he can gild peanut wheels or sell mining stock; he may desire to reserve one or more of the rooms for his sons who are going to graduate from college; he may lock the rooms up or occupy them continually; he may use the elevator and other accessories and conveniences or not, just as he please—but he will pay the rent if he retains possession. The state of Oregon should proceed upon the same principle and charge a man who occupies a piece of land not according to what an assessor may consider him able to pay, but according to the value of his location in the state which he desires to exclusively occupy.

The assumption that assessors can be made under our present system to assess justly is without foundation. It is a physical impossibility to assess justly any kind of property that can be hidden, removed, frightened away or only admitted as being possessed by the honest, the helpless or the fool. With the cattleman or the manufacturer land must be used. Those communities throughout the civilized world that exempt them find it pays to do so, and works no injustice. Baltimore exempts manufacturing plants from taxation, and is determined to do so because it brings in more land values than the worth of the machinery and buildings. Ontario exempts livestock and farm machinery to a very large degree from taxation, and the farmers know that it is to their benefit. Several thousand of them recently petitioned for the single tax. They will not get it yet awhile, because they have no power such as the people of Oregon possess. Manitoba still continues to attract thousands of farmers and to keep them there producing grain and dairy products, building up a great commonwealth. No one that the writer knows of has pictured conditions there as ideal, but the fact that 7,000 American farmers went there last year and are not coming back except to get more of their neighbors, would indicate that they have good reasons for their actions.

The farmer now assessed on his cultivated fields in Oregon five or six times the sum levied against the idle land around him has no redress under the law. He is told by the board of assessors or equalization that having made improvements to that value he must pay accordingly. With the amendment passed, however, it would be different. All improvements are exempt and any assessor could be compelled to assess the idle land the same as the improved land. Whether the idle land was raised in assessment or the improved land lowered—and both would probably take place—the user would pay less, the speculator more than at present.

The rich man improving land next to poor neighbors is a desirable citizen in any community. Many localities are paying out good money to induce men to come to Oregon and do that very thing.

Any system of taxation that encourages poor farmers to hold out of use land which they do not want, also encourages speculators to debauch our public officials and legislative bodies to gain possession of vast tracts of timber, mineral, swamp, agricultural and grazing lands, which they can more easily hold out of use than the small farmer. The demonstrations of New Zealand show that with exemptions from taxation embracing all improvements and personal property speculation in land to hold idle for a rise is practically unknown. New South Wales has inaugurated and followed New Zealand. In Edmonton, Northwest Canada, the business men and officials all unite in saying the city is prospering and rapidly enlarging with no tax on improvements.

The writer holds 160 acres of land idle which he would be glad to pay an increase of taxation upon of 15 to 25 per cent if any man would improve the adjoining property and demonstrate that it was adapted to valuable crops and suitable for a home. The writer could then, if no taxes were levied upon his improvements and industry, proceed to make use of it himself and from his labors still further improve and utilize, making him a free man instead of a wage worker. The poor man with a little idle land has nothing to fear from any application of the single tax, but the man with vast land values slightly utilized certainly will be considerably induced to use or let others use in order to render to the state the increased demand which will be made upon him for playing dog-in-the-manger.

The palace occupies valuable land, the "rich feller" generally gets so by some form of monopoly, and land monopoly is encouraged, perpetuated, protected by our present system of taxation. "Idle acres make rich men." And surely as any mathematical demonstration can be made increasing taxes on idle land and decreasing them on products of labor tends to do away with land monopoly, idle acres and idle men.

ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

Woman Suffrage.

Oregon City, May 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—I hardly know how to begin to express my mind in regard to woman suffrage in order to make it most effective in preventing our pure and loving and lovable women of the present day from striving to enter into this cursed school of rottenness and vice, which a portion of them are blindly striving to be enrolled in. There is nothing in the world that I admire and love more than I do a pure and noble woman, a woman who exerts all her powers for some good and amiable purpose, and for the betterment and advancement of the human family in general. When I read of a woman of that kind—I love her, even before I see her—and every man that knows her cannot help but love and admire her, and they think it an honor to be able to do something to help her and protect her. But what is going to be the inevitable result of a few generations of training in this school of rottenness and vice, as it exists on every side of us now? From the very moment this great responsibility is voted upon them, they begin a retrograde movement and the high regard and esteem in which they have been held by the opposite sex will gradually grow less. To be sure there always will be some among them that will fight against rottenness and vice, just the same that there are among the men of the present day. But a wife will be just as likely to be an opponent and in direct opposition to her husband's interests, in a great many things, as she will to be a loving and confiding wife, and the complete confidence which now exists between husband and wife will gradually grow less in a great many cases. Where there is great difference in their political opinions, it will be a very unpleasant thing in a family.

Then another thing, the interest which almost every man now takes in looking out for the interests and protection of women, both in the courts and out of the courts, will gradually grow less, and their love and admiration for women, as loving and companionable beings will gradually change, and strife and hatred will gradually increase until it gets to be just like it is now among the men, and women will be employed in doing all kinds of dirty work in politics, just like the men are now. We need an element among us that is free from political aspirations. I don't like to think of the time when our quiet, loving homes will be turned into dens of political aspirants, when love and unity will cease in the family, and when our mothers and wives, our sisters and daughters will be looked upon as nothing but political tools and aspirants, when they will be hunted out by the cunning political leaders to do some sly, dirty work in political matters. Oh! won't that be a glorious day? We will not need any heaven then, earth will be a perfect heaven of itself. Take my advice mothers and wives, sisters and daughters, and don't do it; you will be happier in the sphere you now occupy than you will then, and you can have more influence for good in your present sphere than you can then. Ask your husbands and fathers, brothers and sons to vote against it for your own good and for the happiness of your families, and for the good of society. GEORGE HICINBOTHAM.

Means Life of University.

Portland, May 26—To the Editor of The Journal—In yesterday's issue of your valuable paper, Eugene Palmer of Albany makes a number of statements about the University of Oregon and the pending appropriation bill which cannot be substantiated. The University of Oregon is now receiving the smallest appropriation for maintenance of any state university in the union, notwithstanding Mr. Palmer's statement to the contrary and his quotations from the report of the commissioner of education made several years ago.

The income of the University of Georgia amounts to $265,935, and not to $31,500 per year, as Mr. Palmer would have us believe. Incidentally, the University of Georgia has an enrollment smaller than that of the University of Oregon, and the state of Georgia also suports a first class agricultural college. The income of the University of South Carolina is also larger than that of the University of Oregon, notwithstanding the contrary statements of Mr. Palmer. The total income of the University of California amounts to nearly $1,000,000 per year, as compared with the scant $60,000 of our own university. Mr. Palmer has told us that the University of California receives an annual appropriation of only $300,000, but I am reliably informed by a recent graduate of that institution that in addition to the above mentioned amount the University of California receives several hundred thousand dollars for buildings at each session of the legislature, and also has a large income from a permanent endowment. California also supports a branch agricultural college and four normal schools.

It seems to me that the opponents of the University of Oregon appropriation bill have gone out of their way to misrepresent the facts and hoodwink the voters of the state. They have endeavored to embroil the university with the Oregon Agricultural college and with the independent colleges of the state. They have appealed to sectional jealousies. They have endeavored to create the impression that the state university is a rich man's school and they have not squarely met the real issue, which is, "Shall we have a state university?" It is an undisputed fact that the life of the University of Oregon is at stake and that if an adverse vote is cast next Monday, the institution at Eugene might as well close its doors.

The men who have been opposing and misrepresenting the university for the past year and who will vote against it at the polls, ought to be ashamed of themselves. They are so lacking in state pride that they would have the news go forth to the world next Tuesday morning that Oregon is willing to throttle her leading educational institution and to allow her sons and daughters to be educated at the universities of other states.

The people of Oregon are liberal, intelligent and broad minded. They are not going to be fooled by the misrepresentation of Mr. Palmer and the other opponents of the university. They are going to the polls on election day and roll up a big majority for the pending bill. C. N. M'ARTHUR.

Mrs. Duniway's Sentiments.

Portland, May 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you kindly allow me a little space to say to the many readers of your valuable paper who may not be in touch with the state press at large, that the syndicate articles now going out with checks as accompaniments from Mrs. Ralph Wilbur and Rev. Clarence True Wilson who call themselves the "Association Opposed to the Further Extension of the Suffrage to Women," afford no cause for alarm?

Every voter who can read the pamphlet sent out to him by the secretary of state, even the few who cannot read anything but the pictures of the eminent men who accompany the "Open Letter to Voters" issued by our own state equal suffrage committee (backed by our 40,000 woman adherents who take life too seriously to be willing to shirk its manifest duties at the polls or anywhere else), should understand that there is no cause for alarm.

We do not say that every good and well meaning man will be wise enough to vote yes on our amendment. But we do know and so do these two leaders of hostile forces, that every man whose wife supports him, every man who whips his wife, and every tramp and criminal and drunk vagabond will vote no. Our equal suffrage amendment was financed, circulated, signed and certified by men and this is a men's campaign for women.

We stand unballoted in the open, and are looking to men who are not afraid to trust us with liberty to open the door to our joint inheritance and invite us to enter and be free. Behold we stand at the door and knock.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY,
Mother of native sons and president of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage association.

Lincoln County Prosperous.

Toledo, Or., May 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—Believing your paper desires to deal fairly with all, so in behalf of the good people of Toledo who feel that they have been grossly misrepresented, I ask space to correct the misleading statements of your special correspondent from Newport, who wrote under the headlines, "Newport Tired of Prohibition."

While we concede he has the right to give away the methods of the liquor men, "who have been quietly working to renew their lost footing in Lincoln county," he is dense in his estimate of the "antis" being fooled, as their methods are ancient in origin and coarse in execution. As we knew to the day the time of their sending their money into the county to corrupt the poor voters and looked with pride at their agent hying himself to the placid water of the Siletz and rounding up the Indians upon the range, and convincing them with silvery arguments what is best for our homebuilders and school boys. It worked, and there is great hilarity in the wet camp. Their methods and plans are known, and we are ready to give praise where praise is due. But draw the line when he says all the business men of Newport are convinced that prohibition is not suited to a summer resort.

...e facts are, every business house and hotel know and say the years 1906 and 1907 were the best in the history of the place, more people and more business. Four additions to Newport have been laid out in less than one year, more buildings have gone up and ordered. Newport is really alive in spite of its defamer. AN ANTI.

The REALM of FEMININE

When She Has the Blues.

IT is not every woman who has time to have the blues. It's rather an expensive occupation and needs leisure for its full enjoyment. Yet there are regular indulgers, those whose existence would be miserable if they could not by occasional sprees of the megrims get rid of their superfluous ill nature, and so manage to keep along in a sort of half way content with life.

Neither is it the mother of many small children whose ever-pressing needs give her no time for selfish brooding, nor the woman of affairs who has business engagements to keep, nor the working woman whose days are planned for her by the inexorable god necessity, who lets down her hair and gives herself up to an abandon of grief over the ill adjustment of life to temperament.

None of these—yet there are plenty of women who find time and inclination for real blues and who thoroughly enjoy them.

Thoroughly to enjoy the blues, a woman should have a kind, indulgent husband, one who is very much a man of business and who fatuously imagines because he takes good care of her, gives her plenty of money, takes her to theatres occasionally brings her unexpected presents and pays her bills without protest, that he is living up to his part of the contract and that she should be happy.

Any one with a grain of sense can see why she must have this kind of husband in order to enjoy having the blues. It gives her a chance to go off into a fit of weeping because there is no poetry in her life. Because it is all humdrum. Because he fancies that all she desires is to be comfortable and to be petted, and makes no allowance for that supremely poetic and soaring spirit of hers, which longs for some test of her affection or some sacrifice in order to demonstrate its superior quality.

She was one of those girls who imagined that married life would be all moonlight walks and caramels and soul converse. It gives her a shudder still to see the matter of fact husband go to sleep on the lounge when she plays "The Dream of Love" to him on the piano, and prefer the market reports to Browning in those long delightful evenings when the lamps are lighted.

She is probably a morally upright little woman and she would shrink with repulsion from the thought of an amour with any other man. Yet it is soul stirring to read about and the kind of novels that supply that sort of deliriousness are seldom absent from her boudoir.

No, she is not a bad woman. Not at all. She probably teaches her Sunday school class and makes her husband go to church when he prefers to stay at home. And that is a large and deserving task. But if she could only be persuaded to give up her fits of megrims and to desist from feeling herself the put upon, how much happier she would be.

What she needs is to get outside of herself and to do something for somebody else. She needs to take a morning walk down to Fourth and Burnside and watch the little children of all nationalities gathered into the kindergarten. She cannot escape being interested. Then she may naturally find out about the Institute club and its various lines of activity all directed toward helping some one else. There will be found a place for her. Or she might follow some of these little ones from the kindergarten to the day nursery, watch them at their noon meal and see them trudge upstairs for the afternoon nap. If she is not interested in the work that this self-sacrificing band of women is doing, in caring for the children of women who are at work all day, she is a queer sort. Or, following the line of baby tending a little further, she may go to the Baby Home, and by the way, the annual tea this afternoon will give her a good opportunity to ask questions about that work. Perhaps a little baby face and form seen there will appeal so strongly to her that she will decide to give the little one the place that is vacant in her own home. A baby to love and tend is a very good substitute for the blues.

If this is not her particular bent, let her take the Montavilla car and go out to the Florence Crittenton home. I assure you that no womanly woman can visit that institution and follow its work without being moved to her depths. The poor, ignorant, deluded girls gathered there need so much the things that any well brought up woman can give them. Some of them are meeting kindness for the first time in their lives. Of the things that a woman should know they are for the most part absolutely ignorant. They do not know how to sew or how to wash clothes or how to cook. They are unceasingly out of the world. Any woman who desires to be useful to them can be. She can teach some of them how to make a shirtwaist, or how to cut out and sew a baby dress. She can find a place in some friend's kitchen for one of them and follow her with kindness and helpfulness.

Perhaps her true usefulness, this woman who loves to have the blues, is in nursing. Perhaps she would like to go with one of the visiting nurses and see what sort of useful work will be found for her hands to do. John wouldn't like it? Oh, John will not mind if you go and take care of some poor mother's baby for a morning, and get the children's lunch, and give the woman herself a decent meal. He would not like you to go into a home where there is scarlet fever, but there are many homes of sick and suffering ones where there is no danger of contagion.

Wake up, my dear sister of the blues, and look about you. See the real troubles of the world and consider what you are doing to help. Aren't you ashamed to have the blues when you have all the material comforts and many of the finer pleasures which make life easy and wholesome? "Not to be ministered unto but to minister"—take that motto for your own for awhile and see what it will do for you.

* * *

Heating Irons by Gas.

MUCH fuel may be saved by buying a tin pan large enough to fit over the number of flatirons to be used. Make a hole in the middle of the bottom of the pan and fasten there, on the outside, one of the small wooden knobs to be found at the hardware stores. Use this pan to cover the irons and they will keep the heat, even with the gas turned low. It is easy to remove the cover, as the handle remains cool.—Delineator.

* * *

Good Place for Rubbers.

IN THE coat closet of a new house were two rows of pigeonholes of the proper size to contain each a pair of overshoes. They were built up from the floor against one wall of the closet. The top board was just the right height for one to sit upon while putting on rubber or overshoes.—Good Housekeeping.

* * *

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal. Orange Marmalade.
Sausages. Coffee. Buttered Toast.
LUNCHEON.
Salmon Balls. Spinach and Egg Salad.
Jelly Cake. Junket. Tea.
DINNER.
Clam Chowder.
Brisket of Veal, Breaded.
Ripe Olives. Currant Jelly.
Creamed Turnips.
Lettuce, French Dressing.
Gooseberry Fool. Nut Cake.
Coffee.