EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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The understanding is the vestibule of the mind! Uncover thy head, and enter the temple of the soul. Behold the power, the beauty, and the love. If we had nothing but understanding how little should we know or think or feel.—Horatio Stebbins.

MR. CAKE DECLINES TO SPEAK.

AFTER HAVING sent a representative of The Journal to ask Mr. H. M. Cake the question printed below, and receiving the reply that he would not discuss politics at all for publication at present, The Journal sent him the following written letter:

"In view of the current discussion in the daily papers, The Journal desires to ask you this question: In case the official count shows that George E. Chamberlain received the highest number of the people's votes for United States senator in last Monday's election, do you consider it the duty of those legislators who subscribed to Statement No. 1 to vote for him for that office when the senatorial election takes place next January? The courtesy of an immediate reply will be greatly appreciated."

To this request Mr. Cake made no reply, except verbally to repeat what he had said before, that he was not now talking politics.

The reason for asking Mr. Cake this question, and why it is of interest to the public, is obvious. He has just been a candidate for United States senator, obtaining his nomination through his adherence to and advocacy of Statement No. 1, and after the primaries, still professing to take the same attitude. Now that the campaign is over and the people have spoken, Mr. Cake has an opportunity to prove, or at least to give evidence, that he was and is sincerely a Statement No. 1 man, as he professed to be. This opportunity The Journal has offered or suggested to him by this query. The Journal is interested in a reply for it argued through the campaign that Mr. Cake's attitude on this question underwent a transformation immediately after the primaries and while as a private citizen Mr. Cake is not obliged to answer this question, his refusal to do so, if persisted in, will certainly strengthen public opinion in the view that The Journal was right, and will justify the entertainment of a doubt, to say the least, of his sincerity in professing adherence to Statement No. 1 during the campaign.

Statement No. 1 is to be tested in the legislature next winter, and its sincere friends will not fail to come to its defence now, when it is being assailed and flouted by some politicians and party organs. Mr. Cake for some weeks posed as the Republican leader of the Statement No. 1 forces in the state; his supporters hailed him as such; now that the people have decided, and the principle is to be put to the test, it is pertinent and proper for Mr. Cake to declare, if such be the case, that he still stands squarely and valiantly for it. But if on request he declines to do this, may not the public conclude that he assumed this attitude only to secure the nomination?

COUNSELLING DISHONOR.

IT IS amazing that there should be brought forward a proposition for Statement No. 1 members of the legislature to violate their pledges with reference to the election of senator. What is the moral standard of men who advise such a course? What is a pledge worth, and what is the covenanted word of men, if such advice is to prevail?

"I further state to the voters of the state, and to the voters of my legislative district," runs the pledge in Statement No. 1, "that I will support for United States senator that candidate receiving the highest number of votes * * * without regard to my individual preference." A more solemn covenant cannot be entered into between men. With uplifted hand, the candidate faces the voters of his state, stands before the voters who are to say whether or not he is to be elected, and covenants with them, singly and all together to let them name the man who shall be senator, and that, guided by their instructions, he will vote for that man in the legislature. This covenant is not only uttered in public, but is signed, delivered and filed in the public archives, and made a part of the written agreement between candidate and voter. It is not a pledge made to one man, but to all men in the state. It is not a mere promise, but a written covenant, sacredly and solemnly entered into. It is not a mere private and personal understanding, but the plighted faith, officially proclaimed and publicly avowed. It is as strong a tie as can be used in binding men, because it bears the stamp and seal of a public act. It is a solemn contract, because it is a condition precedent to the candidate's election.

Honor and integrity are more sacred to most men than mere money. The obtaining of money under false pretenses, is a penitentiary offence, forbidden by statutes, and condemned by society. If the hapless creature who obtains money under false pretenses shall be sent to prison, what should be the portion of that man who would by false pretense obtain an election and deliberately cheat the public? As an example of broken integrity, which act were the more reprehensible and condemnible—the poor devil who swindles another individual out of a few paltry dollars, or the public pretender who would sacrifice his integrity and violate his covenant and cheat a whole state and all its people, not out of a few dollars, but out of their rights and their pronounced will.

What of the men who advise this demoralization of manhood, this example of public treachery before present and coming citizens? What of the personal integrity of the man who insists that such a course should be followed? If there is honor in life, if there is integrity in men, if there is such a thing as that which we call virtue, is not such counsel not only corruptive and destructive, but damnable?

The Statement No. 1 members of the legislature are Men. They are not knaves, and will not suffer themselves to be debauched.

There is still virtue in Israel. It will be found that, when the time comes, every one of them is loyal to his covenant and that all the blandishments, sophistries and cajolery of those who would ruin him will never prevail.

STRIKING AT THE SENATE.

IT IS TO BE noticed that the independent Republican vote in this state last Monday directed most of its force toward the United States senatorship, both by voting directly for Chamberlain and, in some cases, for Statement No. 1 Democratic candidates for the legislature. True, Chamberlain has twice carried Oregon, by means of many Republican votes, for governor, but the senatorship being considered more of a political office, having to do with national politics, it was quite generally surmised that many Republicans who voted for him for governor would not do so for senator, yet they or about as many others did so. These Republicans did not vote against Hawley, or Ellis, and most of them otherwise voted the Republican ticket. There was nothing personal against Mr. Cake, and Chamberlain's personal popularity and good record did not account for all these votes.

What many of these voters were hitting at was the method of electing senators heretofore, and the results too often observed. They resisted the manifest design of some politicians to return to the old method, and they recorded their desire for the election of a different class of men to the senate from many sent to that body. The people as a rule don't like or trust the senate and Oregon is pioneering the way to effect a change in the character of that body. The voters of Oregon know Chamberlain, and care more to get that kind of man there than they do about his politics. And it will be strange if this sentiment does not spread throughout the country. It is an absurdity for the people of any state to go on from decade to decade, and from generation to generation, represented in the senate by men like Platt, Aldrich, Crane, Elkins, Flint, and others like them. It is a manifest miscarriage of the representative theory that millions of people should thus be represented by tools of trusts and corporations and special interests. The voters of Oregon were not sure about Mr. Cake, as they were about Chamberlain; hence the votes of these Republicans went to the very root of the trouble the non-representative character of the senate.

The house of representatives seems on some occasions to be about as much in need of reformation along this line as the senate, and we expect that before many years this independent voting will extend to representatives too; but as yet it is the senate that the people want to smash. Chamberlain will be no extremist, and no demagogue or blatherskite, but he can be depended upon never to align himself with those senators who in reality represent, not the people at large, but only the favored few.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

MR. R. C. RANN, secretary of the Distillers' Security corporation, (a $58,000,000 aggregation), the largest dealer in distilled liquor in the United States, says in the Wall Street Journal: "The general trade conditions are quite satisfactory. The prohibition movement has very little effect upon the consumption of liquors. It has been the experience of places nominally under prohibition to consume larger quantities than under the opposite conditions. It is a fact that more liquor is going into the state of Georgia today than was the case when prohibition laws were not in effect. If prohibition prohibited, the result might be serious."

Now this is very interesting and even important, if true. Mr. Rann is in a position to know whereof he speaks, and it is perhaps impossible to contradict him; yet his statement seems incredible. If true it shows a wholesale violation of law that should not be permitted to go on. What the people who vote for prohibition want is prohibition that prohibits.

DISCRIMINATING VOTERS.

BESIDES GIVING a majority for Chamberlain for senator and Ellis for representative, Baker county elected Democrats for district attorney, sheriff, county clerk, school superintendent and coroner. The Republican candidates elected were for representative, treasurer, assessor, surveyor and commissioner. Thus the offices were pretty evenly divided between the two parties, the results showing that a large proportion of the voters of that county are pretty much independent of party lines, and instead of voting straight tickets they vote for the better men, or those who suit them best. While the county on national politics is safely Republican by a considerable majority, or has been so in recent years, in local affairs the voters pay no attention to national politics, and even in the case of a United States senatorship are not tied up to party, under such circumstances as the present.

It seems to The Journal that this is an excellent condition of political affairs for any county or community to be in. It shows a very high degree of political intelligence and commendable independence. While there may be exceptions to the rule, it is no doubt the case that with voters thus discriminating, crossing over party lines and picking and choosing, they will get better officials. Such a lot of voters cannot be long ridden by any machine, nor made the victims of bad official service.

It is generally conceded, in the abstract, that it is not well for a state to be very greatly one-sided politically, since on the whole there seems to be about as much merit and promise of good performance in one party as in the other. But even if a very large majority approve of Taft rather than Bryan, for instance, for president, that is no reason for not electing men of Bryan's party, if they seem to be, aside from politics, the preferable men, as sheriff, commissioner, county judge, and other county offices. The "vote-'er-straight" policy has been productive of much evil.

It would not be quite fair to any Statement No. 1 member-elect of the next legislature who does not now declare himself to suspect him of sinister and ulterior designs, yet since some people will think so, it would be well for all such members to come out at once and say that they will keep their pledge and vote for the people's choice for senator.

The Republican national committee is in session in Chicago settling contests, but as the committee is for Taft no anti-Taft delegates need apply. The combine of favorite sons constituting "the field" might as well go away back and sit down, and keep mum. It is to be a Taft convention. If you doubt it ask Teddy Roosevelt.

The Seattle Times seems to be doing all in its power to keep Portland people from visiting the A-Y-P exposition next year. It makes a specialty continually of running down and slandering Portland. But then the Times is not Seattle.

The Rose Festival has been as good as could have been expected under somewhat adverse climatic circumstances, and a success. But next year's will doubtless be much better.

It is really too much to expect saloon men in newly dry counties to be cheerful—unless tney think they can do well by establishing drug stores.

Yes, Chamberlain is probably for Bryan for president, but then just consider that Bryan and Roosevelt are politically a good deal alike.

Rip Van Winkle.

Ellis O. Jones, in Success Magazine.

Rip Van Winkle returned from his long sleep looking fresh as a daisy and made his way to the village barber shop, not only because he needed a hair-cut and shave, but also because he wished to catch up on the news.

"Let's see," said he to the barber after he was safely tucked in the chair, "I've been asleep twenty years, haven't I?"

"Yep," replied the tonsorialist.

"Have I missed much?"

"Nope, we bin standin' pat."

"Has congress done anything yet?"

"Not a thing."

"Jerome done anything?"

"Nope."

"Platt resigned?"

"Nope."

"Panama canal built?"

"Nope."

"Bryan been elected?"

"Nope."

"Carnegie poor?"

"Nope."

"Well, say," said Rip, rising up in the chair, "never mind shaving the other side of my face. I'm going back to sleep again."

The Doubting Copper.

From Tit-Bits.

Magistrate (sternly)—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again?

Prisoner—Yes, sir; but I couldn't make the policeman believe it.

State Press Comment on the Election

From the Eugene Register.

The most ridiculous part of the whole political embroglio, however, was the fact that the university was compelled to depend upon counties other than Lane for support on the appropriation measure. We gave but a stingy 1,500 majority out of a total voting strength of over 6,000. In this connection Multnomah county heroically came forward with generous support, which saved the measure from total disgrace, if not oblivion.

Too Bad.

From The Dalles Optimist.

And now The Optimist again says, as it has frequently said before, that the direct primaries law is a delusion, a snare and a fraud, (so far as it relates to state and national officials), and should be repealed, and in the future The Optimist will work in season and out of season against this law which has cheated, defrauded and annihilated our party.

Should Be Elected.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

The next legislature will be close on Statement No. 1, but the East Oregonian has sufficient faith in the integrity of the men who have taken this pledge to believe that although but one vote would be needed to keep Oregon in the Republican rank, that one vote could not be secured by the broken pledge of a Statement No. 1 member. If Governor Chamberlain has secured the popular vote he should be elected United States senator on the first ballot. While the East Oregonian has made a hard fight for Mr. Cake and has made votes for him, yet it cheerfully consents to the will of the people, and shall urge the election of Governor Chamberlain by the legislature if he has received the popular vote.

Discussing the Hereafter.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

Hereafter, if these Republicans who deserted the party candidate yesterday come up for Republican support, if they should have a candidate in the field, can they hope or expect to receive the undivided support of the party? Have they not set a pace which will simply kill the Republican party in the state?

The contest before the primaries was simply a friendly contest between Republicans. It was clean, dignified and straightforward and no Republican who is a Republican at heart had a right or cause to be disgruntled. If he deserted the Republican candidate and went over to the Democratic ranks through spite work, what must he expect from his party hereafter?

Governor Chamberlain's Election.

From the Albany Democrat.

The election of Governor Chamberlain over H. M. Cake is one of the most remarkable political victories in the history of the United States. It has had few parallels. Governor Chamberlain is a remarkable man and this emphasizes the fact. No other man in Oregon could obtain such a result. He stands out alone in his political individuality. Will he be elected United States senator? By all means he will be. The people have spoken. An Oregon legislature does not dare go back on the will of the people. It is not known yet whether enough Statement No. 1 men have been elected to insure his election from that fact alone or not, but the Democrat makes the prediction that even if not quite enough the legislature will elect him. This is necessary for the establishment of the principle of election of a United States senator by the people, which so many have been advocating.

The political bosses are thoroughly down on Statement No. 1, the direct primary and the initiative and referendum—in fact, on about everything that gives the people a big voice in affairs, but these things are here as an institution that is to remain, one which will gradually become less cumbersome. As the champion of these things, which are attracting attention all over the United States, Governor Chamberlain promises to become a prominent figure nationally.

Chamberlain's Election Will Be Ratified.

From the Albany Herald.

The Herald was opposed to the election of Mr. Chamberlain on purely party lines. This paper is a Republican paper. It is proud of the Republican party. It will be found in future contests upholding and supporting candidates of its party. Governor Chamberlain's vote may be analyzed and the reasons for his election could be easily pointed out—one of which is the disposition on the part of disgruntled politicians who still persist in driving the political affairs of the state. Already much idle talk is being indulged in from certain quarters that the legislature will not ratify the selection of Senator-elect Chamberlain at its session next January. The people of Oregon need not feel alarmed over such a dastardly attempt to deprive Mr. Chamberlain of his very rare good political luck. His election will be ratified by the members of the legislature. They dare not face the storm that will surely break over the state of Oregon from the Columbia to the Siskiyous. The Herald believes that a bold attempt by certain designing would-be leaders, having its inception in the election of Governor Chamberlain last Monday, will be made to defeat him in the legislature, and that the scheme will as surely fail. Governor Chamberlain, while a Democrat, was elected Monday by soreheaded Republicans and a large host of warm personal friends and the solid vote of his own party. He has been selected by the people of Oregon and will serve the people well in the United States senate. Senator Chamberlain, the Herald congratulates you upon your infinite good luck and pleasing personality.

An Astoria Opinion.

From the Astorian.

Oregon's Democratic governor is entitled to all the credit inseparable from his political achievement at the polls on Monday last, but as a victory full, final and sure, it is barren. His reliance upon the Statement No. 1 phalanx is where his assurance will go to pieces.

He should be shrewd enough to know that the Republicans, as such, in this state, will make no more ado about casting that pledge overboard than they have made in any of the untoward and disconcerting things that have wrecked and maligned the party, and left it a by-word of reproach at home and abroad.

And then again he is going up against the Portland program. He may not know of it, or knowing it may scoff it down as improbable and unwarranted; but he can make a memorandum of it and when he is confronted with the bald fact he can thank us at his leisure for the prompting. A Portland man of a certain class and relation and influence is going to Washington from Oregon in this behalf; he has been named by the commercial interests at the metropolis and when the time comes he will be named and sent despite every man and act of Monday last.

We are betraying no confidence when we say the man's name is Theodore B. Wilcox and all the voting in Oregon can not keep him from that which his backers have determined upon. It is dollars to votes, of course, but that is of no importance, save in the outcome, and we have plenty of proof as to the prevailing factor in such an engagement.

Independent Republicans.

From the Woodburn Independent (Rep.).

Republican spellbinders are not surprised to learn of a large number of independent Republicans in this state. They have not lost that pride of nation, nor their love of the Republican party. It is because they have noted the dragging of the flag through the evil corporation and privileged class dust and the misuse made of the Republican banner by the so-called Republican leaders, who themselves have discarded loyalty to party for the sake of heaping up the almighty dollars. Is it any wonder that so many true Republicans of Oregon are disgusted with some of the erstwhile bosses in jail, indicted by the United States grand jury, or fit candidates for incarceration on a long term sentence? Is it any wonder that they are disgusted with supposed Republicans in congress utterly failing and unblushingly refusing to carry out the policies of that starwart champion of the people, President Theodore Roosevelt? Is it not, honestly, enough to make mad those who bite and make Republicans reckless? Here we have a session of congress recently finished with nothing of a remedial nature done. What has been done was for the further protection of corporations and distinctly against the interests of the people in general. And now these misrepresentatives, having failed to strengthen the Republican organization, are appealing to the masses to lick the hand that smote them. That is too much Christianity in politics for the average Oregon Republican voter to practice, hence his independence.

Chamberlain's Grip on Oregon.

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Oregon, which went for Roosevelt, nearly four to one, in 1904, now declares to the nation that George E. Chamberlain, its Democratic governor, is the choice of its voters for United States senator. That is spinning the political whirligig at a record clip.

Governor Chamberlain must have a firm grip on the confidence and the affections of the Oregon voters. It was a surprising achievement when he was elected governor in a presidential year in a state which gave Roosevelt very nearly 48,000 plurality—surprising but not unprecedented, for frequently the voters of a state will break party lines on local offices. But no precedent is recalled for Governor Chamberlain's latest victory. It is a notable tribute to his personality that, in an election resulting in the choice of a Republican legislature by an overwhelming majority, a straight-out Democrat is the popular choice for United States senator, an office upon which party lines are almost invariably drawn with rigidity. * * * Governor Chamberlain is of a different and better type than Mitchell or Pennoyer, but he has the genial characteristics which made them popular. The judgment of an overwhelming majority of the people of Oregon is that Chamberlain has made a rattling good governor, and that his administration has been honest and honorable and admirably free from scandal and incompetency. The people of Oregon like his personality, and they like his official record to an extent that has led them illogically to elect a Republican legislature while expressing a desire that it send a thorough-going Democrat to the United States senate.

WHEN AMERICA IS GROWN

Third Article

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

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

When the United States reaches the full measure of its growth as a nation it will depend for its life upon the farm and the farmer. The farm is the great laboratory where sun, rain, soil, seed and labor are compounded in the proper proportions to make the food which is necessary to life and the raiment which is necessary to civilization. In the remaining nine decades of the century the farmer will progress more rapidly than any other representative of American life. The achievements of the American farmer have already revolutionized the life of the human race, and he is but upon the threshold of his career. When "Adam delved and Eve span" they used practically the same tools and methods which are still employed by the greater number of the farmers of the world. Artificial irrigation came with Egyptian civilization and artificial fertilization was discovered ages ago. But for 4,000 years the art of agriculture, most important of all arts, was at a standstill.

Then came the American farmer. He owned his own land, his European forebears were peasant tenants. He owned as much land as a baron in Europe. He had to till it all with his own labor and that of his sons. This was the necessity which was the mother of the inventions of labor-saving farm machinery. The American farm machinery agent has gone into every country of the world and has carried revolution with him. To the triumphs in this field the American farmer is adding the victories of science over ignorance. His future is big with progress.

The United States has a total area of about two billion acres. If one billion be set aside for cities, towns, mines, factories and other non-farming land, there will remain a balance of 950,000,000 acres. This is almost three times as much land as the farmer of today uses in growing the foodstuffs for the people of the United States and many of those of Europe. By extension of present methods of farming to all this available acreage the United States in the year 2000 will be able to grow all the foodstuff necessary for its 385,000,000 people. But the present spirit of progress is not content with merely extending present methods to a greater acreage. The American farmer is determined to make "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," to make one blade of grass grow where none grows now.

Wizard of Soil.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and that wizard of the soil, Luther Burbank, agree that the progress made by the American farmer in the past 40 years is as nothing to what will be done in the years to come. Toward the end of this century the farmer will be the best educated man in America. He will be a chemist with knowledge to enable him to so handle his soils, his fertilizers and his foodstuffs as to make them yield the maximum of profit. He will be a botanist with knowledge to enable him to take advantage of the laws of heredity to breed disease-resisting and frost-resisting plants. He will keep pace with every movement of the scientific world which can be turned to his advantage. He will be able greatly to increase the quantity and quality of his wheat and corn, vegetables and fruit, cotton and wool, without having to add a single acre to his field.

But suppose this forward movement is slower than now seems probable, suppose the average farmer of 90 years hence does only as well as the best farmers of today. Even that would mean the increase of the present yield of corn from three billion to seven billion bushels a year on the present acreage. The average wheat land in this country now yields 15 bushels per acre. Yet there are today many farmers who are producing 45 bushels an acre on land that 40 years ago was considered rich when it gave an average of 15 bushels.

Plant-Life Stock.

Leaving aside the wonderful improvement in the heredity of the plant-life stock which is helping the farmer every day, the development of the science of soil chemistry is certain to add to the power of the farmer's arm. Growing crops need certain chemical foods just as much as much beings do. Our chemical diet is taken as compounded into bread and meat. The bill of fare for the plants is more candid and there must be nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. The needs of different soils and of various plants differ just as the requirements of animals differ. The advanced farmer of today, aided and abetted by "Uncle Jimmy" Wilson's bright young men, is studying the needs of his soil and the appetite of his crops.

Commercial fertilizers will supply the demands of the plants for suitable food. The right kind of fertilizer will be applied and the result will be uniformly helpful. The cost of fertilizers will be decreased. The tobacco grower must needs give his plants potash. Today the potash comes from German mines and costs 7 cents a pound.

A new way has been found to obtain a supply from our granite mountains by the simple process of grinding the rocks to a powder to be sold at 1½ cents a pound. Granite grown tobacco is a commercial success in Virginia fields today, as it was a scientific success in the department of agriculture experiment stations two years ago. Nitrogen is everywhere present in the air, but until lately it was necessary to employ nitrate of soda as a means of getting it into the soil if there wasn't time to devote a year to growing clover to be plowed under. The nitrate came from South America and was expensive. Now the waters of Niagara move the wheels of the machinery which captures the nitrogen from the air and imprisons it in cotton sacks to be sent out to the farmer who needs it.

Increase of Livestock.

The 90 years are certain to reveal other great economics of which the average farmer of today does not dream. There are probably 25,000,000 horses and mules in this country for which there will be no need in the good year 2000. The cheaper and stronger machine will drive the horse and mule from the fields. This movement is already beginning. The millions of animals whose usefulness will have ceased before 2000 now consume each year the products of 75,000,000 acres of land. If devoted to potatoes this land would yield three times the present total world crop. Under the most advanced of modern conditions these acres could be made to support 50,000,000 cows—enough to give a quart of milk a day to every one of the 385,000,000 people we will have when American is grown.

By the elimination of the horse and the utilization of the swamp lands, the farming acreage of the country can be doubled without touching the forests or other idle lands of the country. If but one half of the land be counted as available for farms, 90 years hence there will be five acres for every two persons in the country, something more than five times what the Chinese have now.

There are indications that the demand upon the farms will change in character. While the American people are not likely to become strict vegetarians within the space of 90 years, they probably will eat much less meat in proportion to population than they now consume. Medical science and economy will unite to bring about changed conditions on this line. It has been demonstrated that for every bit of animal food eaten there is a vegetable counterpart. Vegetarian races have a capacity for endurance which equals, if it does not surpass, that of the meat eaters. The economist will urge that the "lost motion" expended in growing cattle for food be conserved.

Cost of Living.

We eat porterhouse steaks at 25 cents a pound when we might buy beans at 4 cents a pound, and there is more nutrition in the pound of beans than in the pound of beef. It requires four years to grow a single beef steer. Under the most favorable conditions it requires the products of six acres of land for one summer to make him ready for the block. When prepared for the table his flesh will furnish a single meal for about 1,500 persons. The same six acres of ground would have grown enough beans to feed 45,000 people one meal. And the bean-eaters would have derived more strength and nourishment from their food than the beef eaters.

The mathematical theories of the economist are never realized in actual life, and never will be, but there is no doubt that the American people in the coming 90 years will learn to save much that now goes to waste. The housewives of the American farm throw away more cooked food each year than is consumed by their sisters of Russia. Who has not sat at the board of a farmer upon which was heaped enough food for a company of soldiers? Such wanton waste as that will be stopped.

Science of Cooking.

Another great saving that is coming will be brought about by better knowledge of the science of cooking. The farmer's wife of the latter end of the century will prepare her meals on an electric range—wood is too valuable to burn—and she will prepare only enough for the needs of her family. The food will be better prepared than it is nowadays in the average home, and its wholesomeness will make more of it available for the uses of the body. A little well-cooked food is better than much poorly-cooked food. The girls of the next fin-de-siecle period will be taught to cook scientifically, and they will be taught how not to waste.

Long before the year 2000 rolls around the farmer will have reached a position of social and economic dignity which will have stopped the eager race from the farm to the city which is now the course of so many thousands of young men. In that day the colleges and universities will devote more attention to training the essential agriculturist than to turning out the non-essential lawyer. With a good education, with the world brought to his dooryard through the agency of electricity, with his command of the financial situation through his co-operation with his fellows, the farmer of the year 2000 will be the foremost man in our full-grown republic.

Madame Rejane.

Gabrielle Reju, the celebrated French actress, who is better known to the public under her stage name of Madame Rejane, was born in Paris, June 6, 1857. She came naturally by her love for the stage, as many of her family were connected with the theatre. She began her studies at the Conservatoire in the class of Regnier, the famous societaire of the Theatre Francais. At the age of 15 she obtained an honorable mention for comedy at the Conservatoire. She made her professional debut at the Vaudeville in 1875. Her success at that playhouse continued without interruption until 1882, when she changed to the Theatre des Varieties, where she created the role of Adrienne in "Ma Camarade." In Sardou's comedy, "Divorcons," she achieved another great success, and in "M. de Morat" and "Decore," in 1888, she took all Paris by storm. In 1893 she added to her laurels in "Madame Sans Gene," in which she also appeared in England and America. In her American tour, in 1895, Madame Rejane achieved an enormous success.

This Date in History.

1742—General Nathaniel Greene, American Revolutionary hero, born. Died June 19, 1786.

1755—Nathan Hale, hero of the American Revolution, born. Died September 22, 1776.

1756—John Trumbull, American painter, born at Lebanon, Connecticut. Died at New York, November 10, 1843.

1813—Battle of Stony Creek, Canada.

1872—Construction of the St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps begun.

1891—Peary sailed from New York on an exploring expedition to Greenland.

1905—Marriage of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany and Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

1907—King Oscar and Queen Sophia of Sweden celebrated their golden wedding.

A Yoga's Feat.

From the Berand Magazine.

For 14 years Bava Luchman Dass received from the priests of the Black-Caves of central India the necessary education in order to become a yoga, as a yoga must be capable of taking the 48 postures of the Hindoo idols.

Perhaps his greatest trick consists in balancing himself on the ends of his fingers under the eyes of the judges, without a second's interval, for seven days and nights!

Small Change

But it will be much more the Rose City later.

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The country is bound to hear from Oregon, somehow.

* *

The winner always thinks the loser should be cheerful.

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Neither has there been a glut of strawberries so far.

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After the festivities, let us have a sane and safe Sunday.

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Another great trimuph; automobile races and no accident.

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Mr. Weatherman, turn on the caloric whenever you're ready.

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The June bridegroom is as negligible and insignificant as ever.

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After all it was a success. Next year's will be a greater one.

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The old explanation is the simplest: Chamberlain got the most votes.

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If Fitz or Nelson can't make a hit on the stage, they can in the ring.

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The Gervais Star alludes to Governor Chamberlain as the new Republican party boss.

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Some young women are suspecting that their best fellows don't know that this is June.

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How would it do to start the Recall on a councilman or two—if they don't behave better?

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The railroads and anti-prohibitionists seem to have won in Georgia, in defeating Governor Hoke Smith.

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All Oregon wishes Hon. George H. Williams a pleasant trip to the Chicago convention and a safe return.

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It is nearly time for the man who never takes a vacation to write his annual advice to those who do.

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It has been suggested that the recall be tried first on J. Bourne Jr. Perhaps that would induce him to visit Oregon.

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Senator Fulton will find few Republicans in Oregon to agree with him that men elected to office can go back on their promises.

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An Ohio congressman has been arrested for fraud and embezzlement. But he no doubt believes in the party's time-honored principles and traditions.

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James O'Leary of Chicago bet $10,000 that there would be 18 rainy days in May, and won. He is the only man in that town who thinks it was a nice month.

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Now that the Rose Festival is about over in Portland and the election in the state, and that a week of June has passed, it is time to begin to prepare to celebrate the Fourth of July. There's always somethin' doin' in this country.

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A man called at the White House to get $3,000,000 which he believed was coming to him from the president, but of course he was crazy, otherwise he would have called on Secretary Cortelyou. He's the fellow with Uncle Sam's dough.

* *

New York Sun: A blacksmith named Williams as a candidate for governor of Texas pledges himself to support Mr. Bryan for president in 1912 if he should suffer defeat this year. Mr. Williams is a very good judge of human nature. Mr. Bryan would certainly be a candidate in 1912.

Oregon Sidelights

Albany boasts of 24 passenger trains a day.

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The Bonanza creamery in Klamath county will market considerable butter hereafter in Sacramento.

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The precinct in which the big Salem brewery is located went wet by only six votes. That was a close shave for the beer factory.

* *

Eugene Register: Here's to Multnomah county, which did the handsome thing by the state university. If in the past we have said anything derogatory of that county we here and now offer profuse apology.

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Boyd correspondence of The Dalles Optimist: If the parties who stole the cake and doughnuts from the home of Edgar Rothery would kindly return them, the mistress of the house would thank him very kindly.

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The strawberries in this vicinity are just beginning to come into bearing and be placed on the market, says The Dalles Observer. It is claimed that the crop will be heavier this year and the berries of better quality than for several seasons past.

* *

A man who lately visited Crater Lake park says that the snow is still very deep there, and that in entering the house at the station he had to dig through nine feet of snow. Six miles east of the station the snow was from two to four feet deep, and at Bridge creek there was five feet.

* *

Springfield gave a handsome majority for the university, and the high school of that city was so delighted with Portland's handsome vote for the institution that they not only sent stacks of roses over to Eugene, to be sent to the city, but forwarded about 10 bushels of roses on their own account.

* *

This is the way the Eugene Guard puts it: The Salem hog and the Linn county mossback voted against the University of Oregon, but after all the people of Oregon stood nobly against the reactionary forces and won a glorious victory that will do a great deal toward hastening the coming of the Greater Oregon.

* *

The city of Hubbard has just finished putting on the public streets and all the county road leading into Hubbard, 200 barrels of oil. The citizens living on or near the Pudding river road made up $75 to have the road oiled, but the city put nearly $200 worth of oil on this road. The city of Hubbard has, in the past five years spent nearly $1,000 on improving roads leading into town.

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North Yamhill Record: It is inspiring to drive through the country at this season of the year and observe the nice fields of growing grain, clover and orchards. Beyond a doubt this county is making tremendous improvements compared with a few years ago. Much of the land that was used a few years ago for wheat raising is now sown to grass, which is furnishing pasture for hundreds of head of stock, mostly cows.

* *

There has not been a better strawberry season for many years. The berries are of good size and of extra fine flavor. The frost did absolutely no damage to the fruit this year, and the yield will be extra large, considering the acreage, says the Hood River News-Letter. Indians from the several reservations have arrived in large numbers to harvest the crop, and it is believed that there will be plenty of pickers and packers.

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A wooden pipe factory has been established in the Barrett district in the Hood River valley. The plant is capable of running two sets of boring machines simultaneously and of turning out the following amounts daily when run to its full capacity, 2,400 feet of 12 inch; 3,000 feet of 10 inch, 3,400 feet of 8 inch; 3,600 feet of 6 inch and 4 inch pipe. The cores of the larger pipes are bored again; wound and used for high pressure purposes. It is in the plan to leave a 3 inch shell to the pipe. However, much of the pipe bored has a 4 to 6 inch rim.