EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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He that respects himself is safe from others;
He wears a coat of mail that none can pierce.
—Longfellow.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

THE EXPECTED has happened. William Howard Taft has been nominated for president by the Republican convention.

The Journal repeats what it has said before about Mr. Taft, that it considers him a man worthy of both the admiration and respect of Americans. It believes he is a man of exceptional capability, of sincere patriotism and with an unsullied record.

Mr. Taft has occupied many positions of high responsibility, though he has never been a member of congress, and though many may think he has made mistakes, he has always performed his duties thoroughly, ably, and we doubt not, conscientiously.

Dr. Lyman Abbott and others have said of Mr. Taft that he was singularly self-forgetful or unselfish in his public service; that while not devoid of honorable ambition he always acted for what he believed to be the public good regardless of what effect it might have upon his own career or fortunes. This if true is high praise; this is real patriotism; it is what has made Roosevelt so admired and trusted, despite his inconsistencies.

Mr. Taft's nomination will be more pleasing to the majority of "the rank and file" than that of any of the "allies" would have been, and he will run better than any of them except possibly Hughes. For while Hughes is cold and not personally a man whom the people would warm up over, he might not have had the active enemies in his own party that Taft may have. Taft may be beaten, but any Republican aspirant save Hughes would have been beaten worse.

Though so prominent a public figure for many years, Taft is not a well known quantity as to "policies." Roosevelt vouches for him, but Roosevelt is not infallible; he keeps Cortelyou in his cabinet; he approves the Aldrich bill; he accepted aid from and promised to confer with Harriman. The indications are that Taft will be essentially a conservative if elected; that he will be fairly satisfactory to the "interests." But if so, he will be so honestly, and as he believes patriotically. Nor will he be a weak man, to be "led by the nose." He may be somewhat of a trimmer, but if so it will not be from lack of courage. He is a large man, in every way.

There will be no certainty for some months to come, and probably not until the votes are counted, that Taft will be elected. Various elements and influences will oppose him—workingmen, perhaps the colored voters, and possibly some of the disappointed "allies." But it will be some weeks yet before any intelligent estimates of the result can be made.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT HERE AND ABROAD.

RESPONDING to the question, "Are European cities governed better than American cities?" five prominent Bostonians answer affirmatively in the Sunday Globe. One says there is a healthier and more efficient public opinion in European than in American cities. Public corruption is promptly and effectually combatted, and graft is not treated with levity. European cities are freer from legislative interference and are not limited as to taxation. Municipal offices are regarded as highly honorary, and as a rule salaries are not paid.

Another writer says conditions in American cities are notoriously bad, while in English cities they are conspicuously good. He gives as reasons the difference in the franchise, the difference in the character of men who seek and hold office, and, more important, "the difference in public sentiment respecting the whole matter." The trouble with us is the spoils system. Undesirable voters are largely eliminated in British cities. In Manchester the aldermen have served from 15 to 49 years, an average of 21 years, and it is much the same in other cities. After election they are not party men in the least, and have no spoils to bestow. A mere suspicion of graft would bar a man from all municipal service.

Josiah Quincy says that some European cities are not well governed, and some American cities are, but on the whole we are behind Europe in municipal administration and development. This is not strange, because our cities are comparatively new. European cities have had centuries for experimentation and correction. We are ahead of them in education, our fire departments are as good or better, and in some other particulars we are up to or above European standards, but on the whole, "in distribution of powers, in civic legislation, in the everyday work of municipal housekeeping and in municipal finances, we are behind. Our administration is more expensive, and the whole subject of municipal taxation, loans and expenditures is with us almost in a chaotic condition." We may still prefer to be citizens of Boston rather than of Berlin, because of freer conditions and for other reasons, yet we could with profit adapt some of the German methods.

Rabbi Charles Fleischer says that not only in France, but everywhere in Europe they do certain things better than Americans do, and one of these is the governing of cities. This is not strange, for we are as yet very inexpert in self-government. "Indeed we do not seriously undertake to govern ourselves, in city, state or nation. We delegate our powers to parties, machines, bosses, those in office, an irresponsible rulership which places a premium on inefficiency and corruption." In Europe "noblesse oblige" is the unconscious motto, and the official class is held by tradition and public opinion to integrity and efficiency.

Thomas F. Anderson says that European cities are better governed because their representative citizens have a keener sense of civic duty than the so-called better classes in America. Influential and substantial men in Europe are willing to give their time and thought, and in many cases their money, to the public service, and to make real sacrifices for the public good. Americans in corresponding positions in private life are not willing to do this.

What these Boston men say has often been said by others who have studied municipal conditions in Great Britain and Germany—that their cities are better governed because prominent, influential, highly respected, dependable men are willing to serve the public not only with no thought of spoils or graft, but usually without pay, just for the honor and pleasure of doing good to the people of their respective cities. It will be well for American cities when, even though clinging closely to our democratic ideals, more men of this character are sought out and asked to serve, and consent to serve, as municipal governing officers, especially as councilmen. But as yet most such men in America are too busy.

UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTIONS.

RECENTLY a few partisan organs that in matters political seem to consider falsehood quite as good as the truth, and better if well stuck to, have reiterated persistently the assertion that a great number of Democrats—one paper says 10,000 of them—concertedly and by pre-arrangement voted in the Republican primaries last April, and all of them for Cake, and so against Fulton.

Because of the persistent reiteration of this baseless assertion, which some of these unconscionable organs now assume to be an accepted fact, The Journal reverts to the matter to repeat what it said before and just after the election, namely, that there is not and never was a particle or scintilla of evidence to support this assertion. It is a mere bald, "whole cloth" invention, with not a solitary fact to support it.

We do not mean to say that no Democrats registered as Republicans and voted in the Republican primaries. Probably there were a few such. But the number was small at most and there is no evidence from any source that what few Democrats did so register and vote had any mutual understanding, or any instructions, or that more of them voted for Cake than for Fulton.

Indeed, the presumption is that acting individually as they did, more of them voted for Fulton than for Cake, for at that time, with clouds of doubtful consistency and character hovering over the senator, the average Democrat or other voter, would have estimated Cake as the probably stronger man and harder to beat in the ensuing election.

And so he would have been, and he could not have been beaten by Chamberlain if he had stuck sturdily to Statement No. 1 and renounced the work of that fool convention. But that Cake would thus handicap himself was not foreseen, and therefore Democrats, as a rule, would have preferred Fulton's nomination to his.

Again: There is and never has been, from any source, any evidence whatever of any kind that Democrats in great numbers or concertedly registered as Republicans, and that thousands did so and voted for Cake is simply preposterous. There never was any foundation in fact for these assumptions and assertions; there never was any evidence in support of them, and as to the Cake-supporting assumption, it was and is unreasonable and absurd.

But we suppose these ridiculous falsehoods will be repeated for years to come, on the theory suggested that sticking to them renders them equivalent to truth.

NOW A ROSE CITY.

OBSERVE WHAT a veritable Rose City it is now. To do this one must go about some. No matter in what direction, into the residence districts anywhere. Take a circuit some of these long evenings, and give passing glances to the millions, the myriads, of roses. And such roses! Of many varieties, of the utmost perfection that grow in the open air. The most and best of them opened out too late for the Rose Festival this year, but in ten thousand yards and along numerous curbs they are having a show of their own, free to all beholders.

People should notice and become interested in this magnificent display of nature, assisted by science, with a view to next year's Rose Festival. Observe what a real Rose City it is and how much finer and greater a display can be made next year. If you haven't roses, plant some; if only a few, plant more. Help to make Portland celebrated throughout the world as the Rose City.

Referring to a remark of The Journal's about the new law requiring members of the legislature to elect the people's choice for senator, the Pendleton Tribune remarks: "Candidates will have nothing to do with this law. It applies solely to members of the legislature—not to candidates, and when a member chooses to ignore it what does The Journal designate as the precise thing he will 'run up against?'" But it is just possible that the voters will want to know, don't you know, whether the candidates, while such, are going to obey the law or not, and will elect only, or principally, such candidates as by Statement No. 1 or otherwise pledge themselves to do so.

A rich person can do good to humanity in other ways besides feeding hungry stomachs or building libraries, or aiding the cure of disease, though these are good ways. Mrs. Russell Sage has expended $50,000 in planting rhododendrons on certain hitherto barren and ugly places in or leading to Central park in New York. The result will be pleasing to millions, and innocent pleasure is good, beneficial. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Sage is so old.

Former Mayor Storey and others who are contributing to the exhibit of roses in the chamber of commerce are doing Portland a kindly, valuable service, that should be appreciated. Not only many visitors from outside the city, but even many of its residents, are surprised and delighted at the variety and excellence of the roses there displayed, and will have a better opinion of Portland as a Rose City in consequence. Mr. Storey is proving himself a true Portland patriot.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says crop prospects all over the country are good. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane says the volume of traffic is steadily increasing. These official reports are corroborated by many others. Prosperity and confidence are returning. Whether Roosevelt or Aldrich, Taft or Cannon, brought this about is immaterial. If Bryan tried to stop it he has failed. So cheer up, and hurrah for prosperity and confidence.

Roosevelt, a Washington dispatch states, had nothing to do with the platform, and did not know what was in it. O no; he is just that sort of a man, isn't he? Who could imagine him meedling with a platform, or making so much as any suggestion about it? If anybody mentioned platform to him he immediately turned the conversation on tennis or wild animals of Africa. Platform! Why, of course, he hasn't even thought of such a thing.

The state could not convict the Pennsylvania capitol grafters, although there was abundant evidence that some $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 of plunder was gained out of the job. But the people of that state seem to like this sort of public service. The evil that Cameron and Quay did lives after them.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw views with alarm the growth of "mobocracy," the use of power by the common people. His ideas are logical; more rule of the people means no fat public jobs for patriots like Shaw; he sees that. But let him be cheerful; his friends the trusts control congress yet.

This Date in History.

1215—Magna Charta signed by King John.

1566—James I born. Died March 27, 1625.

1610—Champlain defeated the Iroquois near the mouth of the Richelieu river.

1794—Richard Henry Lee, American officer in the Revolution, died. Born January 20, 1732.

1816—William H. Webb, pioneer American shipbuilder, born in New York city. Died there October 30, 1899.

1819—The state of Maine separated from Massachusetts.

1820—The Earl of Dalhousie assumed office as governor of Canada.

1858—Capture of Gwalior.

1864—Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge.

1867—Execution of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico.

1895—Baltic canal opened by Emperor William.

Small Change

As reformers the brewers seem to have been slow.

• •

Poor Venezuela; in addition to Castro it has the plague.

• •

Foraker may decide to show that he isn't a dead one yet.

• •

Poor Shaw seems to have been unable to get in a word edgewise.

• •

Some people make the largest figure of their lives on their graduation.

• •

The south helped Taft get the nomination, but it won't help elect him.

• •

Anti-prohibitionists point to Mars as a horrible example; say it went dry long ago.

• •

A lot of enthusiastic noise does not always result in a lost-headed stampede.

• •

And even Chairman Lodge repeated: "Again I thank you." They all will do it.

• •

The graduate who idles through a long vacation is not likely to amount to much.

• •

Burrows' keynote speech was so intolerably tedious that everybody groaned out of tune.

• •

The platform makers did not have the assurance to indorse specifically the last congress.

• •

The Albany Democrat remarks: "Goodbye, Jonathan. While gone take a dose of good sense."

• •

Wherever you go for a vacation, don't imagine all the time that any other place would have been better.

• •

Senator Fulton fell down in his campaign before the people, but in a convention he is a great success.

• •

Mr. Zera Snow's parents might have guessed, perhaps did, that when he grew up people would call him "Zero."

• •

The Democratic hope that Cortelyou might be nominated for vice-president was doomed to disappointment.

• •

If Bryan should beat Taft, Senator Bourne may not be able to resist the temptation to say, "I told you so."

• •

The allies are disposed to think that nominating a candidate for president with a big stick is not a square deal.

• •

Chairman Lodge is a clear-headed, well-balanced man who knew better than to talk drivel for an hour and a half.

• •

If you watch it during the next few years you will see a great development of the livestock industry in the Oregon country.

• •

A headline in the Klamath Falls Herald says Harriman wants whole state. He can't have it; Hill has one little corner of it.

• •

General Freight Agent R. B. Miller has gone fishing in central Oregon. If he can fish up a railroad through that region, all Oregon will rejoice.

• •

A Rhode Island man claims to be thriving finely on a sand diet. But it has long been known that a man with plenty of sand usually got along well.

• •

A Chicago hypnotist has discovered six different personalities in one girl. We wouldn't wonder; some summer girls can become engaged to more than six men in a single season.

• •

Speaking of the girl graduates the Salem Journal says: "They will never be so sweet again." But if the editor were a young man and one of them were to be his bride say next June, he might change his opinion.

• •

This is not reprinted from a secession sheet, but from the sedate and standpat Salem Statesman: "They are making a lot of talk about Taft losing the colored vote. They must think his brother Charles will run out of funds."

Oregon Sidelights

An Albany man exchanged 25 cents with a hobo for a 75-cent watch, and it is running yet.

• •

A man who bought a stock ranch near Baker City will stock it with $00 cattle to begin with.

• •

A man named Bird Rose will build a $3,500 house on a 1,500-acre ranch near Coburg. It is supposed that roses and birds are plentiful on that place.

• •

An Antelope man slipped and fell with a knife in his hand, and it completely severed a large portion of his nose, but friends managed to sew it on again.

• •

A man bought 17 acres of land near Milton at $80 an acre, put in a gasoline irrigating pump, and fixed to irrigate at a cost of $300, set out Winesap apple trees, and now his place, though the trees will not bear for several years, is worth $300 an acre.

• •

There is no prettier little city on the face of the earth than our own Lone, proclaims The Proclaimer. The roses are every place and the fruit is ripening on the trees, the birds singing by the hundreds, the gardens green and the people happy.

• •

The Albany Herald says: "What is the matter with the young men of this town? The writer counted 12 handsome young women who attended the Albany theatres last evening without an escort. It is a shame, and the male youths of this city, should be compelled to do a 10-round stunt with ice picks strapped on instead of gloves."

• •

The natural resources of Bandon and the surrounding community are the source of conversation of every one who visits this locality, and many men from the east and in other parts of the west are seriously considering locating here with the view of engaging in business of various kinds, says The Recorder. Our unequaled water power, our coal fields, our forests, and our fields all contribute to the attractiveness of the place, and the future of Bandon as a commercial center is no longer a question, but a settled fact.

• •

Ana river, at the head of Summer Lake valley in northern Lake county, is at this time attracting considerable attention as an effort is being made to raise the water so as to utilize it in the irrigation of the large sagebrush plain in the north end of this valley. Ana river has been considered one of southern Oregon's great wonders. It is formed by several large springs in the northern end of Summer Lake valley, a semi-arid region, and this volume is approximately 100,000 gallons a minute, in dry as well as wet seasons. Their temperature is 20 degrees or more above that of the atmosphere, indicating that they rise from a depth of 1,000 feet or more.

Max Pemberton's Birthday.

Max Pemberton, noted as an author and editor, was born in Birmingham, England, June 19, 1863. He received an excellent education in the best of preparatory schools and at Cambridge university. After leaving the university he tried his hand at several vocations before he finally decided to devote himself to literature. His first novel, "The Diary of a Scoundrel," was published in 1891, and met with considerable success. Since then he has written more than a score of romances and stories of adventure and through them he has become well known in America as well as in England. That Mr. Pemberton has found time to write so many successful stories is somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that for a number of years he has been the editor of one of the big London magazines.

COMMENT ON THE OREGON PLAN

The press all over the country continues to comment on the result of "the Oregon election" and the plan in vogue in Oregon for popular election of United States senators:

"The Oregon Plan."

From the Chicago News.

Illinois citizens would do well to give consideration to the "Oregon plan" of enabling voters to express on election day their preference for United States senator. Under the Illinois direct-primary law the party voter henceforth will be permitted at primary elections to indicate his choice among the different candidates of his party. The Oregon plan goes further, giving the voter on election day the right of choice among the candidates of all parties.

Oregon held its state election last Monday and the Republicans were generally successful. The legislature will be largely Republican on joint ballot. Under ordinary circumstances this would be expected to insure the election of a Republican as United States senator. At Monday's election, however, Oregon' popular governor, Mr. Chamberlain, the Democratic candidate for United States senator, received about 1,000 more votes than Mr. Cake, the Republican aspirant for that office. It is probable, therefore, that Governor Chamberlain will be chosen by the Republican legislature to represent Oregon in the senate.

The legislature, of course, is not legally bound to act in accordance with the popular desire as expressed at the polls last Monday. By the constitution of the United States the legislature is made the agency for choosing senators and therefore from a legal point of view it is free to follow its own inclinations in the matter, regardless of any restraints imposed by popular opinion, however manifested. A majority of the newly-elected members of the Oregon legislature, however, pledged themselves before election to choose as senator the candidate receiving the largest popular vote for that office.

Any state can put the Oregon plan into operation by enacting a law providing that the names of the various candidates for senator may be placed on the ballot to be voted on election day. Its successful operation, however, requires in addition a public sentiment which will oblige candidates for the legislature to pledge themselves in good faith to carry out the popular will as expressed at the election.

The direct advantage of this plan is that it enables the people actually to choose their representatives in the national senate. There is an indirect benefit which probably will prove even more important. If the voters choose the senator they will feel free to cast their ballots with little regard to partisanship when supporting candidates for the legislature. No voter then will support an unworthy aspirant for legislative office on the ground that his success is necessary to the election of a particular man as United States senator.

The Oregon Election.

From the San Francisco Call.

Apparently an overwhelming Republican legislature in Oregon must elect a Democratic United States senator or openly repudiate their written pledges, which would make Oregon Democratic for the next decade. There have been some very rotten legislatures in Oregon, but we doubt whether there is money enough to beat the election of Governor Chamberlain. The people have elected Republicans to carry on the state government, and Republican members of the national house of representatives, but have declared that they preferred Governor Chamberlain for United States senator.

There is no doubt whatever what this means. It means that the people of Oregon set personal character above the profession or the possession of any political principles whatever. So far as we know, nothing has been alleged against the personal standing of Judge McCabe, the Republican candidate, but the people did not know him, and they do know Governor Chamberlain, for the state, being overwhelmingly Republican in political sentiment, has twice elected him, a Democrat, as governor, and his administration of that office has been such that they want him for senator.

As the people of Oregon feel, so feel the electors in all parts of the country, and machine politicians may well take heed to it. There is no doubt whatever that nine-tenths of the Republicans would prefer free trade with the assurance of personal integrity and ability in high office, to protection secured by the election of untrustworthy candidates, and that nine-tenths of the Democrats would prefer high protection with honest government to any other kind of a tariff with untrustworthy men in office. For the present it is useless to implore electors not to vote for candidates whom they do not like for the sake of "the party." The one issue in American public life is honest government, and it overpowers all other issues. In this state, our candidates for office next fall must be men of known good character and clean affiliations, or they will not be elected if any other party offers better men. And they ought not to be. The people will demand personal character before the triumph of protection or free trade, imperialism or anti-imperialism, the Roosevelt policies or the Bryan policies. No man tainted with unholy affiliations, or who is evidently backed by large campaign funds whose source is unknown, ought to be elected to any office, or will be elected, if there is a clean man running against him. Let us have honesty in public affairs if we have nothing else.

Not Safely Duped.

From the Providence, R. I., Democrat.

There are stories to the effect that the Republican legislators in Oregon won't elect Governor Chamberlain senator, but the chances are these stories have little foundation. The people of Oregon are not as easily nor as safely duped as those of Rhode Island.

A Pennsylvania View.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The Portland Oregonian declares that the belief is general that the Oregon legislature will not elect Mr. Chamberlain to the United States senate, notwithstanding his indorsement under the primary system pledging the Republican majority of the legislative body to his support. While expressing no definite opinion as to the future action of the legislature, the Oregonian insists that the primary scheme is "perfectly irrational and unworkable." It remains to be seen whether the legislature will deliberately repudiate the pledges upon which its members were chosen. The fact that the voters of Oregon have twice before recorded their decided preference for Mr. Chamberlain in a poll of the state ought to have due weight in influencing the result of the voting in the legislature.

Popular Choice in Oregon.

From the Erie, Penn., Herald.

Were it not for the fact that bad faith on their part would prove to be equally bad politics, there is every likelihood that the members of Oregon's Republican legislature would violate their agreement with the people and choose one of their own party faith to represent the state in the United States senate.

The voters of Oregon seem to have taken matters into their own hands and had pledged their legislators in advance to elect the senator in accord with the popular choice. This choice, apparently, has fallen upon a Democrat, George Earle Chamberlain, to take the place of Fulton, one of the present incumbents of the office, and who had the indorsement of President Roosevelt for reelection.

The people having spoken, it remains to be seen whether the Republican members will dare to defy the popular voice. The situation is a somewhat curious one in American politics and is decidedly encouraging to those who see in a revived and active popular interest and participation in public affairs a promise of greatly bettered conditions.

What might not be accomplished in Pennsylvania if the people of this machine-ridden state would only rise to a realization of their duty and their power and demand fair treatment of their self-constituted rulers!

Chamberlain's Election.

From the Fall River, Mass., Globe.

The election of Governor Chamberlain of Oregon to succeed Senator Fulton in the United States senate has naturally occasioned considerable surprise and comment. Oregon is a Republican state by a substantial majority. Chamberlain is a Democrat. All the other candidates on the state ticket who were chosen at last Monday's election were Republicans. The governor's success was due chiefly to two things. His personal popularity and the fact that Oregon has, in effect and substance, adopted the plan of electing United States senators by the popular vote.

Of course, compliance with the federal constitution makes it necessary that these senators shall be chosen by the legislature, but in that state each candidate for the latter is asked before election to give or reject a pledge binding him to vote for "that candidate for United States senator who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position in the general election. This is known as "Statement No. 1." Should a legislative candidate decline to subscribe to this he declares himself for "Statement No. 2," by which he reserves the privilege of acting independent of the verdict of the voters and to regard the same simply as a recommendation of a particular senatorial candidate.

A large majority of the Republican legislators pledged themselves to abide by Statement No. 1, and consequently have no alternative, as a matter of honor, if not of law, but to ratify the popular choice even though he be of a different faith from themselves.

The Oregon Senatorial Fight.

From the Duluth, Minn., Herald.

If the Oregon legislature, composed almost entirely of Republicans, should elect a Democrat as United States senator, it will show that there is more than one way of bringing about the popular election of United States senators.

Under the constitution, legislatures must elect the senators, but Oregon has apparently found a way by which the people can influence the legislature to elect the man they want. The primary election includes the nomination of United States senators, who are voted upon at the general election June 1. At the same time the members of the legislature who must actually choose the senator are elected. They are required, upon becoming candidates, to sign one of two statements. Statement No. 1 binds its signers to abide by the decision of the people at the primary election, while signers of Statement No. 2 simply look upon the vote of the people as advisory, not necessarily binding. Since a refusal to sign Statement No. 1 implies distrust of the people and a reluctance to do their will, candidates who are asking the people for their votes naturally choose that statement, though by no means all of the Oregon candidates did make this choice. However, a majority of the legislature that has been elected signed Statement No. 1, and unless they deliberately back out of their agreement, which plainly would be bad faith, they must elect the people's choice.

This appears to be Governor Chamberlain, the Democratic governor of this Republican state, whose personal popularity furnishes an interesting parallel to the case of Governor Johnson of Minnesota.

Letters From the People

All Legislators Are Instructed.

Dairy, Or., June 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—A majority of the members-elect of the coming session of the Oregon legislature having before the election pledged themselves to vote for the candidate for United States senator who should receive the highest number of votes at the pending election, of course will elect Governor Chamberlain to that exalted position, he being the people's choice. But this is not all. If the members of that body are responsive to the expressed wish of the people every member of that body is in honor bound to vote for Governor Chamberlain, and for a reason which I have not seen cited hitherto, to-wit: At the late election a bill was submitted by referendum to the people, and was approved by them, instructing "our representatives and senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States senator from this state who receive the highest number of votes at our general elections." It is presumed that men who are elected to the legislature are law-abiding citizens. If they come up to this standard they are bound by their respect for the law to vote for the governor, whether they pledged themselves so to vote or not. I see no way for them, as good citizens, to avoid obeying the instructions given them by the people of the state in the adoption of that law. When a legislator begins his official duties he takes a solemn oath to support the constitution of the state, and to abide by the laws thereof. Here is a law enacted by the people themselves. Can he violate it without also violating his solemn oath of office? Who will dare do it?

Senator Fulton must certainly have been ignorant of the adoption of this law or he would not have counseled Republican legislators to violate their pledges to the people and elect somebody else than the man whom the people have chosen. If he was not ignorant he is far too low in his standard of public morals to command the respect of law-abiding citizens. I cannot bring myself to think it of him. The people have spoken. Their wish is supreme. It is the end of all controversy. No man's duty to his party is higher than the law. George E. Chamberlain, having been selected by the people as their choice for senator, every member of the legislature is in duty bound, under the law, to cast his vote for him. This includes not only those so pledged, but every man in that body.

CHARLES W. SHERMAN.

Mr. Brooks Is Unnecessarily Alarmed

Portland, Or., June 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—Now that Engineer Thomson has enthused some of our leading men by holding up to them the glorious example of Seattle in street building, and the campaign for tinkering with the charter of the city of Portland has been started, it is time for the humble ones who will in the end have to foot the bills to take notice.

Every loyal citizen in the city would like to see every street the finest paved boulevard, and the property-owners will not object to paying for such improvements if they have the money to pay for them, but to have their property mortgaged to secure the money with which to make such streets, and that upon the mere say-so of a few men urged by pavement companies, is another matter. It is a matter that the application of the terms "foxy," "mossback," etc., will not further to the extent of inducing property owners in this city to the surrender of their right to say when and where improvements for which they have to pay are to be made.

No doubt the restrictions of the city charter upon officials who have the say as to how other people's money is to be expended, is somewhat [illegible]. No doubt that charter is a back number to men who have city additions to boost by the building of wide, paved, and unneeded boulevards in their directions, at other people's expense.

The secret of this charter agitation is that property owners, as yet, have a vestige of say as to the improvement of streets abutting their property. It is sought to place this power solely in the hands of the council, or some other board; like it is in glorious mortgage ridden Seattle, where the property owner has no other function than that of paying the bills and of keeping his mouth shut. GEORGE I. BROOKS.

A Newport man will build a boat for deep sea fishing.

The REALM of FEMININE

A Wasting of Resources.

THERE is something beautiful and moving about commencements. Young people stand just at the entrance of life, expecting so much, believing in themselves so fully, planning to do such great things. And the older people who look upon their fresh young faces, are moved with admiration of their courage, feel the inspiration of their spirit, and yet cannot escape a feeling of compassion, knowing that the way will not be easy; that there will be victories, indeed, but only after defeats; that there will be deeds done to move the world, but only done through the mists of tears and after the strife of battle. This recruiting of the young to take their places in the great army of the world's workers has in it the same elements of aspiration and tragedy that strikes upon the heart strings in seeing a body of strong young men enlisting into the army for warfare.

And there is another thought that strikes home, too, and that is the responsibility of the one who stands to address them, to give them the last word that shall send them forth to do the things for which the world waits. We hear many commencement addresses in the course of our lives, and it is worthy of note that the more thoughtful and advanced the man who speaks to these young people, the less he depends upon oratory to move his hearers the less he tries to strike some high note which shall startle them and plead his power, and the more he emphasizes simple, homely, everyday truths, which they have heard and read from their infancy. Is it because as some one has said, "The world needs not so much to be informed as to be reminded?" or is it merely the truth finding utterance that we all need not so much culture and refinement and double distilled perfuming of our lives as we do the plain substantial groundwork of character that alone makes individuals who are worthy to stand in life's battle?"

This is the thing emphasized in the recent address to the co-eds of Swarthmore by Professor Byron Hurlburt of Harvard, who spoke to these educated, refined young women on the responsibilities of this American nation in upholding the principles of common honesty and abhorrence of imitation. Professor Hurlburt said:

"Consider the one matter of dress. What do we teach the peasants who come to our shores? Thrift, or cheap imitation? Let the crowded streets of the tenement districts of our cities reply. But those are the uneducated, the illiterate, someone says. Turn then to a higher class, truly American, and consider a single craze of the day—the passion for automobiles.

"Have you not marveled at the cheapness of the houses in front of which you have seen expensive machines standing? Have you not wondered at the incongruity of the occupants and their cars? A few days ago a man told me of a friend of his, a dealer in automobiles, who has sold $150,000 worth this year. He had received in payment $19,000 in cash, and $131,000 in mortgages on houses, lands and personal property of all description—even jewelry. This is individual, and as I have said, trivial, homely, but does it not point to a grave weakness that should alarm the thoughtful?

It is a recognition of a danger which is indeed a grave one and which is common in all classes of American life. The very spirit of independence is in danger of being sacrificed to the spirit of emulation. The woman whose husband earns $1,000 a year insists upon dressing like the woman whose husband earns $2,000. She cannot bear to think that her children shall have less fine clothes, less expensive education, fewer pleasures, than the children of the semi-millionaire who lives on the next street.

The young woman who is of marriagable age has constantly dinned into her ears by her mother's friends the thought that she must not marry a man who cannot give her what she has been accustomed to, that she must not consider a marriage of love—that is hopelessly old-fashioned—but the income of the man who woos. If he cannot start in life where her father is leaving off, after half a century of toil, he is not to be considered. But it is not alone among the people of the ordinary walks of life, but all the way up the scale of the social scheme. The man who has must get more and always more, because his wife and his daughters and his sons must have so much more to keep up with their expensive exemplars. It is an extravagance of living, a wastefulness of resources which fairly rivals the wasting of the resources of the country, which the president recently called a conference of governors to consider.

It is not strange that our college professors should take this national evil as a text for a commencement address. Mothers and fathers may well imitate his example and present constantly to their children the old, familiar, homely, truth of honesty, of simplicity, of belief in the substantials, which they must have to counteract the influence of this prodigality and waste of talents and of life.

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Our Need of Water.

From the Medical Record.

PHYSIOLOGISTS tell us that the animal consists of almost 80 per cent of water. Admitting this to be true, it would seem possible that this quantity is necessary in order to carry on the normal physiological processes of the animal economy in proper condition.

For similar reasons it would also appear plausible that should this quantity in any way be greatly reduced or diminished, either through normal processes of the body or through abnormal processes, this lost quantity must immediately be resupplied. Should such a withdrawal of water be permitted to be unduly prolonged the disorders will assume such grave dimensions that life itself may ultimately be terminated.

Elasticity and pliability of muscles, nerves, cartilage, tendons and even bones depend mainly on the amount of water they contain. Water also serves as a distributor of bodily heat and regulates the body temperature by the physical process of absorption and elimination.

Under normal conditions and in a proper degree of health this supply is ordinarily furnished partly by the food and partly by the drink we are daily consuming. An overabundance in the consuming. An overindulgence in the use of water—provided it is not carried to excess—will seldom if ever be productive of any deleterious consequences.

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Housewife's Helps.

TO CLEAN leather, such as purses, handbags, suitcases, undressed leather and colored skins, use a reliable wall-paper cleaner. Mix as directed and apply in the usual manner, rubbing one way only.

Dip a velvet brush in damp sand and see the velvet come forth as fresh as though it were new. It is a cleaning process, too, for the slight moisture removes dust and the harsh action of the sandy friction gives new life to the nap which has been worn down.

To remove shoe polish from wash goods, soak spots in sweet milk before wetting in water. If spots are dry, soak longer. This is safe and sure.

Machine grease can be removed by washing in cold rain water and soap.

New lamp wicks if boiled in vinegar before using, then thoroughly dried, will not smell when burning.

Tar stains can be removed by rubbing lard or butter into them thoroughly before applying soap.

Paint stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woolen goods with chloroform. First cover the spots with olive oil or butter.