EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Let a man's labor be proportioned to his needs. For he who works beyond his strength does but add to his cares and disappointments. A man should be moderate even in his efforts.—Confucius.

HANG OUT THE WAR FLAGS.

PORTLAND is a city of more than 200,000 people; Oregon, a state of more than 650,000. To all of these people the coming of an industry, an enterprise, or an activity that employs a force of persons, pays taxes and consumes materials, works for the good of all, is reckoned as a welcome event, because it is one step more in the general advance. It is the means by which states and cities are built up, and through which they become important. Though The Journal is such an enterprise, spending more than $28,000 a month in the prosecution of its errand, its advent, its existance, its very right to be in Portland and Oregon has been opposed from the moment that as a tiny, struggling venture, it first appeared in this city. This opposition came but from one source, and that, as will at once be recognized, a source whose very opposition, persisted in and followed up, day by day, is proof that Portland and Oregon is deemed by them to be the especial preserve of the owners of two certain Portland newspapers and that no other newspaper has a right to be published here. Though they had had this entire field for their plucking for more than 30 years, the two or three men who own these newspapers obstructed The Journal at every step, and as it grew and grew, finally degenerated into the pitiful resort of seeking to discredit its news service and destroy its financial strength. It is doubtful if there is a parallel in the history of the known world.

The fact that The Journal has grown and prospered is proof that such a newspaper was wanted by the public, and that it has a right to be here. The fact that after it has been so accepted and approved, is still hounded by those who insist that Portland and Oregon is theirs and theirs alone, is the best testimony in the world that it is a good thing for the people of Portland and for the people of Oregon that The Journal is here. No people in any state or in any city were ever compelled so long to submit to an arrogant and dogmatic oligarchy as was true of Oregon for the long period before The Journal came. No public men in any commonwealth were ever so brutally attacked, so persistently hounded, without being given the power of a defense as were the public men of Oregon. No spirit of intolerance, no grosser assumption of superiority, no more violent and justifiable attacks upon the Christian religion and the visible forms thereof, no more vehement and intolerant indulgence in a spirit of factionalism, no more obstruction to efforts of public progress were ever made than were heaped upon the people of Oregon by this newspaper hierarchy during 30 long years. Even the efforts of just men to better the conditions of the liquor traffic were assailed, and the very cause of existing vicious saloonery was championed for years by this monstrous newspaper combination, which still insists that its owners own Portland and Oregon for newspaper purposes, and that every means must be taken to block the progress of any newspaper that dares intrude.

Such is the history and such the conditions. Oblivious to the past and the present, and facing the future almost alone, but thankful for the confidence and generous support of the people, The Journal is here and will remain here, a constructive newspaper, following the light as it sees it, defending the right as it finds it, and building constantly and always for an uplifted, a more glorious and a greater Portland and Oregon, for a freer and more and more progressive people.

THE COUNTRY WILL BE SAFE.

"BUT the country would be safe if either Taft or Bryan was elected president, wouldn't it?" asked Hennessy.

"Indeed it would," answered Mr. Dooley, "and so it would if naither of them, or both, were elected."

Mr. Dooley is right, figuratively if not literally. The country will be safe, and ought to be easy and prosperous and contented, whoever is elected president. And everybody ought to help make it so by thinking and talking and acting so in advance, as well as afterward.

The man, or corporation, or combine or interest, that is able to make trouble for many and does so because the election does not go, or may not go, to suit him, is at heart a traitor, and is not fit to live in a free country. He is essentially an anarchist, who refuses to submit to the laws and the will of the majority.

Why should not the country be safe and prosperous and progressive under either candidate's administration? There are men living who prophesied the country's wreck if Grover Cleveland was elected president, and who now do homage to his memory. There is no danger of rebellion or revolution, or of foreign invasion, in either case. The crops will grow just the same, and children will be born, and strength of mind, and muscle will avail, and labor bring reward. Don't entertain the notion that the election of any man, or the success of any party, is essential to the country's salvation.

If Mr. Taft should be elected, it is to be presumed that he would mildly advocate some of "Roosevelt's policies," and tariff revision in addition, but congress might pay little attention to his recommendations. Within his own proper sphere he would give the country an honest, capable administration, but probably would not interfere much with the trusts and "interests." Bryan in the latter respect would be more aggressive, and would try to out-Roosevelt Roosevelt, but he could accomplish little, because congress would be more inclined to oppose him than Taft.

In any case some things that ought to be done will remain undone, and some things will be done that ought not to be done, and there will be no very great change for the better or worse. This will not happen, if it ever does, until a man like La Follette or Bryan becomes president, and a majority of both houses of congress is in sympathy and cordial agreement with the president, and that time is a considerable distance off.

Sure; Hennessy, the country will be safe, as safe as it has been, and more so than it has been sometimes. Smoke your pipe in peace, Hennessy, and wet your whistle without fear—unless of prohibition; otherwise the country will be safe if either Taft or Bryan is elected—"or neither, or both."

DEMAND FOR A NEW CODE.

LAWYERS say that a new code is necessary. Not only have many laws been passed, or changed, since the last code was printed but copies of it are becoming scarce, and it is said by some to be very imperfect. A new code is a burden that the state will have to bear occasionally, but how often and upon what degree of need therefor are questions on which opinions differ. Courts and lawyers must be reasonably accommodated in respect to an occasional codification of the laws, not only because they are an important part of our citizenry and affairs, but because the interests of all litigants require such action. But care should be taken hereafter both to get as perfect a code as possible and to get the work done at a reasonable cost.

The Journal is not prepared to agree with all that its Salem namesake says on this subject, but is inclined to agree with that paper to the extent, "when a new compilation of the code is made it should be made under the direction of the legal department of the state and published by the state. It can be made a source of revenue to the state instead of a big burden of expense."

At least it would seem that this business could be managed so that the books at a fair price would pay the cost of a careful and complete compilation of the laws. And some public official or board ought to see to it that the work is thoroughly done, so as to obviate as far as possible the recurrence of complaints which in part are the basis for the demand for a new code.

STIR UP A "PORTLAND SPIRIT."

A CITY has often been likened to a corporation, its officials taking the place of the corporations' officers, and all the property owners being stockholders. It might also be likened to a big partnership concern, all the citizens being partners in larger or lesser degree. The point is that everybody ought to be interested in and strive for the good of all, for that makes for the good of each. Of course, the main care of each citizen must be within legitimate and reasonable bounds to look out for himself, but beyond this first principle of business action, or supplementary to it, each citizen ought to take a lively interest in the welfare of the city in which is his home, in the community wherein he dwells. And this should be especially so in the case of those who have prospered well, who have been successful above the average of their fellows.

A city as an organization as a municipal corporation, can do many things in its own interest, but many things that may be done in its interest it cannot do. It can buy and improve parks, make good streets, sustain a good fire department, provide a good water supply and perhaps pass laws and pursue a policy to aid commerce and industry to some extent; it can even, as this city has done, help to open a river channel outside the city limits; but it cannot build railroads, or establish and maintain steamship lines, or improve private grounds. These latter, and many other things that make for the upbuilding of a city, must be done by private individuals or combinations of them.

Portland possesses the making of a great city, and an extremely and notedly beautiful city, and whether it becomes so or not, and that within a comparatively few years, within the lifetime of many people now middle aged, depends more upon its citizens individually or acting as private companies and corporations, than upon the city as a municipality. If the city will do all it can, and many of its private citizens as such will do all they can, we shall see here within 20 years a city that will be more surprising in its development than the Portland of today is to people who return to it after 20 years' absence.

No city on the coast has such advantages of situation, with a view to commercial and industrial greatness. None has so fine a site, or one that can be used to so good advantage so cheaply. None is an inland seaport. None has so great a territory of richly resourceful country tributary to it. But all these facts will not of themselves make Portland the metropolis and City Beautiful of the Pacific coast. The city as a municipality must work systematically, intelligently and liberally to this end. And citizens generally, especially those of large means and influence, must work not only for themselves, but for Portland; must not think that their whole duty is done when they have cast their ballots and paid their taxes.

We have heard much about the "Seattle spirit," and the "Spokane spirit," and what we have heard is largely true. Portland has a better basis for such a "spirit" than either of those cities. We need here a "Portland spirit," that shall outdo all the other "spirits" of the country.

ANOTHER BASELESS ASSUMPTION.

THE Oregonian and a few of its political echoes continue day after day to assume that the Statement No. 1 Republicans are in a very embarrassing and unpleasant position, and to commiserate them thereon and throw out scoffing sympathy to them. But this stuff is mostly manufactured in these newspaper offices. The members themselves, with perhaps two or three exceptions, do not seem to be worrying any over the situation. None of them except one has given any public intimation of entertaining any doubt as to what he should do, or of any mental suffering in contemplating the performance of his duty.

These members subscribed to Statement No. 1 voluntarily, willingly, and understandingly, and so far as anything they have uttered shows will quite cheerfully keep the promise they made. They are not proper objects of sympathy or commiseration at all, and it is an affront to them to assume that they are in misery over the situation. Having the people with them, they have no occasion whatever to be perturbed, and they probably are not very well pleased at being continually represented as being half crazed over a situation that in fact does not bother them at all.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

L. M. DAVIS, and any other Statement No. 1 members of the legislature who are trying to find some excuse for breaking the pledge by which they were elected, would do well to notice and remember that the Statement No. 1 law was passed at the recent election by a vote of 69,608 to 21,162, a majority of 48,446, or about three and a half votes for to one against; and that the Recall was passed by a vote of 58,381 to 30,002, a majority of 28,379, or nearly two votes to one.

These votes were the Voice of the People of Oregon, Mr. Davis. Beside this great voice your petty, paltry excuses for entertaining a notion of betraying the people sounds like the squeaking of a rat in the midst of a mighty battle.

The insurrection down in Mexico is not likely to gain much headway against the government, as long as Diaz is at its head and retains his faculties, but when Diaz departs, as in the course of nature he must before very long, Mexico may again become a troubled country.

The big lumbermen seem to be dissatisfied because the Willamette valley lumbermen also got justice at the hands of the interstate commerce commission. This square deal program doesn't suit everybody, after all, and would-be monopolists least of all.

If the shah of Persia can manage to hold his job till next spring, and can then secure Roosevelt to run his government—but then, he may ask where and what would the shah be?

It is believed that the Bryan steam roller is quite equal to the task of running over Tammany also, if need be.

Read about the heat prostrations and other discomforts back east and keep thankful that you live in Oregon.

Small Change

Only one day more for June brides.

* * *

Now for raspberries, blackberries and loganberries.

* * *

But there must be at least 30 feet ultimately over the bar.

* * *

The harvest will not be the greatest ever, but will not be bad.

* * *

With Taft as candidate, it is well that the G. O. P. is an elephant.

* * *

Taft's college won, then lost; is this typical of his nomination and the election?

* * *

Now we are sure that John Mitchell is a sensible man. He declines to run for office.

* * *

Irrigation would double Willamette valley crops even without many more producers.

* * *

The new Independent party will probably make about as good a showing as the Populist party.

* * *

If he recovers his health, it is supposed that Sheramn will be the Sunny Jim of the campaign.

* * *

In about a week Bryan will begin running again. In fact, he hasn't been very still at any time.

* * *

Roosevelt says he has had a "corking time" as president. Does he imagine that he has corked up any trusts?

* * *

In New Zealand everybody is compelled to take a weekly half-holiday, and probably a lot of people kick about it.

* * *

"No man ever pushed himself forward by patting himself on the back," says Elbert Hubbard. But we never heard of Fra Elbertus kicking himself.

* * *

Mr. Gompers' plan apparently is to ask what he knews is a good deal more than even the Democratic convention will grant.

* * *

Well, are there going to be enough school rooms for the children when school opens in September? The vacation time is the time to make sure of this.

* * *

What the country is waiting to know is how much hay Roosevelt is going to pitch this summer, and whether he handles a pitchfork as well as the big stick.

Oregon Sidelights

Silverton has a new paper, the Herald.

* * *

Crops will be good, as a rule, around Wasco.

* * *

A creamery is much discussed at Clatskanie.

* * *

Hatfield is still working for rain in Sherman county.

* * *

Snow fell last week on Dixie mountain, in Grant county.

* * *

The Yamhill County Development league has issued a "dandy" booklet.

* * *

Some gooseberries raised near Dallas measure three inches in circumference.

* * *

A men's club, the admission fee to which will be $100, may be formed in Pendleton.

* * *

Newberg will probably build more cement walks this year than any other city of its size in the state, and most of them are 12 feet wide, says the Graphic.

* * *

That 80 tons of thornless cactus forage can be grown upon each acre of arid land in Umatilla county is the statement of a man from Los Angeles and Spokane who claims to know.

* * *

Governor Chamberlain promised to pardon a convict with the proviso that the man come to Albany and spend ten days riding on our street car, says the Herald. The "con" declined the offer. Our George thinks the prisoner insane, but we of Albany know better.

* * *

No other city of its size can boast of more new homes under the course of construction than Roseburg, claims the News. The "fever" of getting a home by the man of moderate circumstances was never before so popular. Every section of the city is experiencing a regular building boom.

* * *

One by one, says the Corvallis Republican, the people are taking up the suggestion concerning the platting of land into small tracts to be sold for fruit farms, truck gardens and berry patches, thus building up the country and bringing in more families to buy goods and to raise fruits for our cannery, also giving the man of small capital a chance.

* * *

Sheridan Sun: A considerable number of building improvements are being made, new sidewalks being laid and a general feeling of progress and prosperity is manifest. The country is forging ahead with new dwellings, new barns, new fences and new tracts of land are being improved and occupied. The fruit, hay and grain prospects are good for a mammoth yield.

* * *

With the prospect of a remunerative fishing season and the certainty that the lumber business will improve as soon as the lower freight rate to the east goes into effect, Astoria is certainly facing a future that is much more encouraging in a business sense than that of almost any other city in the Pacific coast, says the Budget.

* * *

Salem Statesman: Speaking of hotels, Ladd & Bush, who own a one third interest in the Willamette hotel, have for several months been in favor of making the improvements asked for. So have Ladd & Tilton, who own a one third interest. But there are two estates in the east owning the other one third interest and their representatives have to be shown. There is no doubt, however, that the matter will be arranged in due time, and this will give Salem a really first-class hotel.

* * *

The Dalles Chronicle: The woman who passed through here several weeks ago with her team of dogs going to Hood River to pick strawberries passed through here yesterday morning early on her return trip to southern Oregon. One can't help being sorry for the poor dogs as well as their driver, going up the long dusty hills these hot days and the trip across the bad lands and lava beds beyond Prineville.

This Date in History.

1701—Jacques Francois de Brouillan appointed governor of Acadia.
1829—First issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer.
1852—Henry Clay, American statesman, died. Born April 12, 1777.
1863—General Meade succeeded General Hooker in command of the army of the Potomac.
1884—Ninety lives lost in railroad wreck at St. Hilaire, Quebec.
1871—British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada.
1895—Thomas Henry Huxley, physiologist, died. Born May 4, 1825.

Melody.

'Tis wonderful music when summer draws nigh
And the south wind is sweet with a laugh and a sigh,
The blossom's temptation entices the bee,
The robbin is happy up there in the tree;
'Way down in the valley and up on the hill
The world is a-tune with the hum and the trill,
And the clouds in the sky that go sailing along
Seem to loiter and wish they might join in song.

—Washington Star.

SUMMARY OF NEW CURRENCY LAW

From the Denver News.

Here is a careful summary of the "emergency currency law," the law which the do-nothing congress passed at the last moment. It is a confused, rambling bill; hard to reduce to orderly meaning; but we believe we have here stated that meaning fairly. We call particular attention to the way in which the Republican party protects the interests of the bank depositors. Now for the law:

Before any emergency can even be asked for, national currency associations must be formed. These must consist of at least ten banks, each of which must have an unimpaired capital and a surplus of twenty per cent; and the total capital and surplus of the association must not be less than $5,000,000. No bank can belong to more than one currency association. No bank can be kept out of an association in its district, if it can meet the requirements of the law. No association can be formed of widely separated banks, scattered over the country; and no more than one association can be formed in any one city.

The currency association must file with the secretary of the treasury of the United States a certificate giving its name, the names of its members, and information. On doing so, the association becomes at once a corporation, with corporate rights and privileges.

The association is governed by the usual officers and an executive board of five members.

Having caught the hare, that is, having formed the association, the next thing is the application for emergency currency. The procedure is rather involved.

Any bank belonging to a currency association may make application to the association for emergency curreny, depositing, at the same time, securities with the association. The officers of the association examine the securities, and pass the application on to the comptroller of the currency. The comptroller passes it on to the secretary of the treasury. The secretary looks into the matter, and if the securities seem good to him, if the bank making application has a regular circulation equal to forty per cent of its capital stock, and the conditions warrant such an action, he orders the issuance of desired currency. This is supplied to the bank by the government.

* * * * *

The securities on which currency may be issued include "commercial paper," and the bonds of any city, county, state, or town, which has had a good record of paying its debts, principal and interest, for the previous ten years, and which does not owe more than ten per cent of its assessed valuation. Banks depositing other securities can secure only seventy-five per cent of their cash value in emergency currency. There are several other restrictions.

No bank may secure curreny to the amount of more than thirty per cent of the commercial paper it deposits with the association. If it deposits state or municipal bonds it can secure more than this, but always the total circulation, emergency and regular, of any bank, must be limited to the amount of its capital and surplus. The total issue of emergency currency in the United States must never exceed $500,000,000.

The currency thus issued is secured to the holder by the United States government, which will redeem in coin all emergency currency presented at the United States treasury.

The government is secured against loss in several ways. In the first place, the issuance of the currency is in all cases left to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

In the second place, "the banks, and the assets of all banks, belonging to the association, shall be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the redemption of such additional circulaton."

In the third place, whenever state or municipal bonds are made the basis of emergency currency, the title to those bonds is vested, ipse facto, in the treasurer of the United States, to be held in trust for the association. Finally, each bank must keep on deposit with the treasurer of the United States money to the amount of five per cent of its emergency circulation. The treasurer can use this fund at need to redeem the circulation of any bank that has become insolvent.

The emergency currency is distributed among the states in proportion to the capital and surplus of the national banks of those states. But if Colorado, for example, should not use up its possible emergency currency privileges, the secretary of the treasury could allow any adjoining state to take up the balance. Wall street will approve this provision.

Provisions are made for the manner in which the emergency notes are retired. A tax is levied at the rate of five per cent per year for the first month, and one per cent a month for each month more that an emergency note is outstanding, until the tax reaches 10 per cent per year. In Scotland the average life of a credit note is a little over 30 days; in Canada about 45 days. The tax would, therefore, cut little figure.

That is about all. But we haven't told the safeguards for the bank depositor? Gentle reader, there are no safeguards for the bank depositor. The bank depositor isn't even mentioned in the whole bill. The wise men of the Republican party who passed this hotch-potch didn't know, apparently, that such a thing as a bank depositor existed. You know it, and we know it, you know and we know, that the bank depositor starts every panic that is ever started; that if he could be made secure the problem of emergency currency would be nothing more than getting out a circulating medium to meet the varying volumes of business. But the Republican party in congress doesn't know this—to judge from the bill that party has sent out.

Here is a bill, designed to prevent panics like that which swept over the land last fall. And nowhere in the bill do you find the slightest mention of the cause of that and all other panics—the distrust of the bank depositor. If the situation were not so serious this bill would be the most colossal joke of the century.

And the neglect of the bank depositor is by no means the only fault of the bill. It is like most compormise measures—it has the faults of both sides, and the virtue of neither. The bill neither gives the elastic currency of the Canadian plan, nor the direct government action of the democratic plan. The machinery for issuing the emergency currency is so roundabout that half a dozen panics could be well under way before the circulating medium could get out. The plan for distributing it insures the benefit of the big money centers, and while they would doubtless permit the rest of the land to drink at the fountain, they would charge handsomely for that privilege. In a real emergency there would not be enough trained experts in the United States to give more than the most cursory examination of the securities offered as a basis for the emergency currency. And so one might go on raising very real and valid objections for an hour.

But the principal fault of the bill is that it isn't honest. The government is asked to go into parnership wih the banks, even farther into partnership than now. When the United States government lends its name to an enterprise, the least it can do is to insure that everyone dealing with that enterprise gets fair play. If the government is to cooperate in the banking business, then the government must secure the bank depositors. If this is not done, then the government should withdraw altogether and meddle no more with banks than with grocery stores.

Either way would be honest. But The News believes, and feels sure that the country believes, that only one way would be sensible. That way is for the government to guarantee every deposit in national banks. That is the Bryan plan, the democratic plan, the honest and sensible plan. It would abolish panics at one stroke. This done, congress could proceed with confidence to work out an emergency currency measure that would facilitate trade without at the same time facilitating the graft of a small clique of financiers.

Letters From the People

Don't Look a Gift Horse in the Mouth.

To the Editor of The Journal—The writer supplies the following ammunition for the Evening Telegram of this city. He is credibly informed that the first prize in the recently terminated and much advertised contest of the Telegram, viz., an automobile, is of an archaic model on which the recipient has spent a considerable sum of money in a vain effort to put into running order. There is nothing the matter with the gift auto except that it can't be made to run.

I hope that you will give this the publicity it deserves.

SUBSCRIBER.

The Patrolman and the Public.

"A Foreigner" writes to The Journal at considerable length to assert that the Suitter case showed that the state could not successfully prosecute a patrolman who had exceeded his duty, and that he had a "right of way" into any house under all circumstances, and that no officers on earth except those of Russia have such privileges. The public, this writer thinks, ought to know this fact better, and he asks if a sober workingman has a right to sit on his porch in a summer evening without a permit or being knocked down; if a policeman has a right to abuse and slander a business man before his store, and to beat him for asking to consult a lawyer. The writer says these things have happened, and that the reason is that the victims are foreigners, and he asks if there is any redress except moving out of town, and also: "Is it because we were born in a foreign country or that we make our living by honest work, and still not have ample funds to spend in saloons and dives? Has the poor workingman any right to defend himself against a shameless attack of patrolmen? Is the patrolman above the laws of the state? If not, please answer, and the case will be soon forthcoming in public courts."

J. Q. A. Ward's Birthday.

John Quincy Adams Ward, one of the most famous of living American sculptors, was born June 29, 1830, in Urbana, Ohio, and spent his boyhood in that city. For seven years he studied under Henry K. Browne, and in 1857 passed a year in Washington. For the past 45 years he has maintained a studio in New York city. Mr. Ward is vice-president of the Fine Arts federation and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he has been the president of the National Sculpture society since its incorporation in 1896. Among his principal statues are The Freedman, in Boston, The Pilgrim, in Central Park, New York, and statues of Henry Ward Beecher, General George H. Thomas, Commodore Perry, General Washington, Israel Putnam, and General Hancock, which are located in New York, Hartford, Newport and other cities of the east.

A Frenchman's Views of Bryan.

M. Clam, a Parisian journalist, now touring the country, relates the following impressions of Mr. Bryan:

M. Bryan is a farmer, one American does tell me. Yet again I am told he is the editor. Also he is the statesman ready for the job. Also he is the Chautauqua, which is the Indian word meaning "peerless orator." Many American do tell me of the M. Bryan farm in the Nebraska province. Almost, I think no farm in the universe is so profitable. M. Bryan is the proprietor of one heifer which is worth 8,000 francs! Also, one American did tell me that one windmill on the M. Bryan farm did all the work, and also, he said, when M. Bryan did leave that farm that windmill would not run! This, to me, is the phenomenon.

In the Lincoln city, M. Bryan does have the newspaper Commoner. Always, after milking the 8,000-franc heifer, M. Bryan does go to the Lincoln city and write the Democratic policy editorials. That Commoner newspaper has the circulation gigantic, almost 1,000,000 of American reading it at once. All American do read that Commoner to learn if those Democrats have discovered one policy yet. Nearly each week M. Bryan nearly outlines the party platform, yet not quite. Always he does save some for next week. One American did tell me that it was impossible in these United States to tell that Democratic policy altogether. He said: "You know one baker saves the yeast for the next batch of bread? Very well, M. Bryan knows his business, too."

M. Bryan, all men do say, is one Democrat. He also says, "I am a Democrat." Yet, always when I ask, "What is one Democrat?" those American do look at me in surprise, yet pain. I do try hard to learn what is the Democrat, yet have I disappointment, with perplexity. The Democrat is not the Republican, yes! Yet M. Bryan tells those people how he has the affection for those M. Roosevelt policies, most specially. And M. Roosevelt is the Republican!

Those Republicans do hold the fat office, in these United States. When one man does get the office, instantly he becomes one Republican. Now to me, it seems this way: All those American who do not have the fat office, they are Democrats. If that Democratic party should have victory, with fat office, I think it would be the Republican party, and those Republicans would be Democrats. If I have made error in this I beg pardon. Yet I think this is the truth.

Difficulties of Oregon Politics.

From the Salem Journal.

It is next to impossible to have a Republican party organization in Oregon.

There is but one large city in the state and that has but one morning paper.

That paper is an historical fixture and incubus on the state and its development.

It represents matters as it pleases and misrepresents and destroys public men at will.

Those who are not its truculent slaves are never safe from attack and misrepresentation.

It can represent any man as a lunatic or scoundrel and never retract a word of its calumny.

By that process no party leadership is tolerated and the people are hoodwinked with its specious morality.

The editor of that paper was to be made senator when Furnish was run for governor.

Jack Matthews was employed to round up the Multnomah delegation for Scott for senator.

The party was disrupted and Matthews was shrewd enough to get the United States marshalship.

In the recent state campaign Scott was again approached with the program to fight Statement No. 1.

He had to be lined up with promises of party dictatorship and in turn agreed to help overthrow the primary law.

But as in 1904 when $25,000 was offered to turn votes to him for the senatorship, and all federal patronage;

So in 1908 the people have refused to execute the will of the bosses and make him political dictator of Oregon.

So in Oregon there can be no party organization without a dictator, and the people naturally take the reins in their own hands.

Of course, there being but one party organ, Republicans generally are never given the true side of the picture, but the people understand.

Made a Good Fight.

From Lend a Hand.

Election day is now a matter of history, and while we have refrained from taking sides in the matter we must say that the Portland Journal has covered itself with glory in its successful fight for good, clean government in Oregon. There are times when the people themselves take a hand in the political game, and this time the people won.

The REALM of FEMININE

The Greatest Good.

MOTHERS whose sons are about to put on college honors will surely be interested in a symposium of opinions gathered from graduates of several of the leading colleges on the question, "What is the greatest benefit to be derived from a college course?" A look at the statements of these young men after four years spent in the college atmosphere is interesting. This is the statement of a Yale man. "I dare say that the greatest good to me has been psychological, the feeling of solid satisfaction and inspiration derived from the workings of the Yale system and the Yale spirit.

"We all go out for something at Yale, and feel that we can make something, whether it be an athletic squad or one of the college papers, or the glee club, if we will only work hard and use our brains a little. The expressions Yale spirit, Yale democracy, etc., all narrow down to one idea, fix your mind on some goal, work hard and systematically, and you can make your way at Yale despite all natural disadvantages. The Yale spirit is present in the classroom and in the literary competitions just as much as it is on the football field.

"That the Yale system, which is merely the putting of the Yale spirit in every Yale activity into practice, can take and does take the average man, and in four years turn him into a hard-working, systematic machine, fit to drive his way through the world is, I think, the crowning glory of Yale. And the satisfaction that I take in being a product of the Yale system is the greatest good I take from college."

Then here is the opinion of the Amherst man:

"On the intellectual side the close association with the professors puts the student in touch with methods of work and process of thought which are invaluable to him long after the studies themselves are forgotten. The broad-minded and truly great men which one finds on the faculty prove a great inspiration. We have in mind especially Professor C. E. Garman of the philosophy department. Although he died while the present senior class were still juniors, his personality and teachings have already had a deep effect on our attitude toward life. Many other professors who may not be mentioned by name have stamped something of the best that is in them upon the lives which they have helped to mould.

The small college, where everyone of the 500 students knows everybody else, is conducive to many friendships; and the constant association with other men of the same age tends to wear away many a rough corner. The opportunities for social life are many, and by the senior year even the bashful, diffident freshman has become equal to almost any social situation in which he may be placed.

"Amherst college takes an irresponsible, thoughtless boy, and after shaping his character for four years turns out a confident, capable man."

The Harvard man says that the greatest benefit to him is the realization of the eternal truths of democracy. The dogged man who perhaps beginning at the bottom, forges ahead of his more brilliant competitors by sheer pluck, he finds, is the one who wins, whether the field be athletics, the social sphere or scholastic attainments.

"Every man is, in the long run," says the Harvard man, "the arbiter of his own fortune. Chance acquaintance, prestige, pull, family name, may all give to one a temporary advantage over his fellows, may make his way easier, and, in a community where such things have undue influence, they may even keep one at the head; but in the world at large the man who ultimately wins is the man who knows what he wants and who, always respecting the rights of others and doing what he can to better the world, doggedly, persistently and everlastingly plugs along to the end. The firm belief in the truth of this is the greatest benefit I have derived from my four years at Harvard."

There is still one more to be heard from, the Dartmouth man, who feels that the greatest good he gets out of the four years is an appreciation of character. He says:

"The desire of the college is to send forth into the world highly educated men, who realize that character is the primary requisite for advancement. It teaches the student that character is the best foundation for a successful business establishment; that the responsibilities of educating the people should be placed in the hands of men who can teach as much by example as by book; also that today the country is crying from coast to coast for men of character for the bench, the legislative halls and the executive offices of our government.

"The example set by President Tucker has deeply impressed every student who has ever crossed the college campus during his administration. One can but feel that he has a priceless ideal, whose presence makes the very atmosphere magnetic with his matchless qualities. So both by precept and by example every Dartmouth senior will go about his life's work knowing that the attainment of success lies in character."

Mother, it is hard to let your boy go, isn't it? You feel the dangers in the air. You cannot look ahead four years without feeling how many hard things he will come up against, when you cannot be near to give him the guiding word. You feel the element of tragedy in the testing of your boy, the hard merciless proving by many means that these years will bring him. And mother like, you want to shield him a little longer.

But the testing must come, and only the man that is within can withstand. Nothing that you can do for him now will suffice. The elements that will stand the fire are there; those that cannot stand will go. He will come out of it proven. A man or a failure. Let him go, sending with him your prayers and following him with loving letters. Let him go, and trust to the little by little teaching that he has learned in your home since his baby days, to fortify him now.

Isn't it encouraging to read what these other mothers' boys have gotten out of it?

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Strawberries with Cream.
Waffles, Maple Syrup. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Frankfurters and Green Peppers,
Cream Gravy,
Stewed Cherries. Rice Balls.
Nut Cake. Tea.
DINNER.
Chicken Gumbo Soup.
Brisket of Veal, Breaded.
Green Peas. Cottage Cheese Salad.
Prune Cream Pie. Coffee.

Prune Cream Pie—Take one half pound of prunes, soaked, cut up fine, and stoned; stew in two cups of water 15 minutes. Add one half cup sugar, butter the size of walnut, the yolk of one egg, one half tablespoon of vinegar, and one large tablespoon of cornstarch. Boil until thick.

Cottage Cheese Salad—Take firm solid sour milk, place on the back part of the stove and let stand until the whey separates from the curd. Remove the curd before it becomes hard, drain. Season with salt, pepper, and sufficient cream to make it soft, then add tender celery cut fine, and a little chopped onion. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Not for Him.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

"Why don't ye take a short cut whin ye're goin' to yer work?" asked Cassidy.

"Shure, there is no dacint short cut," replied Casey.

"Of course there is. Ye could go across the Country club's grounds."

"Shure, that's not dacint. D'ye think I want to be took fur a golf player?"