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EDITORIAL PAGE

square deal" in this respect until it has not only a square deal president, but a square deal congress and square deal courts, and whether their political name is Republican or Democrat is immaterial.

THE NATURE OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE story goes that one of the late Grover Cleveland's first official acts after being elected mayor of Buffalo was to veto an improvement ordinance in which there was a big graft, the chief beneficiaries of which would have been some of his particular personal and political friends; and that when remonstrated with on that account he replied: "Public office is a public trust."

This expression was probably not original with Mr. Cleveland, but that is immaterial, so long as that was the axiom by which he guided his official career. The office he held was not conferred upon him by the people, and they did not pay him for his services, to use it for his own or his friends' special benefit, but for the benefit of the whole people impartially.

Though he made mistakes, this was no doubt Grover Cleveland's conception of public service, and it is that, fortunately, of many, but unfortunately not that of many others. The nature of a public office is something that every aspirant and candidate for, and every one elected to an office should seek thoroughly to understand. It is "a public trust," that is, it is a responsible position of honor as well as of salary, in which the people trust certain men to serve them well, to do them good, to watch and guard their interests, to be their friends and protectors. The true official, though he may be properly ambitious to rise higher, or to continue in his position, will subordinate the interests of self and friends to those of the whole people, for they not only pay him, but have honored and trusted him.

And it is a fine thing to do good to the people, a great many people. Even if they do not know and appreciate it fully, it must be a great and constant reward to the right kind of man to know that he is doing this, to feel that he is true to his public trust.

Many officials can do little more than perform their routine duties capably and faithfully; many others can do a good deal more than this to serve and benefit the people. Such are most executive officers—president, governors, district attorneys, mayors, and in some cases sheriffs. Such are all leaders in legislative bodies. Such also on many occasions are county commissioners and councilmen, and it may be auditors. And such are all judges.

A public trust—working for, serving, benefiting, helping the people, not merely to earn the salaries they pay, but to repay them by seeking to ease their burdens and better their condition for the honor they have conferred, the trust they have reposed—this is the proper conception of a public office. And it is this sort of men whom the people must seek out to put into office, more and more.

HE HAD TO TALK.
OUR irrepresible president could not entirely contain and restrain himself, even at a funeral. The sensible arrangements for the funeral of the late Grover Cleveland did not admit of any sermons, eulogies, or other speeches, as a regular part of the ceremonies, which were tastefully of the simplest and briefest kind, but the president, not to be repressed entirely, gathered the ex-members of Cleveland's cabinet who were present into a room, and locking the door on them delivered to them a most eloquent and impressive discourse. Like the wedding guests stopped by the Ancient Mariner, they were compelled to listen. We have no doubt that the president made a good speech, but the incident, notwithstanding its surroundings, had something of the ludicrous and grotesque in it. These old men, prominent through many years, who were active in affairs when Roosevelt was a mere boy, some of them old enough to be his father, may have thought he was assuming a little too much in lecturing them outside the program, but of course could not on such an occasion make any resistance. The preacher-president had them "dead-to-rights," and they were obliged silently to make the best of it. It was not proper to smile there and then, but one can imagine these eminent old men smiling and reflecting afterward, though perhaps not very pleasantly, at the incident.

ANCIENT JUDICIAL MILLS.
A CIRCUIT court judge, 12 jurors, and several lawyers were occupied most of two or three days during the past week trying a case involving the ownership of a Split dog, whose value, in the estimation of the general public, would run from 30 cents down to a minus quantity. Over in Klamath county two people have spent several hundred dollars each, and scores have been inconvenienced, over a calf valued at \$10. Such instances are numerous.

We are frequently adjured to have great respect for our system of laws and judicial procedure, and in the main we do, but would it be surprising if that such a congress will reason to suggest that such petty

cases ought to be settled without so much trouble and expense? Why could not the system be modified so that they could be finally determined in justices courts, with a jury of six or less, or with even less judicial ceremony?

The fact is that in respect of our judicial system we adhere to many useless, expensive annoying and wearisome customs, and maintain laws and methods that ought long ago to have become obsolete or been changed, merely because from generation to generation we have been taught, and have believed without thought and as a matter of course, that there was something sacred about them, that it would be sacrilegious or in some way dangerous to change them. Hence, while we have progressed much in other ways, we have stood still at this point; our court procedure has become anachronous; it is not up with the times.

Why should it take a jury of 12 in all cases in all our justices' courts? And why must a verdict in all cases be unanimous? There is no good reason for either of these laws; only long custom has led people to suppose thoughtlessly that they were right and necessary.

An immense amount of expense and trouble could be saved by reducing the number of jurors, and providing that a certain majority should decide. And in petty dog and calf cases and the like, some simple, cheap and prompt way of decision should be devised, and there should be no appeal.

MORE POLITICAL SILLINESS.

PORTLAND newspaper that professes, apparently with truthfulness, to be all at sea politically, says: "A Roosevelt Democrat or Republican is a Taft Democrat or Republican. For Taft is Roosevelt's candidate. Now since Governor Chamberlain was for Roosevelt, why shouldn't he be also for Taft?"

But perhaps Governor Chamberlain, having a good deal of experience in politics, will prefer to wait and see whether the policies of Taft, if he should be elected, will fit the policies of Roosevelt, and if so to what extent. Mr. Chamberlain has said that as senator he would support in general the Roosevelt policies. He can be depended upon to do this, and that is sufficient for a people who believe in those policies, and who elected Chamberlain, and who elected Chamberlain.

It is certain that Bryan if elected will stand for the Roosevelt policies, and somewhat more, but it is not so certain how Mr. Taft if elected will stand. President Roosevelt can speak for himself, but he cannot surely speak for another man. Because A believes in B, and C believes in A, it doesn't always follow that C must believe in B, even on A's sayso. This talk that because Chamberlain is for the Roosevelt policies he must therefore support Taft will pass very well for a bit of political faceliousness, but to be reiterated as a serious proposition is as silly as was the persistent call from the same quarter after the primaries that Chamberlain should withdraw.

THE governor has never pretended that he was a Republican; he has only professed that as a Democrat he agreed with and would support the Roosevelt policies. This is all that the people care about.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.
NONE of our government agents have been more persistently active in effort to excite trade with the republics south of us than the American consuls in those parts. In this they have faithfully seconded the national administrations, which have even established a bureau and are now building a palace in Washington devoted to stimulating closer fraternal intercourse and more perfect understanding with our nearest neighbors and have long ago demanded of all the powers of the earth to keep hands off our 16 southern sisters.

Notwithstanding these significant facts our trade with Latin America bears no comparison with that of Germany and England with whom the people of those republics are cultivating most friendly relations, while European subjects miss no opportunity to plant and cultivate sentiments of jealousy and suspicion of the designs of the "great republic of the north," as they are pleased to call us.

of money is the shilling and the mark, cannot compete with European manufacturers. The tariffs established by the McKinley bill and those of many years standing, contribute to the detriment of North American commerce with these countries, and of the consumers of our products of which the exportation to Europe is enormous and which, thanks to the free English and German exchange, constantly augments.

"The realization of the Panama canal will cure many of these ills; the tariff reforms now promised by the congress of the great republic, as indicated by the executive will be the supplement. The policy of the statesmen of Washington will develop advanced evolution towards the Latin-American states, and there will be born new courses of diplomacy at the White House on which Europe cannot improve. In return, the United States will multiply its wealth by means of the canal, in establishing economic harmonies with the South American nations. The canal is the gold key to open the immense coffers of riches. Diplomacy, affectionate consideration, learning the modes and languages of the republics of the south, the secret. The development of these facts will give a value to the products of the north, which today they have not, nor ever will have, with single attention to the superior quality of productions. Thus it is not North America, which imposes conditions in the Pan-American policy."

Small Change
The mid-seat hog is happy at last. Tomorrow—O, how dry it will be in many Oregon towns.

Everybody is glad that those water fountains were erected. The sea gives everybody a cool reception, yet has many friends.

Mad dogs are another thing never heard of in good old Oregon. If the season is going to even up it will be hot enough for you yet.

Half the year gone and some people have done nothing much yet. A Roosevelt Democrat and a Bryan Republican are a good deal alike.

The president says he has had a "cooking time." So have the trusts. It may soon be time to give the annual advice about, or to keep cool.

Probably a lot of people will rather like being dry after they get used to it. "Now, who was Jonathan Bourne?" asks the Buffalo Times. When, in 1887?

How much are you going to do this year to make Portland the City Beautiful? It is supposed that there will be a good deal of dry humor in prohibition towns.

Who are going to be fooled if Taft is elected, the Rooseveltians or the interesters? Do the Roosevelt policies include the election of Boss Cox of Cincinnati to the senate? You can take your vacation whenever you're ready; there is some prospect of summer weather.

OREGON IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Eastern newspapers continue to comment on the "Political Situation in Oregon"; on the "Oregon Plan," "Results in Oregon," "Oregon's Senator," "Senatorial Paradox in Oregon," and many kindred subjects:

Political Situation in Oregon.
From the Bangor (Maine) News.
Today the Republican legislators of Oregon are confronted with the necessity of sending a Democrat to the federal senate to represent a Republican state. Many regard the situation as anomalous and there is talk of discharging the advisory popular vote.

Such talk, under the circumstances existing in Oregon, should be frowned down at the first place, there were only two candidates before the people, party primaries having been held out other aspirants. Mr. C. had beaten Senator Fulton in a Republican primary election, and Chamberlain is the only Republican candidate. This is a very different situation from one in which the candidate of one party, having no opposition within its party, receives more votes than any one of several candidates in the rival party.

Senator by Popular Election.
From the Richmond, Va. Dispatch.
There is real interest in the election of a United States senator in Oregon. Mr. Chamberlain was born in Mississippi and got his final education at Washington. He is now in Oregon, and after years after he arrived in Oregon the people sent him to the legislature.

Results in Oregon.
From the Lowell, Mass. Citizen.
The curious situation existing in the state of Oregon is a direct result of the novel system there prevailing for the nomination of senators. A primary election, at which the public voice is expressed, has resulted in favor of Chamberlain.

Letters From the People.
J. H. Raley Makes Protest.
Pendleton, Or., June 27.—To the Editor of The Journal.—It had been my intention and policy to make no reply to anything that might appear either in The Journal or any other publication.

A Question of "Accuracy."
To the Editor of The Journal.—The following paragraph was taken from this morning's Oregonian: "A stay of execution for Blockett was had, and the jury was discharged." It is a curious situation to have arisen at this juncture in the trial of the two men to which Oregon has of late been pointing with complacent pride when other states have been so busy with their senatorial deadlock.

Adrian H. Jolline's Birthday.
Adrian H. Jolline, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, was born at Sing Sing, N. Y. June 20, 1859. His education was received at Princeton university and at the Columbia law school. After graduating from the latter institution in 1872, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in New York city. His law firm became one of the best known in the metropolis, and before he was 40 years of age Mr. Jolline had become eminent in his chosen profession. He was for many years senior counsel for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad and two years ago he became chairman of the board of directors. A few months later he was elected president of the company and has since that time been actively engaged in the management of the company.

This Date in History.
1823—Silesia surrendered to the Russians.
1829—Indiana Territory organized.
1856—Blindfold first crossed the Niagara river, just below the falls, on a tight rope.
1870—Senate rejected treaty of annexation of Florida.
1882—Charles Guiteau executed for the assassination of President Garfield.
1883—General Green Clay elected governor of Montana Territory and prohibition candidate for president in 1872 died in Washington, D. C. Born in Richmond, Ky. July 28, 1812.
1904—Rev. Silas E. Swallow nominated for president by the prohibition party.

The REALM of FEMININE

Are You a Philopollist?
THE child has but one center of affection and that is his home. The home people, the home poets, the home associations, are to him the center of the universe and the whole boundary of his emotions. The adult, however, broadens his sphere of interest and feels the same thrill of emotion at the name of his country that he does at the name of home.

There is an increasing consciousness among the most thoughtful people that these two should not compass his whole affection; that his love for his city should keep pace with his development and should be as large a part of his mature life as his home was of his childish emotions.

Civic righteousness, civic pride, civic duty. They are phrases which have a new meaning and a new hold upon the mind of the modern citizen. For there is a fact that we cannot get away from and that is that the tone or atmosphere of a city is such as its citizens make it.

Women have an ever widening influence in civic matters and to all who love their city, the problems of the moment. For all women who would have a fuller interest in Portland as their home, who love its matchless setting, who feel its associations, who venerate and who long with a deep and earnest longing for the time when it shall be a city of interest, of light and no longer a safe hiding place for thieves and murderers, no longer a city of crime, of poverty, of filth, the little book called "The Philopollist" by Charles Goss shows forth many of the duties of the lover of his own city and for a manly association of men and women who wish to be the title-philos, lover and polis, city, or city lover.

Are we women think of our city as our home? Realizing that its formative influence upon our boys and girls is less important only than the home in which they are nurtured, we shall have a more direct and great influence upon the great questions which affect our city.

There was never a time when women have been so interested in civic matters as today. And not because they fear the home influence waning or because they would not have found out that women cannot rear children rightly until the civic influence bears out the home influence.

Women have a duty which all good citizens must recognize, that of making the city a safe place in which to rear boys and girls, and women of the future. Women's clubs, mothers' and teachers' circles, and all the civic associations, are exerting an influence upon civic matters, to such a degree that legislation very much affected by their thought.

Are we doing all we can for Portland? We need anything that the influence of the city has to do about? Let us look a little more closely into these questions and find out.

Paper Milk Bottles.
PURE milk not only drawn from healthy cows on the farm, but delivered undefiled on the back door steps of consumers in towns and cities is one of the prime necessities of the time, says the Boston Globe.

New Uses for Cretonne.
TIME was when cretonne and chintz were used only to dress chairs and divans, doorways and the furnishings of the house in general. Now it decorates the mistress herself and one sees her waistcoat fashioned of this dainty stuff, her hat trimmed with the same, and she is frequently carrying a parcel of cretonne, which she has also used to match. Cretonne has also been used by French modistes for decorative purposes upon evening gowns—or, rather, and this is the more modern design, as to match. Cretonne has also been used by French modistes for decorative purposes upon evening gowns—or, rather, and this is the more modern design, as to match. Cretonne has also been used by French modistes for decorative purposes upon evening gowns—or, rather, and this is the more modern design, as to match.

Bands of Net.
INTERESTING occupation for hot summer days is the embroidering of net bands, which will come into play for trimming the new autumn clothes. An effective trimming is made by running a net in very simple design—with different shades of blue, for instance, in three or four shades, with possibly a touch of black or white, will make an charming trimming for either a blue or black frock. The net is completely filled in with the darning, and some modification of the well-known design is usually employed. Nothing could be prettier with which to trim an evening cloak in the band of a cold-weather net.

Bottled Fruit Juices.
W HILE cooking early fruits, berries and the like, remember that the small quantities of juice can be bottled, skinned and bottled for winter use. Berry juices would be excellent to add to mince pies or would be useful for making jelly cakes. Sweetened juice, both vigorously and pour boiling hot into bottles. Cork each bottle and is filled and dip into hot sealing wax until one inch of the top of the jar is covered. Remember to place a wire in the mouth of the bottle before inserting the cork, so the latter used in drawing out the cork.

Nut Bread.
ONE-THIRD of a package of breakfast food; one-half cake of yeast; one pint of tepid water. Let it rise overnight. In the morning add salt, two cups of flour and two-thirds of a cup of chopped nuts. Cook in a pan. Form into two loaves, putting butter between them; let them rise, and then bake one hour in a moderate oven. This makes perfectly delicious sandwiches, especially toasted sandwiches, and may be lightly spread with cottage cheese or with cream cheese.

The Daily Menu.
BREAKFAST: Cherries, Boiled Salt Salmon, Whole Wheat Muffins. LUNCHEON: Veal Loaf, Ripe Creamed Potatoes, Stewed Gooseberries, Hot Gingerbread, Tea. DINNER: Clam Chowder, French Chops, Macaroni and Cheese, Asparagus, Cottage Pudding, Coffee.