EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every morning (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6061. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B 2444; East 820.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

Vreeland-Benjamin Special Advertising Agency, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 1007-08 Boyce Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail or to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

DAILY.

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

A man who leads a life of tranquility and reflection, who is not disturbed at home, and who meddles not with the affairs of the world, may keep his mind at ease and his thoughts run in one even course. But such a man has not been tried, all his philosophy and his passive virtue might turn out to be idle words if he were once exposed to the rude realities of human existence.—Marcus Aurelius.

THE VALUE OF IRRIGATION.

AN ULTIMATE process in the Willamette valley is to resort to the widest possible extent to irrigation. It is destiny, and it will come. Present day farmers may raise their hands in holy horror at the idea, but natural laws care nothing for that. From time immemorial the housewife has known that water saved and aided her flowers. Without water the green lawn is impossible. The farmer himself has long used water in rearing and saving his tomato and cabbage plants. If water is a saving agency for all these things, the same water is a saving agency for the larger crops.

Robert Gellatly, of Benton county, working under direction of the department of agriculture, grew onions on an irrigated plat, and got a yield of 850 pounds, while on an equal but unirrigated plat he got but 350 pounds. Oswald West, under the same supervision, got from his hop yard in Benton county, 1,150 pounds per acre on irrigated, and 800 pounds per acre on unirrigated land. Unirrigated corn on the Oregon Agricultural College farm returned 5,347 pounds of green fodder, while irrigated once the yield was 7,000 and, irrigated twice, 9,666 pounds. On the same farm unirrigated potatoes yielded 2,604, irrigated once, 3,760, and twice, 7,500. G. R. Bagley of Hillsboro turned water in July on clover that had been sown in February and 52 days latter cut a clover crop three feet high. From the eight acres he took 20 tons of vetch hay, 100 tons of green clover, four and a half tons of clover hay, and eight tons of clover silage, besides having a mulch crop left six to ten inches high.

These are tangible and formidable results. Gradually the value of the process will become understood, and, one after another, men will come to utilize it. The possibilities for the agriculturist that daily flow by his farm in the running streams of the Willamette valley are, measured in dollars, both invaluable and inestimable. The water is the agency that loosens the soil's fertility at the moment when it can be of the greatest service to the growing plant, and whether we accept it now or not, is destined to be an agency of great value and great wealth in the region. Little by little, the green spots here and there among the dry, will demonstrate the possibilities of fructification, by the process, and more and more irrigation will be invoked. It will be one of the agencies by which the Willamette region will ultimately come to be known as one of the richest and most productive spots on the planet.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

DAY in and day out, there are harpings here in Portland about how the Oregon method of electing senator violates the constitution, which is not true, and how it invades the realm of so-called representative government. As to violations of the constitution the lie is given that by the admission of Bourne as senator, and by the fact that primary nominations of senator by the people for their ratification by the legislature are in full and frequent operation in many of the states of the union, as everybody knows.

As to modifications of the representative system, why not have them? Has the representative system of senator electing, for instance, resulted in legislative debauchery, or has it not. Senator Fulton says that under it, the highest character in the state did things they regretted ever afterward, and that "money, great sums of it were used" in senatorial elections. Then, would it be a crime against society for some modification to be made in the representative system? Because a system is admitted to be bad, is that a reason why no effort should be made to correct it? Is the sanctity of the representative system the fetish of a dead and rotten past, or is it the mere howl of a political banko steerer? Is it indeed, not both?

The progressive man is the salt of society. He sees above and beyond his own impossible ambition, and looks abroad for the enlargement of the pleasures and comforts of the race. All men in the nation but the wantonly stupid see what the representative system has brought the United States senate to. All heard recently the pleadings of President Roosevelt with that imperial body for bread for the American people. They saw Mr. Aldrich hand out a stone. For six long months they saw message after message sent from the White House, entreating that rotten resort of trust lawyers to give the country remedial legislation and saw every petition denied, coldly, bluntly, imperiously denied. Why were they denied, and by whom? Why were the desires of the American people resisted, and by what authority?

One single incident tells the story. It was the day in the senate, when La Follette was striving for the defeat of the infamous Aldrich currency bill. The pressure in the chamber was, in the words of an eye witness, "something awful." The air was electrical with feeling. Aldrich was in command, openly, shamelessly driving hard the senate, and senators sat there, mortified beyond expression because they knew they must submit or earn the ill-will of their master. Senators openly admitted that their position was galling, and some even hesitated to submit. Every person in Washington knew of the shamelessness of Aldrich assumption of command that day, and of his open flaunting of it, as though, after months of excoriation he purposed to let the American people know that he is supreme, after all. It is not exaggeration to say that people fairly gasped when he went to the vice-president, spoke in a peremptory tone, returned to the middle aisle, and pointing at his own breast, in a dictatorial manner gave the signal to Fairbanks which the latter obeyed, recognizing him, so as to cut off debate and start the rollcall.

Such is this vaunted representative system in all its symmetry and beauty. Mr. Aldrich is the master who rules with his imperial scepter, even to the vice-president of the United States, and here in Oregon we are told that no modification must be made in the system. It is at such as he that the Oregon method is directed, and with its wide adoption in the other states would drive this arrogant creature from the chamber even as the money changers were driven from the temple. What a bunko game it is, and what a bunko steerer that does it, for this continual lamentation to go up in Oregon for perpetuation of the system that gave us Aldrich, and made him bigger than Roosevelt, bigger than the people, bigger than the country.

THE CASE OF RAINEY.

CORRESPONDENCE to The Journal from Washington intimates that evidence accumulates to prove the existence of an immense fund to defeat members of the congress who have been vigilant to oppose the illegal trusts. Mention is made of the fierce fight now made on Congressman Rainey of Illinois, who achieved a reputation for particularly brilliant, effective work in exposing the methods of the American watch trust and who brought to light, from sources hitherto unknown, facts bearing on the Standard Oil company's objectionable procedure.

The Journal believes that the situation in Mr. Rainey's congressional district illustrates the imperative need for the enactment of a federal law requiring the publication, before election day, of all contributions of money to campaigns for president, vice-president, senators and representatives.

Were such a statute in force, it would be detrimental rather than helpful for any candidate to accept pecuniary aid from corporations or industrial combinations. No agent of such concerns would be estopped from counselling voters to support their favorite, nor, indeed, within any certain limit defined by the law, from contributing money to that end. But, with such a law, the voters would be able to estimate to what degree the predatory interests regarded a given candidate as valuable to them, because that value would be indicated by the volume of the contributions.

Rather, would not such a law operate to prevent special interests from attempting to buy the election of candidates for the congress? And, if it contained a clause limiting the amount which should be expended, would it not bring high office nearer within the grasp of the man of small means, and divest the wealthy man of much of the advantage which he possesses solely by reason of his wealth?

WATTERSON ON PARKER.

NO BETTER characterization of the reported Parker resolution on the late Grover Cleveland, which the overwhelmingly defeated candidate of four years ago is said to have ready for introduction in the Denver convention, could be written than that of Henry Watterson, in substance and in part as follows:

It is an invasion of Mrs. Cleveland's grief, a blow at party concord, the act of a shameless hypocrite. Never was a professional ghoul inspired by a more mercenary spirit, because the sole aim and end of the Murphy-Conners crowd, aided by Judge Parker, is the perpetuation of the ascendency of the Belmont-Ryan combination, to which Democracy owes its last ignominious and well-deserved defeat. It was Belmont-Ryan money that financed Judge Parker's campaign for the nomination in 1904. It was Belmont-Ryan money that nominated him and it was the Belmont-Ryan tag that made an anti-trust movement under such a brand absurd and impossible.

Parker, continues Watterson, should rest content with the reward of his rich law practice, and not emerge from his highly-paid obscurity to make trouble through sheer malevolence; to appear backed by the money of the trust magnates and traction thieves, appealing over the dead body of Cleveland, is disgraceful. It is also hypocritical, for as to most that Cleveland did and was, Parker's backers and employers hated Cleveland and he hated them; and their scheme would be too ghastly and dastardly for belief if it were not the last desperate play of a clique of discredited politicians seeking to rule or ruin. Firebrand is the only initiative and purpose of the body-snatchers who propose to use it to conjure dissention, while they try to corrupt delegates. The spectacle lacks common sense and common decency. Coming from Conners and Murphy, from Belmont and Ryan, from Parker and Sheehan, the resolution will be thrown out as infamous.

Most of the above is Watterson's language, and the real Democrats of the country will indorse its sentiments. The Democratic party can suitably honor the memory of Cleveland without committing itself to the malevolent schemes of these gray wolves of Wall street.

THE SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

IN SOME eastern cities a "Sunshine day" is set apart and celebrated by members of the prosperity society, whose main purpose is to bring about better times by striving to forget that there have been any other kind. This is the right sort of spirit to cultivate. The business world needs to adopt a creed similar to that of the Christian Scientists. If one believes hard enough that there is no pain or evil, lo, there is none. Few can believe quite hard enough, but even a partial belief helps. Faith, Hope and Charity are still the great trinity on which the world hangs and moves, in business as well as religious matters. "Get sunshine in your soul," sings the happy undoubting Christian, and this is just what the business world also needs to do to be saved, or to feel that way sufficiently and effectually. If there have been any hard times, forget them; refuse to admit that there are any hard times, and fill yourself up with faith that there are going to be good times, better times than ever, in the future. Let everybody at least informally join the Sunshine society.

HAPPENED ONCE BEFORE.

THE STATEMENT that the United States was never before without a living ex-president is not quite correct, though it has been more than 100 years since no ex-president was alive. During the latter portion of John Adams' term, he had no living predecessor, Washington having died in 1799, while Adams' term did not expire till March 4, 1801. The elder Adams and Jefferson lived through the terms of Madison and Monroe, and John Quincy Adams lived through the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, and most of Polk's. Van Buren, inaugurated in 1837, lived until 1862, a year after Lincoln's inauguration. Buchanan lived till 1868, Pierce till 1869 and Fillmore till 1874. During Hayes', Garfield's, Arthur's and the first year of Cleveland's administration Grant was alive, and subsequent presidents who lived through succeeding administrations were Hayes, Harrison and Cleveland. It is a little remarkable that none of the presidents of later time lived to very old age. Two ex-vice presidents are living, Levi P. Morton and Adlai E. Stevenson.

The passing away of "Uncle Remus"—Joel Chandler Harris—at the comparatively early age of 60, will cause sorrow in tens of thousands of homes, where he has long been an entertainer and instructor. Modest, refined, delicately humorous, pleasantly philosophical, he wrote much that helped to make the world a little happier and better.

Mr. Taft had a consultation the other day with Mr. Cortelyou. The experience of the secretary of the treasury in raising boodle from distinguished "undesirable citizens" and "malefactors of great wealth" may be valuable next fall.

A dispatch says Pittsburg authorities will not allow one branch of the Salvation Army to work there any more. But we suppose Pittsburg will still give the glad hand to its morally horrible multimillionaires.

It was a safer and saner Fourth than most of its predecessors, yet we suppose there will be a long list of killed and wounded in the news columns.

Small Change

The war for liberty is never ended.

* *

But how can a Big Bill be popular?

* *

This is the Democrats' week—and Bryan's.

* *

The ice man never complains about the weather.

* *

We presume that Roosevelt could get a job almost anywhere as a farmhand.

* *

Mr. Bryan says he will be elected. But didn't he say so in 1896 and 1900?

* *

It is expected that there will be a clear loud ring from a Bill at Denver Tuesday.

* *

And what has become of that small pink boom for vice-president labeled Jim Ham Lewis?

* *

Doctor of Laws is suitable for J. P. Morgan; doubtless he has doctored several financial laws.

* *

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha is known as the cowboy mayor. So Bryan has a Rough Rider adherent, too.

* *

Bradstreet's says it doesn't cost as much to live as it did. Not if one eats less and wears old clothes.

* *

Mr. Taft is personally a Unitarian, but as Mrs. Taft is an Episcopalian what he is doesn't count.

* *

A Texas prophet announces that the world is coming to an end in 1911. Then it is this year or never for Bryan.

* *

An exchange discusses The Value of a Smile. Many men know already—the ordinary kind, 15 cents, or two for 25.

There is no doubt that the Bryan Democrats at Denver can break that 47-minute cheering record, if they want to.

* *

At least there will be no such vice-presidential possibility joke in the Denver convention as John Hays Hammond.

It is said that 50 carloads of snow will be brought down from the mountains to Denver for the convention, and it may all be needed.

* *

The June bug is very different from a magazine; the bug doesn't arrive till July, while the June magazine is published in May—or is it April?

* *

Having had John Johnson for governor for two terms, Minnesota may next have Jacob Jacobson, but who is the Republican nomfhee? Yake ban gude fellar, too.

* *

John D. Rockefeller is writing the story of himself and Standard Oil, but if Miss Tarbell lives it is safe to predict that she will have the last series of words.

* *

A Philadelphia judge has held that it was not evidence of insanity for a woman to buy 26 shirtwaists at once. And yet some people say that we must have entire confidence in the courts.

* *

Not till the last of this month will Mr. Taft be informed of his nomination. It is hoped that notwithstanding the heated season the great surprise will not give him a dangerous shock.

* *

The Boston Journal, remarking that platforms don't amount to much, says: "If the Republicans would boil their sentiments down to 'We point with pride to the fact that we are in,' and want to stay—and the Democrats should say, 'We view with alarm the fact that we are out,' and want to get in, the campaign could go on just as well."

Oregon Sidelights

Eugene's postoffice receipts increased 35 per cent over 1907.

* *

Pendleton may become the hub of a network of electric roads.

* *

Fruit prospects were never brighter in the Grande Ronde valley.

* *

Crops in Klamath land will be late, but nearly up to the average.

* *

The Medford Tribune will have special United Press wire connection.

* *

Mysterious Tule lake is gradually getting lower, and as the water in the lake recedes the volume finding its way through the outlet gradually decreases.

* *

On a 25-acre alfalfa field near Newberg, the first crop from which was cut June 8 and which yielded 80 tons of hay, the new crop already stands 22 inches in height.

* *

How big is Malheur county? Oh, it is a dainty little morsel, says the Vale Booster. It only measures 60 miles wide and about 180 miles long, and it has 8,000 people crowded into it. Just think of it only about a mile square to a man in Malheur.

* *

Woodburn Independent: In one year's time we will see a marked change for the better; in two years' time the change will be more remarkable, and ten years from now, with a network of electric lines, there will be such development that this section will be bristling with unwonted activity and flooded with capital seeking investment. The change is taking place.

* *

People of Klamath Falls are going to try to take measures to protect the game birds of Clear lake, which, says the Herald, is a natural breeding ground for all kinds of fowl, and after the dam is constructed for the irrigation project the area for nesting will be increased. Parties familiar with the conditions say that at this time the tules surrounding the lake are literally alive with young birds and that there are still many nests with eggs in them. A party of Indians is now camped at the lake feasting on young birds and on the eggs, which they gather by the hundreds.

* *

Bystander in Newport Mail: I have never met the man so utterly indolent, lazy and inactive as a homesteader up in 8—9. This man has proved up and gone—gone, I trust, back to his muddy bottom land in Iowa or wherever he hailed from. The reason I call him the laziest man on earth is that he dynamited the pool under the falls of Drift creek. I know—didn't I trap there the winter of '98?—that a small worm on a small line tied to a vine maple twig would bring out trout up to 20 inches long at any time of day. But this man was too lazy for that. He hired a neighbor to bring him in a stick or so of powder and when he was hungry he set off a shot in the pool. I am inclined to think that he is not only the laziest man, but the meanest. He will be a marked personage in hell, where, I understand, there are neither trout streams nor trout.

This Date in History.

1189—Henry II of England died at Chinon. Born in Le Mans, in March, 1173.

1535—Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England, beheaded at London.

1781—Sir Thomas S. Raffles, governor of Java from 1811 to 1816, born off Jamaica.

1825—Thomas Leiper, who built the first tramway in America, in 1809, died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Born at Strathaven, Scotland, December 15, 1745.

1825—Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States supreme court, died in Philadelphia. Born in Germantown, Va., September 24, 1755.

1854—Richard Goldon, the actor, born.

1864—George Pope Morris, American novelist and song writer, died at New York city. Born at Philadelphia, October 10, 1802.

1868—Samuel Lover, the Irish novelist, died. Born, 1797.

1907—Opening of the new lift lock in the canal at Kirkfield, Ont.

NEGATIVE EFFORTS OF RAILROADS

From the American Lumberman.

It has frequently been said "It is a long lane that has no turn." Evidently the author of the above was referring to the procedure in the two-cent advance litigation. At any rate this description is applicable. When complaint was brought before the interstate commerce commission in the lumber advance rate cases it was thought by the uninitiated that the railroads would abide by the opinion of that tribunal. It was found, however, that the railroads desired to carry the matter through the various courts having jurisdiction up to the supreme court of the United States for review. Some of the still hopeful thought that the decision of the supreme court of United States would be final. Various and sundry surprises and disappointments were in store. The attorneys for the railroads had left a few skyrockets which they have set off from time to time. Clearing houses were established for auditing all claims for the refund of the excess rate collected and some of the claimants were unsophisticated enough to imagine that the railroads would abide by the reports of these auditors. The public at large should understand from the foregoing that lumbermen are unsophisticated. Were they versed in legal technology they would understand, of course, the degree of their presumption.

* * * *

In the course of their investigation the railroad companies discovered that rival claims were being put in for a small percentage of the overcharges, a difference of opinion having arisen as to who paid the freight. Owing to the peculiar nature of the railroad's attitude on all questions of refund it was, of course, highly unrailroadlike to pay A's bona fide, uncontested claim when it was found by going through the entire alphabet that claims put in by Y and Z were contested. The edict went forth that the interests of Y and Z should be conserved and that it was necessary to withhold payment of all claims to insure the conservation of the interests of Y and Z.

* * * *

Those who have followed this litigation are aware that in the opinion and order of the interstate commerce commission the advance was declared illegal, unjust, discriminatory, and otherwise unfavorably classified. That order and opinion were confirmed in their entirety by the supreme court of the United States. Claims for reparation were allowed by the interstate commerce commission and approved by the courts. The railroad attorneys admitted all of this, being too diplomatic, of course, to criticise the courts' decisions, but their excess of zeal will not permit them to pay approved claims, presumably because claims must be paid in cash and their corps of attorneys are carried as a part of the general operation expenses. When the railroad conscience called a halt in the disbursement of funds, Judge Speer of the United States circuit court, stepped in and offered to relieve the carriers of the burden of responsibility incident to the refund of the overcharges. It should serve to place the railroads in a very pleasing light to have it generally understood that no interstate commerce commission, no circuit court judge, and in fact no tribunal of any sort can meddle with the railroad conscience; it stands firm and immovable as the rock of Gibraltar. Having determined to pay the overcharges when they themselves shall elect and to whom they themselves shall decide upon in the fulness of time they can not logically and consistently permit anyone to interfere with their plans.

* * * *

The attorneys for the lumbermen are inclined to be somewhat caustic in their comments upon the attitude of the railroad companies. In a final brief on the merits of the status of the case of H. H. Taft et al, vs. the Southern Railway company et al, reference is made to the fact that the defendant railroad companies promised to refund "promptly" any excess collected in the event the objections of the complainants were sustained by the courts. It is said that 60 to 90 per cent of all claims have been checked and vouchers could be issued were it not that the railroad companies were indisposed. In conclusion the attorneys for the lumbermen say:

We are content that the facts shall bear their own comment; only submitting, with due respect, that such conduct does not tend to impress fair-minded people with the idea that railroad managers have any sincere desire that their corporations shall observe the scriptural injunction to love mercy, deal justly and walk humbly before God.

Counsel for the lumbermen doubtless are exasperated at the delay encountered in this suit. Were the facts herein related to be brought to their attention they doubtless would coincide with the views expressed and they themselves "humbly" acknowledge the strenuous efforts which the railroads are making to conserve the interests of all their patrons. Some people may be inclined to differ with the railroad conscience and to argue that 90 per cent of the complaints in this case can not justly be made subservient to the interests of 10 per cent, but the railroad conscience sternly, stoicly, bravely and amid jeers clings to its ideal. What the railroad conscience shall pronounce good let no plebeian malcontent impugn on pain of conviction for lese majeste.

Letters From the People

A Word From Mr. McMahon.

Salem, Or., July 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is no intentional fault of mine that a controversy exists at this time over the fees of the different state officers. In a friendly conversation with the Oregonian representative, he called up the Dunbar case and I remarked that when I got through trying out the Dunbar and Kincaid cases I will sue Governor Chamberlain for about $10,000, he has taken in violation of the express provision of the constitution. He then remarked that he would "make a story of it," and I said to him to not do so, because I would (so cheap newspaper notoriety over it; and there would be time enough for a story when the suit is filed. I was much surprised the next morning to see the subject of our conversation published in the Oregonian.

I assure you that no person other than myself is behind these suits and that the animus is not to prevent the election of Governor Chamberlain to the senate. Governor Chamberlain is the accredited representative of the principle involved, and I earnestly hope that he will be elected. I have sued Dunbar and Kincaid and I cannot with any degree of consistency fail to bring a like suit against Chamberlain. The difference between him and Dunbar is not of principle but of amount taken, and it is doubly reprehensible upon his part, because he is the executive of the state and is especially bound to see that the laws are obeyed.

In Friday's Journal, Mr. Dunbar states that he received no fees not allowed him by law. This statement is untruthful. It is true that an act, in violation of the constitution, was passed by the legislature allowing the secretary of state a per cent of the insurance money, but by no construction of the law can this claim, that the legislature authorized him, even by implication, to retain to his own use any of the other fees. It is true that his predecessors in office took these fees, but larceny by bailee, however long continued, or by whom, cannot ripen into right. Custom makes laws but the custom must be legal.

In the case of Governor Chamberlain, he had a better example set before him. Neither Governor Grover nor Governor Thayer accepted more than the constitutional salary.

In conclusion I sincerely trust that in this effort to recover to the people these different sums of money, I shall be morally supported by your paper. I broke up in '94 fighting these abuses, while editing the Daily Independent in this city, and the same controversy we are now having—Governor Chamberlain's fees was fought out between myself and Governor Pennoyer; and also between myself and McBride concerning the fees of the secretary. At that time Governor Chamberlain was attorney-general, but I got no help from him.

L. H. M'MAHON.

Will Not Let People Choose.

Portland, July 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Enclosed is this editorial statement in the Oregonian:

"But will not the Democratic candidate for the senate be a stout champion of the Holy Statement? You may depend that, on such issue, or any issue, he will beat Bourne. The Statement will continue to elect Democratic senators, because there are multitudes of Republicans who never will accept it as a principle or policy of their party—any more than they did an equal craze that prevailed in Oregon for years, free coinage of silver."

This clearly admits that Mr. Chamberlain was elected senator by the votes of anti-Statement No. 1 Republicans, who preferred and will continue to prefer a Democratic senator to the real choice of the whole people. Please give the Oregonian credit for telling the truth for once, and say that the leaders and would-be leaders of the Republican party in Oregon, including the Oregonian, will never consent to giving up the privilege of choosing the man for senator, this probably being in the eyes of the Oregonian the most important principle of the party.

J. A. HURLBURT.

The Thornless Cactus.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

If the thornless cactus will do half as well as a forage plant as is claimed for it, it would revolutionize stock feeding and range conditions in eastern Oregon. If, instead, of producing 60 tons per acre, it would produce 40, or even 20 tons per acre, it would work a radical change in stock raising in this and other eastern Oregon counties.

Alfalfa is not the only crop adapted to the arid and semi-arid lands of eastern Oregon. The homely sunflower will make any man rich who will grow it in large enough quantities, cultivate, harvest it and market it with proper care and diligence.

The rubber plant of New Mexico and Arizona will also grow in luxuriant abundance on the highest, driest knolls in the sand belt and will yield from $20 to $75 per acre, according to the cultivation and care bestowed upon it.

People get into a rut and come to think nothing but old varieties of crops can be produced at a profit, while all about them lie new promises and new opportunities of which they don't dream.

Test of Initiative in Oregon

From the Detroit News.

As a result of the elections in Oregon the croakers and the pessimists have been quieted for the moment. The initiative and referendum was given its severest test, and the principle was fully expected to break down and prove its own condemnation. With this end in view the reactionaries in the legislature purposely refused to pass upon several critical measures and put it up to the popular vote. The appropriation of money for the state university was one of the responsibilities shifted. In addition there were 18 propositions, the majority of them intended to confuse the voter. Prohibition, woman's suffrage, the recall, single tax and all the individual reforms that have ever been urged were placed on the ballot, through the cunning devices of the opponents of the initiative. Witness the discomfiture of the reactionaries. The principle of the initiative has been justified under the most severe test, and the legislators and machine leaders have been rebuked. It is safe to say that two years hence no similar effort will be made to play horse with a principle that has been vindicated by the people.

One of the more spectacular results was the choice of a Democratic United States senator by a republican state, because of popular distrust of the republican candidate, backed by a discredited machine. The people elected Chamberlain senator, just as they elected him as the democratic governor of the state two years previously. The legislature is now pledged to carry out the will of the people, and the popular election of senators is an assured thing in Oregon.

Instead of being confused by the 19 propositions in addition to the regular state ticket and the senatorial proposition, the people voted with great discrimination upon all the issues. Woman's suffrage was defeated. Single tax was defeated. There is no saying what might have been the vote on any one of these policies if presented separately, but the people were not fools enough to vote for the adoption of every proposed reform all at one time. The vote on the four statutes referred to is regarded by the Oregon press as being wise. Moreover, a full line of reform legislators have been elected, and it is anticipated that by rebuking at the polls every effort to play horse with the initiative in the future the number of propositions to be submitted will diminish each succeeding election.

The initiative and direct primaries have already accomplished much for Oregon. They have gained home rule for municipalities and the popular election of United States senators. It is confidently anticipated that the principle of the recall will next follow. Says the Oregon Journal: "This has been a very educational campaign, and as such is of great value to the people. Never before have they taken so much interest in various state affairs. They were governed, but did no governing. A few political leaders ran everything. All this has been changed to some extent."

So this is the "mob rule" and the "anarchy" anticipated by the prophets of disaster and the reactionaries who fear the people.

Turn Over a New Leaf.

From the Salem Journal.

Do not the would-be managers of the Republican party in Oregon see that the more they resist popular measures, the more they drive the people away from them?

Their last platform condemned the recall and proportional representation and the people promptly enacted those measures.

The leaders hesitated in their often declared loyalty to the principle of electing senators by the direct vote of the people.

The people instructed them by a four to one vote to seat their choice for the United States senate.

If those instructions are not adhered to the people will declare the Republican party a minority by an overwhelming vote.

If the alleged leaders do not believe that let them try it.

Has not the time come to quit fighting popular ides and to get into line with the people themselves?

What have the managers to gain by further attacking the right of the people to rule?

The politician who arrogates power to himself, to do as he pleases, has no future.

There are instances close at home of this kind of political folly.

The time has come, to turn over a new leaf and make the Republican party responsive to the will of the people.

It has no future on any other line. It deserves none.

Kay and Eaton and the senator from Washington saw the handwriting and jumped over onto the people's side.

Graft is not all there is to politics.

Leaders had better become listeners. They will last a good deal longer.

They will go out of commission less often, and stand a better chance of staying within smelling distance of the public crib.

Do You Know the Answer?

Why is it that a small boy
Whose ways are hard to trace
Will swim all day—then cry because
He is made to wash his face?

—Chicago News.

The REALM of FEMININE

Funerals and Weddings.

FOR some years the ministers of the country have been trying to do away with the Sunday funeral. From time to time agitation on the subject is taken up and then is dropped. It springs up somewhere else and the problem is considered, but except for individual ministers who may urge upon their congregations the advantage of holding funerals upon other days, no action is taken.

Yet it is easy for us to agree that the minister is entitled to some consideration, and that it is true that he cannot do himself nor his congregation justice in his evening sermon if he has been kept going all day long on Sunday, preaching in the morning, addressing the Sunday school at noon, holding funeral in the afternoon and conducting the young people's meeting at 6 o'clock, coming to his evening service worn out, body and mind.

Some people will be inconsiderate enough to die on Friday, it is true, and the convenience of relatives who travel some distance, as well as the wishes of the grief-stricken family, must be considered. Yet it often happens—far more often than is necessary—that Sunday is selected for the time of the funeral just because it is Sunday. It was told in a ministers' meeting in this city not long since, that a family was hopelessly estranged from a certain minister's church because he would not give up his morning service and hold the funeral instead. We need a general reform in funeral customs, and this matter of holding the funeral on Sunday is only one point which needs consideration. Some time we will find out that it is not necessary in order to show respect to the departed to run hopelessly into debt for trappings and satin facings and rosewood caskets.

Flowers, when they are the gift of sincere friends, a song, a prayer, and the tender placing of the body within a crematorium or deep in the bosom of Mother Earth, and the commitment of the soul to its giver, without display, ostentation or harrowing mockery, may, until we find some better way, mark the funeral customs of the future.

Women make customs, far more than men do. These things distinctly come within our province.

And as women make and unmake customs, another which they may well consider is that of the Sunday marriage, which no less than the Sunday funeral, shows a disregard of the comfort and welfare of the minister. In cities, that is, among people who wish to conform to good taste, the Sunday wedding is not held. It is never necessary, for people can be married any day and there is not the necessity that death may sometimes make. Besides, in the city there are constantly ministers within reach at all hours.

In the country it is often more convenient for the minister and for the neighbors to gather on Sunday, when they have come together for services, than to leave their work at other times. The country clergyman has not so many pressing duties and may be willing to accommodate them. But in town Sunday marriages are not more convenient for the friends and are distinctly a nuisance to the clergy, and may well be abolished altogether.

That is not to intimate that a marriage is not a sacred and holy thing. Rightly entered into it is the most sacredly binding and most holy of rites and our church altar is a fitting place for such a ceremony. But not on Sunday, for it is, aside from its religious aspect, also a social ceremony, and its celebration is naturally marked with joyfulness and the overflow of good spirit. Let your wedding be solemnly holy and impressively sacred, and carry with you to your new home its perfume and blessing, but let it be performed on some other day than Sunday, for the sake of the clergy and because it is too largely a social observance to be quite fitting on that day.

* * *

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Raspberries. Cereal.
Meat and Egg Molds. Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cheese Omelet.
Egg and String Bean Salad.
Hot Biscuit. Currant Jam.
Chocolate.

DINNER.

Clam Chowder. Veal Steak, Breaded.
Green Peas. Cabbage Salad.
Vanilla Ice Cream. White Cake.
Coffee.

Meat or Egg Gems.—Chop very fine remnants of cold meat, mix with a like quantity of bread crumbs, season with salt, pepper and bits of butter, and moisten with milk, or omit butter and moisten with cream. Fill well-greased, hot gem pans and bake. If liked richer fill pans not quite full, place an egg on each, sprinkle with salt, dust with pepper, and cover with bread crumbs or chopped cheese.

Omelet.—Beat lightly the yolks of four eggs, add five or six tablespoonfuls of milk, saving one to moisten a heaped tablespoonful of corn starch, and stir in, adding the well-frothed whites of the eggs. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a hot spider. Add the egg mixture, as soon as it begins to set in the middle put the spider in a rather hot oven and bake eight or ten minutes, or until the top is a light brown. Season with salt and pepper. Place a plate over the top and invert. Spread with sour jelly, currant or grape, or with chopped cabbage prepared as for sold slaw, grated cheese or any cooked, mashed or cooked vegetables; fold over and serve hot. All omelets should be served while hot.

Princess Victoria's Birthday.

Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of King Edward VIII, and one of the best beloved members of the royal family, was born July 8, 1868. She was quite attractive in her youth and many princes aspired to her hand, but the princess had no desire to marry. To her mother's great dismay she always cherished an ardent ambition to be a genuine wage-earner. In 1896 she fitted herself for the profession of a nurse and announced her intention of entering a London hospital. It required all the authority of her grandmother, Queen Victoria, to induce her to give up this plan. The devotion of the princess to her parents is touching in the extreme, and she has often acted as a peacemaker between them. Owing to her delicate health the princess neither rides nor shoots, but she likes tennis, golf and cycling. She is also an expert needle woman and has displayed great ability in artistic bookbinding. She owns some fine jewels, notably a precious pendant, oval in shape, and formed of superb rubies and diamonds. She was specially invited to act as godmother to the infant heir of all the Russians and represented the English royal family at the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud.

Learn to Swim!

From the Boston Globe.

A splendid opportunity for recreation and for health, sadly underrated by people generally, and especially by parents, is swimming. This is the season, and these are the days, in which to acquire the art. The breast stroke gives vigor to the back and shoulder muscles, often undeveloped; and it increases the breathing capacity—the prime essential in health, for air is the life of the blood, and blood is the life of the body. Swimming in the ocean affords the great tonic refreshment which undoubtedly inheres in salt water.

All this stamps the exercise as most beneficial, to say nothing of the safeguard which a swimmer possesses in pursuing water sports. Hundreds of young persons are allowed to use canoes and boats on rivers and ponds who for lack of this safeguard would drown if an upset occurred, and yet people freely take this chance for themselves and their children rather than take the trouble and time to learn to swim.