EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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The men of old spoke little. It would be well to imitate them, for those who talk much are sure to say something it would be better to have left unsaid.—Confucius.

THE APPEAL FOR PARTY.

ALL over the country the people are throwing off, more or less, the party habit. Party regularity, party fealty, unreasoning adherence to party under all circumstances, is now urged with far less force and effect than formerly. Nothing, no visible and noticeable trend or tendency of thought and action among the people, indicates so much as this their increasing intelligence, their growing capability for self-government and continued political "salvation."

With parrot-like iteration, in scolding terms, the partisan plea is put forth here daily, and voters by tens of thousands are criticised, censured, scoffed at, berated, contemned and derided, because they do not on every occasion and under every circumstance adhere to party—and this by a newspaper that on numerous occasions, and sometimes for purely selfish sordid, or malevolent motives, has turned against its own party.

"If men are to be Democrats, let them be Democrats; if Republicans, then Republicans," it says; and yet in the same issue it shows that there is at present no clear, intelligible line of demarcation between Democrats and Republicans. The principal doctrine and tenet of the Republican party these 40 years, its great basic working principle—the word "working" being significant—is protection, high protection. Except for this, one would scarcely know what to mention to distinguish or describe the Republican party. Yet this same journalistic "common scold" has opposed protection three years or more out of four during its whole career. That is, it opposes the main thing that the Republican party stands for, and yet supports candidates who stand for that principle.

Here are the "Roosevelt policies," no doubt approved in the main by the common people, Republicans and Democrats equally. But Roosevelt is nominally a Republican; therefore must all people who call themselves Democrats oppose Roosevelt? The "Roosevelt policies" are opposed by most of the Republican leaders in congress; the last congress, overwhelmingly Republican, rejected them. Now who are Republicans, those who agree with and follow Roosevelt, or those who approve and side with Aldrich and Cannon? We know pretty well what Roosevelt stands for, and what Aldrich and Cannon stand for; but which set or sort of ideas and policies are "Republican"? How is a voter to tell? Must he be opposite kinds of a Republican at once?

Voters are told to "be a Republican or a Democrat," and no information is given them as to what a Republican or a Democrat is. The only enlightenment they get on this subject is the reiteration of vague, delusive phrases—"basic principles," "historic tendencies," "general purposes" and so on. The increasingly enlightened people of this day demand something more specific than this. They care little what a party did 50 or 20 years ago; they want to know what a party is going to do from 1909 to 1913.

And it is what high public servants stand for and are going to do, and not their party name, that an increasing number of voters consider of importance. If Aldrich and Cannon are going to prevail and have their way and decide what are Republican principles and policies, then millions of voters who have been Republicans do not desire to be so any longer, or at least for the present. If the "Roosevelt policies," strengthened and vitalized, are really and surely to be those of the Republican party, then the people are Republicans, to a greater extent than ever.

The time is passing when a party name is more powerful, more convincing and compelling over voters, than recent and prospective party performances. In the present flux of political thought, movements caused by greater intelligence and independence, party has become almost a negligible term. The people rightly distrust party, because the term has come to stand for insincerity, for delusion, for hypocrisy, for cant and claptrap. Hence the advice to "be Republicans or be Democrats" is mere gibberish; it is equivalent to saying, "Don't think, or look, or listen; exercise no intelligence; politically be clams."

For what are Republicans, and what are Democrats, these days? To this oft-repeated question there has as yet been no candid, intelligible answer.

PORTLAND'S SUPREMACY.

IT IS greatly to the credit of Portland business men that such manifest interest should have appeared in the meeting for the consideration of open rivers. The spirit is of character that pursued to its ultimate, has infinite significance for Portland. There are no obstacles to bar the progress of really brave men. There is no undertaking that is hopeless where there is unity of purpose. The day that all Portland determines upon unobstructed rivers from the interior to the sea, the undertaking will be half accomplished. There is a world of power for accomplishing things in a correct mental state. To get into that state and stay in it until the habit is formed, as now seems assured for Portland with reference to open rivers is an incident of great moment to the city. Its issue is freighted with no less a consequence than the ultimate supremacy of Portland as the chief maritime city of the northwest coast.

A coming 30-foot channel, 3,000 feet wide is the latest news from the mouth of the Columbia. A 30-foot channel from there to Portland is the means for making Portland the city of destiny. Unobstructed channels for the Willamette and upper Columbia from their sources to Portland is final entrenchment in this position of prestige and maratime power. The wheels of time never revolve backward, nor does the apple ever fall upward. There is one law that never has changed and that never will change, and that is that traffic moves along the lines of least resistance. Freight will not climb over mountains, if there is any other way to reach the sea, and that is what gives Portland her opportunity. No matter what the cost, no matter what the effort, no matter how mighty the problem, Portland must have these river channels opened to the limit of commercial necessity, and must not be tardy in the task. It is the mightiest agency for bringing into full utilization the mightiest and only asset required to make her position of supremacy secure.

WAKE UP AND KEEP A-GOIN'.

THE spirit behind the movement for "open rivers" is not based on antagonism to railroads—on the contrary, in the end the railroad, through increased business, will be the gainer as well as others.

The object of the open river movement is not less transportation facilities, but more facilities. It is based upon sound economic principles. As Portland's position originally was determined by the waterways, so is its future supremacy assured by the same natural arteries. There is no difference in principle or purpose in an open river to Lewiston than in an open river to the sea.

In both instances railroads are in operation, and in both instances the waterway is the controlling influence. If it is to the interest of the railroad to control the water level route, it is immeasurably more to the interest of Portland to see that the water route itself is open and free. The advantages, the necessity for the use of the waterways is recognized by all great railroad men.

Mr. James J. Hill, the greatest railroad builder in America, was the most prominent figure at the last National Rivers and Harbors Congress and read an eloquent and convincing statement showing the necessity for the improvement and increased use of natural highways.

Cheap transportation is the controlling factor in the development and growth of a commercial city and it is unthinkable that Portland, situated as it is, at the mouth of the great natural arteries of commerce of the northwest, would abandon or neglect the advantages her position gives her.

The platform on which all can and should unite is an open river from Lewiston to the sea; 40 feet at the mouth of the Columbia, a corresponding depth to Portland; a free Willamette. These are goals well worth striving for. They are now in sight and within reach, and when realized, Portland's supremacy as the greatest city of the northwest will be unquestioned.

So wake up and keep a-goin'!

HASKELL VS. HOPKINS.

IT IS SAID that Governor Haskell of Oklahoma will be chairman of the committee on platform in the Denver convention. In the recent Republican convention that position was filled by Senator Hopkins of Illinois. The contrast between these two men is somewhat typical of the difference between the attitudes of the two parties, as represented by their present leading and controlling men. One is progressive, the other reactionary. One stands for the greatest possible degree of liberty and power for the people; the other for the rule of machines and bosses who in turn are ruled by trusts, monopolies and predatory interests.

Hopkins has been publicly accused of buying his seat in the senate, outright, partly with actual cash, and of course he is opposed to the election of senators by the people, and all other reform measures, and the "Roosevelt policies" generally. Haskell comes from a new state where the people have taken all political power into their own hands, electing senators, strictly controlling all public service corporations, and eliminating the boss and machine system completely. In a word, Haskell represents true democracy, a government of, by and for the people; Hopkins stands for making the masses "dumb driven cattle," to be ruled and preyed upon by special interests and their political tools.

A convention that especially honored Burrows and Hopkins and nominated Sherman, and rejected all reform measures and Roosevelt policies, has gone into history. Another convention will become a part of history this week. Would it be strange if the masses of the people should look with favor upon the probable work of this convention that puts forward Bell and Haskell, rather than upon the work of that convention? Look on Burrows and Hopkins on one hand, and on Bell and Haskell on the other; if they are typical of the two parties as now lined up, it is certainly not strange that people all over the country are doubting whether Mr. Taft, good man though he be, can win. The Burrowses and Hopkinses are enough to sink the Taft craft.

GROWTH OF PORTLAND AND OREGON.

THE growth of Portland is the growth of Oregon. The growth of Oregon is the growth of Portland. The two are interdependent, and what is good for one, is good for both. There is a warning for each in the traffic situation of New York City as related to western wheat. It now costs three and a half to four cents less per bushel to ship wheat from Duluth to Montreal, than from Duluth to New York. Since the opening of water transportation the wheat shipments to Montreal from Minnesota and the Dakotas have risen to 8,000,000 bushels annually, while New York has dropped to 2,000,000.

All this is true in spite of the greater facilities of New York port in handling the cereal. But for the latter consideration, the western wheat aggregate for New York would be much lower as compared with Montreal. The decadence as to New York is ascribed by the New York World to the failure of state authorities to deepen and strengthen the Erie canal, and to the work of the railroads in antagonizing canal development as a means of exacting higher rates. The paper points out that were the authorities alive to the true situation, the work of increasing the efficacy of the Erie canal would be prosecuted, not only by day, but by the glare of electricity at night.

The water ways are an agency for changing the seat of empire. They are a means of enlarging the happiness of the race. Portland and Oregon have their bent in the warning of the world to New Yorkers. There is no problem before our people on which such consequences hang. The vast empire of commerce developed on the great lakes, with its myriad ships, its millions of industrial operatives, its potentiality in wealth-making, and its strengthening of Montreal to the detriment of New York is a sign in the heavens that the generations cannot help but read.

It was Peter White, a great factor in the canal building that was the creation of this empire, who exclaimed at the semi-centennial celebration of the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie canal: "This vast land locked sea with its tributaries is free, and its freedom means these infinite results—the greatest addition to freedom since freedom came."

GRAY AND BRYAN.

THE Gray boomers insist that it is Bryan and not he who should take the second place on the ticket, and claim that Gray and Bryan, in that order, would carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois—and probably most of the rest of the states. But this is only their say-so, which is not well supported by reason. If Gray would be strong where Bryan is weak, and for the same reason, why would he not be weak where Bryan is strong? For giving Bryan second place would not do much to win the approbation of Bryan enthusiasts. Gray would doubtless run better in the Atlantic states than Bryan, but if the nominee of the Denver convention is to win he must carry some western states, and would Gray have any chance of doing this? In a word, Gray would not appeal to the progressive elements of the party; outside of the ranks of the conservative Democrats his support would be lukewarm, and far short of what is required.

The O. R. & N. company owes it to its patrons, the traveling public, to build new station houses along its lines in Oregon, and of brick or stone, and far more commodious and comfortable buildings should be erected. The example set by the Oregon Short Line in this connection is well worth following. That line's station houses in Idaho are things of beauty and comfort. The O. R. & N. should be as up-to-date in giving good accommodations to the traveling public as the Short Line. Its present station buildings from Portland to Huntington are a disgrace to the road and a reflection upon Oregon people who put up with them.

The Dayton, Ohio, Journal issued a "centennial edition," to celebrate the hundredth year of its publication, on Sunday, June 21, 1908. It was a splendid issue.

The work of opening the Columbia and Willamette rivers to free navigation should never stop until it is completed. Everybody should help.

Let's wake up and keep a-going.

Small Change

Now for warm work—or vacation.

* *

So far, Bryan has not dictated a prohibition plank.

* *

Portland needs to get a much larger, swifter move on before the year is out.

* *

If Brother Charles (Taft) would buy up and distribute about 1,000,000 watermelons among the colored brethren it might do some good.

* *

But the July bride, young man, will be something just as good.

* *

J. D. Rockefeller has one advantage as an author; he can pay for publishing his book himself.

* *

Pity the poor people who by going away on vacations are deprived of Bull Run water.

* *

A good deal of near-beer is now being used in dry towns. But it will have to be "just as good," or better, for "making drunk come," to become popular.

* *

Bryan also has a Brother Charles. But he is not a multimillionaire.

* *

All is sweet harmony, just listen to Bryan and Guffey complimenting each other.

* *

Grandpa Gassaway Davis has not even been mentioned.

* *

Now W. H. Taft is out of a job. But he isn't like a man who can't get one.

* *

A Wisconsin man was divested of all his clothing by lightning, but was otherwise uninjured—until, as we suppose, the police ran him in at the instance of shocked bystanders.

* *

Don't envy the vacationers overmuch; they have lots of troubles of their own.

* *

"Society" complains that the new sheath gowns are too hot to wear in summer because they must be flannel-lined to make them cling. In which dilemma the use of flypaper has been suggested.

* *

A sheath gown is said to have caused a sensation at Coney Island, a sea bathing resort. Why it should or did is not explained.

* *

All the "interests" are said to be perfectly sure that Taft will be elected, and so are feeling easy and are retaining a large stock of business confidence—which is well for the country, whatever happens in November.

* *

That new Spanish royal kid is not old enough yet to know the sorrow that is in store for him when he will have to wear his older brother's cast-off clothes.

* *

Syracuse Journal: The middle name of James Schoolcraft Sherman comes from that of the man who deliberately took the Indian legend of Hiawatha, which J. V. H. Clark of Onondonga dug out, and gave no credit. Longfellow took the story from Schoolcraft and transposed it west, but then he had a poetic license.

Oregon Sidelights

Most ex-saloon buildings are already occupied.

* *

Fire destroyed 100,000 feet of sawlogs near Kent.

* *

An Athena man has received a little Poland-China pig that came from Arkansas, a distance of about 2,000 miles.

* *

J. C. Hayter has sold The Dalles Observer to two men named Allgood and Collins. Allgood at least, ought to be all right, if his name signifies anything.

* *

Can't you hear the toot? says the Prineville Review. The Central Oregon Railroad company has been capitalized at $50,000, and the stock is all subscribed for.

* *

The Freewater cannery is now packing six tons of cherries a day, and employs 73 persons. Later twice that number will be employed. The output will reach $200,000.

* *

R. Mahoney went to Tillamook some 15 years ago with about $15 in his pockets. He recently sold a dairy ranch there of 38 acres for $8,000, and has bought a 600-acre ranch in Lane county for $7,500.

* *

Madras Pioneer: The plans for the construction of a railroad from Shaniko to Madras, and on to Bend and Prineville, are rapidly assuming form, and as the work of evolving a definite working plan out of the transportation situation in Crook county progresses the hope grows that central Oregon's dream of a railroad will be realized in the very near future.

* *

A Vernonia man tells the Hillsboro Argus that things are flourishing in the Nehalem valley. A year ago the road districts in that valley levied a 10-mill tax for road purposes, with the result that the people now have 20 miles of good road, mostly graveled, from Vernonia to the Clatsop county line.

* *

The Washington county court has purchased a quarry consisting of a butte about 60 feet high at its apex, with an average height of something like 20 feet, and contains three and one half acres. It is in the midst of a beaverdam tract, and is of basaltic formation, and when blasted comes out broken up into about the right size for road work, so that a rock crusher will not be necessary.

* *

A hundred tons of the best Royal Ann cherries grown in the immediate vicinity of Salem will be taken this year by a San Francisco firm for bottling by the maraschino process, says the Statesman, and the same persons will also purchase large quantities of the fine blackberries, loganberries and raspberries produced here, they to be used in making fruit juices and crushed fruits for soda fountain beverages.

* *

Moro Observer: Mountaineers tell us that the huckleberry crop in the Cascade range is just immense this year. It is a pity that clean hands cannot be found to pick this native Oregon delicacy, which is left almost wholly annually to scabby Indians and squaws, who dry them on sticky blankets from sore-backed ponies and peddle them out to be eaten by white folks.

* *

La Grande Observer: We are going to have an average cereal crop in this valley. Some individual fields are reported the best in years. This is one of the seasons where diversified industries have the best of the one-crop countries. Take one year with another, old Union county is one of the banner counties of the northwest. We have grain, oats, barley, sugar beets, hay, fruit, stock, dairying, lumber, mines and manufacturing, railroad payrolls, and many things that many counties do not possess.

BRYAN'S ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH

From the Wall Street Journal

As a candidate for president in 1908, William J. Bryan will occupy a different position before the country from that he held as a candidate in 1896. He was then a practically unknown man who had gained his nomination by a rhetorical and emotional speech delivered before the Democratic convention. Now, however, Mr. Bryan is one of the best-known men in the United States, and has, indeed, a reputation that extends wherever the English language is spoken.

He has three elements of strength which he lacked in 1896. These are: First, the fact that while in 1896 he ran for president in a year of industrial depression occurring in a Democratic administration. Second, the fact that he is regarded by some radical Republicans as more truly representing the Roosevelt policies than ever his Republican opponent, Mr. Taft, who is Roosevelt's own candidate. Third, the fact that multitudes of people in all parts of the country have come into personal touch with Mr. Bryan in a way that has increased public confidence in and regard for him. This is the result very largely of his addresses before religious and educational bodies.

* * * * * *

It is no slight advantage which Mr. Bryan possesses in making his candidacy this year in a time of business depression in a Republican administration. It is a significant fact that there has never been a panic in this country that has not resulted in the overthrow of the party in power at the next election after the depression set in. As against this advantage, however, must be put the fact that the people who are most eager to blame the administration for the panic are the men in the financial center, while the great body of the people apparently do not blame Roosevelt for it, but rather hold Wall street responsible, and it is an undoubted fact, as was demonstrated by the recent Chicago convention, that Roosevelt's popularity has not been diminished by reason of the panic.

While Mr. Bryan is making a bid for the vote of radical Republicans by parading the fact that the La Follette amendments to the Republican platform were voted down, it remains to be seen whether these radicals will desert their party because the platform is a little more conservative than they desired. In this connection it is important to remember that Senator La Follette has come out with a strong indorsement of Taft.

* * * * * *

In estimating Mr. Bryan's strength, the effect of his religious and ethical addresses ought not to be overlooked. Mr. Bryan has made a multitude of friends in all parts of the country, in New York as well as in the west, by his work in behalf of religious bodies, and especially by his services for the missionary cause.

In his tour around the world Mr. Bryan gave personal attention to the missionary field. In China and Japan he came into personal contact with scores of American missionaries, and upon his return to the east he freely gave to the missionary boards the benefit of the knowledge he had obtained, and he has by his strong advocacy of missionary effort immensely advanced the work of all the societies. Many men who have heretofore looked upon Mr. Bryan as a mere political agitator and demagogue have become impressed by this phase of his life and now sound his praises.

* * * * * *

In the book compiled by Mr. Bryan's friend and helper, Richard L. Metcalfe, entitled "The Real Bryan," and composed in the main of extracts from Bryan's addresses and writings, this side of Bryan's character is brought into great prominence. A large number of the selections from the Bryan speeches and articles are of a religious and ethical character, and it is only fair to say that these selections display a true note of sympathy and a delicacy of touch and a broad and catholic treatment that are greatly to Mr. Bryan's credit.

His oratory is so entrancing, his personal life so clean and his arguments so plausible that it is perhaps no wonder that he has a wide following. But the fact that, in spite of these qualities, multitudes of his fellow citizens distrust him in his economic utterances is not to be put down lightly to self-interest. To a Wall street man who said to Mr. Bryan that he had often spoken both in praise and criticism of him, Mr. Bryan replied:

"The praise came from your heart; the criticism from your position."

In other words, he claims that those who oppose his views in regard to banking, railroads, money and other kindred questions are actuated solely by their pecuniary interests. This is egotism carried to the extreme.

The Oregon Plan

From the Duluth, Minn., Herald.

The outcome of the "Oregon plan" of bringing the selection of United States senators close to the people has caused some perturbation and alarm among strong partisans, and no doubt the fact that it will compel a Republican legislature to elect a Democratic senator or refuse to abide by its pledges to the people will make Republican partisans in states like Minnesota very reluctant to take it up.

However, there is one answer to all the amazed protests of partisans that is certain to silence them, at least so far as public utterance is concerned. That is the obvious fact that if the Oregon legislature elects as senator the man chosen by the people, the people will have had their will, and that is the object of a Democratic form of government. The fact that members of one party are required by this process to put into office a man of another party is not an argument against it. These members of the legislature are public servants, and it is their duty to heed the public's wishes when they are expressed so clearly as they were in this case.

While this country is not yet in a position to do away with party government, party government will always lead to evil unless it is checked by an alert and vigorous spirit of independence. No party has ever yet had inordinate power without abusing it. It is to the abuses of partisanship that this country owes most of the vexing problems that beset it today, and partisanship offers the strongest resistance to the correction of these evils. The fathers formed a government by the people, but control of that government fell into the hands of the parties, and until recent years brought the direct nomination system, the people had no control of parties. They were controlled by rings, machines and bosses. These powers needed money to run campaigns with, and the big business interests contributed it. What more natural than that these leaders, interested in party and personal success more than in their country's good, should have manipulated the government in the interests of those who supplied the campaign funds?

The direct election of United States senators, either through constitutional amendment or by some such plan as Oregon has adopted, is necessary in order to get the control of government away from party machines and into the hands of the people. If the expression of the popular wishes results in defeat to the party in power, it is because that party has deserved harm.

The more party machinery we destroy by putting the control of elections directly into the hands of the people, the better the nation will be served. Destroying party machinery means no harm to the party; it means good to it because it involves cleansing out the maggots of bossism that are fattening in the cheese. People who complain of the destruction of parties by direct nomination and direct elections confuse the real party with the corrupt nests of parasites that get into the party machine. Breaking up these nests does not harm the party; it purifies it.

The Lesson of the Alfalfa.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

There is a lesson in two great, luxuriant, flourishing beautiful alfalfa plants, growing on a high, dry, sun-burnt hillside near the High school grounds in Pendleton, which should knock all the pessimism out of those who look on these splendid specimens in their forbidding environment.

All about them the hot sun has shriveled the "pig weed" and scalded the life from the struggling dandelion. The grass is withered, the rag weed is sickly and pale and suffocating dust covers the ground. It is apparently more than 100 feet to water and about these two rugged, symmetrical plants is the waste and desolation of a sun scorched hillside.

But there they stand, green, luxuriant, flourishing in spite of their surroundings. They are heedless of the dry hillside, unmindful of the withered "pig weed" and dandelion curled up in early death. They do not wilt away and waste their strength in the hot sunshine. They are rooted deep in the faith of life, firmly planted and independent in their inhospitable environment and nothing checks their growth. Their leaves are green while all about them is the desolation of the hillside.

Here is a lesson for unhappy men and women. Here is an inspiration for those who complain of their unfavorable environment.

Francisco Rodrigues Alve's Birthday

Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, who served as president of Brazil from 1902 to 1906, was born July 7, 1848, at Guaretinguetá, in the state of Sao Paulo. He was graduated from the Dom Pedro II college in 1866 and in 1870 received the degree of doctor of law at the College of Sao Paulo. Shortly after that he was elected to the state legislature of Sao Paulo. After the proclamation of the republic in 1889 he was elected representative of his native state in the first federal assembly and helped to frame the Brazilian constitution. In 1891 he was appointed minister of the treasury and in 1896 was elected federal senator for his state. Later he was elected governor of Sao Paulo and was holding this office when elected to the presidency. Dr. Alves is one of the leaders of the Republican party, which is also described as "conservative," the opposing faction being the Federal party.

Crops in Umatilla

From the Pendleton East Oregonia.

The excellept crops which are going to be harvested in the light soil and dry land districts of Umatilla county this year, prove beyond any question the wisdom of the O. R. & N. agitation for better farming methods.

If this land will produce crops with as little rain as has fallen this season, and under the old methods of cultivation, what will the same land do under proper dry land cultivation, as advocated by the O. R. & N. company?

But little of the land in the northwest part of the county has been cultivated this year with any view to dry farming methods, and yet an average yield will be harvested. Suppose the Campbell system of surface blanketing and frequent cultivation to hold the moisture had been carried out, is it not reasonable to suppose that the yield would have been almost doubled?

The O. R. & N. freight department is not an idealist or a dreamer. It is manned by hard-headed, practical men who watch conditions and results and know that certain practices will bring certain unfailing results.

When that department advocates the Campbell system of dry land farming, it knows that it is on safe and certain ground. It has seen the results of this system in other sections similar to the dry portions of Umatilla county and it reasons, and correctly, too, that like methods will bring like results here.

If the recommendations of the O. R. & N. were carried out in full by Umatilla county farmers, especially those in the light land sections, the traffic from those sections of the county could easily be doubled. And if the diversified farming methods advocated by the O. R. & N. were pursued in other sections, the products of those sections would also be doubled.

Oregon Voters Becoming Wise.

From the McMinnville Telephone-Register.

The Oregonian appears to take a great delight in cussing the primary law, the initiative and referendum, and especially the law just passed compelling the legislature to affirm the will of the people in senatorial contests. It especially delights in publishing criticisms made by eastern machine organs on Oregon's modern laws. The Oregonian, like the saloon interests of the state, has not as yet answered to the fact that the Oregon voter has come to be a very independent man. He is tired of machine rule; tired of seeing his will thwarted; tired of being betrayed into the hands of the enemy; tired of being dictated to, brow beaten, bullied and driven into rank partyism. The Oregon voter wants no more of the Oregonian's doctrine. It has had its time. It has had its say. It has lined its nest at the voters' expense too often. The worm has turned and the Oregonian, its criticisms, its sneers, or those of its fellow machine organs will not longer avail. Oregon's voters have become too progressive in the art of modern self government to be turned aside by anything the Oregonian might say or do.

"Is It Not Hot!"

From the Chicago Post.

There are several reasons why we "feel the heat" so much on those occasional days when the temperature crawls above normal. The primary reason is that we are not accustomed to warm weather. Secondly, we do not know how to dress for warm weather; the art of cool clothes is practically unknown, at least to the men here. Thirdly, we do not know how to act for warm weather; we run on high speed whatever the temperature. Finally, we run the gamut from hot coffee to iced—other things, and wonder why we feel "all in" when the day's work is done.

By way of postscript it may be added that this is good old summer time when there are no blizzards; that clothes are heating; that the weather man talks a lot about humidity and in fact, that at this time of the year rising temperatures are the up-to-date thing.

This Date in History.

1307—Edward I of England died. Born June 17, 1239.

1796—Nicholas I of Russia born. Died March 2, 1855.

1816—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, famous dramatist, died.

1846—Commodore Sloat of the United States navy bombarded and took possession of the city of Monterey.

1854—Turks defeated the Russians at Giurgevo.

1865—Execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harrold and Mrs. Surratt, for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

1893—Marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck.

1895—A third daughter was born to the President and Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables.

How to Save Gas Bills.

The Good Thing was discovered in the back yard kicking himself.

"Why this strenuosity?" asked one of his neighbors.

"Last week I sent a dollar in answer to an advertisement offering a method of saving gas bills," answered the G. T., "and I just received the information."

"Well?" queried the neighbor.

"It was in the form of a printed slip, directing me to paste them in a scrapbook," replied the victim as he bounced himself for another kick.—Unidentified.

The REALM of FEMININE

This Problem of the City.

IN spite of the long continued agitation in favor of the country as opposed to the city as a residence and for bringing out the best that is in the character of men and women, the fact is not to be escaped that the cities are growing at the expense of the country.

Statistics are to be had in almost any of the books on municipal problems which are in circulation, but it may be sufficient to show the trend of the times to note that in cities of 8,000 population and over the ratio of inhabitants to the rural districts increased from 3.97 per cent at the beginning of the nineteenth century to 33 per cent at the beginning of the twentieth century.

This increase was not in America alone but is shown in nearly the same proportion in Germany and somewhat less in amount, in France.

This tendency is alarming to many. To philanthropists seeing the over-congestion of the cities and regretting the addition in numbers to these wretched starving people living at a dying rate, and to all lovers of humanity who know the suffering, disease and privation to which the poor little children are born each year in these over-populated places, while the broad surface of the green world lies unclaimed in so many places.

But regret will not stop the over-population of the cities, nor will argument avail to turn to the country the thousands who are being drawn in every year.

The chief reason why argument and regret and the appeal to sentiment will not stop the congestion is because it is not a matter of sentiment but of dollars. The inventions which have made farm labor more expeditious have sent men from the country to the city.

Inventions nearly all do this. Labor is being lightened and made more expeditious by means of machinery, while human beings are needed in fewer numbers to operate it.

And as cities increase and draw from the country districts yearly a larger proportion of the population, they become increasingly important economically. The number of the problems of the city which demand solution is yearly greater, and the problems themselves are more complex. None of us can afford to be indifferent to them.

We are learning a new meaning in these latter days of the terms which relate to our duty to our city, and women are not less responsible and are not less affected by these things than men are. True, the women do not have so large a voice in municipal affairs, as yet, as the men have, but opportunities are increasing for using what influence women have; and besides, the questions of the beautifying of the city, and of making it a safe place in which to bring up children are matters in which men will consult with their wives, and receive their impressions.

Women's clubs everywhere are occupying themselves with the problems of the city. Study clubs were held throughout the churches last winter in all the large cities where the textbook was Josiah Strong's "Challenge to the City." Men and women are reading such books, are awakening to the sense of their duty in regard to civic problems and municipal needs, as never before.

And much is to be hoped from these indications. All over the country the shibboleth of "America the most beautiful country," is being heard and taken up. The larger cities are planning improvements as never before. Everywhere plans for making our cities liveable are in the air. Chicago is buying up her water front with the view of preserving the blue line of Lake Michigan as a priceless boon to her citizens.

Detroit is laying out parks and boulevards. Philadelphia has made a steady advance in this line for many years, and is spending more money for public improvements this year than ever before. Even in the far west Walla Walla is planning improvements and spending more money on fine streets than ever before, and Seattle is aggressively reaching out toward these things.

Portland hopes to have a driveway around Portland Heights, and even now the members of the chamber of commerce and other progressive citizens are planning to engage a city architect and have a uniform plan to work to.

What can the women do to help? Many things, the first of which is to sit up and take notice. One phase of the woman side of it may be seen in this little clipping from a Boston paper:

The clubwomen of Berkeley, Cal., are urging a special bond election to appropriate $40,000 to clear the place of rats. At a large joint meeting of men and women held recently in the chamber of commerce the women had as much to do and say as the men. A prominent business man is reported to have said that in his opinion the cause of equal suffrage has been advanced 50 per cent in Berkeley since the women organized to help the men to drive out the rats.

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Cherry Olives.

A NOVEL suggestion culled from Wallace's Farmer is as follows:

Anyone who is fond of olives will like cherries put up in this way. They make a fine relish for a meat dinner and look very pretty in a glass dish by the side of the Thanksgiving Turkey. Pick the cherries and leave the stems on them. Use the scissors and cut away one-half the length of each stem. After washing them drain them dry and pack into a Mason jar as closely as possible without breaking them. Dissolve one tablespoonful of salt in one pint of white wine vinegar cold, and fill the jar of uncooked cherries full and seal. The rule is to be sure and use the white wine vinegar, though it might be safe to use other kinds.

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Fruit Salad.

IN the springtime fruit salads are exceedingly grateful to the appetite.

An excellent salad is made by cutting oranges in half and removing all the pulp and also the tough white fibre. Now mix with the chopped orange pulp bananas, English walnuts, and a small bottle of Maraschino cherries, chopped. Place this mixture in the orange shells, and put a teaspoonful of mayonnaise dressing on top. Serve on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves.

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Potato Salad.

PEEL and boil six potatoes and set aside to cool. When cold cut into slices, mix with the potatoes two onions minced very small and a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Pour French dressing over the salad, tossing and stirring gently until the potatoes become coated with the dressing. Set in a cool place.

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Tomato Salad.

TOMATO salad should be dressed immediately before serving. Mix tomatoes with cucumbers and Spanish onions. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Strawberries. Cereal and cream.
Kidney saute on toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cheese fondu. Sardine sandwiches
Beet salad.
Junket. Nut cakes. Iced tea.

DINNER.

Clam bisque. Baked halibut.
String beans. Lettuce, French dressing.
Tapioca custard. Layer cake.
Black coffee.