EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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The body is not much. 'Twere best
Take up the soul and leave the rest.
It seems to me the man who leaves
The soul to perish is as one
Who gathers up the empty sheaves
When all the golden grain is done.

—Joaquin Miller.

MORE PALPABLE UNTRUTHS.

TO SOME people it may not unreasonably seem that The Journal uses too much editorial space in analyzing and criticising statements of the Oregonian, that the Portland morning paper is made the subject of too much comment. But The Journal is placed in a rather peculiar position, for in scarcely any other city in the United States is there a newspaper of standing and large circulation that so habitually and persistently misrepresents and distorts facts as does the Oregonian. It prints statements frequently about public men and affairs that are not merely distortions of truth, but that are absolutely and wholly untrue, and that unless corrected might be believed by some of its unwary readers. Its illogical reasoning and its sophistical arguments The Journal generally passes by without notice, but bare, bald, utter, falsehoods this paper feels in duty bound frequently to dispute.

For example, yesterday the Oregonian said that Mr. Bryan stands precisely now where he did, and for all that he did, in 1896 and 1900. It says: "He intends that, if he shall be elected, the election shall include an unqualified indorsement of all the principles for which he stood in the two previous campaigns, and in which he was the candidate of his party. He so proclaims in unmistakable terms."

Then the Oregonian quotes a little portion of Mr. Bryan's acceptance address, but with characteristic dishonesty and trickery to its readers does not quote Mr. Bryan's language on that occasion in which he said, at the very outset of his address, that if elected president he would be bound by not only what the platform expressed but by what it omitted. He declared that he would carry out what the platform declared for, but would not attempt to do what the platform did not declare for. Every prominent newspaper in the country regarded these words as particularly significant, and as meaning that Mr. Bryan as president not only would not in any manner revive the free coinage of silver question, nor several other things that he considered important in 1896 and 1900, but that he would not strive for government ownership of railroads or the initiative and referendum as a national policy. He did not say that he was wrong, under the circumstances then existing, in 1896 or in 1900, nor that he does not yet personally believe in government ownership and the initiative and referendum, but he said that as president he would not try to effect these changes, because he has no commission from the Democratic party to do so. And as it is supposed that he wrote the platform himself, principally, the omissions, as well as the declarations, were purposely made deliberately made.

The Portland morning paper goes on to elaborate its willful falsehood at length. It says Bryan's address shows that he still stands for free silver and anti-imperialism, exactly as he did in 1896 and 1900. Mr. Bryan has repeatedly stated, on various occasions, said the free silver was no longer an issue, as money had become sufficiently plentiful, and while he believes in maintaining the Philippine independence when it is safe to do so, he occupies about the same position on that subject that Taft does.

There is room enough for honest and truthful criticism of Mr. Bryan, no doubt; fair and reasonable arguments may be made, from a Republican party point of view, as to why he should not be elected. To these The Journal has no objections. But these repeated and willful falsehoods concerning him ought to be contradicted. What the Oregonian says Mr. Bryan stands for he says he does not stand for. The platform does not stand for them. There is probably not another Republican newspaper in the United States that pretends, or would so discredit itself as to assert, that Bryan still stands for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Yet this Portland monstrosity of political misrepresentation and positive falsehood says he does. No reader can safely depend on anything that such a newspaper says about politics or public men.

OREGON AND MR. HARRIMAN.

OF COURSE the people of Oregon will be greatly pleased with Mr. Harriman if he proceeds without delay to build a railroad into central Oregon, and this will naturally and properly incline the people of this state to be more friendly toward him than they have been, but it is not to be forgotten that other roads besides that promised are urgently needed, and have been too long deferred. One of them is the road to Coos bay, and another is the road to Tillamook. These are not new projects; they are roads long ago projected, and promised, and that tens of thousands of people have hoped for, and the building of which ere now they have relied upon. It is not right treatment of these people, nor of Oregon, since these roads are in his territory, for Mr. Harriman to delay their building longer. That they will be profitable nobody can doubt, hence the people are not asking Mr. Harriman to risk anything in building them.

We all know, too, that he has made a great deal of "velvet" out of Oregon during the last 10 years, enough to build all these roads. That money in a sense belongs to Oregon; Mr. Harriman is a trustee of it. He ought to invest it here, or at least a large portion of it. While inclined to appreciate fully and in a friendly spirit every move he makes to develop Oregon, we do not forget that he already has a great deal of our money and is annually getting a good deal more, and that his rates are pretty high.

So, as Governor Chamberlain said at Coos bay, and as has been repeatedly said by The Journal, if Mr. Harriman does not keep on going ahead and giving Oregon what she deserves, the people must take the matter up and help themselves. They can tax, and more than that, if it comes to a last resort, they can build railroads themselves. Heretofore Mr. Harriman has been the big figure and Oregon the little one, but Oregon has grown, and is bound to grow, and it is big enough even now in case of emergency to grapple with Mr. Harriman.

THE VERY GOOD RAILROADS.

THE Iron Trade Review says:

That a day of better principles and practices, a day of greater respect for law and public opinion, is dawning in the business world is shown in many ways, and particularly at the present time by the manner in which the readjustment of railroad rates is being carried out. Railroad interests are not only showing a determination to conform to the laws of the nation and the states, but are also seeking the advice of shippers and business men in general to an unprecedented extent. In some cases, after thorough consideration, new rates have been announced, and they are so reasonable that shippers have not protested. Among other manufacturers who have been affected by the new rates, are makers of iron and steel products, who have cheerfully concurred, although recent decisions to advance freight rates or increase minimum carloads will cost them many thousands of dollars.

The Review goes on to approve heartily Mr. Harriman's recent statement that the American people ought to be willing to pay the railroads "a proper compensation for a proper transportation service, such a service as they are now performing and for which they are not receiving an adequate return," and to repeat its compliment to the railroads for "their present policy of showing respect for the law and for the advice of shippers."

All this has a rather suspicious sound. It reads like cooked stuff for the consumption of the credulous. It is to be observed that the steel trust is the only shipper mentioned that so very cheerfully yields to increased rates. One might suspect that rebates were somewhere concealed, except for the Review's airy assurance that all the railroads and trusts have now become entirely honest and obedient to law. One might even suppose that they had become fairly pious even in their business transactions. Yet sudden conversions of hardened sinners are somewhat to be distrusted.

Yes, it has been observed that in some cases new rates have been announced," and also that they were in every case higher rates, but that shippers are fairly falling over one another to congratulate the railroad in consequence is in the nature of a surprise. It has even been rumored that some shippers had objected to the higher rates.

Mr. Harriman's remark, as an abstract proposition, is all right, but what he considers "a proper compensation" is something to be determined into. Out here in Oregon on a division of his road, he has a net surplus of over $30,000 a mile in 10 years, clean, smooth profit, and so shippers might desire to argue the point a little if he proposed to raise rates so as to get "a proper compensation."

While it is extremely improbable that the city of Portland can now wrest the waterfront on this side the river, or a portion of it, from its possessors, the suggestion that it may be possible to do so is a reminder of a great wrong that was perpetrated on the city in the early days of its history, before it was realized how valuable that property would become. A decision in the people's interest then would have been worth untold millions to the city.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

RAILWAY tragedies like that near Eugene Sunday night are of the unusual and not always avoidable. It is a character of accident for which the railroad company is scarcely censurable. It is the ghastly death roll incident to accidents from spreading rails, inadequate equipment over crowded tracks, and other preventable causes that expose the railroads to criticism that is mostly deserved. The hapless victims of wrecks in this country in the year 1906 numbered 10,618 killed, and 97,706 injured. For the 10 years ending in 1906, the roll of killed and maimed reached the appalling aggregate of 85,534 killed, and 633,976 injured. It is a railroad death rate far exceeding that of England and other foreign countries.

To this enormous total, the spreading of rails is a large contributory cause, and this leads a writer in the Scientific American to point out that the same old spike that was used in the experimental stage of railroad construction still does duty in binding the rails to the ties. It is a wrought iron spike, five eighths of an inch square, and five and one half inches long with a projecting head that clamps the rail when driven into the tie. It was crude in the beginning, and is crude still. Its original function was to hold the rail for a six to 20-ton locomotive and light equipment, but with no improvement whatever it is depended upon to stand the strain of passing locomotives and equipment beside which the original ones are mere toys. It was long ago rejected in France and England for a screw spike, for which the claim is made that it has vastly reduced the number of railroad tragedies incident to spreading rails. That this simple driven spike crude in the beginning and cruder in comparison now, should be the only device standing between death and the 797,000,000 passengers carried on American roads in 1906, is a seeming mighty indictment of railroad brains and engineering. Is it still used because, like human life, it is cheap?

It must be admitted that there are exceptional circumstances and occasions which justify the carrying of a revolver. A stage driver through an unsettled country may have use for a revolver, and even an adult, careful passenger may find one useful—though a traveler on such an occasion seldom ever does make good use of it. In the case of the wholesale stage robbery in Yellowstone park, a revolver or two in the right hands might have done some good.

Railroad Commissioner West has compiled some very interesting statistics and other facts regarding railroads in Oregon, which he read at Coos bay, and which were published in full in The Journal. This summary of the subject should be of interest to the people of Oregon in general, and as Mr. Harriman is now one of us, his attention is especially invited to it.

Senator Bourne was elected solely because of his advocacy of revised and reformed politics, including Statement No. 1 and he cannot be truthfully charged with factionalism or being a wrecker if he adheres firmly to that position, as no doubt he will. And the people will approve him in doing so.

Well, why is not the demand for the immediate sale of the water bonds, at least, reasonable? Money for such securities is said to be plentiful and cheap, the new pipe line will be needed by the time it is completed, and men need work.

Chairman Cake will soon be back, and then it is supposed that he will be cited to show cause why he should not surrender that chairmanship, and the manipulation of the campaign sack.

"Bryan is dictatorial," complains the Spokane Spokesman-Review. But what he dictates is a good deal better for the people than the dictation of Aldrich and Cannon.

Indians Elect a Council.

From the Klamath Falls Herald.

Indians on the Klamath reservation had a big day last Saturday when for the first time in their history they held an election according to the modes of the white man. It was one of the greatest events of progress that has taken place on the reservation since the Indians have departed from the ways of the savages and learned to don the robe of civilization. The election was held for the purpose of selecting 12 of their representative citizens to represent them in considering all tribal matters. It is another step in advance of the old method of handling business affairs and is preparing the Indians for the duties of American citizenship as soon as the allotments are completed.

Under the able supervision of H. G. Wilson, who has charge of the reservation, the Indians have made rapid progress in learning to be self-reliant and independent. They showed much interest in the selection of their representatives and the election was carried on with printed ballots and in a way similar to that used by their white brothers in holding a regular election. Every Indian seemed to realize that it was to his personal interest that men, capable of dealing with the business problems that are likely to arise, be selected as members of the council.

The reservation has been divided into 12 districts and one representative was elected from each division for one year. Those elected together with the tribes to which they belong are as follows: Henry Hoover, Klamath; Robert Wilson, Klamath; Henry Wilson, Klamath; Rube White, Klamath; Abraham Charley, Klamath; Brick James, Klamath; Jefferson Riddle, Modoc; Homer Hutchinson, Pitt river and Modoc; Joseph Godown, Piute, will represent the band of Snake river Indians who were allowed allotments and representation; Levi Walker, Klamath; Watson Tupper, Modoc, and Peter Schonchin, Modoc.

Small Change

It is nearly time for the campaign to open "in full blast."

• •

Be kind to the workout people coming back from vacation.

• •

This is a fine season of the year to take a walking vacation.

• •

Evidently hop pickers will not be run after much this year.

• •

Somehow it seems funny for anybody to hurrah for Sherman.

• •

Who would be a kid again—and have to go to school pretty soon?

• •

What a dull, dry old world it would be if everybody believed alike.

• •

The coming and passing of the seasons help to make life pleasant.

• •

But then it sort o' came by nature for a Harriman boy to kill a bear.

• •

It is only in America that murderers with money and influence are insane.

• •

Anxious inquirers—No, we don't know whether Mr. Cake will bring any sack.

• •

Taggart predicts that—but Taggart predicted that Parker would be elected.

• •

It looks as if a preacher has about the easiest job of anybody, but perhaps this isn't so.

• •

Mr. Harriman wants another year to take his traffic off Fourth street. But how long is a year?

• •

We really don't see why western farmers and workingmen should vote as all the trusts do.

• •

A good many people back east are coming to the conclusion that Oregon is the bright boy of the family.

• •

The majority of men who have been hanged for murder deserved that fate less than Peter Cooper Hains.

• •

A caucus of members of the legislature on the senatorship would be an insult to the people of Oregon.

• •

Senator Fulton and Committeeman Williams are to speak at the Pendleton fair. Isn't this slighting Mr. Cake?

• •

Then it must not be conceded that the S. P. has any perpetual right to the use of Fourth street for any purpose.

• •

Senator Ankeny temperately but very emphatically denies that he ever bought any legislators or corrupted any one.

• •

There might be places over toward Zionville where the high school building could be erected without many protests.

• •

Brother Cline intimates that a Congregationalist is not much better than a Unitarian. Well, either can be a very good man.

• •

The towns and counties that sent out the attractive literature and had it well distributed are getting the immigration, all right.

• •

A St. Louis woman who has been starving herself says the end of all things is near at hand. But if she would take a good feed she would feel differently.

• •

Senator Burrows says the senate will permit this or that. The senate "permitting" the people to have something they demand is suggestive. But what such senators as Burrows would "permit" would not be satisfactory.

Oregon Sidelights

Albany's garbage gatherer is properly named Ah Swill.

• •

The directory estimate of Eugene's population is nearly 10,000.

• •

A Milton peach measured 11¼ inches around and weighed ½ of a pound.

• •

Eastern Oregon Indians are very much disgusted with the hunters' license fee.

• •

A Kansas man is at Medford looking for land for a number of his German neighbors.

• •

Condon has a high school, and a Catholic school building is in course of construction.

• •

The Albany Herald says that John O'Shea is to establish a $250,000 meat plant in that city.

• •

There has been as high as 250 people at one time at the Blue Mountain springs in Grant county.

• •

Lou Bartlett, who years ago sold a fine farm near Milton, was last week taken to the poorhouse. His money gradually diminished, and for five years he has eked out an existence by cutting wood on the farm he sold.

• •

Recently a party of fishermen left Baker for a day and they took with them 20 bottles of beer and one loaf of bread, says The Herald. One of the party scanned the larder carefully and then remarked: "What in the mischief are you going to do with so much bread?"

• •

Condon Times: Old man Ireland sets nearly 10 gallons of type for his paper, The Sherman County Observer, every week. He scorns the use of pencil or paper to write his editorials or news items, his ideas going straight from his fertile brain into the compositor's stick, all good matter, too.

• •

Irrigon Irrigator: A lady brought us a few days ago a letter of introduction from "Albert Tozier, Chicago." She met him in the Union depot at Chicago, and he scraped up an acquaintance with her. She said Albert had on a new suit of clothes which must have cost as much as $6. Times must be good back there.

• •

Gold Hill, says The News, is an incorporated town in which graft is unknown, where envy, spite, jealousy and ill will are unheard of, where the golden rule is the standard by which the citizens are governed in dealing with their fellowmen. The municipality has a system of sewers, water works and other public institutions, and a mayor, Dr. Stanley, who has held the office for 11 successive years.

• •

Grants Pass is having a veritable building boom, says The Outlook. In the northern residence district alone upwards of 30 substantial homes of the cottage and bungalow style are in course of construction. In the Lincoln Park addition upwards of $30,000 are being expended upon neat attractive homes. The sound of the carpenter's hammer is heard in all parts of the city. That many of our citizens are taking advantage of the low prices of lumber this year is one of the reasons for this activity; the principal reason however, is the fact that there is a great demand for houses to rent. In consequence many citizens are building modern homes for themselves and renting their other properties.

This Date in History.

1741—Joseph Reed, president of Pennsylvania from 1778 to 1781, born in Trenton, N. J. Died in Philadelphia, March 5, 1785.

1776—British defeated the Americans in battle of Long Island.

1819—The Duke of Richmond, governor-general of Canada, died of hydrophobia.

1865—Thomas Chandler Haliburton, noted Canadian writer, died. Born 1794.

1869—First confederate soldiers' monument unveiled at Griffin, Ga.

1904—Battleship Louisiana launched at Newport News.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

Thinks He Was Misrepresented.

Pendleton, Or., Aug. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—I would not notice the letter of your Pendleton correspondent relating to an editorial in the Pendleton Tribune if it had at all represented what I said therein, but since he does not I desire to say a word.

The writer referred to says: "T. T. Geer, in his paper, the Pendleton Tribune, urges Statement No. 1 Republican members of the legislature to resign rather than vote for George E. Chamberlain, a Democrat, for United States senator, after the people of Oregon have, by a majority of 48,000 votes instructed the legislature to ratify the people's choice for senator."

But not a word occurred in the editorial referred to "urging Statement No. 1 Republicans to resign rather than vote for Chamberlain." The declaration of the Tribune was intentionally twisted for purposes of misrepresentation. This is what was said, in part:

"To the suggestion which has been made in some quarters that several Republican members of the legislature who subscribed to Statement No. 1, and who regret exceedingly the apparent duty, therefore, of voting for a Democratic United States senator, could extricate themselves by resigning their positions, the Democratic papers say such step could not be taken short of dishonor.

"Without advising any such member as to what he should do, the Tribune desires to remark that why such course would be dishonorable in the slightest degree does not appear either on the surface or after careful examination.

"In any event, Republican members who so desire can resign without in any way violating the essence of Statement No. 1. Since there has been a question as to methods employed by the Democrats in the primaries, the very best way to settle the matter would be to take a new vote in November as to such members as desire to resign, if there are any, and let the people decide after all phases of the situation have been exhaustively discussed, as they have been.

"This would be no attack upon or evasion of Statement No. 1. On the contrary, it would rather be a fairer and more unbiased test of that principle than was had five months previously.

"Now, it is known that Chamberlain is the Democratic nominee, and if the people vote on the question again, knowing just what it would mean, there would be a much more direct expression of their wishes as to a Democratic United States senator than was had in June.

"Statement No. 1 would be preserved intact, the people would give a later expression, and, therefore, one more direct in its genuineness, and all the questions which have been discussed since the June election satisfactorily cleared up.

"So, if any Republican member desires to resign and refer the matter direct to the people, why should not such course be entirely within the bounds of absolute honesty and fairness?"

You will thus see that I did not urge any Republican to resign his position; the only thing said was that if there are those who feel so disposed their inclination can be followed without dishonor, for the reason, plainly stated, that the opportunity is given the people to again express themselves according to every requirement of Statement No. 1, and at a time when the question has been more fully discussed than it had been at the time of the June election. Also, that since there has been so much talk as to the part the Democrats took in the matter of making Republican nominations, it could be settled by another election and the voice of the people more directly secured and without expense, practically, since there will be an election anyway in November.

But nowhere was any Republican "urged" to do this, the position taken being that if there are such Republicans they can follow their inclination with perfect honor, for the reason, especially, that it would refer the matter to the people and get their latest expression on the senatorial question.

Of course, I am aware that this suggestion will not meet with the approval of The Journal, nor of such Republicans as actually prefer a Democratic United States senator to a Republican, and who do not for that reason want the people to have another turn at the question for fear that what the Democrats have gained might be lost, but such course would give Statement No. 1 its very fullest expression, and "if there are such Republican members who would rather resign than vote for a Democrat for United States senator," their inclination may be followed without dishonor, for the reason given, that it would give the people an opportunity to give expression to their most mature conclusion.

It is plain, therefore, that "the tail of the scorpion" got in its chief work when it suggested to your correspondent in Monday's issue to misrepresent what I said for the purpose of ridding itself of a little surplus venom.

T. T. GEER.

Fun for the Boys.

Portland, Aug. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see the bolting, scratching, so-called Fulton Republicans are still bellyaching over the situation of the party in Oregon. They are the last ones who have a right to complain.

They brought the present situation into being, all by themselves. Nobody else is to blame.

First, Fulton, by his course in congress, disgraced himself and eliminated the bulk of the party by so doing. Then, to recover lost ground, he and his followers, in a good many sly ways, encouraged Cake to run for senator, in the belief that Fulton could beat Cake easier than he could a stronger man. But weak as Cake was he beat Fulton. Fulton's friends in consequence of Cake's nomination, were bound in all fairness and decency to support him in June. But they didn't do it. They knifed him, and supported Chamberlain. It was a dastardly trick, but they did it, and to cover up their dishonor they blame Democrats with registering as Republicans at the primary election.

Having disgraced themselves and the Republican party by their bolt and party disloyalty at the June election, they now turn around and bellyache because the legislature must, in honor, elect the Democrat to the senate, whom they voted for and nominated. And all this time they are turning up the whites of their eyes and claiming to be the only, only, fit people to run the party, and they demand that Cake shall resign his chairmanship, or they will kick him out. Let the galled jade wince. It is fun for the boys.

SANE REPUBLICAN.

By All Means Destroy Bourne

From the Salem Journal (Rep.)

The Oregon machine has set out to destroy, to belittle and undermine the influence of Senator Jonathan Bourne Jr., who still has four years to serve this state in the upper house of congress.

He is to be roasted, ridiculed, placarded and cartooned until the last vestige of influence he might possess is destroyed and he is reduced to a cipher and a blank so far as Oregon is concerned.

And what for? Merely to gratify the spite of a few political bosses and party wreckers who cannot handle Bourne like so much putty.

They do not pretend he has ever abandoned any principle he has ever espoused or betrayed his constituents at any point.

But he is not a truculent, time-serving lick-spittle of the machine.

The interests of Oregon, the good work he might do in the next four years are as nought in the eyes of the Oregon bosses.

And yet it cannot be shown where Senator Bourne has ever gone back on a pledge he made to the people to secure his election.

He has, as senator, stood against the interests and has kept his name clear of the breath of scandal or corruption.

He has not been all-wise in all his political acts but he has been Bourne and not a mere skulking shadow of the machine.

He has been a positive factor, had a mind of his own, a distinct individuality.

No such man can be tolerated from Oregon in Washington.

As was done with Simon and Fulton, so Bourne must be reduced to a nullity.

We do not want to build up any strong men in this state, say the machine managers.

Other states may be advanced and promoted and made prominent in the eyes of the nation by building up a strong delegation in Washington.

But Oregon can get along by pulling down her national representatives and destroying their influence.

She flies with her own winds or not at all—usually the latter, so far as keeping strong men in the national congress.

In the meantime Bourne will be hammered off the face of the earth to prevent his reelection and destroy his influence.

That is the way we do politics in Oregon.

We tear down and destroy our public men instead of holding up their hands and building up their influence.

Our state is rich and powerful, but woefully undeveloped, and can remain in the background while the old rotten political machine plays personal politics.

When will this policy be reversed and every man in a position to help Oregon be assisted to the utmost instead of being crippled and weakened and obliterated as has been the custom in the past?

Sea Will Succor a Famished World.

From Technical World Magazine

It is just 10 years since Sir William Crookes, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presented his alarming array of statistics proving to his own satisfaction at least that by the year 1928 the entire population of the globe would be face to face with starvation, or, at best, short rations, for the reason that the production of wheat could not possibly keep pace with the progressive increase in the world's population. Sir William failed to take into consideration the neglected and ungathered harvest of the seas. In the great Sargasso sea alone, in the North Atlantic ocean, sufficient nutritious vegetation flourishes and decays to support the entire population of Europe, if it were harvested and prepared in a manner fitting it for human consumption. On the sea beaches of the United States enough protein are cast up by the waves and allowed to decay and deteriorate into their original elements to take the place of the whole product of the northwestern wheat fields. If the world's teeming millions ever face wholesale hunger it will not be on account of any niggardliness on the part of nature, or any short-sightedness of Providence, but because mankind lack the wit to utilize the food materials that exist in superabundance.

Russia's death rate is the highest in Europe, 41 per 1,000 each year.

One Editor That Is to Be Envied

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

Colonel Ernst Hofer, editor and proprietor of the Salem Journal, is one editor who is to be envied. While he edits a good paper and enjoys a large income and profit from his business, yet editing his paper is one of the least of his troubles.

Editor Hofer is a sort of a versatile Bohemian, who, in common parlance of the country, "has many irons in the fire," and yet he neglects none of them and makes a "go" of everything he attempts.

While being one of the best and most vigorous editorial writers in the northwest, Colonel Hofer is also a lecturer, reformer, student. He is interested in strawberry culture and writes a strawberry pamphlet about once every two years. He is president of the Willamette Valley Development league and at the present time is conducting an educational campaign in the Willamette valley towns.

He is a prominent member of the Oregon normal school board and is an active reformer in school policies. He is a taxation and land law reformer and is preparing to issue an exhaustive review of these subjects to be used in his reform campaign.

Colonel Hofer knows the ins and outs of Oregon politics, can put his finger on the men who are "in for revenue only" and is a far-seeing, shrewd, fearless politician himself, although his party, the Republican, especially the leaders of his party, have tried to oust him time and time again.

He is an eager student of nature and exults in the discovery of some new feature about a blackberry, strawberry plant or a rose bush. He is an observant, wide-awake thinker, lives close to nature and fills an unique place in the journalistic life of Oregon.

Hofer "spreads" himself over all of these delightful fields ably and gracefully. He gives expression to just what he thinks in his paper, finds keenest enjoyment in his studies and is surely getting as much out of life as any professional man in Oregon.

Hofer is to be envied by three-fourths of the world, because he gets his enjoyment and pleasure out of his work. His profession is his playground. How many men can say that much?

Charles N. Gregory's Birthday.

Charles Noble Gregory, prominent as a lawyer and educator, was born in Unadilla, N. Y., August 27, 1851. He was graduated from the classical department of the University of Wisconsin in 1871, and from the law school of that institution in 1872. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law in Madison, Wis. In later years he filled several public offices in the city government of Madison. From 1894 to 1901 he was associate dean of the college of law of the University of Wisconsin. In 1904 he became dean of the college of law of the State University of Iowa. Professor Gregory was one of the organizers of the American Association of Law Schools, and presided at the meeting at Saratoga, at which it was formed, and was vice-president of the Antwerp conference of the International Law association.

More Harmony.

From the Harney Valley News.

It is really laughable to watch the gyrations of the Republican politicians who voted for Chamberlain through spite and factional malice and are now endeavoring by subterfuge and specious arguments to undo the work of their traitorous conduct. Political and personal charges against Chamberlain now are ridiculous, unless they can be made specific and are fully proven. There is nothing against him now that was not known to every voter in Oregon on the first of June. He is no more unworthy now in the sight of any man than he was then. It was not purity of purpose that gave him a majority over Cake, and it is not purity of purpose that now actuates the men who are trying to defeat him in the legislature. God knows, the News does not want Chamberlain for senator, but there is a principle at stake which is greater than men and superior to prejudice.

Twelve all-steel sprinkling cars recently were completed for use on the Chicago City Railway company's tracks.

The REALM FEMININE

Are Women Boors?

ARE our street manners and our streetcar manners as bad as an esteemed contemporary would have us believe? Is it true that "It is unusual, not to say rare, for a woman to yield a part of her rights in a streetcar or an elevator merely to accommodate another woman who happens not to be on her calling list"?

This scathing arraignment of women—not some women, but women taken in toto—is made without modification in a recent editorial.

If this is true, it should have the earnest attention of every woman in the city, as well as the hundreds of visitors who pass through our city and who are not to be distinguished from the regular inhabitants. Are we so selfish, so boorish, so crude in manners as this man thinks? For answer one has only to observe, when forced to be a passenger on our streetcars. The individual experiences will not differ very widely, and the whole concensus of opinion will make up a close estimate to the truth concerning our streetcar manners.

The editorial follows a letter written by a man who saw a woman stand with a baby in her arms and no one of some 30 women who might have done so offered to give up her seat. It does not appear that the writer of the letter who waxes so indignant over the treatment that the woman with the baby received thought it necessary to lighten her burden by offering to hold the child for her if she had to stand. He contents himself with scoring the selfishness of women, and the writer of the editorial heartily agrees with him.

It is not claimed here that all women behave perfectly in public, either in streetcars or on the sidewalks; there is evidence of selfishness, lack of breeding, unkindness, to be seen every day. But if it is exhibited only by women, then the observer must be looking with a curious astigmatism upon the behavior of his kind.

For my part, I have been riding on Portland streetcars as long as there have been any to ride on, and I never saw a woman with a baby in her arms stand, unless the car was so packed that it was impossible for anyone to move, in which case the arraignment for bad manners should be laid upon the shoulders of the streetcar companies (composed of men), who fail to provide proper transportation facilities for the rapidly growing city.

Every day one will see sweet-faced girls give up their seats to gray-haired women, while men beside them stolidly retain their seats. Every day one will see a woman with a child get onto a car, and not only one or two, but four or five, women make a motion to rise and accommodate her.

Repeatedly you will see girls going home at night, tired from work, take upon their laps the heavy bundles of other girls or women who are forced to stand. Every day you will see women trying to get onto cars while the men, who could move off the platform and allow them to step up, retain their places stolidly without a motion.

Every day you will hear women asked to "step to the rear, please," and see them do it, while the men retain their stand upon the platform where there is a breath of air. Of course, it is more comfortable on the platform.

Some men give their seats to women, and some do not. Some women make a suitable acknowledgment, and some do not. Some women are courteous to other women, and some are indifferent and bad-mannered. But it is manifestly unjust to throw the censure for bad manners in streetcars unqualifiedly at women as a whole, and to claim that they rarely yield a part of their rights to any woman who is not on their calling list.

It is not true, and it hurts the good name of our city, and therefore the women have a right to object to any such one-sided and unjust statement.

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Seasonable Salads.

EUCLID SALAD—Six beets, 1 package Neufchatel cheese, 1 pimento, 4 olives, paprika, salt, capers, mayonnaise. Select nice, red beets, not too large, scoop out the centers and fill with the cheese mixed with the pimento cut in small pieces, olives chopped fine, adding seasonings and enough mayonnaise to make smooth and creamy. Put a caper on top, place on a lettuce leaf with a spoonful of mayonnaise beside the beet. Garnish with tiny balls of beet rolled in finely chopped parsley. Serve very cold.

Holland House Salad—Four tomatoes, 1 Spanish onion, lettuce, French dressing. Choose ripe, medium-sized tomatoes. Put them into the wire basket, dip in boiling water, then into cold water, and peel. Stand on ice until very cold. When ready to serve, place on lettuce and make four or five vertical incisions, being careful not to cut clear through. Slice the onion in thin, even slices, and put these slices between the slices of tomatoes, making a fan shape. Cover all with French dressing and serve at once. Finely chopped peppers or parsley over the top is attractive and good.

Vegetable Parfait Salad—One quarter package of gelatine, ¼ cup water, 1 cup hot water or stock, vegetables, French dressing. Dissolve the gelatine in the cold water and add to the cup of hot stock flavored with onion carrot and celery. Have ready, cooked separately, carrots, string beans, peas and asparagus tips. Over these strain the broth mixture. Add 1 teaspoonful of salt and paprika to taste. Set the dish on ice and stir until it thickens. Then fold in ½ cup of cream, beaten stiff. Have ready individual molds in the bottoms of which are vegetables cut in fancy shapes. Pour in a little of the gelatine mixture to set. Then fill with the vegetable mixture and set in the refrigerator. Serve on lettuce, either with French dressing or mayonnaise. Many of the fruits are tasty in salads.

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Canning Beans and Peas.

PREPARE the beans or peas as you would to cook for the table. Wash, pack into one or two-quart glass jars, put on rubbers and fill jars overflowing with fresh cold water. Put on tops, put top wire over the cover, but do not press down the other one. If covers screw on, screw covers half way down. Put wash boiler on stove with water to cover the bottom, but in a board resting on strips of wood or a layer of hay to keep jars from touching bottom of boiler, and do not let them touch each other. Pour water in boiler to reach two-thirds of the way up the jars, cover boiler closely. Keep a rousing fire, and after the water begins to boil in boiler, count three hours for string or shell beans, two and a half for peas. When the required time is up, lift, boiler carefully from stove to bench or floor, leave cover on 10 minutes, then lift it off, snap down wires or screw on covers, without on any account opening jars. Lift out jars, wipe, set out of any draft, and leave till cool, then pack away till wanted. Test jars when they are cold to make sure the covers are screwed tight.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Apples.
Dried Beef with Scrambled Eggs.
Hot Biscuit. Honey. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Ragout of Mutton. Boiled Rice.
Stewed Peas with Ginger.
Cookies. Tea.

DINNER.
Lemon and Egg Soup.
Boiled Salmon, Egg Sauce.
Creamed Potatoes. Summer Squash.
Corn on Cob.
Tomato Salad.
Peaches and Cream. Nut Cake.
Coffee.