EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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SENATOR FULTON AND FREE SILVER

SENATOR FULTON was one of the original, true-blue free silver men of Oregon. He was compound, triple expansion, and sound to the core in the doctrine. He was for the ratio of 16 to 1, first, last and all the time, regardless of the attitude of other nations. He denounced the single gold standard with all the fiery zeal of the most ardent Populist in the state. He vigorously opposed the late Senator Dolph, and was a candidate against him for the senatorship, because Mr. Dolph was an adherent of the hated single gold standard. The senator's famous letter, published in the Oregonian, and in which he denounced "the crime of '73" when "silver was struck down by the hated money power" is still a green memory in Oregon. In that letter, the Astoria statesman painted a roseate picture of bimetallism, and of how the price of silver and the price of wheat always rose and fell together. It was a picture so pathetic with tears over silver, "struck down by the money power," and so radiant with blessings to flow from silver restored at the ratio of 16 to 1, as to put "Coin" Harvey out of business, and make him wild with green envy.

All this rose up like a faded memory in the minds of many in his audience last night when Senator Fulton sought to taunt Mr. Bryan on the subject of free silver. Does Senator Fulton remember all this, and does he remember that Oregon Republican convention that solemnly and resolutely declared in its state platform, a few short years ago that, "We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation"?

MOVE ON

MOVE ON! It is a law of life, of existence. It is a world, a universe, of motion. Up or down, forward or backward, move on!

Just now motion is a little more noticeable than usual in this country; in the political world, the social world, the industrial world, the moral world. The movement, as to the mass, is upward, not downward; forward, not backward.

In recent years, owing to various causes more light has been spread abroad in this country than ever before. The average man, the mass of men, are better informed than ever before, more intelligent, and determined to become more resourceful within themselves. They perceive how in many ways they have been fooled, have been made victims. So there is rather more motion among them, and more intelligent, purposeful motion. They are obeying the irresistible law of life—Move on!

It is often said that in the religious world the movement is retrograde. This is apparent, rather than real. Old ideals no longer serve; former theories and dogmas no longer have so much power to control men's thoughts and actions. Religion is not so intense and bitter; not so dogmatic and bigoted; but more mildly, temperately, broadly, it moves on in step with the light-spreading progress of the world.

In the moral realm the general, standing order is: "Move on." The saloons are being driven out of existence or strictly regulated. The cigarette-smoking boy can scarcely find employment, because somehow cigarette-smoking by youth is associated with vices and unreliability.

The scarlet sisterhood must move on. Driven from one quarter to another, from down stairs to up-stairs, they must still move on. True their sin is no greater than that of many men, but the women defy morals openly, professionally, notoriously, scandalously. So the rising moral barometer reaches at last the line in the scale marked "move on."

In the politico-moral world, a noticable change is taking place. Men prominent for many years in public life are being retired because they have made unholy, corrupt merchandise of their public positions and the trust reposed in them by the people. The people are demanding the same standard of honesty, honor, and performance of duty in public as in private life. The people are moving on and upward to better things.

Move on! It is a law of life, of existence. It is a world, a universe, of motion. Up or down, forward or backward, singly and in the mass, you must inevitably "move on."

BASEBALL

THE eastern baseball season has ended in an exciting whirlwind finish, but on this coast there will be a month of baseball yet—though none in Portland—and those not much interested in the election contest can still watch the scores of the Pacific teams. The contest in the east seems to have been unusually interesting and exciting. The interest toward the finish was not confined to two contesting teams, but to six, three each in the two main leagues, and hundreds of thousands of people of all ages, from 8 or less to 80 or over, were eagerly watching the results.

Baseball is a wholesome, healthy sport, and Americans do well to take a lively interest in it. There must be recreation of some kind, and this is as unobjectionable as any. It is less brutal or rude than football, it is more manly and thrilling than golf or tennis—more American, too—and it does not need the services of bookmakers to invest it with a mercenary interest. It is the most catholic and democratic of games, and invites all classes and conditions of men to its contests.

Baseball helps to furnish athletic training to young America. Though the season may soon end, baseball will be played right on, the year round, by the "kids." It is a big institution, too, from a financial aspect. Millions of dollars are invested in it. And it is almost invariably a square, honest game, in which, saying nothing about curious tricks of luck, real merit wins. No wonder millions of Americans are interested in baseball.

STANDARD OIL AND BRYAN

A WASHINGTON correspondent of a Portland Republican newspaper sends a long dispatch or letter asserting that Standard Oil is for Bryan, and will use all the influence it can bring to bear to elect him. There are a good many words in this evidently carefully prepared communication, but one will search through it in vain for any facts, or evidence, to support the main assertion. The Haskell incident serves as the foundation for this attempt to make voters believe that Standard Oil is for Bryan, and all the superstructure is purely imaginary and entirely incredible.

The Republican managers must be considerably frightened at the prospect when they adopt the desperate expedient of trying through such inspired articles to make the people of this country believe that Standard Oil is for Bryan, and that Bryan if elected would recognize the services rendered him by Standard Oil. The proposition is so unreasonable, so completely contrary to what everybody knows about Bryan and that corporation, that this effort looks like the desperate expedient of men in a panic, who are ready to adopt the most absurd means suggested to try to stop a stampede of voters to Bryan.

The assertion is too ludicrously false to deceive anybody. If Standard Oil is for Bryan, then all the trusts and railroads are for him; they invariably act together. It would be just as reasonable to say that the steel trust, and the sugar trust, and Mr. Harriman, and J. P. Morgan, and all such corporations and individuals, are for Bryan, as that Standard Oil is for him.

Besides, the people of this country, whether his political supporters or opponents, have a pretty well-formed and undoubtedly correct opinion of Mr. Bryan. Even his political opponents do not regard him as a traitor, a liar, a moral and political scoundrel, a base betrayer of the people. Even those who think him mistaken in important matters, and that his reforms are impracticable, do not doubt the man's sincerity, uprightness, patriotism and moral courage. One might as well say that all the vicious and would-be-lawless people of Portland would support and aid the election of Dr. Brougher or John Bain for mayor, as that Standard Oil is supporting Bryan.

The forest reserve policy is a very good one, but it has been made the means of doing the people of the country great harm. Possibly this was inevitable, yet it looks as if the result of enabling the railroads to exchange millions of acres of worthless lands for an equal number of acres of very valuable timber lands must have been foreseen. It certainly should have been foreseen. It seems as if nothing can be done for the ultimate benefit of the people by the Republican party without first giving the railroads and trusts an opportunity to make hundreds of millions of dollars, to take the cream off the milk, which is good enough for the common people after it has been thoroughly skimmed. O yes, the forest reserve policy is a good one, but it was first very good indeed for the land grant railroads.

There was a Clackamas county fair at Canby last week, and this week, from today to Saturday, occurs the Multnomah county fair at Gresham—though as Gresham is near the Clackamas county line this is a fair for a portion of that county as much as for Multnomah. Gresham is situated in a delightful, rich, very resourceful, prosperous and rapidly developing region, and an annual fair there can be and doubtless will be well supported, and made interesting and profitable to all visitors. The people of that region are to be congratulated and commended on the enterprise and progressive spirit they are showing and many Portland people ought to go out and attend this fair. It will do them good.

Senator Beveridge argues at length for a greater navy, supposing that this is popular out on this coast. Perhaps it is, yet a great many people are figuring what they get back in consideration of the already enormous and constantly increasing annual expenditure for a greater navy, one that shall eventually equal Great Britain's. They all have to help pay the cost; how many of them can point out a compensating benefit?

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S OMISSIONS

IN HIS address last night, Senator Beveridge made no reference to the guarantee of bank deposits. Why not? Had the committee warned him that sentiment in Oregon is overwhelmingly for it, and told him that condemnation of the plan would be suicidal? Had it told him that Portland is full of depositors who mourn the loss of money for lack of such a plan, that Oregon too is full of them, and that he dare not condemn the guarantee of deposits, even though Mr. Taft is opposed to it? Why else should the senator have avoided the livest issue in this campaign?

Senator Beveridge did not mention election of senator by direct vote of the people. He did not explain why, by a vote of eight to one the contention that nominated Mr. Taft rejected a plank declaring for popular election of senator. Why not? Had the local committee told him that Oregon sentiment is overwhelming for the plan, so overwhelming that in last June the electorate, by a vote of nearly 70,000 to 21,000 ordered a substitute for it to be made compulsory? Was the senator's avoidance of the issue due to the fact that the local committee knew and he knew that no hope could be held out to Oregon voters for direct election in the event of Mr. Taft and a congress of his party? Why else was a topic of such absorbing interest in Oregon so studiously avoided?

Senator Beveridge made absolutely no promise of a reduction of the tariff. He said the tariff is to be revised, and Mr. Taft says "some duties ought to be increased." Senator Beveridge said it is Mr. Bryan that proposes to reduce the tariff. He denounced the Bryan plan of reduction, but did not explain why the German farmer buys an American-made plow for $13.60, while the American farmer must pay $14.00 for it. He did not explain why a Russian in Russia, an Egyptian in Egypt or an Englishman in England can buy an American-made sewing machine for $20.75, while an American woman in America must pay $27.50 for it. He did not explain why his party had frequently and furiously in other days promised revision of the tariff in campaign time, and that every time a revision was made it was a big increase in duties until the schedules are now sapping the life out of consumers for the enrichment of the trusts. He did not explain that in one of these promised revisions a Cannon and Aldrich congress absolutely increased the duties, after a tariff commission had actually recommended a 20 per cent reduction. Studiously, assiduously and with masterly precision, all these burning issues were dodged, evaded and side-stepped — dodged, evaded and side-stepped, because the senator knew there was nothing in the way of hope to offer the voter, and was either too honest or too wise to attempt to deceive them.

Senator Beveridge did not explain the last congress. He did not tell why that body for more than five long months utterly defied the president and laughed at the clamor of the American people for needed legislation. He did not exemplify why message after message from the White House asking for remedial measures was spurned, spit upon and hissed at by the Aldriches, Depews, Du Ponts, Forakers, Cannons and the rest of the Standard Oil crowd. He did not tell why no appropriation was made for waterways while hundreds of millions went for bigger armies and navies. He did not tell why congress refused to pay the expenses of the commission for conservation of forest lands, coal loads, water powers and other natural resources, nor why it rejected a child labor law, rejected the campaign publicity bill, rejected his injunction bill, rejected in fact almost everything but the rotten and wretched Aldrich currency job.

What the senator did do was to assail vigorously the Bryan plan for requiring trusts to take out a federal franchise and be subject to governmental supervision, one of the best measures ever offered any people in any country. He assailed the injunction plank of the Denver platform in a way that distinctly gave Portland workingmen to understand that the measure they want has no friend in Senator Beveridge, and probably as little in Mr. Taft.

The senator declared for a bigger navy, and said the United States ought to have the biggest navy in the world. With one battleship becoming obsolete about as fast as another of new tpye can be built, with Dreadnoughts costing $10,000,000 apiece today only to be out of date tomorrow, with our own navy to be multiplied about three times in order to be bigger than Great Britain's now and Great Britain building several Dreadnoughts every year avowedly to keep her prestige on the sea, the senator's naval program is a stunner with its promise of a sailor on the back of every workingman, a soldier on the back of every farm hand, and with a mortgage on everybody's future.

Small Change

Soon now football—and mud.

• •

No cry of fuel shortage this fall.

• •

Straw votes show a shifting wind.

• •

One Haskell to about 40 Forakers.

• •

Bryan has started out on Taft's trail.

• •

None of them point with pride to the panic.

• •

Will the legislature give us a sane Sunday law?

• •

Looks like Tom Watson's vote would be light up this way.

• •

One grand jury follows immediately on the heals of another.

• •

Still, law or no law, a man needn't drink unless he wants to.

• •

O, the umbrella trade will revive with a rush pretty soon, all right.

• •

"Sport" in merely killing harmless animals should go out of fashion.

• •

Augusta, Ga., is buying its drinking water. This is getting rather too dry.

• •

Mr. Roosevelt is for a few days kindly giving Mr. Taft a chance to be heard.

• •

If Standard Oil pretends to be for Bryan, it is for the purpose of defeating him.

• •

So many people living in glass houses persist in throwing rocks at their neighbors.

• •

Oregon Republicans are harmonious because none of them are saying anything.

• •

Vices are largely mere habit; whatever tends to break up the habit is beneficial.

• •

Herman Ridder will accept thalers in reasonable amounts from anybody but the trusts.

• •

Now is the time to assure the success of the next livestock show beyond all question.

• •

Every man ought to be interested in politics, but it isn't worth while to worry or get excited.

• •

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliot shrewdly advertised at the opening of the theatrical season.

• •

A New York man left his wife $5 and $200 for his funeral. But she is probably happy nevertheless.

• •

It is said Haskell has also been guilty of writing campaign songs. Whack him some more; show no mercy to him.

• •

The dust in the country roads is deep, but pretty soon it will look like mud, and its looks won't be deceptive, either.

• •

Isn't this awful? It is said that the lady on the new $20 coins—we cannot personally verify the report—wears a sheath gown.

• •

Atlanta Journal: It's very kind of the Republican party to tell us, after it's all over, who bought the election, but Mr. Bryan wants to know in advance who are the bidders.

• •

A Hongkong white millionaire who came to San Francisco was not permitted to land two or three of his wives that he had brought over with him, and is anxious to recover so that he can get back to a free country.

Oregon Sidelights

A carload of flour shipped from Athena weighed 98,000 pounds.

• •

The attendance at the Lebanon public school is 320; at Silverton, 344.

• •

The Roseburg public school has 731 pupils as against 660 a year ago.

• •

The Klamath Falls military band has purchased a new $350 billiard table.

• •

A Polk county farmer paid $200 for a Jersey bull calf less than three months old.

• •

After this week three crews will be maintained in the La Grande railroad yards.

• •

Never before in its history has Albany witnessed such a remarkable growth along all lines, asserts the Herald.

• •

Many fine vegetables were raised near Silver Lake, among them turnips measuring 28 inches and onions 17 inches around.

• •

A Mitchell man raised this season a patch of corn in his garden that measures 16 feet in height. Not only one stalk, but nearly all of them in the patch.

• •

A millionaire fisher made a millionaire catch on Coos bay last week. Captain A. M. Simpson fell off a mill dock and was pulled out by Henry Hewitt Jr. of Tacoma. Both are rated as millionaires.

• •

The unusual spectacle of a grouse flying on Main street was witnessed by people Tuesday, says the Athena Press. It flew against the front of a blacksmith shop, fell to the sidewalk, and taking wing disappeared.

• •

During the past week New York parties have been in Rainier looking over waterfront property with a view of purchasing, says the Review. Michigan parties have also been here looking over the same proposition.

• •

The Echo alfalfa meal mill has purchased, so far, 10,000 tons of wheat hay, which will be ground into meal; $7 per ton was paid for this hay. It is given out that corn stalks will also be reduced to the same nutritious substance.

• •

Correspondence of the Burns News: Some of the houses recently built in Sunset valley, to hold homesteads, ought to be put on exhibition at the county fair. There is nothing like them in the United States; they are seven feet by eight feet, five feet high and have no roof.

• •

The machinery for the big oil rig of the Ontario Cooperative Gas & Oil company arrived from California last week. This is the heaviest drilling rig ever shipped to the state of Oregon and is larger than any rigs used in eastern fields, and is only used in the deep fields of California. It weighs over 60,000 pounds

STRIKES AT BRYAN, HITS TAFT

Omaha Bee Attributes to Bryan Language Contained in the Republican Platform

From the San Francisco Call.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3.—There was much amusement at Fairview on the receipt of the Omaha papers today. In yesterday's Omaha Bee, published by Victor Rosewater, member of the Republican executive committee and head of the Republican publicity bureau, there was an editorial criticising in vigorous language an extract from a supposed speech of Bryan's on the tariff question. The words complained of in the editorial were:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit to American industries."

In regard to this the Bee said editorially:

"Nothing prettier in the catch-all line has been offered in this campaign. The most hidebound stand patter in the country can accept that as satisfactory and the rank free trader can find delight in it. The declaration means simply nothing. An attempt to legislate along that line would simply open the way to interminable wrangling as to what constitutes 'a reasonable profit,' for hair splitting on wages in one industry, price of raw material in another, rebates and drawbacks in a third and so on through the list of thousands of articles that are now on the tariff lists. Under such a proposition an attempt at tariff revision, at Bryan's direction, would serve only to halt industrial and commercial progress and keep business unsettled during his term of office."

This morning's World-Herald shows that the words complained of are not a part of any speech of Bryan's, but a part of the trust plank of the Republican platform, and that the head of the Republican publicity bureau and member of the executive committee of the national committee had, through the editorial columns of that paper published by him, severely criticised one of the planks of the platform on which Taft is running.

When Bryan's attention was called to the Omaha World-Herald editorial reproducing the Omaha Bee's attack upon the Republican platform, he said:

"I am very much surprised that Mr. Rosewater, who is the editor of the Bee and also a member of the executive committee of the Republican national committee and the head of the bureau of publicity, should have attempted to misrepresent my position. A good many unfair things have been said, but nothing more unfair than that said by Mr. Rosewater. To accuse me of using the language of the Republican platform is an outrage. He ought to apologize for this injustice and explain to his readers that the language which he criticises was taken from the Republican platform and not from any speech of mine.

"Mr. Rosewater is right, however, in making fun of the language. He is right in saying: 'Nothing prettier in the catch-all line has been offered in this campaign.' He is also right in saying that 'the most hidebound stand patter in the country can accept that as satisfactory and the rank free trader can find delight in it.'

"He is right again in saying that the declaration means simply nothing, and again is right in saying that 'an attempt to legislate along that line would simply open the way to interminable wrangling as to what constitutes 'a reasonable profit,' for hair splitting on wages in one industry, price of raw material in another, rebates and drawbacks in a third and so on through the list of thousands of articles that are now on the tariff lists.'

"But I hardly expected from him so frank a confession as is contained in the last sentence of his editorial: 'Under such a proposition, an attempt at tariff revision (he says at "Bryan's direction,' but would it not be true if done at Taft's direction?) would serve to halt industrial and commercial progress and keep business unsettled during his term of office.'

"This is a rich find. It shows how absurd the Republican platform looks to a Republican when the Republican has a chance to look at it in a disinterested way. When Mr. Rosewater thought that the language quoted was taken from a speech of mine he could see how ridiculous the language was. I hope that his opinion of the language will not change when he finds that he was shooting at his own party instead of at me.

"The amusing blunder of the Omaha Bee suggests a new diversion for the campaign. Let the Democrats accuse me of using various sections from the Republican platform and from Mr. Taft's speeches and see how the Republican editors will ridicule the language."

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.

Beveridge's Non-Partisan Speech.

Portland, Oct. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—Senator Beveridge stated early in his speech last night that he had quit making partisan speeches, and then proved it by not saying a word on such live party questions as guarantee of bank deposits, election of senators by direct vote of the people, and publicity of campaign expenses, and by practically taking Bryan's position on the injunction question, although he tried to show a vast difference.

I wonder if it was non-partisan that caused him to leave out so many party questions? He deliberately misrepresented the Democratic position on the tariff question by saying that under Mr. Bryan's plan we would tax coffee, tea, chocolate, tropical fruits, etc., and sought to convey the idea that we would have free trade in all other things. Not a person who heard him believes this to be the Democratic program. However, the "protective tariff" the Republican party has given us is not in good shape yet, according to the senator, and his party, too, will revise the tariff so that every idle mill will open (what, are some closed now under the high tariff we have?), 10,000 new mills will be built and our farmers will have 1,000 markets open to them which they never dreamed of. Oregon farmers, here is the way to vote yourselves rich. The next tariff law which the Republican party will give us is for you. Remember this.

A TARIFF REVISIONIST.

Taxation of Land.

Portland, Or., Oct. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—The change in the taxation laws of New South Wales has attracted world-wide attention and its operation is of deep interest to every student of social questions. This progressive Australian state has gone further along the lines of the principles laid down by Henry George than any other government on earth, and in a few weeks has surpassed the New Zealand laws in a direct and determined attack upon land monopoly.

Nearly all the cities in New South Wales went on a single tax basis so far as local revenues are concerned last March. In the nine cities which submitted the change to the vote of the taxpayers the new law was sustained overwhelmingly, in some cases five to one. With one exception all the shires, or counties, are on the same basis, while the revenues for the state are not obtained as in Oregon by direct taxation. This makes the change even more sweeping than at first might be supposed.

A striking example of the way the new law exempting all improvements from taxation is shown in the city of Hurtsville there. Along a certain street are 50 dwellings on one side and an unimproved stretch of vacant land on the other. Last year the dwelling-houses were taxed (expressed approximately in dollars and cents, the English terms and coinage being in use) a total of $32,831, and the vacant tract opposite, $67.41. This year the city government decided to increase its total public expenditures 50 per cent, yet the tax paid by the 50 cottages was $190.50, while the vacant tract was compelled to pay $243.75. Between the cottages are some vacant lots upon which the tax has been increased in one instance from $2.12 to $6.25, in another from $1.31 to $5, and so on. It is hardly necessary to point out that the users of land, the home owners, the manufacturers, the merchants, in other words the producing elements of society, are satisfied with a law which gives them increased public conveniences and service with such greatly reduced taxes. The man holding land for speculation, on the other hand, is gravely concerned least the foundations of civilization are tumbling, for he has to give more of what society as a whole produces—land values—and has heretofore allowed him to retain without equivalent in return.

In another town a man whose taxes would have been $40 on his home pays $9, and homes are beinb built, people are investing in useful enterprises in New South Wales just the same as before. Only the idle land speculator has been given a solar plexus kick that makes him gasp when he reads his tax bills. As he is no use in any community, but on the contrary a tax on labor and a burden to legitimate industry, the people of that great state, three times as large as Oregon, let him gasp and appeal his assessments and make a fool of himself generally.

What is this to Oregon? Nothing much, just now. But this means of reducing taxes on desirable citizens and compelling idle land to be used by its owners or sold to somebody who will use it, is coming even in Oregon in the course of time. Only the British house of lords prevents its application to all Great Britain. Each time that body of land thieves turns the proposition down it returns by increased majorities from the house of commons. The lords know it means that vast revenues now derived from the indirect taxes on the backs of the starving toilers of Great Britain will be taken from the rent rolls upon which British aristocracy fattens. Once England gives way to justice in taxation all America must follow or loose its manufacturing foreign trade. Oregon will be among the first states to break up land monopoly. FRED. C. DENTON.

Who Can Vote.

Albany, Or., Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Can a citizen of the United States vote in any state for president, that is, if he comes from a state where there is no registration law and he was in Oregon on election day, would he be entitled to vote not being registered?

If he was registered in Oregon and he was in another state on election day, would he still be able to vote?

SUBSCRIBER.

No—to both questions. A man must have been a resident of Oregon for six months prior to the day of election, and must have registered, in order to vote, or if not registered, must have his vote sworn in by six freeholders.

If a citizen of Oregon is in another state on election day he can vote only in compliance with the law of that state, and six months' residence is the minimum requirement in any state. In many states it is one year, and in some two years.

Marquis of Donegal's Birthday.

The Marquis of Donegal, bearer of one of the most distinguished names in the Irish peerage, was born October 7, 1903. In 1904, when he was but one year old, he succeeded his father, the fifth marquis, to the title. Prior to that time the infant heir bore the title of Earl of Belfast. His birth was one of the most curious incidents in the history of the peerage, for his father was over 80 years of age, and was twice married without issue before his wedding in 1902, to Miss Violet Gertrude Twining of Halifax, N. S. The family name of the marquis is Chichester. The founder of the Irish branch of the family rose high in the service of his sovereign in the sixteenth century. Not only was he governor of Carrickfergus, but also lord deputy and governor-general of Ireland.

The Ideal Newspaper.

"A New York Editor," in the October Atlantic.

What the public wants is an independent newspaper. The reader will tolerate and like any amount of teaching tactfully and modestly offered. He will not be preached at or bullied. It is really rather a matter of directing public thought up right lines than of indicating new and experimental policies. The newspaper, indeed, should be critical rather than constructive. Our constitution provides for three distinct functions of government—legislative, judicial, and executive; and it is the duty of what is correctly called, in England, the fourth estate of the realm, to provide the fourth necessity, healthy criticism for all three.

It follows that a newspaper may criticise a verdict or a decision of the courts, but must not meddle with the proper and lawful handling of a case on trial. In the same way, the newspaper should watch where corrupt legislation can be defeated, in order to drag it out into that dry light where the air is always too strong for its lungs. The legislators must do the rest, and it is the business of the newspaper to hold them to their duty.

In like manner, the fullest publicity is one of the most valuable checks upon the acts of any executive officer. We know that the balance was most delicately adjusted by the framers of the constitution, and in this department there is a continual tendency to usurp the functions of the other two. Nothing could be better for political morals than the way in which newspapers have emphasised the correct attitude of Governor Hughes in confining himself strictly to his business, holding the other departments of our constitutional government strictly responsible for theirs.

This Date in History.

1753—Sir Danvers Osborn arrived at New York to supersede Clinton as governor of the province.

1765—First congress of the American colonies met at New York.

1780—Americans defeated the British at battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina.

1812—Napoleon defeated the Russians at the battle of the Moskowa.

1849—Edgar Allen Poe, American poet, died. Born January 19, 1809.

1864—General Sheridan returned from his raid up the valley of the Shenandoah.

1894—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, died in Boston. Born August 29, 1809.

1895—Franco-Canadian commercial treaty ratified.

The new purchasers of the 7,000-acre land tract, situated in Sutherlin valley, Douglas county, have already begun the work of dividing the entire plat into 10-acre tracts preparatory to placing it on the market. Many inquiries are already being received from eastern parties who are desirous of obtaining homes in that section of the country.

The REALM FEMININE

For Better Homes.

AN ENTERTAINMENT is being planned by the women of the Montavilla Home Training association for the benefit of the library fund, which you may like to hear of, as it is permitted to tell a little about it beforehand. The idea is one that could be utilized for a church bazaar, or is suitable for a small town where it might be a novelty.

The affair is planned to be of the character of a fete of nations. The committees will be in costume, and if possible people of the nationality of the country represented will be chosen for each committee. Literary readings and selections, music, both vocal and instrumental, of the countries represented, will be given, and booths will be elaborately furnished with the flags of the nations, where refreshments peculiar to the countries will be served.

The opportunities for costuming are always seized upon eagerly by the young people in an affair of this kind. It brings up visions of shy, brown-eyes maidens in silken kimonos, offering dainty cups of tea and rice wafers to visitors who pause under their wistaria-hung arbor; of piquant Spanish girls with their black mantillas, and with a re. rose tucked behind an ear, playing at love-making over the tops of painted fans; of Tyrolese maidens in short, full skirts and bewitching headgear; of flaxen-haired Marguerites and rosy-cheeked Gretchens.

And should you not like to listen to the love songs of sunny France, to the melting strains of Italian love ditties, to Spanish seranatas and the softly-crooned melodies of the orient? Love speaks in various languages but to the understanding it needs no interpretation.

It is rather a pity that with the growing of the big metropolitan city we have seen the passing of the neighborhood gathering which in smaller communities adds a distinct pleasure to life. There is even a sigh of regret for the departure of the church social with all it meant of friendliness, kindly interest and unaffected hospitality.

Our churches are becoming city churches; open twice on Sunday and once for the midweek prayer meeting; for the rest shrouded in darkness. It is a pity that we crowd our lives so full that we no longer have time to know who lives in the same block with us, grow to regard our children's teachers at school as convenient nursery maids, and have not even a speaking acquaintance with their Sunday school teachers. A pity, for it takes away from the personal relations and gives us nothing in their place.

And it will be a chance to meet neighbors and old friends, to mingle with those whose lives are connected with your own, though neither of you realize it, to enjoy a pleasant evening and to help a good cause, when the Home Training association gives its entertainment for the library.

With all the demands that there are upon the Central Library association it is not possible to undertake too much in the way of branch libraries. At Montavilla the books and the salary of the librarian are furnished by the Library association, and the rent of the building, lights and incidentals, are supplied by the Home Training association, just for the great good that the women in charge feel that the library is to the community.

And remember that nobody in all the long list of officers of the Home Training association receives a cent of salary for the work that is done. With them it is purely a labor of love. They are throwing their influence into this kind of work because of its possibilities for better homes, closer acquaintance between parents and children and a better mutual understanding.

How shall we teach our children the things that make character? How shall we bring home to them forcibly the necessity for purity of mind and body, of a higher civic conscience, of courtesy to others? How shall we bring to them all that they ought to have? By having better homes, more intelligent parenthood, more conscientious home teaching, is it not? Well, this is what the Home Training association seeks to establish.

Children and Farm.

BEFORE deciding upon the means of keeping the boys and girls upon the farm we must know what it is that attracts them to the city. Is it the chance for more amusement? Is it better opportunity for making money? Is it wider culture than the farm neighbors afford? Is it because people in the city wear better clothes and live in finer style? I think if we inquire of the boys and girls themselves that all these things in greater or lesser degree, according to the character of the child, influence them in their longing for a change. There is no reason why the farmer should not live far better and enjoy more of the luxuries of life than the man with the same income living in the city. If your children are dissatisfied, look about and see what you can do to improve your manner of living. Let the children help—they will be glad to. Dig up the lawn, plant vines around the porch, have plenty of flowers outdoors in summer, a window full of cheery bloom in the winter. Don't shut up the parlor. Open the door. Push up the shades. The girls will be willing to do a little extra work for the added pleasure of sitting down to a meal when the cloth is snowy and the dishes shining. Let the young people be welcome to your home. Encourage sociability. These things mean little or no added expense, but they are the refinements which the children crave. Don't expect your boy or girl to work hard all day, every day, for board and lodging and a few clothes, when they could work for some one else for good wages. Give them an allowance; or, better still, an interest in some part of the place. Cultivate refinement in habits and manner of living. Be hospitable, and be square with the young folks in money matters and the farm will outshine the city in the eyes of the children. DIXIE S. REYNOLDS.

In Fashion's Realm.

BIG muffs will prevail again.

Both jabot and collar grow larger.

Red trimmings will adorn many black slippers.

Belts are somewhat narrower than in summer.

Marten and black fox are the favorite smal furs.

Small hats are few, and those that find favor at all have high crowns and narrow mushroom brims, somewhat similar to those of last spring.

Men's fall neckwear is quiet in tone, but rich in designs in self colors. It is at the same time more elegant and less ostentatious than for many years.

While all other colors come and go, the navy blue suit of tailored finish remains as a standard, and the girl who wears it nearly always looks well dressed.

A neat present for an engaged girl is a set of lunch napkins in fine damask or Chinese linen, scalloped on the edge and worked in one corner with a monogram.

Many shirtwaist sleeves are buttoned from shoulder to waist—not altogether for ornamental purposes, but largely because the buttons make the long sleeves much easier of adjustment.

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Apples and pears. Cereal with cream.
Omelet.
Rice waffles. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Baked ham. Saratoga potatoes.
Cream toast. Waldorf salad.
Preserved ginger. Wafers. Tea.

DINNER.

Cream of celery soup. Veal pot pie with dumplings.
Green beans. Fried tomatoes.
Shrimp salad.
Chocolate blanc mange. Coffee.