

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. A. JACKSON, Publisher

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The first ingredient in conversation should be truth, the next good sense, the third good humor and the fourth wit.—Sir William Temple.

AS TO MATTERS CONSTITUTIONAL

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States requires senators to be elected by the legislature," exclaims one of those who would have statement legislators break their pledges. Exactly so. Nor does anybody propose to overthrow or supersede the constitution. Nobody proposes in the slightest to infringe upon the requirements of the constitution. It is proposed that the legislature of Oregon shall elect the senator and do it in an orderly instead of in a disorderly manner. Nobody has taken or sought to take from the legislature one single iota of its privilege in being the final authority in electing a senator. All that has been done is, that shamed by bitter experiences, the people of Oregon gave to members of the legislature the right to pledge themselves to support the senator endorsed by the whole electorate. These legislative candidates were not compelled by law as in Dakota to take this pledge. Some of them took no pledge.

What has happened is that a majority of the members elected are men who took this pledge. This majority is bound by a pledge voluntarily taken each "to the people of the state and to the people of my legislative district" to vote in the legislature for the endorsed candidate. It is a covenant that each legislative candidate had full constitutional right to enter into. It is a compact that no constitution nor a decision prohibits directly or impliedly. It is a contract that has been entered into by legislative candidates in every election that ever took place in Oregon, only that hitherto the agreement to vote for a certain senator was always given to a county boss or a state boss rather than to the people.

Nowhere in the constitution of the United States nor in any constitution anywhere is there a provision declaring that a legislative candidate may pledge himself to a political boss, but must not pledge himself to the people. It is a fantastic claim that a pledge to a boss would be constitutional but that a pledge to the electorate and to the voters "of my legislative district" would be unconstitutional. That, however, is the logic of the hour, and a wonderful logic it is.

This whole matter is summed up by the Dakota decision, which declares that the constitutional qualifications of members are determined by the United States senate itself. In the case of Bourne and in the case of Mulkey, the senate has decided. It seated Mulkey, who was elected by a "pledged" legislature, and he served out his term. Bourne was elected by a "pledged" legislature, the senate seated him, and he is now serving out his term. This is the beginning, the end, and all there is of the constitutionality issue. The "pledged" system has been tested, has proven extraordinarily effective, and the senate of the United States has, by its own acts, confessed its constitutionality.

WILL THEY SACRIFICE OREGON?

HOW CAN Mr. Hawley and Mr. Ellis support Mr. Cannon for speaker? Mr. Cannon is on record as opposed to the Panama canal. He is on record as opposed to liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors. He is on record as opposed to the pure food law. Before a bankers' club at Chicago Saturday night he went on record as opposed to inland waterways. He declared in a speech that it would be better to leave the matter of waterways to a future generation to solve of greater experience than to make mistakes now. The declaration was

so brutal in conception and so blighting to great American projects that the members of the Deep Waterways association, whose purpose is a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf, are indignantly organizing for the defeat of Cannon for speaker.

Can Mr. Hawley and Mr. Ellis afford to endorse a man opposed to the Panama canal? Can they consistently commit their constituents in Oregon to a policy of opposition to the Panama canal? Can they afford to commit their constituents to inland waterways?

It is notorious that Mr. Cannon has always been a barrier to liberal appropriations for the Columbia river. It is notorious that great sums of money have been wasted in that project because appropriations were not sufficient to keep the work continuous. It is notorious that Mr. Cannon stood in the way when the Oregon delegation and a committee of Oregon citizens knocked at the door of congress in behalf of an open Willamette. It is notorious that this man has blustered and bullied Oregon out of needed appropriations for the upper Columbia, so notorious that it became common knowledge long before last Saturday night when before a bankers' club he declared that deepened waterways should be left to a future generation. If Mr. Hawley and Mr. Ellis support this non-progressive and arbitrary person for speaker will it not be to the serious sacrifice of Oregon interests?

THE NEW STAFF WRITER

AFTER A CAREER as serene and peaceful as a valley river in the summer time, the Outlook Magazine is apparently destined to enter a volcanic period. An official announcement from the publisher received at The Journal office relates that on March 5, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, will become a member of the editorial staff of the Outlook, which will thereafter be the "exclusive channel for his writings on political, social and industrial topics."

Calm dignity and classical finish have been distinguishing features of the Outlook, and whether these will chemically mix in a satisfactory manner with the eruptivity of the new staff writer is one of those doubtful propositions that can only be guessed at. It is almost impossible to conceive of the gentle Dr. Abbott yoked up with a succession of vocal skyrocket, bombshells, exploding artillery and the occasional blowing up of a powder magazine. Not being a man of "my type," will not Dr. Abbott be occasionally jarred at sight of his dignified magazine in war whoops and biting" blasts, pouring a deadly gunfire on long rows of promiscuous Ananases, stood up and marked for slaughter by the new staff writer?

The nature fakirs, race suicide fakirs, malefactory and frolic codies will breathe more freely because removed from danger of being suppressed by the army and navy under command of the commander-in-chief, but will at once be brought to realize by the new staff writer that they are up against it from a new and unexpected quarter.

The securing of our red-blooded Mr. Roosevelt is a fine stroke of business genius, but it carries with it the deadly corollary that somebody has got to hold tight to the lid of the publication.

PLAIN TALK TO FARMERS

WHEN A MAN like Professor Lewis of the Oregon Agricultural college lectures the farmers of the Willamette valley on their shortcomings and neglect of opportunities, they owe it to themselves far more than to him to hearken and heed. That what he says can be done and ought to be done has not been done, except in a small degree, is not altogether the fault of the old residents of the valley, for they were until recently too few to carry out this process of development very extensively, and lived in comparative ease without doing so. But the tide of immigration is rising, and will continue to rise from year to year, and many of the newcomers will heed the advice and profit by the prodding of Professor Lewis and others, even if the old-timers do not. In many cases a very essential thing is to get large tracts of land put on to the market in small tracts at reasonable prices, but a good deal of this is being done, and we may be reasonably sure that this movement will increase.

"People of Oregon are asleep," declared Professor Lewis to an audience of farmers Saturday. Grain growing on large farms does not pay, he told them, or at least the land could be made many times more profitable, and would support several times as many people, if small farms and fruit growing were the rule. "The Willamette valley," Professor Lewis declared, "will beat the world for apples, prunes, cherries and walnuts." And in many localities fine crops of peaches can be raised every year.

"The people do not seem to know what they can do with the soil," said Professor Lewis. "The economic loss is enormous. We would fill the valley with 10 and 20-acre farms, and dairies." Then he touched on a phase of this subject that has been too little considered. "Every fruit farm means an intellectual man at

its head," he said. "The horticulturalist must study, must investigate. A valley full of fruit farms means a valley population of educated, progressive inhabitants." It might be said in this connection that any successful farmer these days must be an intelligent student, must constantly use his brains as well as his muscles, but it is probably true that successful horticulture requires and gets the most intelligent and cultured men among agricultural workers.

Then, as the teacher pointed out, small, highly cultivated farms will mean good roads, electric roads, better homes, better schools, a higher and pleasanter grade of home life. Then, indeed, life in the country will be divested of most of its former terrors for young people, and they will not rush so numerously to the cities, where so many of them meet with disillusionment, disappointment, failure and wreckage.

Yes, wake up, you farmers; sell off most of the old, unprofitable places in small tracts, and thus make what is left as valuable as the whole was before; make dairying and fruit-raising the two principal occupations, and in a few years the Willamette valley will begin to become what nature fitted it for.

THE JACK O' LANTERN MENACE

IT WAS mostly from California that recent howls went up of perils to be feared from an invasion by the Japanese. It is the irony of fate that resolutions should be adopted by California business men now in Tokio declaring the unalterable friendship of the Japanese for the United States and asking for an enlarged commerce and perpetual amity between the two nations.

There was all the abounding sincerity before that there is now in the friendship of Japan for us. There was no more of the loudly-heralded preparation by Japan for war against us before than there is now. There was no more peril before than there is now of an invasion of this country by Japan. An attempt by Japan of an invasion would be national hari-kari for the Nippon and Japan knows it, and we know it. Unfortunately there were jingoes in Japan just as there are in the United States, and out of the folly of these pests the popular mind was sometimes beclouded. But jingoes and jingoism have been punctured and all who were deceived know now not to take them seriously.

The Japanese recognize that Perry's visit in 1852 with its opening of Japanese ports was the beginning of Japanese greatness. This was the acknowledgment of the Japanese consul in a banquet to Portland business men recently, where the sincerity of the protestations of friendship were as convincing as they were enthusiastic. The Japanese nation recognizes that it is to Americanism and Americans that she owes a lasting debt of gratitude for that greatness. She acknowledged to the fullness that debt in the spontaneous and unparalleled reception given to the United States battleship fleet. The spectacle of Japanese admirals lifting Ambassador O'Brien to their shoulders and carrying him in triumph about the decks of a war vessel is without parallel as an outburst of national friendship. The same ceremony with United States admirals borne about on the shoulders of Japanese naval officers is a final climax in exposing this Japanese bugaboo that ought now to be buried beyond resurrection. It has ceased to be an available argument for four Dreadnoughts a year, and it is well.

NEXT YEAR'S ROSE FESTIVAL

NOW IS the time to insure beyond any doubt or future anxiety the entire success of the Rose Festival next June. Last year was exceptional in that the roses were not developed at the time set, yet a fair degree of success was attained. The date of the festival has been put a little later next year, so that there will be no doubt of a great abundance of the finest roses in the country.

The Seattle exposition will be on then, too, and thousands of eastern visitors who come primarily to visit that will come over to Portland to take in our Rose Festival. Besides, the population of the adjacent region is increasing quite rapidly, and it is important for Portland to give them, especially newcomers, an excellent entertainment and a good impression. All such things count in favor of a constantly increasing immigration, which is our main need.

So much liberality should be displayed in the matter of subscriptions for this annual affair. It has paid already, and will pay much better next year. Give or assure the managers plenty of money this fall, so that they can go ahead with all necessary preparations and make this occasion one noted throughout the United States. The money will be well invested.

Among other things that Portland should not fall to do is to give ample and liberal support to the spring Rose Fleets and fall livestock show.

The California primary law, similar to that of Oregon, was adopted by an overwhelming majority. In San Francisco the vote was about 9 to 1 in favor of it, in Los Angeles

2 1/2 to 1, in Oakland 7 to 1, in San Jose 4 to 1, and so generally throughout the state. This may be the proper beginning of a successful movement to rid that state of the absolute rule of the S. P. and Herrin.

King Edward is 67 years old. He has improved with age, and is one of the enlightened and "safe and sane" rulers of the world, according to commonly accepted ideas of government and society. He stands for progress and peace, and is an influence in these directions.

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 so desires. The Journal is not to be understood as endorsing the views or statements of correspondents unless stated in brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should include postage.

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

Smoking on Streetcars.

Portland, Or., Nov. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mr. Bryan's slogan, "Shall the people rule?" will never be forgotten. Nor can I help recalling it in connection with the new rule of the streetcar company prohibiting smoking on the cars. Of course the P. R. company owns the cars and perchance our streets and if the powers that be conclude to make "new rules" twice as often as they have of late, the dear public must abide by them, albeit they are packed like sardines at times, more often mangled or crippled and often decimated without recourse. Teddy Roosevelt has wisely and fearlessly instituted a little control of the railroads, but there is only one Teddy R. and he is not in Portland, Or.

Shall we look to the city council for relief? As well expect his Satanic Majesty to serve ice cream in the tropical zone over which he presides. How could they, when they are so overworked in their zealous devotion to the "moral" and "elementary" find time to consider such trivial things as the regulation of the streetcar service? Nor would our councilmen think it profitable to show anything like a master hand towards the P. R. company, for do they not ride free at will and at all times? Very few, indeed, are the favored ones who yet receive passes on the railroads, but any successful candidate for the city council is eligible for the free list of the Portland Railway company.

Evidently we are as yet a few rods from the millennium and unless some good spirit will move the ruling powers we will have to throw our cigars away yet awhile or walk, in Portland.

JULIUS ADLER.

No Revolution in Peru.

Portland, Nov. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—The story transmitted by telegraph from San Francisco of a revolution in Peru, and seizure of the presidency by Leguia, with the driving of "Perdeu," the late president, from Lima, as told by "a passenger from Peru, who was in the republic during the troublous times," is a huge fake. There has been no disorder of any kind, but an orderly election of the new president, in place of Dr. Perdeu, who term had expired. The inauguration has just occurred, followed by a banquet in which appeared both Dr. Leguia and his friend the ex-president, Dr. Pardo. During the election campaign, Dr. Durand, a politician of the mountain district, attempted to raise a force on the line of the Central railroad, down which he marched with less than 300 men, when he was met by the Lima regiment, and without a fight, the entire force of "revolutionists" ran away, and Durand later showed himself at the city of Tacna, Chilean town captured from Peru during the war of 1880, and peopled by Peruvians, who gave him the cold shoulder, refusing him even social recognition.

Some of Durand's followers were captured, but released and allowed to go to their homes, with the exception of two or three leaders, who were confined in the Lima jail, subject to executive order. Nobody has been executed or is likely to be.

The Journal at the time Durand fled published accounts of the meetings of Peruvians congratulating Dr. Pardo on his maintenance of order and protesting against any attempt to disturb the order of the republic.

May I explain that the term "doctor" does not necessarily mean a medico, being applied to lawyers who have received the degree of doctor of laws, a very different affair from our LL. D., but which is given to men graduating from a law school.

ALFRED F. SEARS, C. E.

A Socialist's Inquiry.

Portland, Nov. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please allow this inquiry concerning the event of the fox-hunt ride of Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and the timely succor made by the colored attendant.

We all appreciate the timely aid given by the negro and the escape of the young lady from injury. But what bothers us is how she happened to be riding after foxes on the grounds of the New York wealthy industrialist or some working factory girl; and why her name should be heralded abroad more than some department store girl whose life might be endangered by her following some useful occupation.

Now if she has done any useful thing for society, and has thereby merited a recreation, we would not wish to deny her the harmless choice of pleasures best suited to her nature, though it lead along the line of our rudimentary survivals to kill and maim, by our superior skill and power.

But on the contrary, if we find that she has performed no useful service for society, how came she to be riding at the expense of the social effort that has given to society the club grounds? And why does not the useful laboring girl have the same privileges?

I may be wearing some useful and needful garment that some one of these laboring girls may have given a part of her life to produce and who never knows the joys of a vacation and a rest from struggle and toil; and to whom I owe at least some debt of gratitude.

Let some one tell us why these things are so.

SOCIALIST.

BRIEF COMMENT AND NEWS

SMALL CHANGE

Let us have peace and prosperity.

Let's all pitch in for honest prosperity.

Rains all the time in Oregon, does it?

Great weather for farming or road building.

Probably Hearst will not finance any more new parties.

Tom Johnson always has a paramount issue right at home.

Help now to make the next Rose Festival a grand success.

Bryan may entitle his next book or lecture "Three Times and Out."

Fortunately, the vice-president is not clothed with much actual power.

If you help Oregon manufacturers and producers, they will help you.

O. no. Aldrich did not say he would retire. Or if he did it did not mean it.

But if Dr. Abbott blue pencils any of Roosevelt's articles, won't there be a roar?

Mr. Archbold will probably keep good date of his letters to congressmen after this.

Now that we are to have big crops and prices for four years let everybody be happy.

Let us be thankful; we hear something about Abuzzi and the Eskineses every day.

We still believe that the good of the people is more important than the success of a party.

New York could scarcely find a man for senator who would not be an improvement on Platt.

New York World: "My boy, never try to be president," said Lincoln. "If you do you never will be."

A portion of the Bryan family is bound to be in the popular swim, anyway—going to be divorced.

A New York butcher left an estate of nearly \$10,000,000. He must have had rebates from the beef trust.

President Diaz is soon to run for the seventh time or so for the presidency and all the straw votes are in his favor.

Cuba will soon hold another election, and try self-government again, but President Taft will keep an eye on her.

If Roosevelt's articles for the Outlook are to be anything like his annual messages, that magazine will have to be greatly enlarged.

A year and a half yet for those trains to run on Fourth street. That is a good while, but since the people have nothing to say in the matter, they will have to put up with it.

Pendleton East Oregonian: Judge Lowell says he is opposed to going to the senate over a pathway of broken pledges and disregarded laws. So are other men who place honor above partisanship.

OREGON DELIGHTS.

Thanksgiving and then another election for Sheridan, says the Sun. This will only make eight elections for this advancing city for 1909. If it advances much more the voters might stand an even dozen. Hurrah for Sheridan!

Albany Democrat: Colonel Hofer, of the Salem Journal, is said to be an active candidate for governor two years hence, and according to the report, now pulled in the primary framework necessary under the direct primary law. Please do not tell anyone who told you.

F. L. You Velle, who has accumulated the snug fortune of \$40,000 in buying, planting and selling orchards around Medford, has just closed a deal for the purchase of the Wiseman place in the same locality, two miles north of Medford. Total paying \$23,000 for 142 acres, 12 in orchard.

Times are good in Pendleton and the fact cannot be truthfully denied, says the East Oregonian. Business is good and the population is increasing. Though no recent census has been taken, the fact is proven by the 20 per cent increase in the school attendance, and by the increased vote that has just been cast.

Never has Hood River experienced such a building boom as this summer, and more are being planned for building before January, 1909. Up to date, 200 reliable contractors have been expended \$137,000 on residence property alone, says the News-Letter.

Medford Tribune: Hunt Lewis, who recently sold his famous Bear Creek orchard for \$160,000, has purchased the Beall orchard, near Central Point, paying \$20,000. The orchard consists of 30 acres of five and six-year-old pear and apple trees, the balance, 10 acres, being in alfalfa.

Burns Times-Herald: With apples selling at one a cent per pound, potatoes 2 1/2 and 3 cents, cabbage, onions, grain and other farm products in proportion to developed in someone would get busy and go to raising more of such commodities. That's pretty good money for the producer and next year the farmer could appear in front of more of such to sell.

A Kingsley man, relates the Dalles Chronicle, told a crowd belonging to a neighbor of his that would not produce the usual amount of milk until after election. He mentioned the cow he had that he had developed in the unsettled state of mind for several months and now that Taft is elected, he has decided to produce larger amounts of milk than he has for a year.

Albany Herald: With hundreds of new enterprises of commercial and industrial nature in progress or pending in Linn county the recent election will be soon forgotten. Thousands of acres of land will be developed in agriculture for fruit raising purposes within the next few months; the mines are being worked and timber is being logged through every day. Every line of industry is advancing on a wave of prosperity that promises to grow rather than to recede.

Albany Herald: The signs of improvement in the hundreds and finding conditions as desired. All in all the signs of the times are for an era of unprecedented prosperity.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Against War With America"—By Lord Brougham

Part of one of 160 speeches which Lord Brougham delivered in the famous Liverpool parliamentary election of October, 1812, in the space of eight days and nights. The "Pitt and morality" address, which is quoted, was delivered October 8.

Gentlemen, when I told you a little while ago that there were new and powerful reasons today for ardently desiring that our cause might succeed, I did not sport with you; yourselves shall now judge of them. I ask you—Is the trade with America of any importance to this great and thickly peopled town? Is a continuance of the rupture with America likely to destroy that trade? Is there any man who would deeply feel it, if he heard that the rupture was at length converted into open war? Is there a man present who would not be somewhat alarmed if he supposed that we should have another year without the American trade? Is there any one of nerves so hardy as calmly to hear that our government has given up all negotiation, abandoned all hopes of speedy peace with America? Then I tell that man to brace up his nerves; I bid that man be prepared to hear what touches you all equally. We are by this day intelligence at war with America in good earnest; our government has at length issued letters of marque and reprisal against the United States. (Cries of God help us, God help us!) Ay, God help us! God in his infinite compassion take pity on us! God help and protect this poor town and this whole trading country!

Now I ask you whether you will be represented in parliament by the men who have brought this grievous calamity upon your heads, or by those who have constantly opposed the mad career which was plunging us into it? Whether you will trust the revival of your trade—the restoration of your livelihood—to them who have destroyed it, or to me, whose counsels, if followed in time, would have averted this unnatural war, and left Liverpool flourishing in opulence and peace? Make your choice, for it lies with yourselves which of us shall be commissioned to bring back commerce and plenty—they whose stubborn infatuation has chased these blessings away, or we, who are only known to you as the strenuous enemies

of their miserable policy, the fast friends of your best interests.

Gentlemen, I stand up in this contest against the friends and followers of Mr. Pitt, or, as they partially designate him, the immortal statesman, now no more. Immortal in the miseries of his devoted country! Immortal in the wounds of her bleeding liberties! Immortal in the cruel wars which sprang from his cold, miscalculating ambition! Immortal in the intolerable taxes, the countless loads of debt which these wars have flung upon us—which the youngest man among us will not live to see the end of! Immortal in the triumph of our enemies and the ruin of our allies, the costly purchase of so much blood and treasure! Immortal in the afflictions of England, and the humiliation of her friends, though the whole results of his twenty years' reign, from the first rays of favor with early apostasy, to the deadly glare which is at this instant cast upon his name by the burning metropolis of our last ally. But may no such immortality ever fall to my lot; let me rather live innocent and glorious; and when at last I cease to serve you and to feel for your wrongs, may I have an humble monument in some nameless stone, to tell that beneath it there rests from his labors in your service "an enemy of the immortal people."

Friends, you must now judge for yourselves, and act accordingly. Against us, and against you stand those who call themselves the successors of that man. They are the heirs of his policy; and if not of his immortality, too, it is only because their talents for the work of destruction are less transcendent than his. They are his surviving colleagues. His fury survives in them, if not his fire; and they partake of his infatuated principles, if they have lost the genius that first made those principles triumphant. If you choose them for your delegates you know to what policy you lend your sanction—what you vote you shall to power. Should you prefer me, your choice falls upon one who, if obscure and unambitious, will at least give his own age no reason to fear him or posterity to curse him—one whose proudest ambition it is to be deemed the friend of liberty and of peace.

Vanderbilt at 70 Makes Fortune.

By Burton J. Hendrick in McClure's Magazine for November.

The Vanderbilt fortune, once the greatest financial power in the United States, probably amounts, at the present moment, to not far from \$300,000,000. Of this, William Kissam Vanderbilt, who controls the majority of the family properties, holds in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000, while 12 or 13 descendants of the Commodore share among themselves the remaining \$200,000,000.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact in the whole remarkable career of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt is that he did his really important work and heaped up his enormous fortune after he was 70 years old. He was born in 1784 and almost all his energies, until the outbreak of the civil war, had been absorbed in the management of his numerous steamboat and steamship lines.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, when running his steamboats up and down the Hudson river, had felt keenly the competition of the railroad along its eastern shore. Later developments led him clearly to perceive, what most of his contemporaries saw only faintly, that transportation in this country would follow the line, not of the canal and river; but of the steel rail. As soon as he had caught this glimpse of the future, Vanderbilt characteristically acted upon it. Fifty years before, foreseeing the possibilities of steam travel by water, he had sold his whole sailing fleet, and purchased steamships; acting just as promptly now, he sold all his water craft and began purchasing railroads.

Citizens of Medford on Thursday by a vote of 435 to 35 or by a plurality of 500 decided in favor of water from Little Butte, according to the proposition submitted by I. L. Hamilton, and he will get to work on the project as soon as possible.

The REALM FEMININE

What is a Home?

If you were asked to give a definition of a model home for average American people, how would you frame a reply? It is worth considering, for each housekeeper and homemaker sets an ideal, or at least an illustration before her family, which will be one to which their thoughts will turn in after years. It is so strong a habit in our floating, changing population, to refer to the way in which things were done "back home" that it creeps into our speech even when our sons and daughters are growing up in the new homes that we have made for them. One man thinks of a new England home and of the old fashioned Thanksgiving turkey and cranberry sauce, sunny days of childhood down south, and the memory of it remains with him all his days in the new home. Another man, of the prairies of the middle west, and the word home brings up quite other pictures to his mind.

It can never be quite through our minds and pictures of home life of childhood and youth is the reminiscence of certain scenes and people. There have been the best things for growing boys and girls to eat, but they seem so when viewed by the eyes of a man who has grown up in the south or north, or the dry corn pone of a home in the cane brakes.

This remains with our children as they grow up and go out to meet the world. The things they are learning now, and the associations they are forming, are the things which will cling to them and make them homemakers of great privilege, that she is building up a train of formative influences that can never be quite through our minds and pictures of home life of childhood and youth is the reminiscence of certain scenes and people. There have been the best things for growing boys and girls to eat, but they seem so when viewed by the eyes of a man who has grown up in the south or north, or the dry corn pone of a home in the cane brakes.

It is only a part of the same thought to say that the influence of the home must strengthen and support the mother's.

We have passed that stage in family life in which the husband and father was the dictator and the rest tremblingly obeyed his mandates. There is no doubt that the human comprehension between parents and children makes for a better because a more understanding and more sympathetic home, so large in danger in the American home of making the father a nonentity in the family government that he really becomes a nonentity.

The father who says to his children: "You mind your mother, or I'll tend to you," is not doing his duty as a father. His whole duty to his offspring other than feeding and clothing them is not yet obsolete. So long as the father is a father, he ought to be as well as the father of the family around the corner.

As to consulting him about his children, the children would as soon go to the family minister or doctor. It is to keep the father in the family, busy, American father, and to do him justice, he generally provides well. But it is a danger to the father as a father to society that he does so little else.

And it is not a model American home unless it is considered wisely, and with the economy necessary to the extraction which the family occupies. Extravagance and the waste of money-keeping, but the same ideas of economy do not hold in all families, for the reason that the same ideas of economy in one is only reasonable economy in another. And yet extravagant waste of money, the supply of household goods, is always wrong and leaves a train of evils in its wake.

And here we come to the plainest of terms, it can not be a model home unless it be a clean, hygienic home. The darkest of all sins, in the opinion of the man who has a clean, hygienic home, is to have a home on the floor with flea-infested dogs may be the home of contentment, but it can scarcely be called a model home.

To keep the home clean and comfortable and to have the necessary work done without too great expenditure of nervous force and time in trying to move with regularity and without friction, is not always an easy thing to accomplish, yet it can be done, and done by the woman who will really put her heart into the problem of making a happy home.

But in order to do this the woman in the ordinary home who must do nearly everything for herself, must be content to live more simply than the woman who has more money to spend for hire. And this is what good conscientious housewives do. They do not buy expensive hangings, stuffed cushions, heavy ornaments, and bed room furniture, but they buy pretentious clothing and consequently less work to do in the home in taking care of it. They do not buy expensive to the ordinary woman. She is too ambitious to have her parlor outshine that of a neighbor. She is too ambitious to have her children wear more expensive clothing than the children of her neighbors. Children, her meals more elaborate, that