EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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Without contentment we shall find it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves.—Greville.

SENATOR FULTON'S ERRAND

MR. FULTON has been at Hot Springs asking President-elect Taft to interfere in the Oregon senatorial situation. What he is asking is that the president-elect advise members of the Oregon legislature to perjure themselves. He is asking them to do that which John Gill, Judge McGinn, C. E. S. Wood, Judge Lowell, W. S. Duniway, W. B. Ayer, ex-District Attorney Bristol, City Attorney Kavanaugh, ex-United States Senator Mulkey, ex-Attorney General Idleman, J. P. Kennedy, County Clerk Fields and many other leading Republicans say these members are bound in honor not to do. He is asking the president-elect to advise them to do that which they solemnly pledged themselves to the people of Oregon not to do. He is asking the president-elect to stultify himself by advising members of the Oregon legislature to stultify themselves by entering upon a course of dishonor, perfidy and perjury. He is asking the president-elect to advise these members to defy the expressed will of the electorate of Oregon and to substitute for the people's edict the personal program concocted by politicians who have ulterior purposes to serve.

It is an errand on which, because of its unworthy character, Senator Fulton ought not to be engaged. The plain people know the difference between a straightforward course and a course that is not straightforward. They are quick to recognize bad faith and as quick to punish it. They fully understand that Senator Fulton's errand with the president-elect is impossible because it involves moral obliquity. It is a course condemned by the united voice of the eastern newspapers and condemned by the conscience of every man in Oregon who has a conscience. It is political madness, because it would, if the people's choice for senator be set aside, bring a train of evils and disaster from which there would be no recovery. The solemn promise of a man that he will do a specified act cannot be violated without social and political disaster to the man who violates it and to those who induce him to violate it. No man can profit from perfidy. No man can succeed through perjury. No enterprise founded on either can have other outcome than ultimate disaster and oblivion.

The news is that the president-elect has refused Senator Fulton's request, which means that Mr. Taft's judgment is to let the sovereign people of Oregon have their way and let honest men remain uncorrupted and undisgraced.

A PARALLEL

IT IS not in Oregon alone that there is effort to substitute a personal program for a popular verdict. It is not in Oregon alone that there is attempt to perjure pledged legislators. There is a complete parallel in North Dakota, and it is a parallel with a moral. One Hansbrough was a senator from North Dakota. His term is expiring next March. He was a candidate for reelection, but in the primary election was beaten. When the votes were counted the popular choice was not Hansbrough, but another. Now Hansbrough is seeking to overthrow the popular verdict and to induce the legislature to substitute him for the man named by the people. His attitude is described in an article from a North Dakota paper, elsewhere on this page. It is an article that has a familiar ring in Oregon.

Like Oregon, North Dakota has a legislature in which the majority of the members are pledged. They are pledged to vote for the popular choice for senator. Hansbrough and his lieutenants are trying to induce the pledged members to perjure themselves. He hopes by that course to worm his way back into the senate through the legislative choice. It makes no difference to him that he was rejected by the people. It makes no difference to him that his attitude clearly commits him as an opponents of people's rule and in favor of personal program rule. It makes no difference to him that the only way he can reach the senate is over a pathway of broken pledges and perjured men. It makes no difference to him that he was rejected by the people of his state on his record of 16 years in the senate. Nothing makes any difference to him. The senatorship allures him and he is willing to ride into it through perfidy, perjury or any other process.

A feature of the Hansbrough ambition is of striking interest in Oregon. The candidate who beat Hansbrough is a Republican. It is a Republican that holds the indorsement. It is a Republican whom 75 per cent of the legislators are pledged to support. Yet in spite of the fact that he is a Republican in a Republican state and knocking at the door of a Republican legislature there is exactly the same fight directed in the same way and under exactly the same circumstances as that which is manifest in Oregon. There the pledge was made to support the party choice, and it is the choice of the Republican party that is reflected in the candidate whom Hansbrough and his heelers are trying to beat. It is a parallel of striking significance in that it shows that were Chamberlain a triple-plated, double-distilled Republican, there would be a fight in Oregon against him just the same. It shows that the partisanship issue raised is a howling mockery, a hypocritical buncombe, a trick resorted to, not in the interest of the Republican party, but because certain politicians want to be senator and propose to overthrow the people's will and get the office if they can. If not, why is the same fight waged in the same way and under exactly the same conditions in North Dakota where the indorsed candidate for senator is a Republican?

THE PISTOL FOLLY

A BRIDEGROOM of four days shot to death, his bride saved by a hairsbreadth from the same fate, and the assailant self-slain by his own murderous weapon, is the news that comes from a farm near Amboy, Wash. In Los Angeles there is a law that requires a permit from the mayor for any man who carries a weapon, and there is a heavy penalty for violations.

Only in very rare instances has good ever come to any man from carrying a revolver. The concealed weapon is the inspiration, the reliance and largely the cause of burglars, highwaymen and thugs. Every one of them has his ready revolver, and depends upon it as the ultimate reliance in his miserable business of attempting to live without work. The presence in the country of a vicious population that operates in the night and hides by day is in part accounted for by the ease with which murderous weapons are obtained, carried in concealment and used when required. The revolver is essential to the business and its function is to make the night prowler bold enough for his work. He is a coward as shown by the fact that he is afraid to face the world in an attempt at an honest living. The revolver is his first and best tool and the instrument that nerves him for his work.

The evils heaped upon innocent people by the concealed pistol folly are unmeasurable. The Amboy farm tragedy is a sample. The shooting of Dr. Robertson at Salem is another. The numerous narrations of murder and death in every daily newspaper are reflective of how widespread is the revolver madness. The multitude of accidents is another consequence. All these things point to our insanity in tolerating the practice. The law should end it and could end it if public sentiment would so direct. Public sentiment ought to do it for the sake of public safety. A strict state law requiring permits from circuit judges, heavy penalties, the right of search and rigid enforcement—this is reform that would reform and to which men should address themselves.

MORE EQUIVOCATIONS

THE PENDLETON TRIBUNE—and two or three other party organs speak similarly—disingenuously says that it has not urged or even suggested that Statement No. 1 members of the legislature should not keep their pledge; it only urges that they go into caucus and act as Republicans. This is pitiful equivocation and dodging. Day after day that paper insists that a Republican state should be represented by Republican senators, and argues that the pledge of Statement No. 1 members is unconstitutional and void, and intimates by every suggestion that it can devise that they should violate their pledge; yet when accused of so advising denies with an affectation of virtue that it has done so. It would be more manly and less censurable to do or say outright and outspokenly what it repudiates doing or saying than to make these patently false pretenses. The difference between what it has said and what it denies having said is less than the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Though Mr. Geer has said that personally he would keep such a pledge, by every argument he can invent he urges the Statement No. 1 members to break their pledge, leaving the little knothole that he has not specifically and in positive terms advised them to do so, to crawl out through. An editor who openly advocates the violation of the pledge is entitled to more respect than one who thus instigates and incites members to this course and then pretends that he has not done so.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SUGAR

FEW PEOPLE except sugar trust experts understand much about the sugar schedule of the tariff law, with its "differentials," "Dutch standards," "polariscope tests," "reciprocity agreements," etc. About all that the average person knows is that the duty is fixed up to suit the trust, and the consumers have to pay the trust price. The secretary of the tariff reform committee of the New York Reform club furnishes some information that may be of interest.

Practically no refined sugar is imported, the refiners having a "differential" of 13½ cents per 100 pounds; that is, the duty on refined sugar is that much more than the duty on the quantity of raw sugar required to make 100 pounds of refined sugar. The benefit of this "differential" goes chiefly if not altogether to combined refiners, not to consumers. The "Dutch standard" merely relates to color, "No. 16 Dutch standard" being the ordinary limit as to lightness of color; the "polariscope test" relates to purity, most importations being of 96 degrees while pure refined sugar is 100 degrees. The duty on raw sugar testing 96 degrees and not above No. 16 Dutch standard is $1.685 per 100 pounds.

In the year 1907 the consumption of sugar in the United States was approximately 3,000,000 tons, of which 400,000 tons were beet sugar produced in this country. About 350,000 tons were Louisiana cane sugar refined in eastern refineries; 200,000 tons were imported free from Porto Rico and 400,000 tons were imported free from Hawaii; 1,430,000 tons subject to duty came from Cuba, 10,000 tons came from the Philippines and the remainder of less than 300,000 tons came from countries not politically attached to this country. Cuba pays only 80 per cent and the Philippines 75 per cent of the regular duty. The average ad valorem duty on sugar is 65½ per cent, and the annual revenue from this source is between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000, out of a total customs revenue of about $300,000,000.

Beet sugar production in the United States is confined chiefly to California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wisconsin and Michigan, and is mostly sold in the west. Cuba wants the duty cut to 50 per cent, and Mr. Taft and Secretary Wright agree with the Filipinos that their small sugar product should come in free, and this is certainly just, since they are complete subjects of this government, and especially when their production for many years to come could not increase to keep pace with the increase in consumption in this country.

The "trust" is the American Sugar Refining company, but it has at times had, and to some extent has yet, opposition on the part of the Spreckles company and the Arbuckle Brothers, who say they are willing to give up all the duty on refined sugar if raw sugar can come in free. But sugar is a very good object upon which to place a duty, for much must be imported, and it is a large revenue producer. Revenue and not protection of a trust or combine of refiners should be the principal object of the duty, and the incidental protection that a revenue tariff would afford would be sufficient.

But what do the old ring organs want the Statement No. 1 members to go into caucus about? As to the senatorship these men have no occasion for a caucus, nor any business in one. In the matters of organization and choosing of officers and employes, a Republican caucus is unobjectionable. Beyond that there is nothing requiring or justifying partisan action.

Years ago, when steel rails were sold for $24 a ton, and a competitor threatened to reduce the price to $15.50, Mr. Carnegie said he could go him a dollar better and sell them at $14.50 and still make money. Now steel rails are $28 or $30, to Americans, while the cost of production is probably not much greater than it was then. But this infant industry must be protected.

Acting Police Judge Seabrook has the correct idea of the fellows who "pack a gun." He fined some of them the limit, $50, yesterday and regreted that the limit was not three times as much. A large number of arrests of people who habitually carry revolvers and such sentences will do much to prevent mischief and crime.

Apparently the Republican party will keep its pledge to revise the tariff. But revision, observe, will be by its friends; that is, friends of the protected interests.

The railroads want a deep channel from Portland to the sea, but no open rivers above Portland. Their views are expressed, somewhat disguised, in a Portland newspaper. But the people generally want both the deep channel below and open rivers above.

Boni Castellane's attorney makes De Sagan out to be about as disreputable and debauched a creature as lives, and very likely tells the truth about him. But when he tries to whiten the character of Boni the job is a failure. He and De Sagan are apparently well matched, and either is well enough mated to the woman who married them.

Senator Foraker says the Dingley tariff law is just right, and little me-too Dick echoes the opinion. Fortunately, Foraker will end his service in the senate on March 4, and little Dick will follow him out two years later.

Are Ghosts Unhappy?

New York, Nov. 23.—While doubting the existence of ghosts, Professor G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, the institution which recently offered a cash prize for the capture of authentic proof of the existence of a spook, has startled telepathists and investigators generally by announcing that if ghosts do exist they are undoubtedly unhappy—what Huck Finn would call a "poor lot." After investigating hundreds of cases, Dr. Hall is more than ever unconvinced of the existence of ghosts and in an explanation of his attitude which he contributes to Appleton's magazine cites his reasons for his position. "No ghost was ever seen to do or say anything 'important,' he says, "but all their reputed acts and words are so trival as to intimate that such a life as they lead must be boresome."

The president of the ghost seeking university, in answer to the assertions of persons who declare that they have seen ghosts, makes the novel retort that plenty of persons who have been struck on the head have seen sparks, without the sparks being in any way real. "Till comparatively recently," says he, "the whole world believed that the sun went around the earth, but this concensus does not add an iota to the probability that it ever did so."

"Likewise," says the University president, "it is not logical to believe that ghosts exist simply because some people believe in them. The list of once universal superstitions is a long one, but it does not prove anything. It is hard to realize that our intimate friends, especially if they died suddenly and afar off, so that we did not see the corpse or the interment, are really dead, and this has a good deal to do with cases of those supposed to return to earth." The chief result of years of investigation, however, leads Dr. Hall to conclude that by their manifestations, even if such manifestations be accepted, ghosts must be a sorrowful lot, a statement which shows the possibilities for the formation of a society for the amelioration of the condition of spooks.

The Optimist.

I am tired tonight, O soul of mine!
I have had to walk so far,
And the way was steep
And the darkness deep,
On the road of the things that are!

I was ever so hopeful, soul of mine,
When I took the road, a child!
O, it seemed so bright,
For my heart was light,
And I looked at the world and smiled.

And now my brow is furrowed, soul
And I fear my heart is, too.
I feel a tear;
A sigh is near—
Soul, how does it seem to you?

Why, it seems to me as if we had come
Through the best of lands that are,
With never a day
That was dull or gray,
Or a night that showed no star!

I saw you smile when you took the road,
I knew you did not know.
For the smile of the sun
Is a barren one
Till it causes the seed to grow.

It must meet the barren clod and fight
Till the lump with its fervor glows,
The skies must dower
With many a shower
Ere fruit or flower shows!

And you, my child, in many a way
Were a sterile, barren clod,
Rich without fears,
But poor without tears,
With hope for a magic rod.

Before you had journeyed far you found
That some one had walked at your side.
I remember your look
When labor took
Your hand; I recall you cried!

I told you he was your truest friend.
But you doubted, so it was hard,
With your love withheld
From the work he willed
The joy of the task was marred.

It is so with the most of men, my child,
It's the source of sighs and tears,
We hold the heart
From the working part,
And wonder at wearying years!

So, though we have come through the best of lands,
With the best of skies above,
You feel the load,
For along the road
Your labor was barren of love.

—Leigh Mitchell Hodges in Philadelphia North American.

Portland's Growth.

From the La Grande Observer.

Every citizen of Oregon should be glad of the wonderful growth of the city of Portland. The census of 1900 credited her with 90,000. Now it is estimated by Polk's census takers that these figures must be increased to 225,000. Allowing that these may be in excess of actual conditions by several thousand, yet the fact remains that Portland has more than doubled her population within the last eight years, a growth that stands second to few records of our country. The larger Portland grows the better in every way it will be for the entire state. The end is not yet and there is every reason to believe that her growth will continue to be as great the next few years as it has been the past. Portland draws from an immense territory. The great watershed of the Columbia river flows into her lap. The growth of the great inland empire; the development of the great interior of Oregon, all will redound to a greater Portland. We are all proud of our metropolis and may her prosperity never cease.

Everett C. Bumpus' Birthday.

Everett C. Bumpus, a member of the international Panama land claims commission, was born at Plympton, Mass., November 25, 1844. In boyhood he removed with his parents to Braintree, and received there his early education. After serving in the war, first as a private soldier, then at the head of his company, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was on the bench from 1872 to 1882. For 20 years Judge Bumpus was a member of numerous commissions chosen by the Massachusetts courts to settle questions of water, gas, electric and land franchises. As a member of the international Panama lands commission he has spent much of his time abroad during the past two years.

Lincoln county has a new postoffice named Taft. That ought to help it grow.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Now buy your Christmas presents—early.

* *

Now the annual jokes about turkey hash are in order.

* *

Now that horrible "Xmas" will be in vogue for nearly a month.

* *

Gompers now says that he isn't a Democrat. We don't blame him.

* *

Some people wouldn't recognize prosperity if they sat down to dinner with it.

* *

Most people after a holiday, as after an election, can be thankful that it is over.

* *

The man who missed getting a turkey before Thursday is lucky; he has more money.

* *

Still, traveling by balloon will not be popular with the masses for a good while yet.

* *

Now there is to be a boys' congress. Next, we suppose, a girls' congress, then a children's congress and an infants' congress.

* *

If Pu Yi is all of that kid emperor of China's name he probably has the shortest one on record. His nickname might be Pi.

* *

The increase in railroad freights will amount to $10,000,000 a year or more. The railroads are determined to be prosperous, if possible.

* *

"You can work long hours if you are careful what you eat," says Mr. Rockefeller. A good many men would change this to read: "We can work long hours if we can get enough to eat."

* *

It is no crime for a man to walk across the continent bumming his way, or to wheel a barrow around the continent, on a bet; it is not even vicious or appreciably injurious to anybody; but there is nothing useful, praiseworthy or admirable about it, and such tramps would get only what they deserve if everybody turned a cold shoulder to them.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Even at this season many people visit Seaside.

* *

North Powder is to have a sash and door mill.

* *

A steer being fattened by a Hubbard man has been increased in weight from 1,500 to 1,945 pounds.

* *

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that Klamath county can grow celery the equal of any in the United States, says the Republican.

* *

Approximately 165,000 apple and pear trees will be planted in the Rogue River valley in the vicinity of Medford during the coming winter, according to the estimate of County Fruit Inspector G. W. Taylor. This means about 8000 acres additional orchard, making a total of 41,000 acres of fruit orchard in the valley.

* *

Astoria Budget: For several years there has been a channel through the east end of Sand island and during the recent storms it has not only increased its width but has also carried away fully 500 feet from each end of that end of the island. The beacon light, that was on high land at one end, is now far out in the water and deep water is around it.

* *

Corvallis Times: This county needs people; it needs farmers used to making a living on from 20 to 40 acres. If those who have large holdings would agree to sell portions of their grouhd reasonably, purchasers would soon be found. A large number cultivating 20 and 40 acre farms would result in greatly enhanced value of all real estate in this section. It would bring dollars into the community, where there are now but cents.

* *

Nearly 10,000 cases with 48 pounds in a case, were canned in a Bandon cannery this fall, being nearly double the output of last year. Owing to the strike in the early part of the season the cannery did not start operations until about the first of October, and had it started on time the output would probably have reached the 12,000 case mark. There was not only a large run of salmon this year, but they were of first class quality.

WOULD PERJURE LEGISLATORS

Though Rejected by the People at the Primaries, Hansbrough Wants the North Dakota Senatorship

From the Rugby (N. D.) Optimist.

H. C. Hansbrough has openly announced his candidacy for the senate, to succeed himself, this winter. We cannot believe that Mr. Hansbrough's aspirations will be considered seriously by a legislature three fourths of which is pledged to vote for the candidate of their party receiving the highest number of votes—that man being M. N. Johnson of Petersburg. We don't believe that Hansbrough, personally, is half so bad a fellow as some others profess to, and we sympathize with him, to a certain extent, in his humiliating defeat at the polls, but our sympathy does not extend far enough to lead us to wish for a minute that the legislature would select him to again represent us in the senate. Mr. Hansbrough has had his day. He had 16 years in which to work for and prove to the people of this state, whom he was supposed to represent, that he was the champion of the people and not the puppet of the trusts, as he was charged with being. He had all the opportunity in the world to show the people that he was right on all questions pertaining to their welfare, and that he could be depended upon in all emergencies. How well he performed these functions is a matter that has, apparently, been passed upon by the people whom he has represented all this time, and the verdict was decidedly adverse to his further political preferment. Whether the people were competent to pass upon this matter intelligently or not, there may be some room for argument in the mind of Mr. Hansbrough, who undoubtedly feels that he has been misrepresented, but the fact remains that they have passed upon it, and their verdict is irrevocable—or, at least should be, in every sense of the word. Mr. Hansbrough has no right to seek the nomination, and he certainly cannot expect to get it unless he believes that the legislature this winter will contain a sufficient number of Benedict Arnolds and Judas Iscariots to turn the trick for him. Men may be found there who regard their pledge so lightly that they feel absolved from it by the decision of the courts, but no man with an ounce of self respect either for himself or for his constituency, will vote for other than M. N. Johnson.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SENATORIAL SITUATION

Unreasonable Stuff.

From the Seaside Signal (Rep.).

The most unreasonable lot of editorial stuff ever published in a newspaper that pretends to be working for the moral uplift of the people is that running in the Oregonian, advising Statement No. 1 members of the legislature to violate their pledges. O, consistency! thy name will never be used in connection with the Oregonian.

Preaching Dishonor and Infamy.

From the Weston Leader (Ind.).

The Oregonian is at some pains to explain that pledges and promises should not be kept in certain instances—one of such instances, of course, being the pledge to vote for Chamberlain for the United States senate, taken by a majority of the members of the next legislature. It is unfortunate that a great paper like the Oregonian should permit itself to lapse into such a disreputable moral and mental attitude. It doesn't seem to be aware that it is preaching dishonor and infamy in the interests of the "Fulton crowd." Its code of ethics in this particular would really discredit a Digger Indian. It is refreshing to turn from the Oregonian's columns to the utterances of strong and upright Republicans like Henry E. McGinn, who say that they fought Chamberlain at the polls, but that he is unquestionably the "people's choice," and that nothing will excuse a legislator who breaks his pledge.

What People Would Think.

From the Grants Pass Outlook (Rep.).

All these considerations combined do not furnish a sufficient reason or excuse for the wholesale repudiation of a pledge—even a political pledge. This would be an anomaly at which the nation might indeed mock; this would furnish a spectacle at which the nation might well wonder; this would be a precedent at which constituents would naturally stand aghast. The member-elect, who, having made this pledge in the hope that he would thereby insure his election, violates it in the next assembly will not merely lay himself open to the charge of being swerved from his purpose by eleventh hour influences; his constituents will be quick to arrive at the conclusion that he took the pledge with the cool and premeditated intention of violating it, for there is not a candidate who did not realize that the present contingency was not only possible, but very probable. Verily we may consider that we have fallen on evil days if a question of party allegiance shall lead men to even the semblance of dishonor.

Will Keep Their Pledge.

From the Mount Scott News (Ind.).

So there is a plan on foot to keep the Statement No. 1 men from redeeming their pledge to the voters of Oregon? Now honestly, can the state trust their business affairs to men who will deliberately break their pledge of honor, whereby they got their offices as legislators and senators? Are there no men of honor any more? We do not believe it. We believe that they will think better for it. A pledge is a pledge. Can we, we repeat, trust our public business to a man who deliberately breaks his pledge, his word of honor? No! and he who does it signs his political death warrant, then and there.

The Statement No. 1 pledge was not forced on any one, it was a voluntary act on the part of these senators and legislators. Now why should they not keep it inviolate? Is partyism so far above principle that the party whip amounts to more than honor? If so, then indeed Oregon may well put on sackcloth and weep for the future of this grand state. But we do not believe it. We will trust these men once more. The man in the tall tower is not so influential as to make them forget their duty to their constituents, and the good of the state.

Partyism is now a thing of the past, under direct legislation and the initiative and referendum, Statement No. 1 is a notice served on the people of Oregon and the country-at-large, that the United States senatorial seat of Oregon is no longer "for sale." To go back to the "barter and trade" system of a few years ago, which we all remember with shame, would be to acknowledge that we cringe to the crack of the party whip. No, Statement No. 1 is here to stay, and Oregon will shine in the future as the brightest star in the galaxy of states.

False Moral Reasoning.

From Frank Davey's Harney County News (Rep.).

The strongest reason urged to justify the violation of the pledges of Statement No. 1 legislators is the decision of the supreme court of North Dakota that such a pledge is unconstitutional and cannot be legally exacted and therefore can be ignored without betraying any trust.

There may be strict legal truth in this, but we believe the moral reasoning is false. The Oregon candidate for the legislature took his pledge freely and voluntarily. He took his chances as to the effect such pledge would have upon his candidacy before the primaries and again at the polls. Is it not too late now for him to seek excuses to go back on it?

If any member of the legislature feels that he was elected under a condition which now makes him nonrepresentative, it is his duty to resign and let the people fill his place. If there are Statement No. 1 members whose conscience rebels against carrying out that statement, resignation is the remedy and should be taken at once.

This Date in History.

1785—Duc de Broglie, French statesman and diplomat, born. Died January 25, 1870.

1795—Treaty of peace made with the Dey of Algiers, by which an annual tribute was given by the United States for the redemption of captives.

1828—John Gilbert made his first appearance on the stage of the Tremont theatre in Boston.

1832—Louisa M. Alcott, author, born in Germantown, Pa. Died in Boston, March 6, 1888.

1859—Washington Irving, American author, died. Born April 7, 1783.

1861—Lord Monck took the oath of office as governor general of Canada.

1907—Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux of the Canadian government, received at lunch by the empress of Japan.

England on the Water Wagon.

From Progress.

Charles Roberts, M. P., in his book on "The Time Limit and Local Option" brings out the fact, revealed by the home office returns, that of the 12,995 civil parishes in rural districts in England and Wales there are 2903 (more than 20 per cent) in which there is no license. In the county of Lincolnshire 45 per cent are no license parishes.

The REALM FEMININE

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.

Pleads for Physical Culture.

Houlton, Or., Nov. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—Admitting that the public school of today is a very satisfactory improvement on the school of many years ago, it is still apparent that the system is far from what it should be. The school laws are very emphatic in compelling children to attend school for mental training, but do nothing for the proper physical training of the child, further than providing a nominally sanitary condition in the schoolroom. This neglect of the proper physical development of the child is almost as injurious to the child and the community as was the fashion in years gone by of neglecting the mental development. Of course the physical part of the child usually asserts its right to development very strongly and manages in some way though usually without either system or profit, to attain enough strength to serve its purpose fairly well. It is just as much the duty of the state to provide for the physical development of the child as it is to provide for the mental development of it.

Any healthy child over 10 years of age could perform four hours' physical work and the same number at mental work each day and at the age of 15 years would be worth more to himself and to the world than three times the number under the present system at that age, if both the physical and mental work were adapted to the capability of the child.

Of course some of the leaders of the society that looks after the prevention of cruelty to children would throw up their hands in horror at the idea of a law compelling young children to perform any profitable labor that would have a tendency to eliminate any of the childish mischief that now gives our juvenile courts so many hard cases to settle, but the spasm would finally give way to their better judgment when the wholesome results of full development, instead of half development of the child were once realized. It would materially relieve the physical restlessness that now so distracts many a parent as to cause them to drive the restless child out of their presence at the very time that the child so much needs the parent's care, and would be a welcome relief to many a nervous, overworked teacher in the school.

A Charles Dickens, a James A. Garfield, an Abraham Lincoln or a Booker T. Washington cannot be produced without the aid of physical toil any more than steam can be produced without some form of moisture from which to produce it.

Why not give the children a chance to use their muscles and develop them as well as their brains? They would enjoy it and the world would greatly profit by it. A PARENT.

How We Can Use Rockefeller.

Charles Edward Russell in the November Everybody's.

Let us have some one blessed thing done in this country on some other basis than that of dollars.

But at present we seem always to get hold of all these matters by the wrong end. We have some thousands of rich men that are willing to endow universities and found libraries and establish hero funds and subscribe to dubious philanthropics, but we do not seem to have any that are willing to serve the community by doing anything the community wants to have done. And this is the more lamentable because some of our rich men have shown in the amassing of their private fortunes a considerable endowment of the very qualities that society most has need of.

Take organization, for instance. The principal lack in our municipal affairs is, after all, not so much a lack of honesty as of organization. In all our great cities, but particularly in New York, there is no discernible plan about any known thing, but we get on by sheer main strength and stupidity. Suppose we could utilize the talent for organization that Mr. Rockefeller possesses, or Mr. Carnegie. Nobody has ever stolen much from Mr. Rockefeller; he organized a system to prevent stealing. Nobody has wasted much of his time, and no part of the work he wanted to have done has been spoiled for want of coherency and design. He never allowed anything to go to waste about his shop and his enterprises have never been encumbered with useless material and useless men.

But he has had no monopoly of this order of talent; thousands of other men have been at least as liberally gifted. Under our present organization of society it is impossible for us to make anything like a full use of such ability, but at least we can get some of it, if only we can get the idea started that disinterested service for the common good is an honor and a privilege.

Growing Crops With Electricity.

From Electrical Service.

In England they are experimenting on growing wheat and vegetables with the aid of electricity. The tests so far have been very successful on a small scale at the experimental station.

A number of wires are stretched over the field high enough from the ground to permit the farming operations to go on underneath. These wires extend all over the acreage under experiment and are supported by posts in long parallel spans, protected by high-tension insulators. Electricity is supplied at a pressure of 100,000 volts. As soon as the wires are charged leakage begins. "Brush" discharges take place all along the line; that is, the electricity "fizzles" off the line with a peculiar buzzing, audible to the ear and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Anyone walking about below the wires can distinctly feel the effect of the electricity on the hair. This stimulating action of electricity is what makes the plant life grow so much better and quicker than under natural conditions. The electrification is maintained for some hours each day, but is shut off at night. Gooseberries yielded 17 per cent increase under its subtle influence; strawberries, 36-80 per cent increase; tomatoes, none. In another plot carrots yielded 50 per cent increase and beets 30 per cent, with an increase of 1 per cent sugar content under similar treatment.

Twenty acres of wheat were treated with discharge wires at a considerable height and high tension current; the electrified wheat gave a better quality of flour.

A Myrtle Creek man has bought 100 acres of rich bottom land for $10,000 and will sell it in five and 10 acre tracts.