

THE PORTLAND JOURNAL
ALFRED D. BOWEN
JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Proprietors.
JOURNAL REPRESENTATIVE:
LUERT E. HASSBROCK, of Times Bldg., N. Y.
Harriet Bldg., Chicago.

TERMS BY CARRIER OR MAIL:
THE JOURNAL, one year, \$5.00
THE JOURNAL, six months, \$3.00
THE JOURNAL, three months, \$1.75
THE JOURNAL, by the week, .10

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

If city subscribers fail to secure their paper they will confer a favor if they will call up Main 500 and enter their complaints.

PORTLAND, ORE., JUNE 16, 1902

THE LEGISLATURE.

In many states of the Union the Legislatures are objects of criticism and admiration. In our state, it would perhaps be an exaggeration to say that it is looked upon as a biennial scourge, but it is certain that its convening is widely regarded with dread, and its adjournment accompanied with a feeling of relief.

This does not necessarily imply that many of its members, perhaps most of them, are usually men of worth and ability.

There are various causes for the biennial inequities. One is that often the session is not called for by any prevalent need of new laws or a change of old ones. The session comes because it is provided for by the organic law. Since it is inevitable, there is a struggle to justify its existence by tampering with statutes which would better be left alone, or projecting new legislation which answers no public demand.

Business is afraid of the Legislature. Permanency and stability are the elements of good business laws. Every change in some degree disturbs the stream of business transactions and introduces elements of uncertainty in business methods. The biennial danger of readjustments or fresh enactments complicate the perplexities of business foresight. Take, for instance, the mortgage tax law, which fastened the mart when it was enacted and when it was repealed, and threat of which is a boding evil until the end of every session has again postponed it. And this is without reference to the virtue or the vice of the law itself. The fluctuations are the source of apprehension. So it is with amendments of judicial procedure, of the rules governing contractual relations, of conveyances, of city charters, of everything into which the law enters as a factor.

The taxpayer dreads the Legislature. The system of log-rolling makes the session a system of reciprocal immunity and mutual advantage, between those who want something, the treasury being the common point. The local constituencies have no forgiveness for the member who will not trade everything in sight for the interests of the home county. To do that is what constitutes him a good member.

Biennial vigilance is the price of defeating jobs in aid of enterprising corporations or claimants of special privileges. Political laws are passed and repealed and amended according to the supremacy of the factions or parties. Hurry and flurry, ambiguous statutes, legal perplexities, confusion and extravagance usually accompany and follow the regular session.

And last is the election of Senator. Around this pivot all other things revolve. It is corrupting, and its deterring influence spreads like blood poison through the public system. No wonder that the people demand with one voice that this election shall be given to the people at the polls.

The apprehension of all these things, the distrust and disgust engendered by them is the real impediment of the voters to try the new experiment of the Initiative and referendum. If it shall answer the expectations of its promoters, we shall escape many of the ills depicted.

But not depending too much on that, it is worth some good man's while to attempt a reform. It ought not to be difficult. Legislators are not as a rule bad men. The fault lies in part in the system of legislative procedure but more in that moral inertia by which bad things stay bad long after everybody wants them to be made better.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.
The Journal is not the official paper. It is not, therefore, the organ of officialdom, but of the people. To hold office is not dishonorable, nor is an official per se an object of distrust. But spending public money is an easy function and needs the constant curb of public opinion.

The temptation to extravagance here comes with opportunity. It is not strange that men are less rigid in the practice of economy in public than in private expenditures. It is as natural as human nature. The check upon this natural proclivity is publicity, and a public opinion that is informed. It is the function of the newspaper to create the

one, and thereby arouse the other. This paper means to perform that function. A political organ that is itself the beneficiary of official expenditures cannot in the nature of things undertake the task. Being itself a part of officialdom and deriving a large part of the revenue therefrom, its eyes are closed, and its mouth is shut. Freedom from this influence is a pre-requisite to any effective representation of the party of the other part, that is to say, of the taxpayer. The Journal is free.

It is not the part of justice or wisdom to make indiscriminate attacks upon officers merely because they are officers and belong to an opposite party or faction. Even just criticism is weakened when it is referable to partisan motives. Commendation of the good is as much an instrument of public service as condemnation of the bad, and in administering these the public welfare and not a partisan advantage is the proper criterion. Political independence, therefore, is essential to a just advocacy of the people's interests in respect of official action. The Journal is independent.

It is needless to proclaim benevolent or disinterested motives in the performance of this duty. It is a matter of business. The Journal expects public support as a result of its effort for the public good. It is an employment which it accepts, and which it hopes will be remunerated as it shall demonstrate its value. In proportion as it is good business for the public, it will be good business for the paper. The Journal means business.

In reporting and commenting upon the public administration in this city, county and state, it will not go into hysterics, nor deal damnation around the land. It will be accurate in its facts, and just and moderate in its opinions. But it will not be silenced.

As it shall be faithful, so may it thrive.

GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN'S PHILIPPINE VIEWS.

It appears to be necessary again to state the facts regarding the position assumed by George E. Chamberlain in the recent campaign touching upon the Philippine question. The statements that have been made by certain Oregon newspapers, the management of which should know better, or to be more honest than to misrepresent, moves The Journal to say again that Mr. Chamberlain, the Governor-elect, is not advocating a policy of "subtle" nor has at any time done so.

He openly upon fifty platforms in the state said that he was for these things: Acknowledgement of the title of this country to those islands, by conquest, by treaty, by purchase.

Acknowledgement of this country's responsibility for the future of the islands. Acknowledgement of the right of the islanders to have the constitution as well as the flag.

Acknowledgement of the right of our commercial people to enjoy such trade relations with the islands as are sustained with other territory of the United States.

Acknowledgement of this country's duty to educate the islanders to the level of this country's civilization, so soon as that be possible.

Acknowledgement of the right guaranteed to all who rest under our authority to enjoy the largest degree of self-government possible under existing conditions.

Acknowledgement of the justice of giving that self-government to the islanders so soon as they have been lifted to the necessary level of intelligence and reliability.

As to when that time shall come, Mr. Chamberlain took ground with the best thought of the day, declaring that Spain had the archipelago for 300 years, and failed to solve the problem; and that, predicting his opinion upon that fact, he believed that a very great lapse of time would pass before this country could safely grant any large degree of self-government to the Philippines.

Furthermore, he put forth this statesmanlike view, that the so recent acquisition of the islands had not acquainted the people of this nation with the characteristics of those Philippines, and that we must apply ourselves to the careful study of the conditions before outlining a final and definite policy for their disposition. Mr. Chamberlain thus coincides with the views of Dr. Schurman, President McKinley's envoy to the Philippines; with Senator Beveridge in his Indianapolis speech, which was endorsed the next day by Senator Beveridge; and without doubt with the most advanced minds of the country as they have expressed themselves upon the subject.

He is not a "scuttler," and anyone who lived in Oregon during April and May, 1902, who will say that he is, is either dull of comprehension or guilty of wilful mendacity. Either horn of the dilemma is not complimentary to the one who takes hold of it.

ULTRA-CONSERVATISM.
However the voters may decide in the election today, regarding the free kindergartens, the fact remains that Portland manifests an ultra-conservatism in viewing propositions looking towards changes in existing institutions. If the kindergarten issue be eliminated from the discussion, and the argument proceed along general lines, the assertion holds good—ultra-conservatism marks the city of Portland.

Perhaps isolation from other centers of population accounts for this condition.

Perhaps an early monopoly of commercial power on the north coast in part explains it. The fact remains, however, that there is not sufficient of eagerness to adopt new ideas, when the ideas make for the betterment of the municipality and progress towards a broader development.

Ultra-radicalism may hold dangers, and does hold dangers within its possibilities. Ultra-radicalism is to be avoided. But, while that be true, it does not argue for ultra-conservatism. Neither the one nor the other is desirable. Portland need not guard against ultra-radicalism. The day is in the future when such a tendency will manifest itself. At the present time a trend in that direction would operate to the good of the city.

ANOTHER STRIKE PHASE.

As the result of the recent strike of Chicago teamsters, which by the way was won by them, the men find that they are to be displaced by electric cars. Whereas, always heretofore meat has been delivered from the packing houses to customers by wagon, the packers are preparing permanently to introduce a system of delivery which will utilize the electric lines, and obviate the present dependence upon men and horses.

During the strike, the packers experimented with the electric cars, and the result shows in the plan for the adoption of that system in place of the time-honored wagon manner of getting meat to the purchaser. The plan involves also using the steam lines, so that before long Chicago will present the spectacle of doing away with the delivery wagon, that is if the other lines of business adopt the same plan as that of the packers.

The striking teamsters' victory seems likely to be shorn of its beneficial effects so much hoped for by the men. The logic of self-protection appears to be argued by the packers, and the conclusion may be to eliminate the very men who fought and won the battle. It is but one of the multitude of incidents that are occurring throughout the country.

In Governor Penoyer's first inaugural he asked the Legislature for a state constabulary. That only raised a laugh at his expense, but it had the germ of an idea. A state constabulary of a few trained men, chosen specially for the service, would answer better than sheriff's possees or militiamen for many emergencies in dealing with criminal disorders. The military arm is not intended nor fitted for dealing with criminals. Criminals have characteristics that enable men of experience with them to read them and manage them and capture them when they are escaping. Half a dozen men of that kind would probably have captured Tracy and Merrill the first day out. That the campaign against the convicts is a fiasco is due to the inexperience of the officers in that sort of business.

Mr. Williamson, who will service his term in the Oregon Senate before he takes his seat in Congress, thinks he cannot, without violating his oath to support the Constitution, vote to raise the salaries fixed by that instrument. He may be right about that. But he will not violate but will keep his oath by voting to cut off the unconstitutional fees and perquisites. That is the question. It is too simple to be covered up by subterfuge. It is just as constitutional to raise the flat salaries of the Constitution as it is to add to them fees and perquisites. The question is whether exorbitant compensation shall be reduced to reasonable compensation. But if the Legislature will not do that, perhaps the courts may. They, too, are sworn to support the Constitution.

It is strange that counties that go heavily Republican on state affairs and Congressmen elect so many Democratic county officers. Lane and Marion each elect a Democratic Sheriff. Tillamook elects a Democratic Judge and Treasurer. Clatsop elects a Citizens' Judge. Grant elects the entire Democratic local ticket except Judge and Commissioner. Wheeler elects Democratic Commissioner, Sheriff and Assessor. Polk elects a Democratic Sheriff. Yamhill elects Democratic Judge and several other local officers. Klamath elected nearly the whole local ticket Democratic. And there are others. There is considerable leaning in the Republican lump.

The site of the Fair ought to be chosen at an early date, and it ought to be, and doubtless will be, chosen without reference to any interest but that of the Fair itself. It is very well for interested localities to press their several advantages, for that will help a judicious determination of the question. But the investigation made by an impartial committee will make it presumably the best judge of the weight of these advantages.

It is plain now, after the event, that it was a mistake to take a large posse in pursuit of the convicts. Five or six men with bloodhounds could have probably succeeded. It is to be hoped that the fugitives will reappear somewhere, when a more rational plan may be adopted for their capture.

About 1000 unregistered voters were verified by affidavits in Multnomah County. There is afforded opportunity for illegal voting and indicates a defect in the law. Some of the affidavits were made in blank and filed in by ward workers. The affidavits ought to be made before the judges

The Summer Girl

NECKWEAR COOL AND COMFORTABLE
Popularity of Low Cut Shoes

While many of the smart new styles of neckwear are made with turnovers, the shops are showing quite a number of plain stocks. This does not imply that turnovers are less in vogue than formerly. On the contrary, they have grown to be an essential part of nearly all kinds of collars and stocks.

Summer neckwear appears to have reached the very pinnacle of excellence in every respect. It is cool, which fact alone recommends it, and besides this it is comfortable. As these two characteristics have long been desired and rarely attained without sacrifice in smartness and style, we may consider the newest stocks as eminently satisfactory in every respect, for certainly they are all immensely chic.

For coolness nothing could exceed the stock made of small overlapping folds of grass linen and reaching a depth of three-quarters of an inch at the top, with an inch wide open space running through the center, then another band of folds finishing the bottom. Featherbone at the sides and back keeps the straps apart and three pieces of linen are fastened at intervals with pale blue French knots, while a very open lacing party covers the space between.

It is astonishing to see how some fashionable women still cling to the tulle chou or pulled-out bow, worn directly under the chin or at the back. The excuse for its continued popularity is easily accounted for, however, in the fact that the softness of the tulle wound around the neck and resting against it emphasizes the beauty of a pretty young throat or does much to disguise the blemishes of a no longer youthful one. Plain tulle, and white at that, seems to be the modish thing, and one should avoid spotted and patterned effects.

There are stocks without number which are fashioned upon the lines of those made popular during the winter. Invariably the tie ends duplicate the style of ornamentation displayed upon the well shaped turnovers, while the neckband may be narrowed and stiffened by means of small tucks.

NECK RIBBONS ARE PASSE.

Ribbons for neckwear, unless made up into fancy knotted stocks, are evidently passe. One might say that at present nothing is considered quite so chic as the separate stock, which is merely a shaped collar. By no means, however, is this a simple affair—quite the contrary. If a stock happens to be made with a dropping point in front, then the space so secured usually exhibits an elaborate trimming of drawn work or pretty applique.

Sheer white linen stocks, curved out under the chin and brought down in front in a rounded or pointed effect, frequently have scrolls "pastorized" in this space. These are held together with fine lace or perhaps braids. Many others are ornamented with fine lace or embroidery designs put on in applique, while those which are handsomely embroidered with white or colored cotton represent one of the smartest concoits.

The more handwork and the daintier this is, the more modish is considered the stock—that is, for certain occasions—so that it seems to have resolved itself into a problem of how much elaboration one small neckband can artistically accommodate.

Unless one excepts the long Ascot stock, shirt waist neckwear may no longer be considered really plain. All manner of fancy effects are chosen, and the tailor, made girl has been metamorphosed in every respect into something no longer resembling severe simplicity.

Collars and all kinds of dress accessories

series have only followed the fashion established for other things, and elaboration reigns supreme.

NOVELTY IN PIQUE SCARF.

Besides the riding stock of white pique of silk and linen mixture there is a new style which will more than likely prove successful with those who have the knack, as well as the liking, for neckwear that ties and fastens with a pin.

This is made of a straight piece of fancy wash pique, having the ends cut in points and the center hollowed out to fit the neck. The entire scarf is edged with a half inch bias band of the material, and when worn it may be knotted in an Ascot or simply tied once, with one end pulled up and pinned on top of the other.

There are quantities of scarf pins from which one may choose, but the girl who selects one of dull red or yellow gold will make no mistake. Golf sticks, ping-pong rackets, crops, stirrups and bits are among the popular designs intended to strike the fancy of the sport-loving person. Stones are less in favor than formerly, though occasionally one sees a small pave, marquise or emerald matrix.

A pretty novelty which will suit the seeker after such effects may be found in a long, narrow purse made of walrus, in fawn color.

The purse is at least six inches long and the corners are ornamented with highly polished brass plates. An inch wide leather strap fastens over the center of the open end by means of a brass clasp. When the purse is open the change compartment, which occupies the center, is held only by its lower side, while on either side are two flat sections for holding stamps, cards and bills.

In shape this purse is one of the most convenient receptacles so far exhibited, and it will be found very easy to carry.

Another dainty Parisian novelty is also in the form of a purse; this one a small affair for holding change. It is designed from oyster colored glaze leather and is fitted inside with a gold clip, while the flap which curves at the lower edge following the lines of the purse, fits a slit having a very pretty border of tiny, smooth cut turquoises.

NEWEST SUMMER DESIGN.

During the summer no one now wears anything but low-cut shoes, and the lower they are—even resembling slipper styles—the better they are liked. Nothing is quite so trim and smart for walking as well as shaped Oxfords, while the golf girl and the one who spends much of her time enjoying the freedom of the country chooses a number of ties in varying weights of oak, which is quite thin and particularly suitable for warm days, comes in both tan and black. Shoes of this serviceable leather are made up on a comfortable last, with a moderately rounding toe, which does not drop after the fashion of last season's styles. Bootmakers say that this novelty proved to be uncomforable, so it has been abolished altogether.

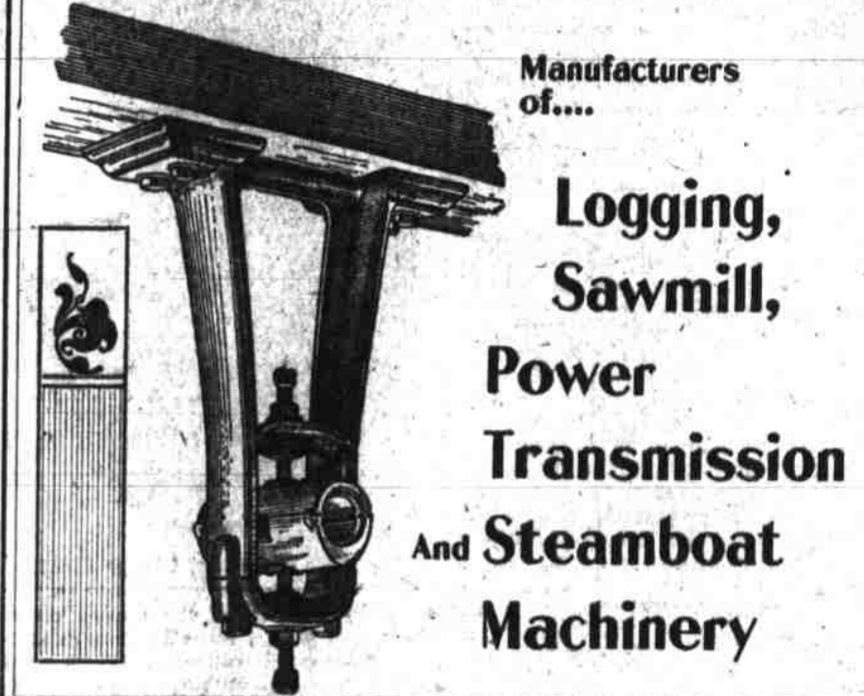
With the drop toe a shoe had to be at least one size longer than usual, and that fact alone was enough to condemn it in the eyes of fashionable femininity. When did they ever take to a style which added a fraction of an inch to the length of the foot?

While the drop toe met with disfavor, the reverse may be said of the Cuban heel. This high, sloping effect appears on all heavy shoes, while the Louis Quinze, with its novel variations and combinations, is the accepted thing for all other kinds of footwear.

ELSIE DAY.

Fleckenstein Mayer Co.
Importers of and Jobbers in
WINES AND LIQUORS
Of which we carry a full and complete line. 233 Oak St., Portland, Or.

WILLAMETTE
IRON & STEEL WORKS
PORTLAND, OREGON.



Manufacturers Of... Logging, Sawmill, Power Transmission And Steamboat Machinery

No More Dread of the Dental Chair
New York Dental Parlors
4th and Morrison Sts., Portland, Ore.

No Pain NO PLATES REQUIRED No Gas
Full Set of Teeth \$5.00
Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain, but our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental parlors in Portland having patented appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undecolorable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years. Without the least pain. Hours: 8:30 to 6:00--Sundays 8:30 to 3:00.

Our GARDEN HOSE
Is Dependable, It is good and you can rely on it. It wears well. The PRICE IS LOW.
LAMBERSON PORTLAND OREGON

Summer School For Boys

The Hill Military Academy
24th and Marshall Sts.
Will hold its SUMMER SCHOOL SESSION from JULY 1st to AUGUST 31st—open to Day and Boarding Students. School sessions during forenoons only; afternoons devoted to recreation. For particulars write to DR. J. W. HILL, Principal, Hill Military Academy, Marshall and 24th Sts., Portland, Or.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS
THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
Several second-hand and slightly used pianos, about as good as new, at half their real value, at...
Soule Bros. Piano Co.
326 WASHINGTON ST.
We are agents for the Steinway and Sons, Estey, A. B. Chase, Richmond, Starr and Emerson pianos.

Klamath Hot Springs
Edson Bros., Proprietors.
Beswick, Siskiyou County, Cal.
Finest fishing, hunting and health resort on the Coast. Climate perfect; no winds, no fogs, no dusty roads. Trout fishing unsurpassed. Hot, swimming, steam, sulphur and mud baths. Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, \$10.00 to \$14.00 per week. Full particulars upon application.

Wife and Salary.
Two New York newspaper men employed on different publications met on the street the other day, and one of the craft carried a dejected look—rather an unusual thing in the profession. In this case it was emphasized by the fact of the gloomy one being a bridegroom of recent date.

"Hello, old chap! You look glum. Nothing happened, eh? Not fired?"
"No, job's all right. I'm worried—that's all."
"What's the trouble?"
"Well, I'll tell you. Fact is, I've got a seal-skin wife and a muskrat salary. 'Don't let that worry you, old man! Most of us fellows are in the same predicament. Let's liquidate."

...MERIT...
and advertising go hand in hand. Advertising alone could not have built our patronage up to its present proportion without the aid of MERIT in our work.
WHAT IS BEST and SAFE IN DENTISTRY YOU'LL FIND HERE.
DR. B. E. WRIGHT, Dentist—And Associates
343 1/2 Washington Street, cor. Seventh.
Hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone North 519.

of election, and the affidavits should be required to swear that they are freeholders.

The strangest thing developed by the Ballot trial is that people should have sent him over \$300,000 upon mere advertisements, for investment. The slightest consideration would tell any one that golden inducements like he painted would have been taken nearer home.

Mr. Hanna has probably got the Nicaragua Canal killed. When he gets the nomination for President, he will perhaps send some more wires to Oregon Republicans to endorse him. And perhaps they will.

In Josephine County a vote was taken on the hog law. The vote for "wine running at large" was just about the same as the Republican plurality. Does that mean that Josephine tried to hog the whole thing?

The convicts have retreated to Washington. Requestion papers will not be required in this case. "Inter arma leges silent." That is to say, "In war laws don't go."

Mr. Morgan lent the King of England a million and a quarter's worth of tapestries for his coronation. That is the tribute of American royalty to British royalty.

Flat salaries or flat fees? The question is up to the Legislature.

SHORT PERSONAL STORIES.

William F. Fowler, a wealthy man of Boston, refuses his \$2000 salary as Registrar of Public Institutions. He is also treasurer of all the Unitarian charities in Boston under the supervision of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, in which Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Paul Revere Frothingham and John Mason Little are interested. Mr. Fowler performs an immense amount of work in connection with his position, but does not receive any salary.

While Bret Harie was editor of the Overland Monthly in San Francisco there was a rather severe earthquake shock. The correspondents of Eastern papers were requested to "draw it mild" for fear of driving away newcomers, but the notification failed to reach Harie, who wrote an amusing skit by way of an edi-

torial in his magazine. He gave such dire offense that when his name afterward came up for election to a chair in the state university he lost the vote and support of the most influential trustees, the banker, William C. Ralston.

Senator Mallory of Florida, bald as a doorknob, sat in the Democratic cloakroom this morning. He called for a page. A boy came in who had a big bunch of hair standing straight up from his forehead.

"Son," said the Senator, "why don't you get that cowlick of yours fixed? You should train it down, or when you get married it will give your wife a fine place to grab hold of."

"Senator," asked the boy meekly, "is that the way you lost your hair?"—New York World.

The United Artisans organized an assembly with 18 members at Fall Creek last week.

David B. Jarrett, of Lakeview, has been granted a pension of \$10 a month by the Federal Government.

In a runaway accident a short distance from Ashland last Sunday, Robert Garrett, superintendent of the Ashland-Klamath Falls stage line, was very painfully injured.

The North Yamhill Record has discarded its "patent inside" and now appears as an all-home-print publication. The change is commendable.

While attempting to cross the Salmon river, while on his way to the Thunder Mountain district, Ben Wallace, a former Roseberg man, was drowned.

The funds for a monster Fourth of July celebration at Marshfield have been raised.

Bird Hayes bled to death the other day as the result of receiving a hard blow on the nose.

Work on the Linn County road into the Blue River mining district is progressing satisfactorily. It is thought that the appropriation of \$300 will be sufficient.

The residence of R. L. Swartz, five miles east of Salem, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon during the absence of the family.