

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

PEOPLE OR MACHINE IN OREGON?

In this issue is the platform of Hon. H. M. Calkins, of Portland, candidate for the United States senate.

He subscribes to the cardinal principle of the Republican party, and the issues of deepest interest to Oregon.

He submits his name to the Republican voters at the primary, and if he is the Republican nominee will go on the ballot as the Republican party candidate.

If the legislature is Democratic and Mr. Calkins has the highest vote of the people, he would be entitled to election at the hands of the legislature, "WITH-OUT PRICE AND MONEY."

That is the fundamental principle of the primary law, in spite of the fact that a few Oregon politicians would have the people believe to the contrary.

The meaning of the law is plain, that candidates for the United States senate shall be nominated and elected just as other officials are, AND NOT BY ANY PROCESS AT VARIANCE WITH THE LAW.

We did not make the law. It was adopted by the people. They have a right to have it fairly tried, and Mr. Calkins, if he is the Republican nominee can have our vote without any further ceremony, or without promising us a federal office for him.

We admit there may be honest difference of opinion as to the meaning of the law, and members of the legislature may construe it in various ways after they are elected.

But there can be no difference of opinion as to the intent of the law TO HAVE THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF SENATORS MADE BY THE PEOPLE.

So let all Republicans favor a fair trial of the law adopted by the people, and not put their party in the attitude of opposing the popular will.

The Portland machine and the Salem machine politicians should not be too much relied upon as infallible guides by the country Republicans.

IT WAS MACHINE NOMINATIONS FORCED UPON THE PEOPLE AGAINST THEIR WILL AND WISH THAT HAS LED TO ALL THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES SCORED IN OREGON.

For once let the Republicans become obedient to the will of the people, and it can fill all the offices in the gift of the people.

The rank and file of the Republican party believe in the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

The Republican candidates for the legislature most of them believe in the direct election of senators.

Most of the candidates take statement No. 1, agreeing to vote for the candidate for the United States senate who gets the highest vote.

There is really little difference for argument. If the choice of the people is Republican, and a majority of the legislature is Democratic, THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE WILL WANT TO SET ASIDE THE LAW, AND ELECT A DEMOCRAT.

If the choice of the people is a Democrat, and the legislature is Republican, the Republican machine will want to set aside the will of the people and elect a Republican.

So it is going to be the machine against the choice of the people under either circumstance. If both legislature and choice of the people is Republican, there should be no trouble at all.

If both legislature and choice of the people are Democratic, there can be no trouble at all.

Not under any and all circumstances.

it is the choice of the people for senator, as well as for governor, and all other officials, that should prevail and be respected, and not the money of millionaires.

MADE
MODEL
SWEATChicago Reporter Describes
the Meeting of the
Gown-Makers

Chicago, March 7.—"One chin is enough for any woman."

With this startling truism, Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, president, spokeswoman and whole works of the National Protective Dressmakers' Association, made a ten-minute talk with the men present at last night's meeting.

Then she told how to avoid the double, flabby chin by holding one's head erect, with the chin tilted upward and forward at a sort of an aggressive angle. With the aid of an accommodating but perspiring model, who panted like a porpoise, the demonstrator then showed how, with proper corsets, a woman built on the general architectural lines of a beer keg could be hammered, slumped, belted and laced into a really divine figure. The model breathed much easier, however, after it was all over, and sweated profusely.

He-Dressmakers Admitted.

At the morning session live models were shown in suit and costume demonstrations, and there were quite a number of awfully fresh men hanging around the door. However, they were received with a clumsy eye, and before they could pass the portals had to prove that they were he-dressmakers or him-milliners or otherwise entitled to pass in. The dressmakers look upon the man dressmaker as a perfectly incurable person.

Once inside, there were fearful and wonderful doings. A handsome young woman was exhibited in various brilliant gowns, each of which she shucked with a sigh—they were so perfectly sweet! A lay reporter who saw the exhibition turned in the following description of the chief gowns exhibited:

As a Man Describes Them.

A green sort of whineham, skirted with red herring bones, cut bias.

A blue lousinette, with dromedary effects, lined with XXX canvas tied in the middle with bright purple balling rope.

A verise pink thing with cut glass hobs and trimmings that looked like sections of dried apples.

A blazing red creation of boiler plate shingles, tacked fore and aft with gause netting.

The model fairly wept as she had to turn back this one, after prancing proudly up and down the stage with it on her superb figure.

The country dressmakers and milliners to the number of 900 swarmed into the convention. They were clad in all hues of the rainbow, and they listened open-eyed, also open-mouthed, to the pearls of wisdom that fell from the lips of Miss White as she demystified in finely modulated tones upon the prevailing modes in Paris and New York. She told them what to wear and when to wear it; how to be properly attired at afternoon teas, at the race course, at commencements, at summer resorts, and wherever beauty and fashion congregated.

A reporter undertook to get an expression from the dressmakers on the plan of Philadelphia tailors to force the innovation of gray evening clothes for men, in order that they may be distinguished from the waiters and cab-drivers.

"Bah and pouff!" was all the answer he could get, with a shrug of the well-rounded shoulders. "It makes no difference what men wear."

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Herbline is a boon for sufferers from anæmia. By its use the blood is quickly regenerated and the color becomes normal. The drooping strength is revived. The languor is diminished. Health, vigor and tone predominate. New life and happy activity results. Mrs. Belle H. Shiel, Middleborough, Ill., writes: I have been troubled with liver complaint and poor blood, and have found nothing to benefit me like Herbline. I hope never to be without it. I have wished that I had known of it in my husband's life time. 50c. For sale by D. J. Fry.

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GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SAILOR PEOPLE.

FARMERS
INSTITUTE
A SUCCESSMany Interesting Addresses Yesterday,
Followed Today With Talks
on Fruit

William Schulmerich of Hillsboro spoke of the necessity of underdraining soils in the Willamette valley. All that had a clay sub soil needed tile drainage. It was the all important matter. White land as was found in the Willamette valley could be wonderfully improved by using tiles for underdraining land. White land drained would grow clover and vetch as well as any, and that would add humus to the soil. We should grow more such crops, raise more hogs, use rotative crops like rape and peas. Pigs fattened about the latter part of March or the first part of April, run on clover until May 15. Clover cut before it was over ripe got rid of the clover beetle. Out it in full bloom, before it is over ripe. If clover is left until over ripe, the beetles gets into it and kills the root. Turn the pigs from clover onto rape and as soon as the pumpkin is ripe turn pumpkins into pork. He fed a ton a day of fifty hogs and they were turned into pork at less than 3 cents a pound. An acre of land will turn off 25 tons of pumpkins. A hog of 105 to 175 pounds could be completed for market by December 1st. They were worth now 9 cents a pound at Portland.

Wants Special Breeds.

In dairying he advocated special breeds for special purposes. He did not believe there was a breed that was suitable for both beef and dairying. Start a dairy with grades but breed up with the best registered stock. He raised calves on skim milk with one table spoonful of ground flax seed. It was just as valuable as with all the cream in the milk. For calves ground oats was the best feed in connection with skim milk. Dairies made the most profitable farming region. It paid a community to breed one class of cattle, as buyers could always get a earload in one neighborhood. In Washington county condensed milk factories bought the whole product and calves could not be raised. A first class heifer sold for \$45 at two years of age. That beat any steer growing. In feeding cattle use the cheapest balanced ration that can be produced. None was cheaper in the fall than the common pumpkin. In the winter, 40 to 50 tons of kale and turnips to the acre was the best succulent food. Freshing in the fall a cow was one-fourth to one-third more profitable and the cow gave more milk over a longer period. Along the coast summer dairying had to be followed on account of climatic conditions. For fall feed pumpkins were to be followed with roots and ensilage and some oil meal.

Stanchions Are Cruel.

Croamery tests that showed too much uniformity were suspicious. Cows varied over one per cent with no apparent cause. He called stanchions barbarous. It was cruel to keep their head in one position for 16 hours. If it were possible to keep a cow in a glass house, so much the better. Sunshine conducted to health conditions. Rain falling on a cow required more feed to evaporate the cold moisture falling on a thin back. A balanced ration was necessary to prevent waste. Beating the cow with the milk stool to break her of kicking was always paid back with interest. A boy and a dog to rush cows around, and a man with a club to hurry them along, was at great loss of butter fat. For dairy purposes, to sell milk by butter fat contracts, Jersey and Guernsey were best. He preferred Jersey. Other dairy breeds were the Ayrshire and Holstein. They should not be crossed with the other two breeds. The true system was to get the breed you want, get the very best, and breed to the very best. Holsteins do not produce butter fat as cheaply as Jersey and Guernsey. Cross grade Holsteins with pure bred Jersey. Better get into pure bred Jersey as soon as possible. One Jersey gave 52 pounds of milk a day on the Ladd farm.

The Case of Milk.

Keat of the Agricultural college, gave the idea to the audience that cleanliness was next to godliness. Absorbents were essential to keep a stable properly clean. The odors could be well kept down by land plaster. The respiration of animals gave off carbonic acid gas, that corroded barns. The droppings gave off ammonia. He

gave some valuable details about practical dairying.

About Draft Horses.

E. T. Judd threw off a few ideas about the draft horse. He spoke of the importance of details and little economies. The most successful business man gave attention to details. There were wastes and leaks that kept farmers poor. Farmers as a class plead guilty to not being careful in these matters. One was waste offered to poor and valueless horses. There was good money in the draft horse business, but he did not urge all to go into it. It did not pay to raise a poor horse. Raise a good one that produced a big dividend—the big draft horse. He brought to Oregon some draft horses that had made money for him and for all who had handled them. Got a big horse—1600 pounds—any 50 or 100 pounds above that makes money very fast. A colt coming four years old next spring sold for \$200 in his neighborhood the other day. Some of his half breed draft horses made good speed on the roads. He could raise a 200 pound larger horse than he could 15 years ago. He favored feeding a colt from a separate box in the stall. Do not be afraid of feeding too much. As soon as it has learned to eat oats add a little bean and oil cake. When weaned the colt did not miss the dam so much. That would produce a heavy boned colt, and if it had all it wanted to eat it would not be lousy or wormy. A colt could be almost matured to 1400 to 1750 the fall after it is two years old. Would weigh over 2000 when full grown. A good grade two year old should weigh 1200 to 1400 at the two years old. It would sell for from \$200 to \$250. Producing was not all. Selling was most important. Sell when it was at age to bring the most. Don't let the animal get old on your hands. Raise horses for other people to use. We cannot all be Rockefeller. Don't raise horses to keep. Keep exceptionally good breed mares only. Don't be afraid to feed. Big horses ate no more in proportion than small ones. He fed big horses three quarts of oats.

Talked About the Grange.

Mrs. Zella B. Fletcher spoke of the purposes of the Grange, that had its origin in the sixties. She read the declaration of Grange purposes. It was to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood, to buy less and produce more, to reduce expenses, to abolish credit, mortgages and fashions; avoiding litigation, bringing farmers and manufacturers together, abolishing the middleman, seeking to bring the producer and consumer into closest contact, advocating cheaper transportation and interest. There was no communism or agrarianism in the Grange. They were opposed to high salaries and extravagance, and favored the teaching of agriculture in the industrial and agricultural schools. Purer politics and better government, a proper interest in political organizations, was part of the work of the Grange. The office should seek the man, not the man the office.

Intensive Agriculture.

Dr. James Withycombe talked on "Intensive Agriculture." The waste on some farms was too great. Compared to mines the hens produced more wealth. The Willamette valley of 5,000,000 acres was capable of producing \$200,000,000 a year. Single cows produced \$50 to \$75 a year, and the average acre would keep a cow, if handled right. On 4½ acres at the college 17 head of stock were kept from May 12 to November 1. There were several tons of feed left. At the college they cut on April 3 a fine crop of vetch and rye. Six and a half tons vetch and rye to the acre was cut off white land. The same land produced three crops. The compost from the barn was as valuable as \$20 gold pieces. If used right the land could be made to produce four times what it was doing now. Maximum production with the least outlay. Alfalfa that was growing six years was cut 15 times in four years. It was six inches high now. That and vetch would return nitrogen to the soil. A vetch plant was being produced that contained 20 per cent of protein. Kale would keep green and fresh all winter, 50 tons to the acre, and supply feed until alfalfa

(Continued on Page Six.)

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bag of money. Therefore, pause and
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