EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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God asks no man whether he will accept life. You must take it; the only choice is how.—Henry Ward Beecher.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, who a few years ago became prominent on account of his investigation and exposure of postoffice department frauds, has made a report on the Panama railroad situation that should arouse national interest. It will arouse national interest—and indignation, too—in exact proportion as the people read and understand the facts. It must necessarily arouse some congressional interest, too, but congress, being as a rule, and in any such case, devoted to the service of some big special corporate interest and not that of the people, must be expected to pigeonhole Bristow's report, and try to prevent the people from noticing it.

If there be any conclusive and clinching argument for letting this report alone, as one with bare fingers would a hot stove, it is that it is socialistic. It absolutely recommends, instead of government subsidy of a steamship trust, the ownership and operation of a line of steamers from the termini of the Panama railroad, in opposition to the Pacific Mail. This would be rank treason to the trusts.

Here, in brief, is the situation: The government owns the Panama railroad; it is doing scarcely any business over the railroad because the government has not yet made a two-ocean-continent monopoly of the Pacific Mail; the Pacific Mail recoups, through cooperation with transcontinental railroad lines—all of them—by an agreement by which all stuff that under natural and fair conditions would go by the Panama route is shipped across the continent by rail, principally by the Southern Pacific or Santa Fe, at exorbitant rates.

Thus millions of people are held up and made to pay tribute to a combination of railroad and steamship corporations. The government holds the absolute, complete, key to the situation. Owning this inter-ocean key railroad it can only make it of use to the people by owning or controlling or dictating terms to the connecting steamship lines. The corporations won't make reasonable terms, for the very good reason that so far as their interests are concerned they own not only some steamship lines and railroads, but the majority of the aggregation of alleged legislative and administrative public servants at Washington.

We shall see nothing done about the matter—unless more complete surrender of the government. In fact, it is doing nothing now, nor proposing to do anything. It only hopes the people don't know or notice.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PREACHING.

REVEREND J. R. N. BELL, a minister long and well known in Oregon, spoke recently in Corvallis, where he is at present located, of the scarcity of preachers in rural communities and their congestion beyond any real need or "call" in towns. He pointed out that in Corvallis, with from 3,000 to 4,000 population, there are 11 evangelical churches, each with its minister to be supported, and suggested that if there were only about three ministers there and the others could be circuit riders as the Methodist people had years ago, the preachers would be much more evenly distributed, and there would not be children who grow to manhood and womanhood without hearing even one sermon. Four or five other Corvallis preachers agreed with this sentiment and expressed a willingness to do what they could to carry or spread the messages of the gospel to interior country communities. So, says the Republican, it is expected that there will be several ministers preaching over in the forests of Benton, Lane and Lincoln counties next summer during the vacation season.

This is a suggestion that seems worthy of wide and careful consideration on the part of the churches, especially with reference to sparsely settled but growing regions like Oregon. It is sometimes said that there can be too much of a good thing, and is not this true of churches and preachers in towns of from 2,000 population up, while hundreds of communities get no preaching, or but a little occasionally? It is true that churches already aim to supply country communities to a considerable extent, but could not this policy be broadened and strengthened, and at the same time towns like Corvallis relieved in some measure of the burden of "too much of a good thing"—that is, a multiplicity of churches and preachers? And it does not sufficiently accomplish the suggested object for town preachers to spend only their summer vacations in agreeable seacoast or mountain settlements. If church services are a good thing, they are needed in all country communities, and as much during the rest of the year as in the summer time.

AN ENCOURAGING INSTANCE.

A TRACT of 385 acres of land, largely wooded, lying for more than a mile along the Willamette river in Clackamas county, has been sold to parties who will clear it and put it into good shape for intensive farming, raising vegetables and small fruits principally, and will divide it into small tracts and put it on the market for home-seekers and homebuilders. If these new owners will fix a reasonable price on these tracts they will have done a good piece of work not only for hundreds of people in particular, but for Clackamas and adjacent counties, for the nearest town to this tract, for Portland and for the whole state. For every instance of this being done will furnish an example and an incentive to others to do likewise, and a thousand such cases happening within a few months would do much to double Oregon's population within the next two or three years. These men can doubtless do all this, and yet make a good profit for themselves, which they will of course deserve, as they make no pretensions to being philanthropists. Yet we hope they will not demand too big a profit.

Such land as this, now almost idle and worthless to the community, can by this means be made very productive and valuable. The soil is excellently adapted to vegetables and fruits, and to small but profitable farming generally. The land lies along a river and a railroad, and is not many miles from this metropolis and large market. And it is only one of many similar tracts, more or less advantageously situated, that could be thus handled with great benefit to their immediate localities, and in a less degree to all others of this state and region. The Journal hopes to record many such enterprises during the next few months. They will do more than anything else except more railroads to bring in people and develop the state, and they will help to induce the building of more railroads. The two great agencies of development will naturally work together.

A LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

WHY NOT amend the constitution of Oregon so as to have the governor of the state elected by the legislature?

Why not allow the legislature to elect the secretary of state, the state treasurer, the judges of the supreme court and every other state official?

Why not strip the people of the right to fill any office of real importance and delegate all their power to the 90 men who assemble biennially at Salem?

If the people are not fit to elect United States senators, how can they be qualified to choose a governor or any other important official?

Why not follow to its logical conclusion the argument of those who oppose Statement No. 1 and the election of senators by direct vote?

Play out the string, gentlemen. Since you cannot trust the people to choose a senator, why trust them at all? Be outspoken and be consistent enough to follow your own reasoning to its inevitable result. And while you are on the subject, perhaps you will explain the consistency of allowing the people to choose their representatives in the lower house of congress and at the same time denying them the right to choose their representatives in the upper house.

If the legislature is to elect the senators why should it not also elect the congressmen?

THE SHORTER THE BETTER.

THE THAW trial, as compared with the former one, is making good progress. This was first shown in the selection of a jury, and appears since in the introduction of evidence. If this apparent effort all around to restrict the trial within something like reasonable limits shall be maintained with regard to the alienists who are yet to testify, all parties concerned will be entitled to congratulation, and the general public as well. But that a vast amount of inquiry of and testimony by the alienists that is needless, not to say nonsensical, will occur, is to be expected. The testimony of many conflicting alienists in such a case offers too good an opportunity for lawyers to be resisted. Perhaps some testimony of this kind in the Thaw case, especially such as relates to his boyhood and youth, is pertinent and useful, as well as legally admissible, but it nevertheless is true that this class of evidence has been made the subject of a growing abuse in the courts, and any effort on the part of judges or lawyers to confine it within reasonable limits is to be commended.

A bill for the direct election of Massachusetts United States senators has been introduced into the legislature of that state. But Senators Lodge and Crane are not supporting it, of course. Not acting officially under the theory of legislating for the people, but for special interests, they naturally don't wish the people to elect the senators. The people might turn them out.

Culberson of Texas seems to be another man of presidential size, made by contrast more clearly so by Bailey's downfall; but there is no use of talking of a southern candidate, for reasons that while not very strong are easily perceived, are keenly recognized if not thoroughly understood. There is not likely to be a southern candidate for president for many years.

As long as a saloonman obeys the law he should not be persecuted, of course. He has paid his money to carry on his business. But once the authorities are sure that a saloonman has violated the law, and especially if he has done so repeatedly, and has helped to ruin girls through his traffic, he should never be given the privilege to engage in this business again.

With some intent of sarcasm the Detroit News remarks: "Of course Wall street doesn't want war with Japan. It might be merely a repetition of the graft in selling ships, decrepit yachts, steel, arms and canned meats of '98, which would be an awful bore to Morgan and his Corsair."

There is a possibly growing sentiment that a president should not force the nomination of any certain person for his successor, but should keep his hands off the business. It is becoming a question whether Taft's cause will be helped or harmed by Roosevelt's strenuous activity.

It has been an unusually mild winter so far back east, and also, it is supposed, up in the Arctic regions, for icebergs are numerous in the north Atlantic ocean, something not known before at this time of year. Perhaps this would have been a good time for Peary or Wellman to get up to the pole.

The president of Brown university is quoted as saying that "there is no American in public life, who surpasses Governor Hughes in intellectual grasp, in clearness of vision, or in fearlessness of action." This may be so, but how did the professor find it out? Governor Hughes' public record is rather brief.

The latest job suggested for Roosevelt after he is through with the present one is minister to England. But this seems inappropriate; too much style and toadying to suit him. He might get us into a war with Great Britain.

Judge Cleland overruled the technical and frivolous motions of the T. G. & T. high financiers. But their lawyers can doubtless make all sorts of arguments, except one, to the supreme court, to show that Judge Cleland is in legal error.

The authorities of Tillamook county are acting properly in making the movement to re-try the man Hembree, since that is possible. Let all the facts be again disclosed, and an effort be made to obtain better results.

Walter Wellman claims to have discovered that Harriman is for Hughes. But if Harriman is apparently for Hughes, is he so really? Doesn't he know that his support would kill a man?

To paraphrase an alleged remark of Madame Roland, as she was about to be executed: O party, what crimes have been committed in thy name.

There is also a matter of civic pride in the matter of registration. Where is our 200,000 population if only 20,000 men register?

The January and other showers and the spring rains will bring the roses all right, but they won't produce a fiesta.

Registration is positively an act of civic duty. It takes less time now than later; why not do it?

This Date in History.

1571—Queen Elizabeth opened the first royal exchange in London.

1806—William Pitt, the great English statesman, died. Born 1769.

1815—Thanksgiving in New Orleans over General Jackson's victory.

1834—St. Louis castle, at Quebec, destroyed by fire.

1845—Congress fixed the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the time for presidential elections.

1854—Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the senate.

1856—Steamer Pacific, with 186 passengers, left Liverpool for New York and was never heard of again.

1866—At his own request, General Hood relieved of his command.

1906—Steamer Valencia wrecked off Vancouver island, with loss of 117 lives.

Beneath Her Dignity.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Yes," said the society girl, haughtily, "she got a duke, all right."

"Why didn't you get one?"

"Oh, I never attended a remnant sale in my life."

Skeptical.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The impression that the Republican nomination for president will go either to Taft or Hughes is not shared by the president of the senate nor the speaker of the house.

Letters From the People

Taxing the Farmer.

McMinnville, Or., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregon Tax association of Portland is getting very busy. I have read the article in The Journal of January 17 by Fred C. Denton, headed "Unjust Taxation," and to say the least, it is the most unjust and deceiving harangue that I have ever read. He begins with the Pharisaic and ends up with "Citizens of Oregon, it's up to you." What's up to us? To be hoodwinked by such bosh as there is in his article, viz., exempt all properties of every name and nature from taxation except land, my home, our homes, for without land, we as a state and nation would be as nothing? Tax the home from under the producer (which this amendment would surely do) and you destroy the loyalty of the citizens of our country. For whoever heard of a man fighting for a boarding-house. It's the home we protect against the enemy, and it's now up to the farming public (as a general thing) to down this nefarious and cursed taxation amendment.

If such a law should exist the tax levy on land would be twice what it is now, and in a short time our homes (for land is the real home) would be covered with mortgages and the multi-millionaire would very soon own all lands, and hold it in large bodies. Then this nefarious law would be repealed and landlordism would reign supreme.

Denton seems to be very much worried over the poor workingman (why, he has but very little tax to pay, if any); and also the poor farmer, how he has had to bear the burden of building roads, schoolhouses and all public buildings, etc. Well, we pioneers have done only our duty to our fellow-countryman, and we are still willing to do the same, and have our houses, barns, stock, machinery, orchards, yes, and shrubs and vines (and all old junk) assessed for all they are worth.

Again, Mr. Denton says a dalmond can be hid away in any old dirty rag, but 10,000 tons of hay is sure to catch the eye of the assessor.

I ask Mr. Denton how many farmers own 10,000 tons of hay—at $12 per ton—worth $120,000, and how many men own diamonds at that price, laid away in a dirty rag. Dear, dear, how he and the Reform Tax league do sympathize with the clodhopper.

They would exempt from the assessment rolls all the costly city and town blocks, costly mansions; in fact, all valuable property of all kinds, all factories and mills, machinery of all kinds, including automobiles—everything where the real wealth is possessed. For the soil has been the great factor in producing this wealth, which those promoters wish to exempt. Our soil has become a skeleton, and the richness of her flesh has prospered the cities in riches—and to exempt this wealth now. It would be disastrous to the producers of this state. Farmers and grangers, let us unite and prevent this single tax octopus and tax all properties, with no exemptions whatever.

I want every farmer and producer in this valley to read the honest article written by George W. Dixon of Canby, Oregon, in The Journal of January 13, and also to read the article by Fred C. Denton of January 17, and compare them.

W. J. GARRISON.

Rights Under Socialism.

Portland, Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—What is "state" that so troubles those who oppose Socialism by its "absorption" and control of the productive means? These are enumerated in detail and counted up in a manner meant to alarm. It is used as a scarecrow of unknown quantity, suspicion and uncertainty that creates a vague impression of danger and disaster that intimidates.

Many think it a ruling class of special privilege and power. So it would be were it "state" ownership and the plutocrats in power as now, not a democracy. This would make it an active political body of capital organization, class interest and government function; partisan, prejudice, narrow, perpetuating all the evils of appointment, allotment and civil-serviceism; having and wielding the coercive power of political and military force. In fact the masses would be worse off in loss of liberty, freedom and independence owing to the arbitrariness of state control.

Socialism has no state faction, part or class. It's the whole people without distinction of any, a popular sovereignty of all through the initiative and referendum of the whole, whose collective will rules, social self government by right of mutual interest. This makes the people the direct power of legislature and execution of laws for their own good. By that it's seen that Socialism's "absorption" and control of the living means—productive power—would simply be the intake and having of this right. Mutually benefiting by this, the worth is in the value of use, the more the greater gain, none lose, having equal privilege. This is neither equal ability nor production, but chance unlimited. But, as there is no wage dependence, yet mutual need of help as betterment, it will naturally result in a cooperative commonwealth. Just why this industrial association of greater productive power benefiting each, should cause a decrease in production to "the barest means and needs of living" is hard to see, since "spoon and porridge" would be choice, not deprivation of chance—job—to have more. Let trial of the job—chance—be had first, theory of it afterward.

C. W. SAUNDERS.

Concannon the Reformer.

Portland, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mr. T. J. Concannon, the representative of the Democratic party in the council, wants to reform the whole council, which he says he will do—(not the council but the reforming) as soon as possible.

Concannon thinks that the council makes a great mistake by passing 10 or 15 petty bills at every meeting when it should be devoting its spare time to enforcing the bills which are already passed.

Concannon says that bills are passed at every meeting which don't amount to anything. The bills, being passed are put on the books and forgotten.

If some of the books were run over, you would find to your surprise that there are wagon license bills that are never enforced, electric sign bills that are not enforced and hundreds of others. "I'll tell you," said Concannon, "If I had my way, the council would do better."

JOHN L. MILLS,
Journal Carrier No. 115.

Why Girls Excel Boys.

Portland, Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your editorial in today's Journal "Girls Surpassing Boys" in our high schools and universities, you give many reasons and suppositions why it is so, but I think you omit the chiefest and real reason, therefor, viz.: Girls, as a rule, do not use tobacco, and boys, as a rule, do. I have read that in one of the oldest and largest eastern universities five-sixths of the male students use tobacco, and that for more than 50 years no tobacco user has graduated at the head of his class. Does not this seem to indicate that tobacco has something to do with the dullness of the boys?

W. WOODRUFF.

The Forum.

Salem, Or., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you please inform me through your paper where the "Forum" is published and where I could get it in Portland. W. J. W.

[The Forum is published in New York city and is on sale at the principal news stands in Portland.]

Not Convincing.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

Mr. Spooner hastens to explain that in spite of his recent speech "he is not an enemy of the president." That carries one back to the days when fond mothers assure us the whipping with a slipper hurt them more than it did us. Perhaps, but—

VALUE OF GOOD ASSOCIATIONS AND MEMORIES

By Landon Carter.

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There are, perhaps, few things more important than associations, for they not only reflect character, but affect it and upon the experiences of childhood depend upon the memories and sentiment of maturer years, which are the guiding factors of future nobleness.

Upon the influence of home life are a child's thoughts, ambitions and love educated, and accordingly are these traits revealed in after life, when he gravitates naturally to his most congenial sphere.

To all, the responsibilities of good examples are very great, but to the guardians of youth they are incalculable, for no amount of pretext is effectual, if example be missing.

The associations of youth are peculiarly indelible, and no one can foresee by what little thing an impressionable child may be influenced—a melody—a gentle look—a gesture—the odor of certain garden flowers—a frown—an injustice, may alike affect their thoughts, from the dawn to the end of memory, for memory has as many moods as the temper and shifts its scenery like a diorama.

When loving associations have been accumulating within us for years, even the possible suggestion that there could be any substitute for them seems almost sacrilege.

George Eliot says "the illusions that began for us when we were less acquainted with evil have lost none of their value when we discern them to be illusions—they feed the ideal better, and in loving them still, we strengthen the precious habit of loving something, not visibly, tangibly existent, but a spiritual product of our visible tangible selves"—cherish the childish loves and associations—the memory of that warm little nest in which our every high impulse was fledged.

With equal force, however, comes the remembrance of unkindness, cruelty and all forms of injustice, and what more accumulative in its effects than bitterness, from which emanates atheism and almost every sad characteristic to which the flesh is heir. What little child was ever taught Christianity or the love of God by the fearful doctrine of hell fire only? And what little heart permeated with the natural impulses of youth was ever made happy or good by monotonous doctrines and the eternal consequences of good conduct? Childhood's longings are not always preversely obstinate, and to the little girl whose arms are hungry for a doll there can be found no solace in housekeeping recipes, nor, with any degree of satisfaction, to a boy can "Gibbon's Rome" ever substitute the joys of a jackknife.

The exercise of childhood's duties are as important as those of after life, but so also should they find recompense in childish pleasures, which will ever encourage and feed the memories of love and justice.

If "ignorance is a painless evil," so also are the memories of those merry, innocent childhood's days, the thoughts of which, like the sun, rise every morning to flood the day with happiness and to which rays respond and blossom life's highest impulses.

In life's complicated game, when the devices of skill are so frequently defeated by unforeseen and unavoidable incidents, what better offset to depression than memories, to which one's mind naturally reverts? And such cheerfulness not only makes life desirable, but from a practical standpoint is a fine asset for all.

In encouraging children by example, associations, environment and every rational form of indulgence one benefits humanity in general.

The future of this country depends upon its children, and their success depends most largely upon their early influences and associations.

Small Change

Send the climate back east.

• •

No, it isn't any too much rain.

• •

Nobody else can be Roosevelt.

• •

Groundhog day may be ominous.

• •

The crop-killing season approaches.

• •

The mill grinds slowly, but—perhaps—surely.

• •

If robbed don't tell the police—what's the use?

• •

Governor Hughes begins to feel the speaking spirit move.

• •

Harriman can't kill, nor only temporarily retard, Portland.

• •

People who won't spray deserve no orchards or fruit of their wn.

• •

Treating to make people believe one is a good fellow is a failure.

• •

A conviction is only the fair beginning of the defendant's lawyer's work.

• •

It often turns out to be true even yet that the way of the transgressor is hard.

• •

So far as Oregon is concerned winter is mostly a mere calendar seasonal name.

• •

So far as reported, there is no anti-Taft organization of federal office-holders.

• •

Keep your eye on Mayor Hibbard.—Boston Globe. Very likely he needs watching.

• •

Can't the government, out of 85,000,000 people, find a few fair imitations of Heney?

• •

The estimate for the Panama canal is now $300,000,000. But there is plenty of time for it to grow.

• •

And still Sir Thomas doesn't challenge. His is apparently a case of wisdom increasing with age.

• •

Littleton apparently means to send Thaw to an asylum for awhile, in which case he may become crazy beyond any doubt.

• •

What an absurdity to try to prove Thaw's insanity by his love letters. Couldn't anybody be proved insane in that way?

• •

"Ginghams were very active," says a market report. Was it such a high wind that silks and other fine stuffs weren't out?

• •

Count Szechenyi—or whatever it is—has had a miniature fist-and-tongue row in New York—a sign that he is one of the Boni class.

• •

Washington Post: A pessimist is a man to whom the ash heap always looks bigger than the coal pile before the winter is half over.

• •

If the Republican convention managers can get Fairbanks and Hughes to attend in person, they figure that they can save a big ice bill.

• •

New York now has more money than it knows what to do with. Couldn't Harriman manage to borrow enough to set men at work again?

• •

Evelyn apparently hasn't gained any in childish sweetness of disposition since the former trial. But it could not be expected that she would.

• •

The Republican leaders rather favor Cannon for president than any other candidate. Democrats are very willing—that he should be nominated.

• •

According to most representatives of Governor Hughes, Vice-President Fairbanks is a desert siteocco, or a geyser spouting boiling water, in comparison.

• •

If voters won't register, government by the people must be to a great extent a failure. Neglect to register shows that people do not care what happens.

• •

We wonder why somebody doesn't make a great fortune by inventing and manufacturing a really good, honest, reliable lead pencil. Or isn't the thing possible?

• •

A man who has had the bubonic plague and got rid of it would not be apt to want it again. This is about the way the average taxpayer should view a party machine government.

• •

Eighteen degrees below zero in Vermont. And when it thaws out next April nothing much will grow. Yet there are people who would rather live in Vermont than in Rogue river valley.

• •

"Let us populate Oregon," patriotically says the Medford Mail. But the trouble is that too many young people think they cannot afford to raise children, or love an easy and careless life too much.

• •

Think what horrible stuff it must have been that inspired this story: A Texas rattlesnake belonging to an Arizona farmer sleeps every night on the front gate of its owner's garden, coiling himself around the gate and gatepost.

True.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Fools enter where angels fear to tread," remarked the man who was fond of repeating old sayings.

"Yes," replied Senator Barger, "and nine times out of ten the fools win out."

Oregon Sidelights

A Silverton man picked ripe raspberries last week.

• •

The region around Canby is also excellent for English walnuts.

• •

A Yaquina bay man has a yoke of oxen that weighs 5,600 pounds.

• •

It is still the time to spray. Nature is doing her part, but won't do everything.

• •

The Dalles will hold a cherry carnival next summer. That will be a fine occasion for a trip.

• •

A Prineville man expects to make a fortune out of a clothesline tightener that he has patented.

• •

A happy valley, Yamhill county man is named John Hopfield, but not all his 280 acres of land is a hopfield.

• •

Stockmen are turning horses out on the range in Swan Lake valley in Klamath county. Better not let them stray far away.

• •

The editor of the Canby Tribune may have been thinking of some one else when he wrote: "You can't always measure a man's brain by the size of the town he lives in."

• •

Harriman is the name of a townsite in the Harney valley. It will be no more than a barren townsite, unless the man whose namesake it is builds a railroad through that region.

• •

Correspondence of Corvallis Republican: Soap Creek Democracy may like the donkey as a party emblem because its long ears make it so capable of listening to eloquent speeches.

• •

Fort Klamath correspondence of Klamath Falls Express: This is the mildest winter so far in this valley that the oldest settler ever saw. Snow in this valley runs from six inches to three feet.

• •

The coming summer will see portions of Klamath and Lost River basins thoroughly prospected and developed for oil, says the Klamath Falls Herald. This is work that needs to be kept up in different parts of the state.

• •

Madras Pioneer: Many ranchers of this section are considering the advisability of going into the hog business as a means of getting rid of the surplus grain produced in this section. The plan is doubtless a good one, and will not only create a market for the grain, but will prove a most profitable venture.

• •

A Summit man tells the Corvallis Republican that everything is prosperous in that part of the county, and that many new people have settled there during the past year. Prospects for hay, the principal product far back in the mountains, are exceptionally good this season.

• •

Medford needs a cannery badly, says the Tribune. In many places in the valley, especially along Bear creek, the soil is especially adapted to the growth of every species of vegetable, the two most prominent being the tomato and the pea. No spot of land in the United States is superior for the raising of all classes of vegetables to Bear Creek valley land.

• •

Siletz valley items in Toledo Reporter: A heavy land slide occurred at the new cannery Wednesday and came near taking the messhouse. Tons of earth and hundreds of trees slipped into the Siletz. Hard times have shut all sawmills down. There are three in this vicinity and none of them running, and we don't know how many men are thrown out of employment.

• •

Hillsboro Argus: The United Railways company does not seem to be very anxious about building the line to Hillsboro. In fact, a majority of Hillsboro people, and those who live along the proposed road, are not sure that it will ever be built, and it would give satisfaction here if the Portland council would insist upon the original agreement under which the franchise was obtained. Hillsboro is getting tired of being used as a bumper for franchise schemes in Portland. The United Railways should build as it first agreed, or get out of the way and let some other company have a clear field.

M. Coquelin's Birthday.

Benoit Constant Coquelin, who is almost universally regarded as the greatest actor in France, was born in Boulogne, January 23, 1841, and received his education under Regnier at the Paris conservatoire. Short of stature and plain of face, with a disagreeable voice, Coquelin astounded his friends when, as a lad, he announced his intention of going on the stage. They endeavored to dissuade him, believing that a life of disappointment and failure was in store for one who had, apparently, so few of the requisites for succeeding in a stage career. Convicted of his own innate powers, however, Coquelin turned a deaf ear to them, and by astute practice and devotion to the rudimentary requirements of the stage, he transformed his harsh, unmusical voice into one of the most musical organs to be heard in any part of the world, and became so accomplished a speaker that he has long been held up as a model of the way an actor should speak. He made his professional debut at the theatre Francais in 1860 and it was not long before his extraordinary talent was recognized. Of late years he has been the most popular actor in France and has also met with favor in England and America. In addition to his acting he has written much on matters relating to the stage.

The REALM of FEMININE

How to Help.

JANE ADAMS once spoke of social settlement work as a "renaissance of Christianity — a movement toward its early humanitarian aspect."

Certainly the force of such a movement and the desire to be vitally helpful has been abundantly manifested in Portland within the past week. At the annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. the great and far-reaching work of that organization was recounted, and not the least impressive part of the report was that of the director of the Traveler's Aid department, which has found employment for 855 girls, has responded to innumerable calls for assistance of various kinds and has been called into service for over 6,000 cases of varying needs.

If that isn't the early humanitarian aspect of Christianity, what is? There may be other kinds of charitable work which stir the spirit of all the people, but this appeal of the girl alone in a strange city, needing help and advice, in peril from dangers that she cannot even know or be warned against, is one that seems to grip the heart.

Not only the timid girl traveling alone, who is met at the station, given kindly advice as to lodgings, is fed if she is without means, is befriended if those whom she had expected to meet her fail to come, is given all necessary care until she is started on her way again, but all girls, in whatever need or however situated may call upon this institution for assistance.

And it is not doled out as charity, but it is the kind of friendly aid that an older and wiser woman knows how to give to a lonely or homesick or even a betrayed and outcast girl or woman. It is service—personal service, such as the rest of us would like to give to our fellow creatures if we were not too busy, or too reticent to offer it, and if we were not ignorant of how to get hold of these cases that need assistance.

The Young Women's Christian association, through its Traveler's Aid branch, then, acts for all of us, takes the matter up with wisdom and tact and discretion and carries it on for us. No father or mother who looks about his or her own fireside and is glad that the children are not out fighting the world alone, but may give a thought to some other mother's or father's child whom the association mothers, in her need.

The world is not all selfish, not all hard and unkindly. There are abundant springs of warm, generous feeling, and of a desire to help. Only, as I said, we are most of us ignorant as to how to go about it.

Would it not be an excellent idea for all of us, then, who believe in this work, who feel always a little quickening of the heart as we think of what such an association means to the friendless girl exposed to the dangers of a city, who know that the work is vital, is the Lord's work, to stand behind the association and let it act as our agent?

Mrs. Baldwin's report says that the association had need for $1,859 in the past year and that the work is constantly growing. Of course it is. The city is growing, the work of the association is becoming better known, the work is bearing fruit. To curtail it is manifestly impossible.

It is a big opportunity to put into use any sum of money, large or small which is not already employed. It could scarcely be better used.

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First Aid Hints.

FOR unconsciousness. Lay patient flat with head slightly raised. Apply cold water to head. Keep body warm. Apply hot water bottles to soles of feet. Give no stimulants.

For hysteria. Apply mustard plasters to the soles of feet, wrists and palms of hands. Do not sympathize with or restrain patient. Frequently the patient recovers best if left entirely alone.

For croup. Keep room warm and have water boiling close enough so that steam will reach the sufferer. Apply flannels wrung out of hot water to the throat and cover with waterproof material. Use mustard plasters on the soles of the feet and chest for a few minutes only. Apply hot foot baths; and if not relieved try cold. In membraneous croup, slack slime in the room, allowing patient to inhale.

In sudden attacks sometimes playing with a toy or listening to a story will cause symptoms to disappear. A physician should be sent for immediately.

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Why Flannels Shrink.

From January Delineator.

FIRST—Soap has been rubbed on them instead of soap-jelly being used.

Second — They have either been washed or rinsed in water too hot or too cold.

Third—They have been allowed to lie about wet, instead of being hung up to dry immediately.

Fourth—They have been dried too slowly.

Fifth—They have been dried so close to an open fire that they steamed.

Sixth—They have been ironed while wet with a very hot iron.

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Daily Menu.

"I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease that embitters life is due to avoidable errors in diet."—Sir Henry Thompson, M. D.

BREAKFAST.
Baked Apple and Cream.
Oatmeal, Cream.
Broiled Pork Tenderloin.
Baked Potatoes.
Toast.
Corn Cakes, Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Chicken Broth with Rice.
Egg Timbales, Bread Sauce.
Parker House Rolls.
Cabbage and Nut Salad.
Cranberry Pie.
Tea.

DINNER.
Grapefruit Cocktail.
Consomme en Tasse.
Crab Mousse, Hollandaise Sauce.
Roasted Loin of Lamb, Mint Sauce
Brussels Sprouts; French Peas.
Celery and Green Pepper Salad.
Cafe Demi-Tasse.
Caramel Parfaiti in Glasses.

From Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Crab Mousse—Pound one cup (generous measure) of crab meat and the unbeaten whites of two eggs in a mortar until the whole is reduced to a pulp; continue pounding while gradually adding half a cup of cold, white or Bechamel sauce. After all the sauce has been added and the mixture is perfectly smooth, press it through a puree sieve and set aside to become chilled. Beat the whites of two eggs until dry, and one cup of double cream until firm to the bottom of the bowl; add half a teaspoonful or more of salt and a generous dash of pepper to the crab mixture, then fold in the beaten egg and cream. Turn into a well buttered mould, set the mould, on many folds of paper, into a pan, and pour in boiling water to half the height of the mould. Let cook until the mixture is firm without allowing the water to boil. Serve turned from the mould, with peas and fish Bechamel or Hollandaise sauce.