EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Though very troublesome to others, anger is most so to him that has it.—Steele.

NO TARIFF COMMISSION.

A COMMITTEE representing manufacturers visited Washington to argue in favor of a "non-partisan" tariff commission, to be provided for by congress this winter, but Speaker Cannon and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Payne informed the visitors that they were opposed to such a proceeding. Speaker Cannon made the poor excuse that if the house passed such a measure the senate might talk it to death. But neither he nor the house is responsible for what the senate does or refuses to do—though he is doubtless right in his prediction. He also feared that "your tariff commission would turn itself into a debating school, just as we do here, and that there would be a majority and a minority report," in which conjecture the speaker is right again. But the real reason why he is against the proposition is that he wants to let the tariff entirely alone. It suits him, and those he serves, very well as it is.

Mr. Payne was opposed to any commission "on the heels of a financial panic and on the eve of a presidential campaign." In other words: "Don't stir up that horrible monster at all, just now, nor until we see whether we can keep in or not. We have troubles enough, the panic in particular, for which as a party we have no explanation, and any investigation and discussion of the tariff at this time would so expose its injustice and iniquity that we would probably be beaten next fall. We want to divert the people's attention from the tariff as much as possible, and to try to placate them will promise tariff revision next year. A platform promise is not to be taken seriously by politicians." Mr. Payne only thought, and did not say this, but he did say: "You would not ask a committee of congress to undertake a tariff revision at such a time, yet how much more disturbing it would be to have a commission holding public hearings on the tariff at this time," which amounts to about the same thing. He added that "when it shall be best for the interests of the American people to undertake a revision of the tariff, that is the time when I shall favor a revision." This also needs to be construed and interpreted. Substitute "trusts and interests" for "the American people," and you get Mr. Payne's real meaning.

The high protective tariff, whether the McKinley or the Dingley tariff, has needed revision, so far as the interests of the American people are concerned, from the hour of its enactment, for it was enacted in the interest not of the people but of the trusts and interests, and men like Cannon and Payne, who are always faithful servitors of the trusts and interests, will never and do not intend ever to revise the tariff in the interest of the American people.

INJUSTICE TO SETTLERS.

WHILE former Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock was a valuable man for the country in that position, in respect of his implacable hostility to land frauds, his policy undoubtedly worked a grievous if at the time necessary hardship on a great number of honest settlers, and the country welcomes Secretary Garfield's more liberal and lenient policy with respect to settlers on government land. Though there have been great numbers of dummies, cheap tools of the big land grabbers, there have also been and are, as Hitchcock seemed to forget but which Garfield remembers, great numbers also of honest, bona fide poor settlers, who have suffered much incidental injustice in consequence of the prosecution of a few of the land grabbers.

The Toledo Leader mentions the case of Matt Sijota, who has a claim on the Lower Siletz river. He came to Toledo, bringing with him 12 witnesses, to give evidence in his case, his proof having been held up long ago by the government, which had fixed the time at which he appeared for hearing the case. Only when he with all his witnesses had arrived at the county clerk's office did he learn that the government had indefinitely continued the case, still leaving him, after being put to much trouble and expense, "up in the air." Charges against him were filed by a special agent two years ago, and more than 15 months ago he asked for a hearing. The government finally set the case for January 30, the day when he appeared, but the government made no appearance, having ordered the case continued. The Leader says that "there is no question that the charge of the government was absolutely false," and that it was "trumped up by an enemy of Mr. Sijoda, who furnished the agent with false evidence," and adds: "However, the government is to be severely censured for its delay and neglect, even though the charges were true. Mr. Sijota was entitled to a hearing within a reasonable length of time, and it was the duty of the government to have notified him in plenty of time that it had continued the case."

This may be an extreme case, and there may be another side to it, but we believe there have been a great many cases somewhat similar to this. The government spends tens of thousands of dollars to convict a single land frauder, and if it does a poor settler such an injustice as the alleged facts in this case disclose, it ought to make some provision for recompensing him. Not only all honest settlers on government land, but people generally, will be pleased to learn that Secretary Garfield has adopted a more reasonable and sensible policy, which does not assume that everybody who takes up a piece of land under the land laws is a rascal who has bargained beforehand to sell it.

'TIS NOW TIME FOR WORK.

LET IT be hoped that the news from Washington is correct, wherein it is reported that the members of the Oregon delegation have agreed to drop petty squabbling over distribution of patronage and will at once unite upon a proper man and recommend him for appointment to the district attorneyship. Petty bickering over an office is not statesmanship. Squabbles of the kind are not reassuring to constituents. Advertising to the effect that a state delegation is in such a squabble is not creditable to the state, nor to the delegation. Seriously minded men are concerned in bigger things and can easily agree, especially if the test of appointment is to be the known fitness of the appointee. If they cannot find in all Oregon plenty of good lawyers on whom all of them can easily and quickly unite for the district attorneyship, there is something wrong with the members of the delegation. It can only be accepted as almost certain evidence that one or all of them is endeavoring to exploit the offices for his or their own personal benefit. The effect of that kind of statesmanship at Washington has been luridly exploited to the shame of Oregon in the federal courts at Portland. A nauseated people are weary of a system wherein public offices are held by senators and congressmen to be private property, and appointments made in payment of political debts. That is why there is encouragement in the news from Washington that the delegation seems disposed to take up the district attorneyship with a purpose to dispose of it from the public and not from the private viewpoint.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

THE JOURNAL thinks the people of Oregon will be wise to elect the retiring railroad commissioners, Mr. J. K. Campbell of Lane county and Mr. Clyde B. Aitchison of Portland, for the succeeding term. They are both Republicans, but that makes no difference to this paper, if they are better fitted than any others for these positions, as, on account of the knowledge they have gained and their experience we believe they are. Hence it is to be hoped that the Republican voters will nominate them in April, and that the people will elect them in June.

The commission has been in existence less than a year, not long enough to make very much of a showing visible to the general public, yet on examination it will be found that considerable good has been accomplished. But more than this, these men can continually do better work. They are now valuable as new members could not be, because of their familiarity with the duties of the office. The Journal believes that they have been industrious, vigilant and conscientious in the performance of those duties, and that they are now far better qualified to carry them on than new men would be, hence hopes the people will retain them.

A PLAIN ISSUE.

STATE SENATOR BEACH, like his colleague, State Senator Hodson, is opposed to Statement No. 1, and says he will support nobody who indorses it. Mr. Beach says he doesn't believe in "beautiful theories," but Statement No. 1 is not a theory; whether a candidate for the legislature subscribes to it or not is a fact; what he does about it is not speculation, but an act, and one in which a great many voters are interested. Mr. Beach can't puff it aside as a "beautiful theory."

Mr. Beach says further that he expects the people next June will choose a certain Democrat for senator, and he does not propose to vote for the people's choice, and is opposed to other Republican members doing so. This is candid and plain; the voters know just where Mr. Beach and Mr. Hodson stand. They are opposed to allowing the people to elect a senator, but desire the system prevailing in the past of electing senators by the legislature to be continued.

This is the issue before voters. Who the candidates for senator may be has nothing to do with it now. Mr. Beach does not attempt to dodge the issue. He makes no quibbling plea for literal observance of the federal constitution. He wants the old legislative function, with all its probable bargaining and boodling, revived. He considers the voters of the state incompetent to choose a senator.

Now it is up to the people, first in the primaries in April, next in the election in June. If they agree with Mr. Beach and Mr. Hodson; if they confess that they are unfit to elect a senator; if they want all the old legislative scandals revived, they will first nominate and then elect Mr. Beach and Mr. Hodson, or men holding their views; otherwise, otherwise.

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

ASIDE FROM the newspapers, such as nearly all those of New York City, that oppose anything in the nature of reform, or any interference with "business," however unlawful or oppressive, the press quite generally applauds President Roosevelt's late message, and recognizes it, as The Journal did, as a very remarkable yet proper and timely utterance. We quote briefly from two sample comments. The Buffalo Times (Dem.) says:

> He does not gloss over the stand of the reactionaries. He does not ask for a compromise. If beaten he proposes to be beaten on a square issue, and if the price of harmony is a concession to "predatory wealth," there will be no party harmony. * * * It is an appeal from the Republicanism of the manacled McKinley to the resolute independence of Roosevelt. It is a clear bound from Hanna to Bryan. Compare to it the academic utterances of Governor Hughes at the Republican club and New York's pretender to presidential honors is shattered. * * * The greater portion of the president's message deals with his fight on the reactionaries in his party. It is a battle of the party elements. It presages the approach of a crisis in that party which must be faced, although the leaders in this state are endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders.

The Detroit News (Rep.) declares that the message contains "the bravest of all the brave words that President Roosevelt has ever spoken"; that it is "a humanitarian document from the first word to the last"; that it "throbs with the things that press close upon the lives of the masses of the people, and not one word of politics can be found in its whole length"; and that in consequence of it "President Roosevelt stands like an inspired Isaiah before a people mad with money, and points out to them the swift ending of their course as they go blindly headlong, battering down for their own selfish interests the very safeguards of law which one day they will seek in vain for protection. He would save them from the abyss of ruin they are digging for themselves."

If Taft were president would he send such a message to congress? Would he assume any such courageous and defiant attitude! Or what Republican would, unless it be La Follette?

It is reported that Senator Fulton has changed his mind about coming back to Oregon at once and campaigning in opposition to Heney's accusations, and in this we think he has been well advised. He can reach nearly all the people of Oregon through the press, while he could talk to but a comparatively few. There is important work to do for Oregon at Washington, and Senator Fulton is needed there to attend to it. More voters, we believe, will be gained to his support by this course than he could gain by returning and making a personal appeal.

The hard times for workingmen makes it easy for Uncle Sam to recruit the army, which for some years has been difficult. The only recruiting station in Oregon at present outside of Portland is Eugene, and the recruiting officer there received 33 applications for enlistment last month, though only 13 of them successfully passed the examination. He says that every regiment is being rapidly filled up, and more men are offering than are needed.

Old Portugal was "going some" for two or three days. Saturday she had a king, a crown prince and a prime minister who was a dictator; also a queen, a queen dowager and a younger son prince. Monday all was changed; the king and crown prince dead, the young prince made king, the queen become dowager and the dictator deposed. And while assassination is not to be justified, perhaps the sudden shaking up will do the country good.

John F. Miller, the Republican nominee for mayor of Seattle, starts out well in one respect, at least. He has at the outset announced that he desires no aid or support of the Clancys, notorious dive-keepers and gambling and political bosses of that city for many years. The support of "the Clancys" of any city should insure a candidate's defeat; their opposition should help him.

Now that a lot of Oregon people are going down to Los Angeles, it may be expected that rain will on their arrival drench that city and locality—though as these excursionists come from east of the mountains their visit may not have so great a meteorological effect down there as that of a lot of western Oregon visitors did one winter.

Governor Hughes praised President Roosevelt's administration, and intimated throughout the rest of his speech that he would do very differently, or rather would refrain, if president, from doing what Roosevelt does.

The Countess of Yarmouth, formerly Miss Alice Thaw, having secured a divorce, would it be too much to ask the Thaw family to go back out of sight and hearing for a little while?

It all comes to this: Opponents of Statement No. 1 who want to go to the legislature refuse to obey the people. Then the people would better leave them at home.

Forty-five degrees below zero in northeastern New York yesterday; 45 degrees above zero in western Oregon. We'll take the Oregon climate in ours.

The excursionists will no doubt have a fine time, and will visit a splendid state, but will be glad to get back to the best region on earth.

Read about the weather back east and continue to be duly thankful that you are so fortunate as to live in Oregon.

Until the president attacks the monster tariff he is only throwing tufts of grass, not rocks, at the plunderers.

Letters From the People

The University Appropriation.

Eugene, Or., Feb. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—I beg to refer to the letter of Eugene Palmer under date of February 1, which appeared in your issue of February 3, in which he considers that the title of the university bill as it passed the Oregon legislature reading, "An act to amend section 3529 of Bellinger & Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon, by increasing the annual appropriation for the support and maintenance of the University of Oregon," "a rank ballot title," for which he would substitute a title reading, "For an act increasing the annual appropriation for the support and maintenance of the University of Oregon from $47,500 to $125,000."

Mr. Palmer says that had the measure gone on the ballot in June under the title which he favors "the appropriation would have been voted down by 30,000 majority." Right here is the point. Such a title would not only have been a prejudiced one with a possible result appreciated by Mr. Palmer, but it would have been very misleading and clearly in violation of our referendum law, which says (section 5) the ballot title shall "give a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the measure and in such language that the ballot title shall not be intentionally an argument or likely to create prejudice either for or against the measure."

The legislature of 1905 appropriated $81,250 for 1905 and the same for 1906 for the University of Oregon and these appropriations appeared in separate bills. The $47,500 referred to was but a part of the appropriation, this bill having been passed in 1903. The other bills were for: Improvements and repairs, $32,500; library building, $25,000; girl's dormitory, $5,000; testing plant, $5,000, making a total of $67,500 for the two years or $33,750 annually, which added to the $47,500 would make the appropriation $81,250 for the last two years.

The only point is that the title which Mr. Palmer favors would misstate the increase asked by the university by about one-half or some $33,750, which would be obviously an unfair statement of the case. It should be understood that the bill upon which the people are to vote includes the total amount asked by the university for "the support and maintenance of the University of Oregon, to keep the grounds, buildings and other property thereof in repair, for the purchase of additional lands for the campus thereof, for the construction of buildings and additions to the same and for the purchase of library books, laboratory supplies and apparatus;" in short all purposes, and therefore stands in lieu of the several appropriations recently made.

ALLEN EATON.

Defends Statement No. 1.

Aurora, Or., Feb. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Republican politicians are fearing Statement No. 1 as they would the notorious "Black Hole of Calcutta." In each case it means death, the former political, the latter a natural death, and well they may, as one is as effective as the other. The quotation in today's issue of the Oregonian from the Corvallis Gazette with regard to Statement No. 1 induces me to make a few remarks on the relation Statement No. 1 bears to the primary election law. It is the very life, spirit and essence, and without it the primary election law would not be any better than the conventions as corruption and political trickery would flourish the same in one as in the other and in the legislature.

If it had been intended when the primary election law was enacted to pledge party nominees only, why was that not inserted as a proviso to make the intent clear and comprehensive. As the Corvallis Gazette says, "The Republican party is fully capable to fix the intent of Statement No. 1." Why was it not fixed at the time the law was enacted? The only way to avoid Statement No. 1 was to make provisions for Republican and Democratic primary elections to be held on separate days for the purpose and intent to make party nominees. Then the purposes for which these politicians are clamoring could be accomplished.

But the object of this primary election law was to blot out and stop forever the corruption and political trickery that was carried on for these many years in the legislature, in the election of United States senators, which was a shame and a disgrace to the state of Oregon, and it was for these reasons that the primary election law was enacted and provided that all electors of the state of Oregon should vote without regard to political proclivities for the purpose of electing United States senators and other officials of the state. The candidate having the majority vote for senator regardless of political color shall be certified to the legislature and be ratified there. Statement No. 1 was inserted in the body of the law to make this ratification complete and effective without quibble and delay.

H. STAHL.

Indorses The Journal's Position.

Albany, Or., Feb. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial "Why Chamberlain was Elected," in your Monday's issue, February 3. I like this article, and I admire your stand. God forbid that we ever retrograde to our old boss system and rule.

EUGENE PALMER.

Why Not "Make All Banks Safe?"

From The Commoner.

James B. Forgan, the prominent Chicago banker, has unintentionally given the advocates of the guaranteed bank a slogan which they will be quick to utilize. He says that he is opposed to the guarantee of bank deposits because "it would make all banks safe, one just as good as another and for that reason a man would go to any banks with his money." He claims that it would reduce all bankers to the same level and there would be absolutely no reason why anyone should not drop into the first bank he came to to deposit his money. Why should not all banks be safe? Is it more important that the big banks should have an advantage over the little ones than that the depositors and the business community should be protected from the bank failures? It is difficult to conceive of a more selfish argument than that which Mr. Forgan presents, and no one can be expected to indorse his argument without putting the interest of the big banker above the welfare of the community and the country at large. The time is a little inopportune for Mr. Forgan to speak so lightly of the interests of the depositor. It is only a little while ago that the big banks as well as the smaller ones had to suspend payment on checks and the Chicago banks even were issuing cashiers' checks. Why not look at the question from the standpoint of the depositor for awhile and give him a voice in the determination of our banking policy. Mr. Forgan says that the stockholders who supply the capital are liable for double the amount of the capital subscribed and that "they have been accustomed to get for supplying this guaranty to depositors all the profits that can be made in the business." Sometimes, however, the 100 per cent liability is not sufficient to protect depositors, and after the stockholders have secured "all the profits that can be made in the business" they leave the depositors to hold the bag but the end of this one-sided bank policy is near at hand. The bankers did more than they expected to do when they stopped payment on checks — they taught depositors the need of better guarantees, and now the depositors in the various states and in the nation are insisting that banks shall be made so good that a man will not have to spend his time watching the officials or lose sleep for fear his deposit may disappear.

"Make all banks safe," is a good campaign cry, and it will prove an effective one if the Republican leaders prefer to follow the advice of the big banks and ignore the interests of depositors.

The System.

Louis F. Post in The Public.

Of course the great big fact behind the inspired clamor against Bryan, is the weakening of party distinctions along old political divisions. The Democratic masses have learned, and the Republican masses are learning, what the financial banditti learned long ago, that the true political cleavage is no longer along Republican and Democratic party lines. It is between public rights and privileged interests. Mr. Bryan stands firmly in spirit (whether in plan or not is of less immediate importance to both sides) against importance to both sides) against the aggressions of the interests. For this reason they are against him in the Democratic party as they are against LaFollette in the Republican party. That they are against him because his plans may be bad, it would be folly to suppose. They never fear a public man with bad plans, being expert about plans themselves; but they do fear a man who has an invincible moral purpose, as Bryan has. Be his present plans defective or not, if his moral purity is rigid and his goal the destruction of the parasitical game upon which they flourish and for the perpetuation of which they seek to control all effective party organizations, they fear him and ridicule him and misrepresent him. This is the secret of the opposition to Bryan. But isn't it the best tribute the interests could possibly offer?

Of ex-President Cleveland it was once said that he should be loved for the enemies he had made. There was some truth in the suggestion, for Cleveland had made enemies of certain public enemies. But the enemies Cleveland had made, in contrast with the enemies Bryan has made, were, as public enemies, as an awkward pickpocket in jail to an expert counterfeiter at large.

What a Blind Girl Is Doing.

Publicity department, A. B. C. F. M.

Few magazine articles in recent years have attracted more attention than one in the World's Work for December describing the work of medical missions all over the world. People who are indifferent or even hostile to foreign missions have said emphatically, "That's the sort of thing I believe in!" Among the most pitiable classes to which they minister are the blind. Opthalmia is exceedingly common all through the east. Parents think it as natural for their children to have this disease of the eyes as to eat figs and grapes. The idea of relief for the blind came first from the missionaries. An interesting case in Turkey is that of Mary Haratounian, a little Armenian orphan who had the partial use of only one eye. She had a great thirst for knowledge and attended the Girls' college in Marash, under the care of the American board. A year after her graduation she lost her sight entirely. Then she went to London, studied in the Royal Normal school for the blind and returned to her own people and opened a school for the blind in Oorfa. She adapted the Braille system to Armenian and prepared several books for beginners, among them the Psalms and the Gospel of Luke. She has a good knowledge of English, plays the baby organ and is an efficient helper in all lines of Christian work. Quite recently Dr. Altounyan of Aleppo, another graduate of a mission school and now an eminent surgeon, performed an operation which has partially restored sight to one of Miss Haratounian's eyes, but she can do nothing which requires close application. How different would have been this girl's fate had there been no American school at Marash!

Robert J. Gamble's Birthday.

Robert J. Gamble, United States senator from South Dakota, was born February 7, 1851, in Genessee county, New York. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his mother being a second cousin of Andrew Jackson. When he was about 10 years of age his family removed to Wisconsin, and he received his education at Lawrence University. The year after his graduation from that institution he went to South Dakota and began the practice of law at Yankton. He early took an interest in politics and served as district attorney of the Second judicial district of the territory, as city attorney of Yankton, and as state senator. He was elected on the Republican ticket as representative to the fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth congresses, and in 1901 was elected to the United States senate. In 1907 he was reelected for the term that will expire in March, 1913.

This Date in History.

1778—Daniel Boone taken prisoner by French and Indians.

1807—Napoleon defeated the Russians at battle of Eylau.

1814—Massachusetts prohibited imprisonment for debt.

1853—Robert Lucas, first territorial governor of Iowa, died at Iowa City. Born in Virginia, April 1, 1781.

1864—Jacksonville, Florida, taken by the federal troops.

1893—Long distance telephone communication established between Boston and New York.

1901—Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Small Change

Just leave those anti-Statement No. 1 people in private life.

* *

Senator Fulton was wise to change his mind about coming back.

* *

Mr. Schuebel may accept a deputyship, but bailiff or janitor—never.

* *

This is one of the years when people born on February 29 get a birthday.

* *

Some congressmen are trying to pretend that Roosevelt is a Republican.

* *

We doubt not that a great majority of voters want to elect their own senator.

* *

Meanwhile Mr. Bristol remains serene and contemplates his continuing salary.

* *

Thaw "wants out" already, of course. He should be kept in a good long spell.

* *

Spring seems to have her lap about ready, if winter insists on making a call.

* *

Taft on the first ballot, perhaps. Then can Hughes be induced to take second place?

* *

Congress talks and talks and talks, but it doesn't pass that employers' liability law.

* *

Fulton is coming back; Heney may come back; but they are never here at the same time.

* *

The fine thing about that extra day this month is that it is a payday, for a great many people.

* *

There is one good thing about Uncle Joe Cannon; there is no danger of his ever becoming president.

* *

Mr. Bryan gets well paid for talking on some occasions, but he will talk just the same whether paid or not.

* *

Now congress is doing nothing but talking politics, chewing the political rag and paying no attention to the people's business.

* *

If Bryan is making three or four speeches a day now, how many will he make after he is nominated? But the people always "hear him gladly."

* *

Now Alice Thaw-Yarmouth is free to marry another scrub reprobate of a foreign "nobleman," but possibly she has acquired a little sense.

* *

Grover Cleveland is receiving about $20,000 a year of Equitable Life Insurance money, so can squeeze along for the present without a pension.

* *

The violet is to be made the state flower of Illinois. This may be all right out in the cow counties, but think of the modest violet in Chicago!

* *

The trouble with Bryan is that when he hears from such members of the rank and file as Colonel Harvey and T. F. Ryan he pays no attention to them.

* *

Now if Evelyn would get a divorce from Harry, with alimony, the series of incidents of which they have been the principal figures would be properly closed.

* *

At the Seattle city primaries Monday 25,631 votes were cast, several thousand less than the registration. Portland has as many voters as Seattle; aren't they going to register?

* *

Theodore Shonts says he made no money settlement on his foreign count son-in-law. The fellow must have really been in love with the girl—or else depends on her to work papa later.

* *

Bryan says that now a good many preachers are for him and his ideas who have heretofore been against him. There ought to be nothing strange about this; Bryan is an exemplar of civic righteousness.

Oregon Sidelights

Basketball and revivaling are active.

* *

There is a scarcity of candidates so far in Gilliam county.

* *

Medford people are making efforts to acquire a public library.

* *

The Union Meat company may establish a branch in Astoria.

* *

Lincoln county people are moving in the matter of a county high school.

* *

The Eugene Guard says the population of that city is now about 8,500.

* *

People boring for oil near Vale still seem to be confident of striking it.

* *

About 25 young business men of Albany have organized a Boosters' club.

* *

Crop prospects in eastern Oregon are good, but more snow would make them better.

* *

In Wallowa county there are six candidates for sheriff and six for assessor already.

* *

A Bear Creek, Jackson county, man received a New York draft for $3,784.76 for a carload of pears.

* *

A Wedderburn blacksmith named Smith has received news that he has inherited about $1,000,000.

* *

Several South Dakota people have been looking over Eugene and vicinity and will investigate southern Oregon.

* *

The ministers of Baker City humbly apologized to Circuit Judge Smith, whom they recently assailed, as they admit, without cause.

* *

Morrow county poultry raisers are making arrangements to organize a county association to promote the poultry raising industry.

* *

Prineville Review: Only about once in 10 years is there no ice in this part of the county to put up. Then we go without. And 1908 may be the tenth year.

* *

A Eugene bootlegger attempted to force a mill hand from the woods to buy a bottle of booze, when the log handler seized the bottle and smashed it over the other's head.

* *

It takes 33 employes to handle the railroad business at Albany, to say nothing of the many trainmen who make their headquarters there and travel out of the city.

* *

Condon Times: It was rather a cold shock when the factory inspector presented us with a bill for $5 inspection fee for inspecting our mammoth plant in the shape of a little gasoline engine and a printing press.

* *

Blackleg has again made its appearance among the cattle in Northern Grant for the first time in several years, says the Monument Enterprise. W. B. Jenks has lost 12 head; H. L. Herse about 8 head; the Johnson brothers are out about 20, and others have lost several.

* *

A Kennewick man has invented a device consisting of a combination of an alarm clock and a thermometer. From two to six hours before the approach of Jack Frost the thermometer registers and sets off the alarm which is placed in the house. Tanks of crude oil are kept in the orchard, 40 to 60 small cans being required to the acre. When the alarm is given the orchardist goes to his oil cans and starts them burning and the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the trees is raised from two to six degrees, making the threatened danger nothing to be feared.

The REALM FEMININE

WHAT do you think of the spirit of a woman, who a sufferer from a long standing trouble that obliges her to use a crutch when she goes out of the house, laughingly refers to it as her "check for a reserved seat" in the streetcars? What would you not give to have the heroic quality that makes a woman who is confined to her bed with a long-standing illness sunny, hopeful, bright and serenely sweet?

No matter if the theme is as old as the hills, no matter that it has been preached and talked and written for centuries. We are of the present, and we have not assimilated all the wisdom of the ages—more is the pity. So to us, here and now, the value of cheerfulness, the duty of good nature may legitimately be urged.

What do you assign as the reason for the worn, dragged down, mopey expression on the faces of almost all the women you meet in a day? Is it that life is so hard and pleasure so rare? Is it grief over the big troubles, the real tragedies of life that brings about that melancholy droop of mouth and furrowed brow? Have their children disappointed all of them and their friends deserted?

On the contrary, if one might get at the real facts, it would probably be found that they have comfortable homes; that their husbands and children are of at least normal goodness and show them dutiful affection; that they have fairly good health and that they face the future without any great fear or apprehension.

Then if in the big things, life is dealing fairly well with them, what is there to be disturbed over but the little things? The cook is leaving, or the butcher has sent the wrong meat, or the dress is not a good fit, or somebody has said something that hurts, or the anticipated trip must be given up—or some other of the thousand and one things that make up the pin pricks of existence.

The trouble with us all is that we forget that the little things are little. Petty disappointments, trifling discomforts, passing annoyances—these are mere details. They cannot get into heart and soul unless one chooses.

The strong spirit of a Robert Louis Stevenson—for it is impossible to speak of heroic cheerfulness without mentioning him—will soar above even real sorrow and pain and breathe in deep, hopeful cadences that lift his fellow men out of the slough of despond. "Begin," he cries, "even if your doctor gives you but a month—begin something." Racked with pain, a cough shaking his frail frame, living a daily death, the man is not conquered. His bold, courageous spirit leaps up like a glad flame, radiating its light and warmth to the cold, ungrateful hearts of his fellow men.

The spirit of a Stevenson, the same spirit that ignores its own discomfort and makes its frailty a jest in the presence of others, the same spirit that keeps a frail little woman sane and sweet and sunny through long sickness, though the future holds nothing more glowing than the common lot of service and love with her husband and children, is the spirit worth cultivating.

A life's own tragedies belong to itself. The general public is not interested in them and they grave their shadows more on the heart than on the countenance.

It is the little, nagging, worrying, harrassing details that accompany human existence that are responsible for the troubled faces and the complaining conversation of the most of mankind. What we forget is that details are details. They cannot be of such importance as to embitter our lives unless we let them.

That saying of the good, heroic man and saintly teacher, Paul, contains so much food for thought—"It is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing."

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One Mother Says.

IT IS an excellent plan to give the children a certain allowance of money, and take care that it is regularly paid. Do not help them out if they fall short of money by extra gifts, but lend them what is necessary, and see that it is repaid. Otherwise habits of extravagance and carelessness may be cultivated.

Plenty of nourishment, plenty of sleep, and plenty of play in the open air are needed by children who are growing fast, and equally are they needed by children who have not sufficient vitality to grow much or quickly. The nursery never should be without fresh air from out of doors. To have the window opened slightly from the top admits a current that is not strong enough to be a draft and yet keeps the air astir and refreshed. While the children are out of doors open the windows from the bottom also as high as they will go, and let the room be thoroughly aired for an hour or more and be supplied with pure air from out of doors. All through the night every child should breathe the pure outer air. The windows should be wide open, and if the room chills extra coverings should be furnished, but at any cost the fresh air must be there.

In dress children's beauty depends upon simplicity, and in this their dress should play a big part. To clothe them in costly fabrics and valuable laces when they are small is both out of taste and apt to sow seeds of vanity and extravagance. Let a child be so dressed that she may romp and play without fear of spoiling her clothes.

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Foreign Coffee Making.

RUSSIAN Epicurean coffee—This coffee is made of a quantity of coffee, fruit and cognac in an open bowl and a quantity of finely chopped apples and pears make a second layer. The whole is then covered with cognac, which is lighted, and there remains a highly aromatic and delicious syrup which is the epicure's idea of Russian coffee.

At first this appears a strange drink, but it soon becomes very popular. The idea of using fruit with coffee seems to be confined to the Russians, but it suggests interesting possibilities for experiments.

Viennese coffee—The Viennese are familiar for their cafe au lait. Sometimes the coffee and hot milk are mixed at the table, and the skillful waiter knows just how to pour the two ingredients so they will blend thoroughly almost before touching the cup.

When large quantities of coffee are to be made the coffee and milk are boiled together, the coffee being roasted brown, ground and tied in small linen bags. It is then put into a large kettle with two parts water to one of milk and allowed to come to a boil. It is served with whipped cream.

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A Valentine Confection.

ONE of the daintiest of confections for St. Valentine's day is "Sweet Alice." Boil one cupful each of brown and white sugar with one half cupful of milk until the proper consistency for fudge. Remove from the fire, let cool for a few minutes, then beat as usual. Have ready two tablespoonfuls each of crystalized ginger cut in small pieces, candied cherries, and sliced and chopped walnuts. Stir these in also; one teaspoonful of butter, a large square of chocolate and a generous pinch of salt. Mix all together and pour into a shallow pan to harden.

More American million-heiresses are needed; they are greatly outnumbered by impecunious and degenerate European counts and sich.