EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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CONSERVING OUR RESOURCES.

THE average citizen of Oregon is filled with misgivings lest the waterpowers of the state are to fall into the hands of corporations, as has been the case with the forests. They are under the control of National Forester Pinchot, who was the object of attack by the California delegation on the floor of the house the other day. Consequences more important attach to the proper conservation for the people of these waterpowers than from almost any other agency. There was a time when the physical strength of man was the unit of power. Only those things could be done in the world that were the product of this power. Discovery of the power of steam, and inventions for its application, laid new possibilities at the feet of man. Within a few decades, by this and other discoveries, the powers of the German race in productive force have increased from 25,000,000 units to 350,000,000 units. The powers of the people of our own country have advanced from $0,000,000 to $00,000,000 or 1,000,000,000.

The world is developing races of engineering experts whose further discoveries and inventions will vastly multiply the power of man in applying the forces and materials of nature. Electrical energy is now but begun in its development, and within a space of 10 or 20 years what we utilize now of its enormous potential energy, we shall look back upon as we of today look back upon the original rude and crude steam engine. There is to be the same step that we witnessed when the spinning wheel became the spinning jenny, when the hand loom became the power loom and the blacksmith hammer the steam hammer.

As a basis for applying these coming creations, the waterpowers of Oregon will be of untold benefit to the people of Oregon, and an enormous factor in the state's development. Few states are as rich in potential energy rushing in swift torrents down its mountain sides. It is an agency for future productivity in a thousand lines, and for supplying comforts for the homes of men, the ultimate value of which is imposible of either computation or estimate. To husband these forces, to save them for the whole people, and to prevent them from passing into the hands of combinations that prey upon the earnings of the humble, is a duty of first importance to those charged with the conduct of public affairs. It is a reason why Oregon shudders when the man charged with their care is attacked by the congressmen from California.

THE FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA Republicans are having a battle among themselves that the nation will observe with great interest. It is important because the issue is the abolition of the rule of Boss Herrin, who for so long has made the great state of California a satrapy which he used to serve his employer, the Southern Pacific railroad. Tens of thousands of California Republicans are organized as "Lincoln and Roosevelt clubs," for the purpose of unloading from the state and the party this boss and his tools. The effort is difficult, for Herrin has men in office all along the line, from United States senators, governor and judges down to political smallfry, and the state has been most thoroughly and systematically corrupted these many years, so that the power of the machine is great, while the public conscience and civic virtue have been vitiated. Yet the tremendous effort being made, even if not at once fully successful, cannot be entirely in vain. The people of California will not always submit to the domination of this corporation and its servant and political boss.

THE ROSS CASE AND JURORS.

JUDGE O'DAY'S dissenting opinion in the matter of the motion for a change of venue in the Ross et al case is interesting to newspaper men as well as to lawyers, and also to all citizens eligible to jury service. The fact that a man has read the news and comments in the newspapers does not properly disqualify him from serving on a juror in a given case. All intelligent citizens read about such a notorious case, and form some kind of an opinion; yet the more they have read and understood and thought about the affair, the better jurors they should be, provided they are not unduly prejudiced either way—are willing and capable to act as such without prejudice.

It has long been a notion among lawyers that a man who has never read or heard anything about a case, or who has formed no opinion or idea nor gained any impression whatever from what he has heard and read, is the model type of juror. They assume that the average reading, thinking man cannot cast aside any prejudice he may have gained and act honestly and conscientiously, and strictly obey the instructions of the court. It has always seemed to us that this notion or theory is wrong, is even absurd. Otherwise, why not select jurors from among the most ignorant of the populace, men who cannot or never do read, or think about current affairs?

The newspapers have published the facts about the Ross case; have commented on it freely, and, so far at least as The Journal is concerned, the comments have been reasonable; and men who have read and thought something about so celebrated a case ought not to be disqualified. If, as Judge O'Day suggests, they are prejudiced or biased unduly, the court is always on guard to protect the rights of both sides.

Besides, there is really no good reason to suppose Ross would get a fairer trial in Marion or any other county than in Multnomah. The failure of the Title Guarantee & Trust bank, and its methods of doing business, have been discussed throughout the state, and at least tentative opinions have been formed upon its merits in other counties as well as in Multnomah. If the case should go where nobody has read or heard and thought about it it would better be taken over to the Siletz reservation, or possibly into the most remote mining or lumbering section of the state—and even there men who do not read and think and form opinions would be scarce and difficult to secure.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

THE adoption by the British house of commons, by a vote of 313 to 157, of a resolution conferring on Ireland substantially the same measure of self-government that is enjoyed by Canada, seems to indicate that home rule for Ireland is at last to be realized, to a greater extent than heretofore. The present British government has made considerable concessions to Ireland, but this vote may mean that Great Britain is willing to yield further to Irish demands in the matter of home rule.

This seems to be a wise movement for both countries. England gains nothing net by maintaining so great a degree of government over Ireland, and the Irish would doubtless take great pride in maintaining a creditable and progressive home government. Both peoples would gain by decreasing the historic and centuries-old feeling of ill-will between them—which, however, has much decreased during recent years, in consequence of England's more liberal policy, and of giving possession of a large portion of Irish soil to the Irish, and thus gradually eliminating non-resident landlordism. As the San Francisco Chronicle remarks:

So long as the laws of Ireland are made by a body in which the Irish members are only a small minority, and which moreover makes laws for Ireland which differ from those of England, the Irish people must continue to stand in the eyes of the world as a conquered people, and there is yearly less and less disposition in Ireland to accept that position. There are but two ways of escape from that situation. One is to make the laws uniform for both islands, giving each part of the United Kingdom due representation according to its population. The other is to let Ireland govern itself. The first plan would be best for all if public sentiment would support it, which it will not. No uniform code could be enacted which would be even reasonably satisfactory to all. Consequently home rule is imperative, if there is to be good will between the people of the two islands. It is to the interest not only of Great Britain but of the world that the United Kingdom should contain a united people.

PARTY PLAYS IN CONGRESS.

IT MAY readily be supposed that the Democrats in congress are more anxious to gain a party advantage and put the Republicans in a hole than to effect legislation beneficial to the people; yet we have no license to make this charge against all the Democrats, or the leaders of that party.

We have no doubt that most of the measures urged by President Roosevelt are approved by the people and would be beneficial to them. Hence the Democrats are not only playing good party politics but are doing their duty by the people in trying to force action upon these measures. The Republicans have been strong and determined enough to show that they could and would, when they chose, apply the "gag-rule" and pass whatever law they please, but if they do not please and decide to pass laws demanded by the people and recommended by the president, they will go into the campaign handicapped and weakened. Mr. Payne says they will pass an employers' liability law, but it looks as if this would be almost a force put with the majority, which has done nothing in this direction for four months—and has ignored most of the other measures that are needed or desired.

Mere partisan fights in congress are not beneficial to the country, and the majority of the people will not approve and applaud extreme partisan tact on either side. Some measure of party organization is perhaps essential and inevitable, but when party leaders strive harder to gain a partisan advantage than to legislate in the interest of the people, they will be criticised by the increasing number of intelligent and increasingly non-partisan voters.

MERELY REPRESENTATIVES.

IN THE discussion of the question whether or not the people of Oregon shall elect the next United States senator, it is important to bear in mind that the men who go to Salem as members of the legislature, go simply as the representatives of the people. The legislator is not a self created autocrat, he is no divinely appointed lawgiver endowed above his fellow men with attributes that entitle him to rule over them. He is simply a servant, chosen by the people to represent them because in most matters of legislation it is simpler and easier for them to act through duly constituted representatives, than to act directly. He derives all his power and authority from the people, who elect him on the assumption that he will use that power and authority solely to carry out their will.

As a reader of The Journal justly observes: "For what are the legislators sent to the legislature? It seems to be forgotten that they are the people's representatives. If the people elect a man for senator, the legislator must elect the same man, or he fails to be their representative. He then represents some one else—whom we need not ask. That is what Statement No. 1 wants to know of each legislative candidate, Whom do you represent? Statement No. 1 prescribes the work of the legislature. It frees the legislature from interests antagonistic to the people. It leaves the legislators free to do the work they were sent to Salem to do, and it saves a vast waste of the people's time and money which were frittered away under the old system."

There is a presumptuous arrogance in the claim that the people are not qualified to elect the senator themselves. And that is precisely the claim advanced by the legislative candidate who declines to accept Statement No. 1.

BRYAN IN PITTSBURG.

THE Pittsburg Leader, alluding to a Bryan meeting in that city, said: "That meeting at Exposition hall last night would indicate that the Bryan faction is much stronger in this county than was expected. There is something back of such a large outpouring of men, and in this case it has all the appearance of an uprising of Democrats who desire to give notice that their party shall not be made the party of reaction. Men cannot be depended upon to vote always as they yell, but there are many signs that in neither of the political parties will the voters allow themselves to be led or driven backward. They want no return to government by the special interests."

Bryan always draws a crowd, and they "yell"; and we believe that they are beginning to think along with their yells—more than they have done in years past.

People "yell" to hear Bryan because he tells the truth; after all, the people love the truth. After awhile they will vote for Bryan, even in Darkest Pittsburg—or for some man like him, who knows and dares to tell the truth.

Tomorrow a notable election will take place in Illinois, the issue being the liquor interests against the growing and now powerful prohibition sentiment of the state. The chances seem to be that at least a large portion of the state will go dry, thus adding to the momentum of the prohibition movement throughout the country.

Tomorrow is the last day to register, and 5 o'clock p. m. is the limit of time in which to perform this duty. Many hundreds of names ought to be registered yet.

President Castro is very likely offensively arbitrary and exasperating, but it does not follow that the Bermudez Asphalt company is a business saint.

Portugal's political troubles are not yet over, as rioting following an election showed. The young king is likely to have a stormy rule, if he lives.

The anti-Statement No. 1 candidates are in a majority on the tickets, but this does not show that they will get a majority of votes.

Alfred Praga's Birthday.

Alfred Praga, founder and president of the British Society of Miniaturists and who is regarded as one of the ablest living exponents of that art, was born in Liverpool, April 6, 1861. His father intended him for the medical profession, but medicine failed to appeal to him and he soon drifted away from it into art. He studied for a time in the famous art school in South Kensington and later pursued his studies in Antwerp. His miniatures soon became the vogue, and the restoration to popularity of this method of portraiture is greatly due him. Recently Mr. Praga completed a portrait of King Edward. Other noted personages who have sat to him for miniatures or small portraits include Princess Henry of Pless, Lord Alverstone and the late Sir Henry Irving.

The people of Portland seem to enjoy being held up by the different public utility corporations. The city council enjoys it, too.

Letters From the People

Sands for the People.

Oakland, Or., April 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—We are much pleased with The Journal for its decided stand for the people as against trusts and monopoly.

The majority of the people up here are in favor of Statement No. 1 and thank The Journal for its stand in its favor. J. L. THORNTON.

Voicing a Protest.

Portland, Or., April 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—Small tax-payer No. 3 has a word to say. We live in the suburbs, it is true, but within city limits and pay our tax promptly and all that is required of us. Are we not therefore to expect something from the city? Are we not entitled to protection of health officers and city authority, or do their duties not extend to suburbs?

We, like many others have come from the east, to your beautiful Rose City. We have lived here two summers, and we want to know whose business it is to see that some corners of the Rose City are kept in a condition to merit her reputation, or are we to live here endangering the health and morals of ourselves and children by the close contact of filthy vaults and indecent houses. Is there not a law against these existing things? These are also drawbacks against salable property and rentable houses. Even in our small home town such things were not tolerated. Can't this city do as well? Can we truthfully write our friends that the beautiful Rose City is all it is advertised to be?

A great many people live on the principle of "over the fence is out," regardless of their own nostrils and eye for beauty, as well as those of their neighbors and they need authorities to remind them that it is cleaning up time and that there are other quarters in the city for such as they and to be compelled to make and keep clean and be decent or get out. Or must neighbor war against neighbor or else meekly submit and continue paying his tax. SMALL TAX-PAYER NO. 3.

University and Schools.

Portland, Or., April 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—In a letter printed in yesterday's issue of your paper, Mr. Eugene Palmer makes the charge that the state university is being maintained at the expense of our common schools. This charge is a flimsy one and cannot be substantiated. Every state that supports a first-class state university also supports an excellent common school system. The two go hand in hand. The university is regarded as the logical and legal head of the public school system. A good university means a good system of high schools and grammar schools. Many state university graduates in Oregon and in other states are serving as principals, teachers and directors of the public schools. Enemies of the state university are enemies of the public schools and therefore of the common people.

It is generally admitted by the active opponents of the University of Oregon appropriation bill that the university should be adequately supported, although I for one take no stock in their statements to this effect, believing that their ultimate aim is the complete destruction of the university. For the sake of the argument, however, let us assume that Mr. Palmer, Mr. Walker and the other enemies of education are sincere. The difference between their estimates of the amount that the university should receive and the amount provided in the pending bill is about $30,000 per year. This is so small that it would be of no appreciable benefit to the public schools even if supplied to the public fund. It is useless to assert, however, that the defeat of the pending appropriation bill would mean more money to the public schools. The bulk of the money used in support of the public schools comes from county and district taxes. There are no county or district taxes for university. It is a state school and its income comes from the state.

Mr. Palmer would have us believe that there are 157,509 children in the public schools of Oregon. The above figures represent the number of children of "school age" according to the last school census. Out of this number only 102,662 pupils were enrolled in the common schools and high schools of Oregon during the last school year. The others either attended private institutions or did not attend school at all. The school census includes all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years. The total expenditure for the public schools of Oregon during the last school years was $2,631,825.57, or an average expenditure of $25.63 per pupil. This does not harmonize with the $8 per year argument so often advanced by the enemies of the education.

I do not for a moment contend that our public schools are as good as they should be, but I fail to see how they will be improved if the university bill is defeated. On the other hand, the passage of the university bill would improve every school in the state of Oregon.

Mr. Palmer's charges of "graft" against the board of regents, his charges of duplication of the courses of the Agricultural college, and the constant frothing at the mouth of Mr. Fred E. Harrison are too ridiculous to admit of serious consideration.

Yours truly, C. N. McARTHUR.

The Persecuted Railroads.

Portland, April 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Long, inspired articles are appearing in the country press setting forth that the railroads are being persecuted and cannot borrow money to make needed double tracks, construct rolling stock, etc., unless popular antagonism ceases interfering with their rates and exactions. They all read like a Sunday school recitation but the people are not to be fooled by them. Oregon has paid sufficient in railroad dividends in the last 10 years to double track the entire Pacific coast. These dividends are paid on $10 for every $2 actually invested. What has become of these enormous sums? What security have we that as long as "melons" like Oregon can be cut up among a few stock gamblers and manipulators any double tracking can be done, even if a billion could be borrowed?

It has been proved conclusively that with dividends eliminated on stock representing no actual investments, but only water and "melons," passenger rates of 1 cent a mile would pay fairly and freight rates could be less than that per ton per mile. All this talk about the railroads going to deteriorate to two streaks of rust and a right of way unless the people lie down and let the railroads run over them, dance on them and cut more "melons," with slices passed to stock combines, and in general work the producers for "all the traffic will bear" and then some, is bugaboo to frighten them with. The state legislatures are too expensive to keep bought and the United States supreme court is the last refuge of the gang of looters who have always managed to find the soft side of that honorable body.

It will probably require several years to demonstrate that the supreme court will insist that the railroads can water stock to any extent their managers desire and that no law reducing dividends on such stock is constitutional. When this decision is handed down by five old men in black silk Mother Hubbards—with due and impressive ceremonies at Washington city—the beginning of the end will rise above the horizon with rapid motions. The states will league together and construct a few unwatered railroads and the watermelons, now divided among the very, very few, will be passed around to the fellows in overalls who produce them.

A state-owned road from tidewater to the interior of eastern Oregon, alongside the lines of the octopus, would, if operated at a slight loss for a few years, squeeze every drop of water out of the transportation combine now milking the state for millions as a dishonest farmer milks a gentle cow which his neighbor owns and feeds. Either this or brand every rail and car U. S. instead of U. P. and stop the melon-cutting graft forever.

FRED C. DENTON.

Opinions of State Press on Statement One

Need Other Qualifications.

From the Albany Democrat.

It is not a good idea to go Statement No. 1 crazy, that is, to have no other consideration in view. The fact that a candidate for the legislature signs Statement No. 1 is in his favor, for it shows him to be on the right side of a very important question; but in a very emphatic manner he needs to have other qualifications. He should be thoroughly identified with Linn county and known to be safe on important questions that may come up, a man who can be trusted generally as well as standing right on this question.

More Apt Paragraphs.

From the Woodburn Independent (Rep.)

Ben Selling is one of the leading Portland merchants who are candidates for the state senate on Statement No. 1 platform. Can any one reasonably question his Republicanism?

Some of our fourth-class postmasters would stand by the people and Statement No. 1 if it were not that they fear they might lose their jobs if they pursued such a course.

Some men were born to command, but with the direct primary and Statement No. 1 they have not the opportunity to give a full exhibition of their extraordinary talents.

A Principle at Stake.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

The Portland Oregonian says that the struggle between Fulton and Cake for the senatorial toga is useless; that it is a futile fight among Republicans.

To Republicans who have a principle and political creed the struggle is not useless. To Republicans who do not recognize the infallability of the boss the struggle is not useless. To Republicans who have minds of their own the struggle is supremely important.

There is a principle at stake in the contest between Fulton and Cake which involves the future of the Republican party in Oregon. There is a strong and progressive element in the Republican party in this state which believes in popular government, in the people's rule, in progress, in political purity, independence and vigorous party health.

This element demands the right to select their United States senators and for this element H. M. Cake stands in his advocacy of the people's choice.

Another element dominated by the old machine would hold the power in the hands of a half dozen men, throw the senatorial election into the legislature again and put the toga up for sale to the highest bidder.

The principle at stake in the senatorial contest is national in its scope and it would be shameful for Oregon to repudiate the popular election of senators after having put her hand to the plow as she has done.

What will the nation say of the Republican party of Oregon if it retrogrades this year? Will not thoughtful people everywhere say that the bosses are in control again and Oregon has gone back to her flesh pots?

Let us sustain the high principle which we have emblazoned upon the banner of Oregon. Let us go forward. Let us not disappoint the admiring states which are waiting to hear from Oregon.

Shall the Bosses Flimflam the People?

From the Salem Journal.

A few Republican bosses at Portland and Salem started in to hold county conventions and put up tickets in the old way.

The more keen and intelligent among them got cold feet as they saw it was not good "politics."

The county delegates in Marion county sat down on the proposition and refused to put up a ticket.

But the bosses did not give up. They have made a ticket just the same and put the machine back of it.

In Portland and at Salem the better class of clean decent Republicans have rejected their proposition.

They are rallying for the Statement No. 1 candidates who are not the machine candidates in this fight.

The machine candidates want no discussion before the people and want an evasive pledge that will enable them to barter for a senator.

The situation in Oregon is up to the Republican voters whose intelligence, character and Americanism are on trial.

They voted Statement No. 1 into the law because they claimed to believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

To now suffer a few selfish machine bosses to flim-flam it out of the law would be an impeachment of both their character and intelligence, which we do not believe they will stand for, and the results in April and in June will demonstrate that the Republican party is still the party of the people and not the party of the bosses and the machine.

The people are to decide whether they want to go back to the old way when a few bosses named the senator.

Shall your pencil mark in the ballot booth count, or shall the barrel count in electing the senator?

Shall the Republican party travel backwards into the hands of the machine or shall it go forward for clean progressive reforms?

The game is too open and too easily understood when the machine will let the people name all but the ligislative ticket.

The machine says we will name the legislative ticket for you. We want to attend to the business of making senators.

The Oregonian has never yet stated in an unequivocal manner whether it favors electing senators by the direct vote of the people or not.

The machine managers at heart are opposed to election of senators by the direct vote of the people and are trying to flim-flam them out of it.

If the people will just lick the machine off the face of the earth these self same leaders will walk up and sign Statement No. 1, like good dogs, two years from now. They have no convictions on the subject.

When Lincoln Drank.

To the Editor of the Boston Globe—I have noticed that in your columns the question was asked whether Abraham Lincoln drank intoxicating liquor. In 1861 and 1862 I was living in Illinois and was acquainted with Mr. Lincoln. During the great debate between him and Stephen A. Douglas, where both spoke in the open air on the same platform, I will quote what Mr. Lincoln said on one occasion as I heard it. Mr. Douglas spoke first, as follows: "When I first knew this man Lincoln he was behind a bar in Sangamon county, selling liquor." When Mr. Lincoln spoke he said it was true he did sell liquor, as was the custom in all country grocery stores, "and I state the truth when I say that while I stood on one side of the counter the best customer I had, who stood on the other side, was Mr. Douglas. I never drank liquor but once in my life, and that was when I made a foolish bet of 50 cents that I could lift a barrel of whiskey and drink out of the bunghole. I won the bet, and that was my first and last drink."

W. F. MORRILL.

This Date in History.

1190—Mahomet II besieged Constantinople.

1520—Raphael, the celebrated painter, died. Born 1483.

1797—Mrs. Mota Heusser, German song writer, born. Died January 2, 1876.

1803—Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, United States naval officer, born in New York City. Died at Tarrytown, New York, September 13, 1848.

1807—John Cochran, surgeon-general in the American Revolutionary war, died in Palatine, New York. Born September 1, 1730.

1814—Napoleon Bonaparte sent in exile to the Island of Elba.

1862—General Albert S. Johnston of the Confederate army killed at Shiloh. Born 1803.

1866—First national encampment of the G. A. R. met at Indianapolis.

Oregon Sidelights

Eugene Register: There is an old saying that "April showers bring May flowers," but here in Willamette valley February and March showers bring April flowers.

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Ecola correspondence of the Dallas Observer: Thomas Holman is greatly improving his property in this place by building new wire fences and setting out extensive orchards.

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Albany Democrat: In the recent Halsey case one plain spoken man said the trouble with his boy was that he thought he knew more than the president of the United States. Well, that is apt to be the case with many boys of 15 to 18.

* *

Canby is just beginning to experience one of the greatest building booms in the history of the town, and before the summer is over there will be a transformation that will make the town almost unrecognizable to those who have been away for a year or two, says the Tribune.

* *

A special effort is now being made to boost the Albany library and get it to going, after numerous delays, says the Democrat. It is an Albany need, and should be boosted. Eventually, it is to be hoped, it results in a Carnegie building. But the local library established and running is necessary first.

* *

On the nineteenth of this month an apple of the Yellow Newtown variety was found on the ground under the tree which bore it by a prominent citizen of Dufur, says the Dispatch, and apparently the apple was not frozen, or if it had been it did not show the effects of it.

* *

East Oregonian: The people of Umatilla county are so accustomed to big industries and big events that the turning of water through the distributing canals of the $1,000,000 government irrigation project at Hermiston attracts no more attention than the toot of a $5,000 automobile horn on the county road.

* *

Monmouth correspondence of The Dalles Observer: Work on the cannery is being carried forward as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that it will be ready for operation in a short time. Work on the creamery building is progressing nicely once more, after a short delay caused by the failure of a carload of lumber to arrive when needed.

* *

East Oregonian: A party of 12 Umatilla Indians returned this morning from Spalding, Idaho, where they attended a revival among the Nez Perces. Over 2,000 Indians were present at different times during the revival and eight native ministers were engaged in the services. A large number of Indians were converted. Many Flatheads from Montana were at the revival as well as Umatillas and Yakimas.

* *

Eugene Register: Grandma Todd of the Old People's Christian home near the Divinity school will be 98 years old today, and is probably the oldest resident of Lane county. She had concluded to celebrate her birthday by going to Bible school at the Christian church. She will ride back and forth on the streetcar and it is needless to say the old lady will enjoy the celebration of her birthday.

* *

Milton Eagle: Different parties interested are now working on a plan for an independent telephone line over 20 miles long to run from the long distance station at Weston east to the Blue Mountain sawmill, thence to Bingham Springs, from which there will be branches east and west, connecting with the government forest ranger's camp at the forks of the Umatilla and W. J. Furnish's summer residence.

* *

Weston Leader: Four "freak chickens" were lately hatched at the J. J. Morton home on Normal Heights. They do not differ from other chicks in appearance, but were born without the assistance of a mother hen or a mother incubator. A careless hen left her nest, and gathering the neglected eggs, Mrs. Morton placed them in a wool lined vessel and covered them with a hot water bag, renewed about twice a day. In due time four baby fowls pecked through the shell, but 10 of the eggs proved to be past redemption.

* *

Seaside Signal: A year ago the editor, for his own pleasure, undertook to raise a few pigeons and was succeeding nicely. On going home one evening, however, he found at feeding time that about 20 of his pets failed to show up, but two of them, badly wounded, came in, proving conclusively that some wretch without a conscience had undertaken to slaughter the whole bunch, and almost succeeded. In the last week or two we have imported a lot of thoroughbred Homers, but have taken the precaution to provide a large pen enclosed with wire for them. Now then, we are living inside of the corporate limits of the town, and there are several other families residing in close proximity who have small children, and we do not want our pigeons, chickens or children shot, and we are giving fair notice that the next time we find men or boys, or women or girls shooting about our premises, they will be prosecuted.

Largest Belt in the World.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

Washington state boasts the largest leather belt ever made in the world. The hides of a herd of 225 steers were required to furnish the material from which the big endless belt was built. Only the centers of the hides were used and each of these was stretched for weeks to insure perfectly even strength in all parts of the proposed belt. The belt is 111 feet long, eight feet wide, and three ply thick. The weight of the belt is something over 2,500 pounds.

Not a peg, rivet, or fastening of any kind was used in weld the pieces of hide together. The best quality of cement was used, and the places where the hides overlap welded by the weight of a hydraulic press bearing 250 pounds pressure to the square foot. The big belt has just been installed in the new Dempster sawmill at Tacoma, Washington. The machinery of that mill surpasses that of any other sawmill in the world in size. The largest steel circular saw ever made is there, measuring eight feet five inches in diameter. It is capable of sawing up the largest logs found in the northwest.

Near Aberdeen the Independent Telephone company recently erected the highest single piece wood telephone pole ever planted in the world. The pole is a single fir sapling 190 feet high and only 18 inches in diameter at the base. The diameter at the top is five inches. The big pole was set to carry lines of wires across the harbor high enough to permit sail boats to pass without interference with the wires.

Leslie M. in Chicago.

From Chicago Evening Post.

Leslie M. Shaw, former governor of Iowa, later secretary of the treasury, and one time favorite son of the Hawkeye state, arrived in Chicago this morning, spurned the spring sun and zephyrs, and sought out immediately a couch on the fifth floor of the Auditorium hotel, where he might rest his aching frame.

"Young man," he said to a visitor to his room, who addressed him from a point midway between two dressers, on one of which was a pitcher of ice water with a damp towel and on the other a douche and atomizer—"young man, do you remember something the editor of the Evening Post wrote about the 'soft thud of Mr. Leslie Mortier Shaw's rubber heels as he gumshoed his way to oblivion?'"

"I believe," said the young man, mentally running over the distance between the window and the Michigan avenue pavement, "that something of the kind was written."

"Do you know your editor?" the financier continued.

"I think I would recognize him if I saw him."

"Tell him," said the former favorite son, "that I have reached the place he was speaking about."

The Realm of Feminine

On Lenten Observance.

THERE is a growing tendency on the part of people outside of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches to observe the 40 days of Lent. The reasons for failing in with this custom are various. Some few are moved by the religious significance of the Lenten period and its deep meaning to the reverent soul.

Some look upon it more lightly as a valuable rest after the stress and strain of many social duties, a sort of winter vacation. And then beside these two classes of sensible people there exists another class of those who observe Lent because they imagine that it helps their social standing. It is the thing to do. It is fashionable.

There is no great or important cause in the world today that is not in some measure hurt by the adherence of a few people to an imitation of itself. The cause of temperance, which should rest upon the large responsibility of man to his fellow man, is hurt by the violent people of the Carrie Nation type who rush in with lawless depredations and endeavor to coerce. The cause of true righteousness is hurt by smooth, self-seeking people who pose in pharisaical garb as better than their fellow man; all good causes are hurt by those who assume to have a virtue if they have it not.

Hypocrisy in any form is odious. It rests upon a lie, and of all defamatory, injurious and hateful things in the world, a lie is the worst. Like a slimy, poisonous reptile it creeps along beneath the shadow of a good deed and damns the doer. In foul shape and with fetid, death-dealing breath, it rears its ugly head where we had thought to find the pure stream of sparkling virtue.

One cannot help, sometimes, pitying a snake. The poor unloved thing is as the good Lord made it. It creeps along upon its belly because it has no other way of going and the hand of every man is against it. It slinks, it creeps, it lurks in shadows. It is deadly and it tries to hide its presence that it may strike unannounced upon its victim.

A snake one can feel some measure of pity for—but it has been branded since man first began to make history, as a hateful thing. It has been selected to be the synonym, the counterpart, the visible expression of a lie. And as soon as man began to walk upright he began to hate a lie. The thing that is so, the plain undecked fact is a thing to help mankind. It should stand forth in the clear broad light of day that all may see and know it.

No thing which is true can harm mankind by knowing of it. He may find it a disagreeable fact. He may find it the expression of an appeal to his lower passions and he may wish to avoid it. That is all very well. But if it is truth it cannot hurt him.

It is when truth is simulated by untruth that it becomes dangerous. The friend upon whom one can depend in all the issues of life, is to be loved and trusted. The man who pretends to be a friend in order that he may, when it serves his base purposes, stick a knife into his unsuspecting companion, is the person to be feared.

The woman who is true woman, unselfish, sincere, dependable, is the woman who strengthens all the pillars of faith and truth in the temple of world progress. And the woman whose smiles are assumed to hide a black heart, whose gentleness is a snare to lure a man to his undoing, whose power over a man is exploited to fill her wasteful hands with gold and her silly life with pleasures, is a despicable thing.

Too severe for the text? But we were talking about hypocrisy. Is anything too severe to say in denunciation of assuming to be what one is not?

If a woman wants to observe Lent there is no reason in the world why she should not, whatever her religious convictions may be, or what her affiliations. But to give a card party and then ask her friends not to say anything about it because it is Lent, is too silly to be simply silly. It is heinous. To be pious in order to be thought fashionable is much worse than to be simply worldly. And for this reason, that it throws upon all the sincere people to whom religious observances have a deep and spiritual meaning, a cloud or fog of suspicion in the minds of others.

And so it may safely be said that a woman who pretends to keep Lent because she thinks some one will think she is fashionable if she does, is resting her reputation for veracity and her standing among right thinking people on the very unsafe bog of treachery.

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Mourning Etiquette.

SO many of the rules and regulations pertaining to the etiquette and little conventionalities of mourning have altered during the last few years that it is sometimes difficult for one who has never given the subject much attention to know just what is the correct thing to do and the proper course to follow.

Just how to acknowledge cards and letters of condolence, for example, and how soon to return calls of condolence, sympathy, and inquiry are questions which often puzzle even those who are well informed on the usual questions of social etiquette.

In a small community, where the circle of friends is necessarily limited, it is not a difficult matter to write personally notes of thanks to all who have shown their sympathy, but in a large metropolis it becomes so great a tax that a printed card is now in use which attempts to fill the place. The card bears some expression of appreciation for sympathy. Instead of the printed card, an ordinary visiting card with the necessary depth of border may be sent, with the words "Many thanks for kind sympathy" written across the top, and when a card is sent instead of a personal letter of sympathy this must also be acknowledged in the same way, provided, of course, there has been some expression of kind feeling upon the card, as "With deepest sympathy."

The custom of sending flowers on the death of a relative or dear friend is becoming more general each year. No acknowledgment of this tribute of regard and respect is expected, and when a large number are received a recognition is seldom attempted, although a short note from some member of the family written after a little time has elapsed would of course be appreciated by the donor.

In all mourning of today the idea seems to be that all rules shall be strictly adhered to and even carried beyond what will be expected by the world, but the time for mourning is being constantly shortened. In the case of the border on the writing paper and visiting cards, a very deep border is demanded at first, but this is rapidly narrowed until that used at the end of the allotted time is a scarcely perceptible band of black, and when light mourning is to be worn for a short while—as for an aunt, or niece, or cousin—the border may be dispensed with altogether.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Oranges. Oyster Omelet.
Corn Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Fish Croquettes. New Potatoes Creamed.
Hominy. Pea and Nut Salad.
Preserved Pears. Cake. Tea.

DINNER.

Ox Tail Soup. Boiled Lamb Chops.
Baked Potatoes. Baked Beans.
Asparagus, French Dressing.
Lemon Pie. Macaroons.
Cheese. Coffee.

What has become of that municipal employment bureau that the people want?