EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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Our sorrows are never so great that they hide our mercies.—Ian Maclaren.

A COWARDLY EXCUSE.

IT IS A poor, evasive plea that Representative Tawney, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, makes when he attempts to lay the sins of the last session of congress on the Democratic minority. It is like a big boy laying a fault that was principally his on his much smaller brother, and trying to shift the punishment upon him.

Mr. Tawney's party had a large majority in both houses. It could have passed or prevented the passage of whatever measures it chose. Congress has been in session six months; there has been plenty of time. For whatever that was done that should not have been done, and for whatever was not done that should have been done, the Republican party, insofar as parties are to be taken into the reckoning, is wholly responsible, the Democratic party not at all. Yet Mr. Tawney "arraigns" the Democratic minority. This is childish; it is even contemptible.

Mr. Tawney's complaint is about too large appropriations, for which he says the Democrats are to blame. Very likely a great of money has been squandered; there has been no effort at retrenchment or economy where it might have been practised, but this is not what the people are complaining about. They are not greatly concerned over the expenditure of a hundred millions, more or less. But what they are aroused and indignant about is that congress neglected and refused to pass any of the laws especially demanded by the people, and repeatedly urged by President Roosevelt. Mr. Tawney cannot divert the public mind from these matters. There are more than a dozen long black marks against this congress on account of these rejected measures, and the people are not going to forget them next fall.

Mr. Tawney censures the Democrats for filibustering, but he does not tell why they filibustered. It was to try to force the majority to pass a few of these needed and demanded measures. Mr. Williams more than once announced that if the majority would consent to take up and consider four or five of the "president's policy" measures the filibustering would cease. But to this Cannon and his lieutenants would not consent.

What the people of the country should try to do is not so much to elect Democratic instead of Republican congressmen as to elect a lot of men, Republicans especially, of a different kind, men who would dare to do and insist on doing what the people want done. And the first thing the next house ought to do, if it has a Republican majority, is to elect some other speaker than Cannon, some broad-minded, progressive, patriotic man. Cannon is doing the country many more millions worth of damage every year than congress squanders.

WHAT STATEMENT NO. 1 MEANS.

STATEMENT NO. 1 embodies and focalizes a great principle, a presently paramount issue—rule of the people instead of rule by the politicians. Surely the people of Oregon have had enough of the latter; surely they should in overwhelming numbers embrace this opportunity to substitute and make certain and emphatic the former.

The Oregonian is sarcastic, scornful, bitter against Statement No. 1. It calls that pledge the "Holy Statement," and more sincerely "rubbish," and in varied terms vents its spleen and scorn at it. But what does Statement No. 1 mean? Simply, merely this: Let the people elect their senators. That is all. But why should they not want to do this? And why should they not do it?

If the people want to elect their senators, now is the time to settle that question for all time to come in Oregon. The politicians, including the Cakes, are against it. Their late platform was against it and against the primary law. Cake is running on that platform. It is an anti-people platform. And as against the people they can only repeat, "party, party, party." Well, are the people for themselves or for party; that is, a few politicians?

Let the people not be deluded or dissuaded. This is the issue in Oregon today and the only one. The Statement No. 1 candidates for the legislature throughout the state should be elected, to the last man. No matter about their party; they are pledged to obey the people; that is enough. Not one of them, anywhere, should be allowed to suffer defeat.

In this county and this and Clackamas jointly there is a contest between only three legislative candidates on this question. These are: For Statement No. 1, W. C. Farnham for senator and D. F. Campbell and A. King Wilson for representatives; and against Statement No. 1 John B. Coffey for senator and R. S. Farrell and C. N. McArthur for representatives. The latter three are worthy men enough, but the people can afford to take no chances on this issue, and should defeat them and elect the Statement No. 1 men—Farnham, Campbell and Wilson.

This is a people's fight; it is up to them to win it. They can do so by getting "into line," and "standing shoulder to shoulder," not for Aldrich or Cannon or any other politicians or partisans as such, but for themselves.

The politicians have been winning great victories these many years—for themselves. The people have been holding the sack, turning the grindstone, have been led by their noses by the politicians; now suppose they show decisively that they are going henceforth to have their own way.

The politicians hate Statement No. 1 because it means the people's emancipation from their leadership and control, because it means true Republicanism, true Democracy. Chamberlain is the wisest politician of them all, because he stands right with and for the people, and wants to do nothing that they do not want done. He is willing to trust them, and to leave his fate with them. But Cake wants legislators unpledged, or pledged so as to favor him. He distrusts the people. Hence he is not fit to be trusted by them.

So it is not Chamberlain's battle so much as it is the people's battle. They are involved on the same side; their interests are bound up together. The result ought not to be doubtful. But remember that Statement No. 1 is the vital point of the battle. As they stand by or desert that, the people will win or lose.

SENATOR BY PROXY.

IN CASE of Mr. Cake's election, is Mr. U'Ren to be senator by proxy? He has assumed to stand sponsor for Mr. Cake's soundness on Statement No. 1. He insists that the only way to indorse Statement No. 1 is to elect Mr. Cake. Two years ago he assured us that the only way to indorse Statement No. 1 was not to elect Mr. Cake. A few weeks ago he assured us that he doubted Mr. Cake's sincerity as to Statement No. 1 and gave that as a reason for his own appearance in the field as a candidate for senator. In short, Mr. Cake's position on the subject has, in the past, caused Mr. U'Ren a great deal of solliticude. It has caused Mr. U'Ren both to become a candidate for senator and retire from his candidacy. Together their evolutions with reference to the measure during the past few weeks have furnished the people of the state with a first-class political circus, side-show and all. Mr. U'Ren's latest assurance that he has so trained Mr. Cake that the latter is now a finished performer as to Statement No. 1 and that the only way to indorse the measure is to elect him is so astonishing a feat as to be the best act in their whole show.

Of course, there is Mr. Cake on an anti-Statement No. 1 platform, big as life, and how orthodox Mr. U'Ren and his ward are reconciled to it is past finding out. It is doubtless the deepest laid plan in this wonderfully played campaign for Cake. Mr. Cake's sudden abandonment of Statement No. 1 after he had beaten Fulton with it, and Mr. U'Ren's remarkable activity in the homestretch doubtless have their hidden meaning. In all human probability Mr. Cake and his platform are played to catch the Statement No. 1 vote while Mr. U'Ren is to deliver the Bourne vote, and together they will be elected senator, Mr. Cake in person, and Mr. U'Ren by proxy.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

THAT La Follette says the "faith-cure" currency bill, rushed through congress just before adjournment, is a very bad bill, is at least sufficient ground to suspect that it is so. La Follette usually knows what he is talking about and tells the truth. That Aldrich favored and fought for the bill, and drove it through the senate, is another piece of prima facie evidence that it is not a law calculated to benefit the people at all, but rather the groups of great capitalists whom Aldrich represents. He always works for Standard Oil, Rockefeller, Morgan, Ryan, and such-like men and interests, never for the people.

As this new law becomes familiar and is analyzed and studied, and as it operates when it becomes effective, we shall all know better what to think and say of it, but it is not too early even now to say that no good to the common people or the average business man need be expected of it. The president approved it, but he was prepared to approve any sort of a currency bill, and as he has practically acknowledged in his messages, he knows little about the subject.

Congress did finally pass a currency bill and a sort of employers' liability bill, neither of them satisfactory, but there the record ends. The rest is a black blank.

The Journal has received during the past two or three weeks a large number of communications on the initiative and referendum measures being voted on today, most of them interesting and worthy of publication, but which it could not publish on account of lack of space. The Journal has printed many such communications, on both sides of most of these questions, and would have published many others if there had been room to do so. This explanation is made so that the writers of articles not published will understand that they were not rejected because of lack of merit. One trouble is that most such communications are too long.

The extensions and improvements decided on by the Portland Railway company and the Oregon Electric Railway company, amounting to about a million and a quarter dollars, are another very sure indication of the confidence which is felt in this city and adjacent region by eastern capitalists of good judgment. Development is going right forward and no doubt of the future prosperity and greatness of this city and its tributary country is felt, even in this slack time, as compared with last year. It will be a good summer, a good year, in spite of the politicians and the panic-breeders.

Many have done well in displaying flags and otherwise decorating their places of business and homes, but many others have not thus manifested the festival spirit as much as is desirable. Portland should be in gala attire throughout this week, and Old Glory, at least, should be everywhere visible. The reputation of the city is to some extent at stake.

It is little credit to do well when everything conspires in favor of success, but to do notably well under adverse circumstances is worthy of high appreciation and praise. So though the season has been phenomenally adverse, as to the production of roses, Portland should make up for this by striving in every possible way to make the festival week a success.

The campaign is over and there must be losers, to whom in advance, The Journal extends kindly sympathy, for most if not all of them are good men, worthy of respect and confidence—but the will of the people is supreme, and the more cheerfully it is submitted to the easier the disappointment will be to bear.

It is curious that La Follette did not know that he could not depend on Gumshoe Bill Stone for anything. Putting Stone in the breach was all that Aldrich and Elkins needed.

It will be rather surprising if the "dry" area of Oregon is not increased rather than decreased today. The more people study the saloon the less use they have for it.

Some day the people of this congressional district will wake up to the importance of having a live, active, progressive representative in congress.

Senator Bourne was one of four Republican senators who voted against the Aldrich currency bill, and it is safe to say that he voted right.

Representative Hawley has probably done as well as any new member could, and is likely to grow in influence and usefulness.

It still looks rather favorable for the people winning a victory today over the politicians—but we will know in a day or two.

It is a duty of eligible citizens to vote. There is still time to change your mind if you had intended to shirk that duty.

La Follette talked continuously for 18 hours in the senate which beats a little his record on the platform.

Cool or warm, rain or shine, make a festival week of it. Be glad you are alive, and help make others glad too.

Think of the greatest country on earth being held up to its inestimable injury by a Joe Cannon statesman.

Tomorrow a good many people will be surprised, but there will be a larger number of I-told-you-so's.

We think thousands of Oregon voters are voting today more for the people than for party.

If you haven't voted, Do It Now. The polls are open till 7 o'clock.

This Date in History.

1205—Enrico Dandolo, doge of Venice, died. Born 1108.

1794—French fleet defeated in the bay of Biscay by the English under Lord Howe.

1831 — Redfield Proctor, United States senator from Vermont, born. Died 1908.

1868—James Buchanan, 15th president of the United States, died. Born April 13, 1791.

1874—Canada issued its first post cards.

1903—Last performance given in the historic Boston museum.

1905—Lewis and Clark exposition opened at Portland, Oregon.

1907—The Waters-Pierce Oil company having been found guilty of violating the anti-trust law of Texas, was fined $1,623,900.

Small Change

Be patient; it will be a slow count.

Give all guests a cordial welcome.

It's about all over but the counting.

Shouldn't there be a June bride hat?

Make the most of what roses there are.

Likely we won't vote in June any more.

Answer the base slanders emphatically Monday.

Vote 'er straight, or vote 'er crooked—but vote.

The chances are that the Noes beat the Yesses.

Rest tomorrow and be ready to vote right Monday.

Now that June has come perhaps it will clear up.

May all defeated ones be able to enjoy the festival.

Whoever wins or loses, let's all be happy this week.

The indications are that the governor is running some.

Everybody should bow cheerfully to the people's will.

Hats off and heads bowed to the old veterans today.

There is still time to bet—though it might not be wise.

The difference: "I am a Republican." "I am for the people."

Somebody wrote "Hail, May." Let nobody write "Hail, June."

The Journal has no grudges or grouches whatever happens.

We shall all be lying out there "under the sod and the dew" ere long.

Let Oregon declare for the Roosevelt policies by electing Chamberlain.

If Statement No. 1 candidates win today, it will be a people's victory.

Tomorrow several counties will know whether they are to be wet or dry.

Senator Fulton will doubtless utter his hearty haha, whatever the result.

Next year it will be a great deal better—but make it as good as possible now.

It seems to be conceded by everybody that Chamberlain will have made a great run.

Hetty Green has begun to spend money freely. Is she going crazy, or just becoming sane?

Yes, Chamberlain will be for Bryan at Denver, but Bryan's and Roosevelt's policies are much alike.

Senator La Follette again proved that he is a man of much nerve, and large mental and vocal resources.

Treat Uncle Sam's sailors nicely; they are not to blame for the government's mistreatment of Portland.

The most distinguished man, in some respects, in the Chicago convention will be George H. Williams of Oregon.

Senator Hopkins is to be chairman of the committee on platform in the Chicago convention. Hopkins is a "railroad" and "interest" senator, who is said to have bought his seat.

Detroit News: A picture that hung in the Chicago museum for years as the work of an inferior artist has been discovered to be the work of Rembrandt. The wonderful transformation in the coloring, the technique, the mastery of line and shading is since apparent to "even the most casual observer."

Oregon Sidelights

A prominent fruitgrower of Mill creek, near The Dalles, says that in that locality the apple yield this year will be medium to full crop; cherries, full yield; apricots full yield; five year old peach trees are too full; strawberries medium crop.

Ashland is especially prosperous and happy. A line of shade trees to the number of 400 have been planted on either side of the boulevard leading from the city to the normal school, and new residences are encroaching upon surrounding orchards.

Captain Skinner of the steamer Independence, of Salem, has been building a new boat to use between Salem and Independence at odd times when the regular boat needs repairs or when there is a rush of business. The new boat is a 40-foot launch of his own design.

"Stay away from the north," is the advice given Pendleton people by L. A. Vogel, J. B. McDill and H. W. Gulliford, who have just returned from Prince Rupert and Port Simpson, Canada, after an absence of over a month on a sightseeing and prospecting tour of the extreme north.

Rumor is current at Beaverton that the children of the late Mrs. Washington Jones are heirs to a large estate in England, consisting of about $60,000. The children are Henry and Louis Jones and Mrs. Melvin Howell of Washington county, Albert Jones of Manila, Philippine Islands, and Mrs. L. D. McKay, Mrs. L. Maier and Mrs. George Monish of Portland.

Perhaps there is no place on earth more sadly in need of new people, new blood, new energy and new capital than right here in Drain, says the Nonpariel. It is impossible for any town or community to grow and increase in population and wealth without newcomers, who are able and willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and help push and develop its resources and enterprises.

Mules, horses and cattle used to run wild on free pasture a few years ago around Echo, says the Register. All it cost to raise them was to catch them. Now the range is disappearing and the land is owned and farmed. Even Uncle Sam is getting wise to the value of the free range and charges pasture. Where ran the wild steer will soon rise up orchards and church spires.

B. F. Whiteaker, a farmer living four miles north of Dallas, says that the work of drilling for oil on his property is being carried forward rapidly, and that it is only a matter of a short time until a paying flow of oil will be struck. The drill has reached a depth of only 300 feet, but already a slight, but steadily increasing flow of petroleum has been observed. Indications are becoming daily more favorable, and it is thought that only a little deeper the drill will strike the main body of oil and set it free in a paying flow.

Those who recently made a canvass of the newcomers to McMinnville during the past year report that not one but states that one of the chief considerations bringing them to Yamhill county was the fact of its being without saloons. Of exactly 100 business and professional men and firms who were asked to sign a statement that McMinnville has been a better business town since saloons went out, 77 signed it and 23 did not, but 12 of the 23 said "I'll vote prohibition but prefer not to sign the paper."

THE JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

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Los Angeles, May 27.—Wherever Japanese subjects live under the American flag, from Honolulu eastward to Denver, from Puget sound southward to Los Angeles, there is conflict between occidental and oriental civilizations. The Japanese point of view in looking upon this contest is entirely different from that of the white man. The white man is faithful to believe that his form of civilization is superior in every way to that of the orient, and he brooks no interference with the working out of his creed. The Japanese, as representing the orient, believes as firmly in the moral superiority of his form of civilization, but he recognizes greater opportunity to make money under the occidental forms of life. So he is willing to assume the outward forms of western civilization for purposes of revenue only. To his critics and detractors he replies in a fashion which suggests a curious mixture of the east and west.

He defends his right to come to the United States and to live here by appealing to the doctrine of personal liberty and equal rights which was born among Anglo-Saxon people in England and which had its fruition in America. It is a doctrine which is utterly repugnant to the institutions of Japan, and at war with every tenet of the faiths of Asia. He goes further and justifies his remaining here by an argument to prove his proposition that he is a wealth creator whose energies benefit the United States more than they do Japan. Then his mind turns from the west to the east, and he declares that he ought to be permitted to remain here because of the fact that he is still a loyal Japanese and that Japan and America are friends.

Ignoring the fact that the San Francisco school issue was raised by Japan, the Japanese resident in America is sure to assume the inscrutable face of the oriental and swear that Japan loves America, has always done so and always will do so, no matter how harsh the misguided Americans may be in their unjust criticism. Then, invariably, the speech is concluded by a touching reference to Commodore Perry.

Mission of Peace.

The commodore was a fighting man, and he sailed the seas in ships as good as any navy had in those days. He went to Japan on a mission of peace, which received slightly more attention than it otherwise would have received on account of the guns which backed it up. He opened Japan to communication with the other nations of the world, the Japanese named their greater harbor Mississippi bay in honor of his flag ship, and modern Japan dates its history from Perry's coming. Undoubtedly the Japanese of today have an honest sentimental affection for the name of Perry, but they have used it so much in palavering Americans that it has become almost tiresome.

In Hawaii the Japanese were greatly incensed at first on account of the restriction of immigration, but the general policy of conciliation they have adopted has buried that feeling out of sight. The Japanese leaders there now declare that the restriction is proving to be a good thing for the Japanese in Hawaii because of the fact that it has stopped the flitting to the mainland and has made the population more stable and reliable. They point out the fact that Hawaiian Japanese no longer buy much merchandise from Japan but are manufacturing the things formerly imported. Establishments for the manufacture of soy, the Japanese sauce which is universally used, and for making Japanese vermicelli, are among the promising industries of Honolulu. The raw materials used, wheat and beans, come from the mainland of the United States. This is the creation of an industry which swells American trade and which would not have been in existence were it not for the great Japanese population of Hawaii. The opening of the Honolulu vermicelli factory was celebrated by a banquet attended by 300 business men of all races and creeds. The products of these Japanese factories using American materials under the American flag are to be sold not only in Hawaii, but all over the western states where there is a Japanese population to demand them. The advantage in freight and tariff rates will permit the Honolulu Japanese to outstrip their compatriots of Osaka and Kobe.

Japanese Business Men.

Japanese business men in Honolulu deny that their wholesale merchants are cutting into the trade of American firms. There are about a dozen large wholesale concerns in Honolulu conducted by Japanese, but it is declared in their behalf that they handle only Japanese wares and appeal only to their own people for business. At the same time, it is argued that the Japanese in the islands use more American goods that Japanese wares, fully 75 per cent of their expenditures going for American cotton goods, flour, hats, shoes and household furniture.

On the Pacific coast this percentage is still higher, according to the Japanese leaders. This contention is borne out by the statistics in California and is apparently true in other states. The Japanese men always abandon their native costume when they get east of Hawaii, and the younger ones affect the most expensive clothing they can afford, always leaning to the "college" variety of extreme style. Of course the Japanese in America receives much higher wages than in Japan, and one of the first things his opulence leads him to do is to form the habit of eating bread. These arguments that the Japanese in America are consumers of American products are always advanced by the Japanese. It reveals the curious reasoning of the oriental mind. It is taken as a matter of course that the European immigrant to the United States consumes American wares, but the Japanese holds it as an extraordinary work of virtue that he does not follow the plan, obvious to him, of buying all his wares in his home land.

Objections to Japanese.

To the objection that the Japanese artisans and mechanics have driven out the white men, the Japanese business men reply that it would not have been so had not the employing white man desired to take advantage of the Japanese willingness to work for lower wages. This is well-nigh unanswerable. It is certainly true that the Pacific coast cities which so harshly criticize the Japanese continue to give him a job. But in the rural districts, especially in California, this is rapidly changing. Many fruitgrowers this year are using white labor at a greater cost in order to keep the Japanese out of the community. The railroads, however, stick to the proposition that the Japanese labor is the best they can get, and nearly all of the section hands west of the Missouri river are Japanese.

The ability of the Japanese to accept defeat and make the most of a situation was illustrated in an incident which occurred in Honolulu. A Japanese importer was caught by the collector of customs in the act of working out a systematic undervaluation of merchandise coming in from Japan. Japanese officials, steamship officers and others were his accomplices. When he was accused by the collector he promptly admitted his guilt, produced the true invoice for comparison with the false, and went his way. In a few days a committee of Japanese business men came into the collector's office to announce that they had formed an association to assist the collector in the work of stamping out smuggling and other frauds on the customs, especially among the Japanese. The chairman of the committee was the man who had been caught in the fraud only a few days before. He could see nothing inconsistent in his attitude. The Japanese in America who was insisting upon his rights with a loud voice a few months ago is now talking about Commodore Perry and traditional affection. He knows how to accept defeat.

Influence in Future.

In Hawaii, and even in California, there is much talk of the possible political influence of the Japanese in the future, as the sons of Japanese immigrants born on American soil are citizens and will be voters. The Japanese say that fear of political influence is foolish, even in Hawaii, because of the fact that the Japanese almost invariably returns to his native land after a few years, taking his family with him.

The intense patriotism of the Japanese is such that he will not even pretend to any notion of changing his allegiance. On this account there has been much objection urged against him on the ground that, in time of war, he would rise against the United States. The great Japanese population in Hawaii, composed largely of veteran soldiers, might be exceedingly dangerous in case of war. The tracks and bridges of all the continental railroad lines in America would be at the mercy of the Japanese section hands in event of war.

The high class Japanese business man becomes impatient when these fears are mentioned to him. In Hawaii, it is pointed out, the legislature compelled all persons to register firearms, it being the belief that the Japanese were thoroughly armed. The result showed that fewer Japanese possessed firearms than any other race of people. One Japanese of high standing said: "As for spies—well, that is merely a case of some ignorant Japanese taking photographs for pleasure's sake. He doesn't know it is against the rules of nations to take pictures of fortifications, and when he is arrested he doesn't know enough English to make himself understood, or to understand his captors. As for the railroad laborers, they could not hope to destroy railroad property even in time of war without facing certain capture and death. It is entirely absurd to accuse these ignorant coolies of such high designs upon the peace of the country which has given them a chance to make a good living."

In the end, now that the policy of conciliation is adopted, the intelligent Japanese of the western cities will always carefully explain that he fully realizes that the objection to Japanese immigration is based upon economic reasons, that there is no feeling of racial antagonism. And then—he will declare that the heart of the Japanese people pulsates with true love for the Americans, that no matter how greatly Americans may misjudge them, the Japanese will forgive and love on—that ever since Commodore Perry dropped anchor, etc., etc.

Regarding Wholesale Dealers.

Portland, May 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Brewers and Liquor Dealers' association, though reported to have disbanded, is evidently in active existence and is still attempting covertly to exercise its former power in politics, going so far as to place before the people through the initiative and referendum an amendment which reads as follows: "Giving cities exclusive control of liquor selling and gambling, etc." This amendment, so astutely worded and so inoffensive in appearance, bears the trade-mark of the saloon element, always adroit and misleading to the unwary. But the majority of the people, having arisen out of this pitiable helpless state of unwariness, will most likely treat this "amendment" to a fate similar to that which overtook the saloon men's insidious amendment of two years ago—ignominious defeat.

The brewers and wholesale liquor dealers as a class form a distinctive feature of the saloon. The keepers of the saloons are scarcely to be considered as factors, since they are mostly mere figureheads, the brewers and wholesale dealers being in reality the owners of the saloons, including the very lowest.

Though the brewers and wholesale dealers loudly condemn the saloons notorious for their vileness and lawlessness, when investigations are made, their names almost invariably appear upon the bonds of the keepers of these places.

The financial success of the brewers and wholesale dealers is unvarying; not a business failure among them has occurred in this city. Other classes of business may experience failures and suspend operations, but they go on forever, and all have amassed wealth. Of this wealth they have freely used to subvert the highest interests of the people. No combination or interest seeking to upbuild individual concerns at the expense of public weal ever appeals to them in vain to become a party to the movement.

The social status of the brewers and wholesale liquor dealers serves as an index of the public mind toward the liquor business. Notwithstanding their wealth, with but few exceptions, neither they nor their families are recognized socially. From all secret societies of any prominence they are excluded.

MAY OSBORN DOUTHIT.

Hugo Munsterberg's Birthday.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard university, who has long been more or less of an international influence, both through his position as an educator and through his published writings, was born at Dansig, Germany, June 1, 1863. He was graduated from the gymnasium in that city in 1883, attended the University of Geneva, was graduated from the University of Leipsig in 1885, and from the University of Heidelberg in 1887. He was an instructor in philosophy at the University of Freiberg from 1887 to 1891, and since 1892 he has been professor of psychology at Harvard university. Dr. Munsterberg has written a score of volumes and about 300 essays and articles. He is a friend of the German emperor and has done much to increase the good feeling between Germany and the United States.

POINTED SKULLS.

The egg-shaped heads of some of the natives of Malekula, in the new Hebrides, were once thought to be naturally conical. For that reason scientific men decided that the Malekulans were in the lowest rung of the human ladder.

Later it was found that the conical heads were produced as the Chinese women distorted their feet, by binding them in infancy. The egg-shaped head is still fashionable in Malekula, where some extraordinary results are achieved.

"A conical head," says a writer in the National Geographic Magazine, "retreats from the forehead in such a manner that one is amazed to know the owner of this remarkable profile preserves his or her proper senses, such as they are. I could not hear, however, that the custom was supposed to affect the intellect in any way.

"The conical shape is produced by winding strong sinnet cord spirally about the heads of young babies and tightening the coils from time to time. A piece of plaited mat is first put on the head and the cord is coiled over this, so as to give it a good purchase. The crown of the head is left to develop in the upward and backward fashion that is so much admired.

One fears the poor babies suffer very much from the process. The child I saw was fretful and crying and looked as if it were constantly in pain; but the mother, forgetting for the moment her fear of the strange white woman, showed it to me quite proudly, pointing out the cords with a smile.

"She had a normally-shaped head herself and it seemed that she had suffered by her parent's neglect of this important matter, for she was married to a man who was of no particular account. A young girl who was standing beside her had evidently had a more careful mother, for her head was almost sugar-loaf-shaped. It is interesting to know that this well brought up young woman had married a chief."

The REALM of FEMININE

Those Liberties of Ours.

THE shops were closed all day Saturday and the people who do their shopping Saturday night had perforce to wear their same clothes on Sunday, and moreover, many had to buy their provisions on Friday to last until Monday. Yet the day passed quietly without signs of riot or revolt. The merchants and clerks and delivery men all rested from their labors not only Saturday night but all day long. The working people, mechanics, seamstresses, people engaged in the trades, not only abstained from their Saturday night shopping, which some people argue is absolutely indispensable to their welfare, but cheerfully laid in their supplies Friday and found it no hardship.

If one Saturday why not other Saturdays?

The saloons were closed all day Monday—nay even Sunday and Monday. What an infringement on the noble principle of personal liberty! What an insult to noble American manhood. What tyranny. Yet the day passed without bloodshed and nobody went into hysterics over his preciously guarded personal rights.

If one day why not other days?

After all is there not a deal of nonsense talked and written and preached about personal rights?

As a matter of fact, we find it easy to become enamored of any doctrine which insists loudly upon personal liberty because we dearly love to have our own ego made much of.

No one of us but finds much wisdom and instruction in the conversation of any one who tells us that we deserve better than we get. There is no greater proof of a man's sanity than for him to recognize this as it applies to us personally.

Naturally when the preacher of personal liberty applies his remarks to a larger circle of hearers, his wisdom and sanity are thereby so much more clearly proved.

Personal liberty. How much of it we all have, although we sometimes fail to recognize it. Liberty to make our living in any line that we prefer. Time was when a woman was limited to school teaching and kitchen work. Not now. There are woman lawyers, woman blacksmiths, woman street car conductors, woman deep sea divers. If a woman has any penchant whatever, now is the time and the opportunity for exercising it. What of our liberties of belief in these days? Can any sane person deny that in America any individual may have whatever belief he pleases, so long as he does not injure other people? No faith or ism but has its devoted followers, and if any one fails to find the one that satisfies him, he may invent one of his own, and straightway after him will follow the multitude, no matter how strange and egregious his doctrine. As for free speech, here is the chance of all the world. No matter what his belief, here he may proclaim it morning, noon and night. Even though his particular belief includes the overthrow of all that has made America great, let him but have the desire to speak, and the right is never questioned.

In fact the principal tenet of those who proclaim the need for more personal liberty, is that we are not all rich and not all happy. It is easy to stir up discontent upon those lines. And we have not a perfect government. But it so happens that it is the best that the world has yet produced, and what we find erroneous in it we will shortly change. And we have soldiers and sailors who are expected to stand firmly for their country, and the preachers of personal liberty say that it is a shame for free people to maintain a protection of force.

Yet it has often been proven that lack of defense is no sure guarantee of safety from oppression.

And so, to come back to the question of our personal liberty in the matter of Saturday night closing, and of the closing up of the saloon, two very urgent and important matters before the public at the present moment, is it not clear that in these as in other matters affecting the public welfare, personal liberty is free to exercise itself as far as may be until it encroaches on the liberty and freedom of the rest of the people. But whenever an institution, like the saloon, is more of a menace to the lives and happiness of the many than it is necessary to the liberty of a few, it must go, and that is what is now happening all over the country.

In the matter of the Saturday night closing, it is not so clearly an infringement on the liberties of the many, but if we find that more people are injured by the persistence of the custom of keeping the stores open than are benefited by it, will not public sentiment insist that they be closed?

Personal liberty is a mighty fine thing to talk about, but to indulge it fully one must live all alone like Robinson Crusoe, on a desert island. I doubt not that even Crusoe was sometimes forced to modify his conduct by the necessities and the presence of Friday. If Friday happened to be ill, he stayed in the camp and nursed him instead of going out hunting. Therefore he gave up his personal liberty for the needs of another.

In fact, as one has said, the best thing about your own rights is that being yours, you may give them up, and, Emma Goldman to the contrary notwithstanding, the creed of altruism is a larger one than that of egotism.

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Fertilizer Formulas.

From the Garden Magazine.

FOR the benefit of the small gardener who does not always want to apply his fertilizer by the acre, the following ratio of amounts will be helpful. One thousand pounds per acre means that one pound will serve for 44 square feet and one ounce for 2.7 square feet. If one ounce is distributed over five square feet it is equivalent to one pound to 87 square feet, or 500 pounds per acre.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Oranges. Bacon and eggs. Rolls. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Fried halibut. Boiled hominy. Pea salad. Stewed gooseberries. Gingerbread. Tea.

DINNER.

Oyster soup. French chops. New potatoes. Asparagus, French dressing. Strawberry shortcake. Coffee.

A Little Hand.

Perhaps there are tenderer—sweeter things
Somewhere in this sunbright land,
But I thank the Lord for his blessings
And the clasp of a little hand!

A little hand that softly
Stole into mine that day
When I needed the touch I loved so much
To strengthen me on the way.

Softer it seemed than the softest down
On the breast of the gentlest dove,
But its timid press and its sweet caress
Were strong in the strength of love.

It seemed to say, in a strange, sweet way:
"I love you and understand!"
And calmed my fears, as my hot, heart-tears
Fell over that little hand.

Perhaps there are tenderer—sweeter things
Somewhere in this sunbright land,
But I thank the Lord for his blessings
And the clasp of a little hand!

—Atlanta Constitution.