EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

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The true hero is the great wise man of duty; he whose soul is armed by truth, and supported by the smile of God; he who meets life's perils with a cautious but tranquil spirit, gathers strength by facing its storms, and dies, if he is called to die, as a Christian victor at the post of duty.—Horace Bushnell.

CHAMBERLAIN AND REPUBLICANS.

NOT THE most important reason why many Republicans voted for Governor Chamberlain for senator, yet one that was worthy of and received their consideration as Republicans, was the fact that though a Democrat he has during his service as governor appointed many Republicans to official positions. These appointments have been displeasing to some extremely partisan Democrats, but reasonable and liberal men of both parties should be willing to concede that they show the governor to be a fair, broadminded man, politically. He has repeatedly shown that although he is a Democrat he recognizes the fairness and justice of appointing men of both parties to official positions, and in making appointments has always placed the interests of all the people before that of his party.

When two circuit court judges were to be appointed some years ago up the valley, he appointed one Republican and one Democrat, and he did the same in Multnomah district within the past year. When a new district was created in eastern Oregon, he appointed a judge and district attorney who were both Republicans, because they seemed to be the fittest men and those whom the people wanted. And on numerous other occasions he has conferred responsible or honorary positions upon Republicans. There is no especial merit in this, for it was the right thing to do, but some men in such a position would have been too partisan and politically bigoted to do so, and Republicans did not forget that the governor has been fair to their party.

This is only one, and one of the smaller, views of the governor which exhibit him to Republicans as well as to Democrats as a man who always seeks to do the right, just thing, to be true to the people's interests, to make public service incomparably superior to party service. This is one of the principal reasons why so many Republicans have voted for him heretofore, and did so again yesterday.

A CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.

IN THE South American city of Montevideo there has recently closed one of the notable gatherings of the young century, an "International congress of American university students," which resolved to perpetuate its being by periodic sessions in the different countries of the western hemisphere. Invitations had been sent to the universities of North and South America, and though Secretary Root responded at a late day by a telegram of approval and felicitation to the congress, there was no representative from any educational institution of these United States.

There may be noted an interesting fact of self-assertion among the young men of the schools, all from the Latin American states, who on all occasions have spoken of themselves as "American" students and of the members of our continent as "North America." On one of the late days of the session the session received a telegram signifying the adhesion of Columbia University of New York to the idea of the congress. There is a general belief among the students that messages of invitation were not received by our colleges in time to comply with the requirements of the affair.

Professor Rodo, of the university of La Merced of Lima, in a speech said: "The congress of students is as important and valuable in the world's affairs as any congress of sages, since humanity moves impelled by sentiment and the congress vibrates to the impulses of an American solidarity. I end by toasting these youths, who carry in the heart the fire of enthusiasm and in the mind the inspiration of ideals."

Although this congress was not attended by a delegate from our colleges it has succeeded in exciting an attention among the educational institutions of the United States. A series of assemblies in Cooper Union of New York has been started by Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University, to study the Latin American republics. In these conferences will be studied the geography, natural wealth, people, governments, commerce, industries, public charities, science, literature and fine arts in those countries. The lectures will be illustrated by the exhibition of illuminated projections of the different republics.

The congress appears to have profited somewhat by the example of "North American" colleges in its approval of our athletic teams, for it resolved as follows:

"First; the first congress of American students esteems necessary that the institutions of education incorporate physical exercises in their plan of studies.

"Second; it invites the associations of students to establish sections of these same sports, and

"Third; it invites all American students to proclaim the advantage of physical exercises."

The president of the congress in a closing address proposed a final resolution which was enthusiastically received and was as follows: "The students of America, for the first time in the congress of Montevideo, incite all the intellectual youth of the new world that by means of oral and written propaganda and by actual patriotic pilgrimages to historic sites and glorious tombs, they renew perpetually the memory of the grand American names and cause to palpitate in every moment and every hour, the enthusiasm for the splendid traditions of the Columbian countries, noble, intellectual and strong."

If the schools of instruction of this western hemisphere become affiliated to cultivate the spirit here manifested, there will exist on this side of the world a more glorious union of powerful forces and elevated aims in life than the world has ever yet known, marking the twentieth century for immortal memory.

THE "TWILIGHT ZONE."

IN HIS address at the convention of governors Mr. Bryan said: "There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state, in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both, and my observation is that most—not all, but most—of the contentions over the line between nation and state are traceable to predatory corporations which are trying to shield themselves from deserved punishment, or endeavoring to prevent needed restraining legislation."

The expressive phrase, "twilight zone," and Bryan's estimate of it, brought out an impromptu speech from President Roosevelt, in which he said:

"Just a word of what has been called the 'twilight land' between the powers of the federal and state governments. My primary aim in the legislation that I have advocated for the regulation of the great corporations has been to provide some effective popular sovereign for each corporation. I do not wish to keep this twilight land one of large and vague boundaries, by judicial decision that in a given case the state cannot act, and then a few years later by other decisions that in practically similar cases the nation cannot act either. I am trying to find out where one or the other can act, so there shall always be some sovereign power that on behalf of the people can hold every big corporation, every big individual, to an accountability so that its or his acts shall be beneficial to the people as a whole."

So here are two great leaders agreed on this question, as in fact they are on most others of pressing importance. And in this matter it is well that such leaders agree; it would be better if lesser and less patriotic and scrupulous politicians would also agree with these leaders.

It may almost be said that there is no law for the great corporations, when they violate laws or oppress the people. State courts and other state authorities are all but powerless, and in federal courts the process of getting justice is practically interminable. And they welcome and will do all they can to maintain the "twilight zone," to use Mr. Bryan's happy expression, wherein neither neither state nor federal authority can control them and make them promptly accountable to the people.

LA FOLLETTE'S PROBABLE OBJECTION.

IT MAY be taken for granted that Senator La Follette had good reason for his strenuous opposition to the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill. Whether this justified his resort to the extreme means of talking the bill to death or not is a matter upon which opinions will disagree. As an abstract proposition, it would seem that such a way of defeating legislation ought not to be tolerated. By this means a single senator, with a good deal of physical endurance and strong vocal organs, and with bad as well as with good motives, can under certain circumstances defeat any measure, however meritorious. Senator Carter once thus defeated a river and harbor bill, to the large injury of the country, Montana having no rivers or harbors to improve. But the rules of the senate allow this to be done, and since the majority of the senate will not change the rule it cannot complain if a senator takes advantage of it thus to defeat what he believes to be a bad law.

Very likely La Follette's principal objection to the currency bill was that it provides that railroad bonds and other commercial securities might be used as a basis of new currency to the extent of 75 per cent of such securities' face value. Any one can see at a glance what a tremendous power for inflating or contracting the currency this would place in the hands of one or two of the "groups" recently pointed out by La Follette. The railroad and banking groups—the Rockefeller, Morgan, Harriman, Ryan and allied interests would thus be able to manipulate national finances more if possible than ever, and might use this power to bull or bear certain railroad securities at will. When the full report of La Follette's speech—not that anybody will read it all—is at hand, we shall know better what his grounds of objection were, but it seems probable that this was one of the principal objections he had to it.

The Democratic senators, by joining in the filibuster, could have defeated the bill, but with one or two exceptions it seems they preferred to let it pass, probably believing that when it came to be analyzed and understood it would make good campaign material for them. And it is entirely safe to say positively that since Aldrich fought for the bill, it is one solely in the interest of his clients and associates.

The patchwork currency bill is what nobody wants, and nobody capable of passing judgment on the question supposes that it will do any appreciable good. It was rushed through merely to enable members of congress and the leaders to say that they have done something after all, had enacted "currency reform." Its obvious purpose is to fool the voters, but it is not likely to fool many of them. If the currency bill be pointed to with pride, they will ask, mentally if not vocally: "What about all those other 17 or 18 measures Roosevelt has been urging you all winter and spring to pass, but which you rejected or ignored? He, in the people's name and behalf, asked for a dozen and a half loaves of good, fresh, wholesome bread, and you hand us a crust, made out of sawdust. To dishonored oblivion with you. We have been fooled by your sort too often."

Mr. Harriman's representatives should and doubtless do take great pride in their attempt to foist "Doc" Hamilton as railroad commissioner on this state, but the people won't forget it in a hurry. It is hoped that the expenses incurred will not be used as a basis for another advance in lumber rates. * * * Oh, no, the railroads don't try to run politics. No more brazen effort to control a state tribunal was ever made than on yesterday, when "Doc" Hamilton's election as railroad commissioner was attempted. Mr. Harriman is doubtless satisfied with the work of his employes, but what do the people of the state think of it?

"Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away," let us turn to and have a jolly good time, and put Portland away up in the estimation of all visitors as a festival town. The city wants no grumpy or grouchy or pessimistic people in sight this week, and it wants everybody to set in sight, too. Cheer up!

The Journal cheerfully accepts the people's verdict, yet confesses to a feeling of regret that enough voters did not break over party lines, in the matter of a judgeship, to elect Judge O'Day to continue his service on the circuit bench. He did receive many Republican votes, but well deserved many more of them.

The Journal is going to get ahead of all its contemporaries throughout the state in saying that the election passed off quietly.

Probably many people don't know yet whether they are wet or dry.

President Elliott of the Northern Pacific railroad says crop indications in the northwest are better than ever before. And still there are people who want to revise the Dingley tariff.

More harmony in support of Republican principles and traditions; Fulton voted with Aldrich for the currency bill, Bourne with the Democrats against it.

Mr. Taft joined Mr. Bryan in advocating a law requiring the publication of campaign contributions, but it is to be observed that congress refused even to consider such a law.

The governor is surely a wonder as a vote-getter, and if sent to the senate would enter that body with a national reputation that would be worth something to Oregon.

And now some more Oregon counties will be dry—at least legally. The prohibition wave continues to rise, and the end is not in sight yet.

We suppose the apples and berries could not be any better, even if Hood River gets its new county today.

Hail to the roses and the Festival, says an exchange. Very likely, or if not hail, snow. But wrap up and look pleasant.

Fortunately the crops pay no attention to politics or panic manufacturers.

Small Change

"Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

* *

Let everybody be satisfied and look pleasant.

* *

Nobody will know the difference 100 years hence.

* *

Next on the program comes the Fourth of July.

* *

Now everybody will have a chance to tell why it happened so.

* *

If Mr. Bryan ever tires of politics, he can easily turn preacher.

* *

Don't give up hope of some June weather this month, even this week.

* *

Among the things Bryan will never be accused of is an over-supply of modesty.

* *

Portland is in the hands of its visiting friends. They can make themselves at home.

* *

Arthur L. Voorhees seems to aspire to be the Mark Hanna of the Taft campaign.

* *

But some governor would no doubt pardon Ross before he had served that 800 years.

* *

Get the festival spirit, and show it; make Portland a regular jolly old town this week.

* *

It is to be feared that congress forgot to put "In God We Trust" into that currency law.

* *

The members of congress have gone home, but they don't "come trailing clouds of glory."

* *

The new Chicago version: "When the corn is in the corner and the shorts all get a shock."

* *

Perhaps Forecaster Beals will make the excuse that he has been away during the past month.

* *

It has been several days now since we have heard that De Sagan and Anna were married, or not married.

* *

The majority of the people are near enough right; at least they can better be trusted than the politicians.

* *

And next year the roses may be multitudinously in bloom by May 15. One can never tell months beforehand.

* *

On its voyage the fleet will burn $5,000,000 worth of coal. But that is cheaper than burning a lot of powder.

* *

It is to be taken for granted, we suppose, that Fairbanks is also enthusiastically in favor of the Roosevelt policies.

* *

And congress at its last session raised the salaries of members from $5,000 to $7,500, too. This is adding injury to insult.

Oregon Sidelights

Presbyterians of Pilot Rock will build a $3,000 church.

* *

Fishing is superb on Williamson river in Klamath county.

* *

There is a movement in Brownsville to establish a creamery.

* *

"We can now drink water," says the Grants Pass Courier. But will you?

* *

Redmond has a barber and a doctor is looking around with a view to locating there.

* *

A Waldport man has a 78-foot whale in his backyard. It came without any invitation and being very dead won't go away.

* *

One party of four reports a combined catch of 600 trout, another 250 and others smaller amounts, in the Deschutes river.

* *

Fifteen teachers of Malheur county have just filed on land and will become farmers under the irrigation projects of that section.

* *

Mr. Kuss of Albany is in trouble again. He was sent to the asylum, but on his wife's plea was paroled, but soon became drunk and crazy again. He is a troublesome Kuss.

* *

An insurance agent has a homestead in Klamath county and has been out building a house. It is two and a half miles over a trail from his place to the nearest mill, and the trail is very rough and rocky, but he has packed every stick of lumber he has used in his house from the mill to his building site, on his shoulders.

* *

There is a well-grounded belief that the present year will witness the commencement of actual construction on a railroad into central Oregon, says the Madras Pioneer. The expression "well grounded" is used advisedly, for there are unquestionably the most convincing reasons for believing that the transportation problem of central Oregon is at last to be solved by the advent of a Harriman line, and possibly by the construction of one of the electric lines projected to tap this territory.

* *

Will Keady is a registered Republican who ran for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket in Lincoln county. That is nearly as amusing as for the town toper to vote the Prohibition ticket, says the Newport Mail. He is also secretary to the chairman of the Republican county central committee and in that capacity is obliged to write and send out letters to the Republican voters urging them to vote the straight ticket and avoid scratching as they would the itch. Keady explains his position by saying that primary day was wet and rainy and not many over half of the registered Republicans came out to vote. As a consequence he was defeated. But four of his Democratic friends wrote his name on their tickets and he found to his surprise that while he had been defeated in the Republican primaries, he had received the Democratic nomination. It was a case, therefore, of run as Democratic candidate or not at all. Keady wanted the office, so he accepted the courtesy extended to him by the Democrats and became the candidate.

Prosperity.

Who say dat beezaness ees blue
An' times ees hard? Eet ees no true.
You bet my life! I nevva see
Sooch trade like now ees com' to me
Ah! lees'en, an' I tal to you.

Las' fall w'en first I com', my frand,
For keep dees small peanutta stand,
Eet was to playnta beega 'nough,
Baycause I sal so leetla stuff.
But now so many com' for buy
Banan', peanutta, cak' and pie,
I sooo mus' gat. I am afraid,
Fine beega store for serve my trade
Den mebbe, too, I gotta see
To sal da coffee, milk, an' tea
For customer dat asks me.
You be su'prise' for see how fine
Ees all dese customers of mine,
An' so polite dey eat der food,
An' look so nice, an' talk so good.
Oh! dere ees wan, so beeg, so tall,
He ees da grandes' wan of all!
Ah, w'en hee at hees pie, my frand,
An' I am watch heem go an' stand
Een doorway of dat beeg hotal
On Broadway, dat ees so swal,
An' see heem peeck hees teeth an' smile
An' bow een soocha granda style
To all hees frands dat passa by,
I am so proud I like to die!

Eef times ees hard you s'pose I gat
So fina, beega trade like dat?
From all dat I am tal to you
Can dees "bad beez'ness" talk be true?
Eh? w'at?
I bat you, not!

—T. A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

WORLD-WIDE RACE QUESTION

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Los Angeles, May 28.—"This is a white man's country." One hears it from Seattle to San Diego, proof of the fact that the Pacific coast states are wrestling with a race question. Unlike the south, the west shares its problem with countries in all parts of the world. The conflict between the civilizations and the institutions of the orient and the occident has become a world-wide issue. It has already caused the bloodiest war of modern history; it may yet be the cause of war, the wrecking of empires and the making over of the maps of the world.

The fetters of religion and age-long custom which have held Asia in leash for centuries are being broken. The Chinese are cutting off their queues. The Hindu no longer believes that his soul is eternally damned if he crosses the ocean. The Japanese has adopted every progressive method known to the world. The Asiatic is taking his place in world affairs, and wherever he goes he insists upon maintaining certain moral and racial ideas which are so radically different from those of Europeans and Americans that friction is inevitable. The Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, taken together, outnumber all the white people on earth by considerably more than two to one. But the white man has the advantage over the Asiatic in wealth and health, and the means for acquiring the one and protecting the other.

Wherever Asiatic laborers have gone into a white community there has been trouble. It is more than 30 years since the Chinese question became acute on the Pacific coast. The Japanese and Hindu question is now paramount, the Chinese issue having been settled by exclusion. But there is a great difference between the problem of 30 years ago and that now being worked out. Then Asiatic emigration was exceptional and depended upon stimulation from outside by labor contractors. Now Asiatic emigration is constant and comes from the desire of the Asiatics to find a place to work where the struggle for existence will not be so nearly hopeless.

Same in Other Countries.

So it somes that our own Pacific coast is in the same box with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, German Africa, Chile and Brasil. The British empire is torn by a dissension more serious than it has known for half a century—its white colonial subjects absolutely refusing to admit their Asiatic fellow-subjects to their colonies. New Zealand, Australia and South Africa bar the Hindus as well as the Chinese. Western Canada has protested forcibly against Japanese and Hindu. The fact that the Hindu is a subject of King Edward VII is no argument at all to the British colonial. He demands the credentials of a white skin. The ancient kinship of India and Europe does not mean anything to the Australian who stands up and swears: "This is a white man's country."

With India bubbling with revolt, with English colonies at dagger's points with England's ally, Japan, and with English oriental trade being threatened by oriental competition—it is apparent that this world-wide race question is of the utmost importance to the future of the British empire. The English people understand the gravity of the situation, and they are working with characteristic caution and skill toward a solution of its more vexing phases. The British have had enough experience to understand that race questions are never finally settled, notwithstanding the fact that London never draws the color line.

The American public, as a whole, by no means understands the problem on the Pacific coast. It is to be doubted if the people of other sections of the country ever will come to look upon the question as the people out here do. The south has very positive ideas on its race question which are rejected in other parts of the country but which are accepted and emphasized by the citizen of another section who removes to the south. Party politics, of course, has had much to do with the general attitude toward the southern race question, but even aside from that, the people of north and west do not understand the southener's point of view.

The westerner is in the same category. He fears the encroachment of the Asiatic and he resents it with the instinctive force of self-protection. He may reason the question with a show of logic, or he may go it blind. The result is just the same, the reasonable and the unreasonable alike unite and declare: "This is a white man's country."

Pacific Coast Rich.

The American states on the Pacific coast have less than 2,500,000 population. If they were as thickly populated as European countries, according to their arable area, they could support over 100,000,000 people. If the Asiatic density were approached they could support nearly 200,000,000. This magnificent empire can take care of 50,000,000 Americans, living in the American fashion, which is the highest standard of existence known to men.

It is to defend this great country that the people of the Pacific coast states are shouting the slogan: "This is a white man's country." It is to save this country for the propagation of American ideals and Christian standards as opposed to the morals and religions of the orient, that the people here are demanding that all Asiatic immigration be stopped by law. They have already seen more than one American village transformed by the Asiatic invasion. They have seen the morals of the typical American small town corrupted by Asiatics whose gambling tables and opium dens have led to things much worse, things all but unknown to the American small town. They have seen rural communities of prosperous farms utterly demoralized by the influx of Asiatics. Where there was once a few neat farmhouses guarding the board acres of American homesteads, there are now dozens of miserable hovels in which swarms of Japanese live crowded together like sheep. No recountal of the triumphs of progressive Japan, however, truthful, is able to blot out that picture.

The people of the Pacific coast are sometimes ridiculed because they fear that the Asiatics will overrun their country and endanger American institutions. The Pacific coast people reply: "We have seen the evil worked out in small villages and farming communities here. We have seen it in Hawaii. We are not afraid of the failure of the white man's civilization if it opposes the Asiatic. But it must fight to maintain its supremacy. That is what we do when we seek exclusion—we are fighting for white supremacy.

Case of Hawaii.

"Those who think we overestimate the danger should consider the case of Hawaii. Those islands were inhabited by a simple aboriginal folk. The English discovered them, but the Americans were first to introduce the ideas of modern civilization. The race suffered greatly by the disease and the alcohol which came in with the white man, but it was soon able to conduct a government along the lines of modern occidental nationals; it adopted the English language and the Christian religion. There was no more reason why it should not have been occidental in civilization that obtained in America, for the aborigines could oppose no civilization of their own to block the coming of the American ideals.

"Now look at Hawaii. Its great interests are still in the hands of Americans, but it is by a mighty effort that the encroachments of Asiatics in the business world are being resisted. As for the social life of the islands, it is no longer occidental. The prevailing religion of this territory of the United States is Buddhism. Fifty years ago it was Christianity. The language most used in ordinary social life is Japanese.

"Hawaii is still resisting the Asiatic influence, and is today the bumper between the civilizations of the east and west in the Pacific ocean. But in the fight Hawaii has suffered much. The Pacific coast states do not propose to permit the problems which disturb Hawaii to be transplanted to the mainland."

A man of high official rank who has lived in Japan and China for many years, and whose opinion would have added weight if his name could be used, said: "The fears of the Pacific Coast states are fully justified. If there were no effort on the part of the United States to prevent it, China and Japan would send so many people to America that in five years the country west of the Rocky mountains would have as many Asiatics as Americans."

Race Antagonism.

The differences between this race question which is disturbing the people of so many parts of the world and the race question of the southern states are radical. The basic feeling of race antagonism is the same, but the negro is different from the white man only in race. A California public man explained it in this way:

"The Asiatic who comes to America is not only different in race, but in many other ways. He has a nation which he represents and to which he remains absolutely loyal, no matter how long he may stay here. He has a system of morals which differs so radically from ours that assimilation of the two peoples is impossible. He has a religion which is different from ours, and, aside from the dogma of faith, which is essentially inferior in that it reduces women to a position little better than that of an animal. The virtues of the white man he looks upon with contempt, the vices he seizes and imitates.

"All of this may be utterly unfair and unjust when applied to Chinese or Japanese of high breeding or position. That there are good men in Asia is not to be questioned. But when the gates are thrown wide open to immigrants, it is not the good ones who come to America, it is the bad—and the Pacific coast already has enough of them."

Asia is beginning to throw out its surplus population upon the shores of every "new" country on earth. This movement will continue with gathering force in the next few years unless it is prevented. To absolutely prohibit Asiatic emigration to European and American countries means the joining of the issue between the east and the west. This world-wide race question may yet plunge the nations into the greatest war that men have ever fought.

A Man of Letters.

When Mr. Cyrus Watterhouse grew
wealthy from his slaughter
house,
He gave to Shellback college 20,-
000 right away.
So the faculty rewarded him with hon-
or and accorded him
The pedagogic title, "Cyrus Watter-
house, M. A."

When he merged his corporation with
the Pressed Beef Combination,
He consigned 1,000,000 extra to the
college; so you see
Grand old Shellback's dons of learn-
ing, tainted money never spurn-
ing,
Stretched his name to "Cyrus Watter-
house, M. A. and Ph. D."

Next, when Cyrus showed his nature
and bought out a legislature
For the sausage trust, the college
got 5,000,000, title free.
And the faculty's requital was another
whacking title,
This time, "Watterhouse, B. S., M.
D., Ph. D., Ll. D."

Well, ere Cyrus took to liquor, every
time he made a dicker
He endowed the college more and
added on some letters new,
Till his checkbook looked pathetic when
he signed that alphabetic
"M. A., B. S., O. K., Ph. D., LL. D.,
P. D. Q."

But at last of honors tiring, when poor
Cyrus lay expiring,
On his will he wrote the following,
and settled down to die:
"Gents' please don't misunderstand
me—take my coin, but don't you
hand me
Any more o' that fool alphabet.
"Yours very simply,
"Cy."

—Wallace Irwin, in the June Everybody's.

Brazil Is Arming.

The Brazilian government has ordered in Germany 40,000 rifles and 10,000 Mauser carbines, in addition to large quantities of arms already received and deposited in the arsenals of Rio de Janeiro. The Krupp factory continues actively the manufacture of batteries of 7.5 centimeters (3 inches) ordered by the Brazilian government, of which 12 have already been delivered. In the Chana drydock of Montevideo two gunboats constructed by Yarrow are being armed on Brazilian account and are destined for Paraguay and Upper Uruguay.

Among other important orders of the same government are the Maxim guns so popular among European armies. The fortifications of Rio de Janeiro will be ready for their armament in a very short time, the work being now pushed with great energy. All the works are provided with turrets armed with guns of 28 centimeters (11 inches) caliber.

In the British house of commons it has been suggested that the government ought by all the means in its power to prevent the acquisition of these Brazilian cruisers by any European power if it should be found that that government showed any inclination to dispose of them by transfer. But Sir G. Lambert, civil lord of the admiralty, declared that the government had no knowledge that Brazil had any intention of disposing of two battleships of the power of the Dreadnaught before their construction, and he did not believe it necessary to have any fear of such action, considering the interest of Brazil in perfecting its own armament with the most powerful instruments of modern warfare.

A newspaper of Rio de Janeiro says that Argentina wishes war with Brazil, believing Brazil to be its enemy, but the Argentine president thinks it prudent to advise the press that Brazil is preparing a formidable fleet.

Bishop Jaggar's Birthday.

Bishop Thomas A. Jaggar, who was recently appointed bishop of the American Episcopal church on the continent of Europe to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Worthington, was born in New York, June 2, 1839, and received his education in the city schools. After his ordination as a priest in 1863 he was successively rector of Episcopal churches in Bergen Point, New Jersey, Yonkers, New York, and Philadelphia. In the last-named city he filled the pulpit of Holy Trinity church from 1870 to 1875. During the next thirty years he was the bishop of Southern Ohio. In 1905 he retired from the charge of the diocese, but retained a seat and a vote in the house of bishops. Bishop Jaggar is the author of "The Man of the Ages," "The Ministry of Phillips Brooks," and "The Duty of the Clergy in Relation to Modern Skepticism."

This Date in History.

1773 — John Randolph, American statesman, born in Virginia. Died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1833.

1815—General Philip Kearney born. Died September 1, 1862.

1835—Pope Pius X (Guiseppe Sarto) born.

1880—Garfield and Arthur nominated by the Republican National convention at Chicago.

1882—Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian liberator, died. Born July 22, 1807.

1905—President Roosevelt offered his services as a mediator to end the war between Russia and Japan.

The REALM of FEMININE

THAT preparation and training for the business of keeping house are as necessary as for any other line of work is gradually gaining recognition. What we do well, we do easily and quickly, and better knowledge and training are bound to be the means of overcoming the drudgery and burden of housekeeping. What Mrs. Buxton has written on this subject is of interest to all mothers.

* * *

Business of Housekeeping.

By Orla Buxton.

HOW often we hear the weary mother, whose work is never done, exclaim, "I never want my daughter to live the life that I live." Almost invariably she sets about to give her daughter such training as will fit her for a worse fate in years to come. We often hear the same sentiment expressed by business men. They will advise their sons to seek some easier and more remunerative work than that in which they are engaged and the sons conclude that the thing for them to do is to learn to be "smart" enough to live without work, to their own discredit and undoing.

I wonder how many centuries more it is going to take us to learn that the intelligent worker is not a slave nor that he is degraded by any honorable toil.

Housekeeping is no less a business than banking. The woman who would be a success in her vocation as housekeeper should receive training the same as the man who is to become the head of a great financial institution.

I once knew a mother of four daughters who understood the soundness of this theory. Two of the girls had charge of the kitchen and dining room, while the others did chamber work, sweeping, dusting, etc.; they interchanged work weekly. The girls had charge of all supplies for their respective departments and vied with one another in seeing who could set the best table for the least expense. This home was on a large farm and there were nine in the family, but all the morning's work was out of the way by 9 o'clock. Then there was time for music, reading, recreation or whatever might come to hand. Each of the girls was allowed a sum of money, regularly, and with this they bought and cared for all their own belongings. Each girl was taught to sew and keep her own clothing in repair.

This was good business training and would be valuable to each of these girls, whatever she might turn her talents to in after life. She had learned the value of time; she had learned to appreciate the value of work well done; she had learned to be self-reliant and, above all, had learned the great secret of success in a well ordered home. Mother and father were the heads of this great business institution and the sons and daughters were all apprenticed, as it were, to learn the great, sound, fundamental principles of successful life.

A pen picture, did you say? Yes, but a true one. If you have been denied this training in your girlhood, there is still hope ahead. Our Agricultural college is just now establishing a course in household economy, which will be second to none in the west. The short course, which proved so successful last year, is to be continued and, in the near future, perhaps this summer, we are to have the women's institutes established, which will come to us "without money and without price." There is a reading course for farmers' wives sent out by Cornell university which is indeed a splendid help to the busy woman. The bulletins issued by the department of agriculture on household subjects are to be had for the asking and are authority on the subjects on which they treat. Then if one wishes to make a more systematic study of the subject, there is the corresponding course sent out by the American School of Home Economics. This course is adapted to either home or club study.

In my own town we have a household economy class in which we plan a series of lessons on subjects in which we are most interested. We find our interest increasing and our membership growing all the time.

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The Middle Child.

By Ethel M. Kelly.

WHENEVER there is company
And mother sends for us,
It's always 'bout the baby that
They makes the biggest fuss.
They say, "She's sweet as she can be!"
"Her hair, just see it curl!"
They never say such things to me,
'Cause I'm the middle girl.

And then they say to sister, "Why,
Is this the oldest child?
She'll be a woman by and by!"
And after they have smiled
And held her hand, they look at me.
Mamma says, "She's begun
To lose her teeth," and then they laff—
'Cause I'm the middle one!

Then baby speaks her little piece,
And sister's asked to sing;
But no one ever seems to guess
That I do anything.
Although my name is Marguerite—
And Marguerite means "pearl,"
Nobody thinks that I'm sweet,
'Cause I'm the middle girl.

When I grow up, and when I have
A family of my own,
I'll send up for the middle girl
To come downstairs alone;
And I shall let her speak and sing
And have a lot of fun,
I'll not deny her anything
'Cause she's the middle one!

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Cereal. Orange Marmalade.
Poached Eggs on Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Peanut Bisque. Macaroni and Cheese.
Baked Prunes. Cornbread. Tea.

DINNER.

Tomato Soup.
Veal Cutlets. Boiled Onions.
Asparagus Salad.
Pineapple Jelly. White Cake.
Coffee.

Peanut Bisque—An old Virginia recipe which has lately come into favor for luncheons is peanut soup. Grind two quarts of roasted peanuts very fine and place with two quarts of milk, a lump of butter and one fourth teaspoonful of salt into a double boiler, and cook for one hour. Thicken with a little cornstarch and serve.

Veal Cutlet—A good way to serve veal cutlets is to have them cut about one half inch thick. Trim off the outside skin, and cut in pieces about four inches square, or the size you wish to serve. Now pound these pieces with the side of a wooden potato masher or meat pounder until the fibre is broken, but not mashed to a pulp.

When fried a golden brown, remove from pan and make a dressing of one beaten egg mixed smooth with one tablespoonful of flour and one cup of milk. Put into pan from which cutlet has been removed a lump of butter size of a walnut. When melted, add milk, egg, and flour, and stir until smooth and thick, but do not let boil, or it will curdle. Pour over cutlet and sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.

Asparagus salad—Boiled asparagus is served cold on lettuce leaves with a plain French salad dressing.

Grain never looked better in the Athena country than it does at this time. The crop will be a bumper one from present indications. While more rain would do good, there will be no loss unless something unusual happens.