EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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It is not our changing circumstances, but our unregulated desires that rob us of peace.—A. Maclaren.

SPEAK ONLY FOR YOURSELF, TEDDY.

LET us reread the opening portion of that platform, as follows:

In this, the greatest era of American advancement, the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln, has such mighty progress been made by the American nation.

The highest aspirations of the people have found voice in the Republican party. Conscience and courage in public action have reached higher standards and the right and wrong of private life have become the cardinal principles of its political faith.

Capital and labor have been brought into closer relations; the abuse of wealth and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by virtue of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, his brave and impartial enforcement of the laws; his prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in public service; more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preferences; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of the workers of the country; conservation of our national resources and a forward step in the improvement of our inland waterways.

It is supposed that Wade Ellis, who is credited with writing the platform, and who spent considerable time at Washington and at the White House just before the convention met, followed the suggestions, if not the dictation literally, of President Roosevelt. If this be correct, the above is what Roosevelt says about himself. In view of the good he has done his lack of modesty may be overlooked, but not his exaggeration of results, nor his confounding of himself with the Republican party, or rather assuming to be the whole party. Granting that what he says above, especially in the third paragraph, applies to him, it doesn't apply in the least to Aldrich, Elkins, Cannon, Payne, nor to many Republican leaders in congress—and they proved "too many" for Roosevelt.

Just look at the record of the last congress and couple it with "conscience and courage"! And think of those leaders having "put to scorn the abuse of wealth and all the evils of privilege and favoritism"! If the president dictated this he must have roared with the sarcasm of it.

GUARANTEEING BANK DEPOSITS

WHY is not the proposed plan for guaranteeing depositors of banks a good one? That it is urged by Mr. Bryan ought not to be of itself sufficient for its incontinent and scornful rejection by everybody who does not agree with Mr. Bryan about everything. Oklahoma has a law thus protecting bank depositors, and has already had one occasion to use it. The International bank of Coalgate got into difficulties, as the state bank commissioner discovered, and he found that its active managing officers had been borrowing the depositors' money on insufficient or no security, and that the bank could not liquidate. It turned out that about 30 per cent of the bank's funds had been misappropriated. But under the law there was a fund on hand with which to make the depositors whole, and so the bank commissioner posted up, as a dispatch from Guthrie says, such a notice as was never posted up before on the doors of a failed bank, to-wit: "Notice: This bank is in the hands of the state bank commissioner. Depositors will be paid in full by the state banking board. Please call and get your money." No long line of anxious depositors; no weary waiting for months or perhaps years, and then getting only a percentage; no expensive receivership and big attorneys' fees. Instead: "This bank is out of business; come and get your money."

It is this plan and policy that Mr. Bryan urges should be adopted with respect to banks throughout the country. But the banks would have to be taxed to provide the necessary fund. Yes, but the tax would be light, for under such a system bank failures would be few and the losses light. The taxed bankers would themselves see to it that no neighboring institution got into a very bad shape. A bank examiner would then do his duty in earnest, for the good, safe bankers would insist on this.

And then consider what a benefit to business such a safeguard would be. There would be no runs on banks, no panics consequent on fear of banks' failing; no great withdrawal of deposits and hoarding of money; the people would constantly have entire confidence in the banks. Would not all this more than repay the banks for the small tax they would have to pay to maintain the necessary fund?

LEADERS AND BOSSES.

A RECENT issue of Mr. Bryan's paper, the Commoner, discusses the difference between a leader and a boss, in part as follows:

The leader is not a man who thinks for the people, but a man who thinks with the people. The leader is going in the same direction that the people are going—far enough ahead to be in advance but not far enough to be out of sight. The leader is not only in sympathy with the people, but he relies upon persuasion to influence them. He presents his arguments to them but recognizes the right of the people to reject any proposition submitted by him. The leader's title to leadership rests upon his ability to propose the best thing at the right time and, as those who follow the leader follow him voluntarily, he must appeal to their conscience and their judgment. The leader is a molder of opinion, and a molder of opinion does not create public opinion—he merely expresses it in effective language.

The boss has no sympathy with the people; he has his own interests to serve and whatever authority he can secure he turns to his private advantage. The boss is an embezzler of power, and measured by every moral standard, he is in the same criminal class with the embezzler of money. The boss has introduced bribery, corruption and intimidation into politics and he will go out when these are eliminated. "Let the people rule" is as much a terror to the boss as the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," is to the thief. The spread of the primary is only a reaction from boss rule, and like every other plan for the bringing of the government nearer to the people, the primary system increases the relative influence of the real leader and lessens the influence of the boss.

There are those who will say that Mr. Bryan shows some symptoms of bossism as well as exhibiting qualities of leadership, but if so he is not a boss in the bad sense that he has described, only because of a high degree of self-esteem, and a complete confidence in himself as the man best fitted for true leadership. And in this the masses of his own party seem to agree with him.

What he says about bosses and leaders is true, and one reason for the somewhat chaotic condition of politics in Oregon is that the bosses of the dominant party have passed away or been knocked down and out by the people, and leaders have not risen to take their places. Fulton had a fine chance to become a real leader, but lost it because he could not move forward out of the old ruts and abandon the old methods and motives. And none of those who have taken an advanced position and joined in the progressive movement are eminently conspicuous or peculiarly fitted for leadership. But the people of Oregon seem to be doing pretty well without especial leadership.

PACKERS AND STOCKRAISERS.

THERE should be cooperation, and voluntary, mutual assistance each of the other, by the big packing plants being constructed in Portland, and the stock raisers, large and small, of the Oregon country. The packers ought to encourage the stockraising industry in this region by paying fair prices for marketable stock, and the stockmen and farmers should reciprocate by raising more and better stock and putting it in desirable form and condition for the packers.

We have no reason to suppose that this will not be done, but it is important that the stock raisers of this region should not get the impression even if it be an incorrect one, that because this is their natural market they are to be paid less than their animal products ought fairly to bring. Such an impression, once become widespread, would discourage the stock raising industry, which under conditions that should prevail as soon as the packing plants are in operation should grow very rapidly in its proportions and importance.

These plants, it is presumed, can handle and will need all the stock it can obtain, and how much they get will depend largely upon the opinion formed of their policy in this respect by the stockraisers and farmers of Oregon, Idaho and portions of Washington. The establishment of this great industry here should help to expand steadily and greatly the stock-raising business, especially on the part of farmers generally, and to make it more surely and permanently profitable; and on the other hand the stockraisers should be not only willing but pleased to help make this the great packing center of the Pacific coast.

That the government of the czar of Russia is not fit to exist in a country or world professing to be civilized has often been proven, but never more emphatically, perhaps, than by the recent edict of the autocrat that women should be banished from all Russian universities, and no others permitted to enter higher institutions of learning. While all the rest of the world is moving in the direction of giving women equal opportunities for education with men, the czar of Russia takes a stride backward toward the dark ages.

GOOD NEWS FROM DOWN STREAM.

AT LAST large, splendid, most gratifying and satisfactory results of the government's jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia river are apparent. All that was necessary to secure such results was an appropriation sufficient to prosecute the work steadily under continuing contract, and under such able supervision as that of Colonel Roessler.

According to the official inspection just made, the channel has been widened from 300 to 3,000 feet, and deepened to 26 feet at low tide, which means about 34 feet at high tide. Work to be done yet will deepen the channel still more, but that this increased depth has been obtained at the same time that the channel has been so greatly widened is extremely encouraging.

Now if the Port of Portland law passed at the last election should be sustained by the supreme court, so that the handling of the river's commerce can be improved as it needs to be, Portland, and all other ports on the river, will be in a far better position than ever before. At no previous time has the river improvement been in so satisfactory a condition, nor the prospect for its commerce so bright.

But much very important work remains to be done. The jetty work must be continued, perhaps a north jetty built, until an ample permanent depth is assured. Work on the channel above Astoria will also be necessary, though it now accommodates ships drawing over 23 feet. And efforts must not be relaxed for continuous, rapid work on the Celilo canal. We have now got a very good start made, and must do all that can be done to keep the good work moving.

But because there is work yet to do, let not our neighbors over on Puget sound imagine that we are bottled up. We have not been so in fact for years, but are less so now than ever before, and our outlet to the sea will continue to increase in depth and breadth, making this interior fresh water harbor the favorite one on the Pacific coast. Portland already has a good channel to the ocean, but will have an even better one; it will have open rivers above, too, before many years; and what is of prime importance, it has a vast resourceful country behind and all around it, from all portions of which it is a down-grade for trains to this city.

The bar channel was the especially important thing, the "key to the situation"; now that we are sure of that, all the rest is comparatively easy. Hurrah for the big deepened channel through the bar!

After four years' work, the government has succeeded in convicting half of the Hyde-Benson-Diamond-Schneider quartet of land grabbers, the jury finding Hyde and Schneider guilty on all counts, and Diamond and Benson not guilty on all counts. That ends the case as to the latter two, and gets it fairly started as to the other two, as there will doubtless be appeals. On the whole this may be considered a victory for the government, and Heney did not try the case, either.

"It will be interesting to see how Mr. Bryan views the triumph at Chicago of those Rooseveltian principles he has so warmly commended."—Indianapolis Star. Yes, it is a little interesting to see Bryan show up the "triumph"—though it is an easy job for anybody.

Senator Aldrich is said to regard Governor Cummins as a Populist, and Senator La Follette as a Socialist—or perhaps an anarchist; but Senator Aldrich has helped to make a good many people move toward Populism and Socialism.

It is generally supposed that J. Pierpont Morgan O. K.'ed the ticket in advance, and what he says goes with Wall street—though Cortelyou and Shaw, or vice versa, would have pleased him better.

Now in order to get Foraker's support will Mr. Taft agree to send that enemy of the people back to the senate? Better give him a foreign mission, the farther away the better.

Don't worry about the crops; the "shortage" is always exaggerated. And in any case, accept what the good Lord, and the Republican party give, and be cheerful.

It is also nearly the time for the sugar trust to raise the price of that commodity. Housewives have to use great quantities of it in putting up fruit.

The command, "Thou shalt not steal," is posted up in New York streetcars. But it is not found in the traction magnates' offices.

That convention forgot a lot of things—the hundreds of trusts that have sprung up during the party's ascendency, for instance.

The trouble with our great and good friend James J. Hill is that he is inclined to magnify the size of the hole in the doughnut.

Small Change

The beef trust apparently wants to test the elastic currency law.

* *

But the supreme court may hold that a city charter cannot nullify a state law.

* *

Mr. Taft is a man of a good deal of sincerity and considerable moral courage.

* *

Selling booze is not an inalienable or natural right, even in this free country.

* *

People dying of heat and humidity in eastern cities; no snow or frost in Portland.

* *

Shouldn't the fat men organize into Taft clubs? But then Bryan is no lean and hungry Cassius.

* *

Wade Ellis is already defending his platform; it is a hard job, but he probably gets a large fee.

* *

When a man's wife laughs at his jokes it may not show that they are good; only that she is.

* *

Fairbanks says no man has to step down to the vice-presidency. And few men can step up to it.

* *

Now there is a noiseless gun, but nobody can invent and put into operation a noiseless Fourth of July.

* *

A poem in the Commoner is entitled, "Over and Over Again." But it has no reference to Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

* *

It is said those African lions and tigers set up a great howl of woe when they heard that Senator Bourne had failed.

* *

Secretary Taft walked under a ladder recently to show that he is not superstitious. This was no doubt safer than climbing up on the ladder.

* *

The cactus dahlia will be the leading flower at the Seattle exposition. But Portland may send over a few carloads of roses, after its rose festival is over.

* *

People who quit depending on others to do things for them and begin doing things for themselves thereby gain confidence and strength to do more and greater things.

* *

"How do you account for Mr. Bryan's silence," asks a Pittsburg paper. It must have been between midnight and 7 a. m., and even Mr. Bryan has to sleep some.

* *

An Illinois preacher became insane through worrying about a lie that he thought he had told, but hadn't. We seldom hear of men going crazy over lies they have told.

* *

Now it is reported that De Sagan and Boni's grass widow are going to England to be married some more. The importance of these people is magnified about a million times in many minds.

Oregon Sidelights

Prineville is to have a cigar factory.

* *

Crop prospects are good in Crook county.

* *

A tenth grade has been added to the Halsey school.

* *

Brownsville's streets were never kept so clean as now.

* *

Work has been begun on a Methodist church in Madras.

* *

Ninth and tenth grades will be added to the Madras schools.

* *

An electric plant may be built on a damsite near Monument.

* *

Hatfield, the rainmaker, doesn't seem to be making good in Sherman county.

* *

Madras men have located 26 oil claims of about 20 acres each in the Lamonta district.

* *

A Huntington man caught a big badger that had destroyed 115 of his chickens.

* *

Times could scarcely be better in Sherman county than they are, says the Wasco News.

* *

Burns will probably vote bonds to the amount of $32,000 to build a new school house and pay the district debt of $6,500.

* *

There is a good deal doing, says the Albany Democrat. It is doubtful if carpenters were ever more busy. New residences in many directions, and people waiting for carpenters.

* *

Prineville Journal: The Crooked river and Ochoco valleys with their tributaries are waving green fields of alfalfa and grain. The dry farms do not look so well, but nearly all will produce remunerative crops.

* *

Albany Herald: If we must have that dam bobtail streetcar with the present tuberculous-looking motive power, let a few of our athletic boys turn it over and drop a little oil on the journals. It squeaks worse than a healthy pig at an Irish fair.

* *

There are now in the course of construction four saloon buildings at Dorris, just over the California line, which will be occupied by Kalamath Falls liquor dealers as soon as prohibition goes into effect. Dorris already has six saloons.

* *

A big hopyard near Eugene will not be worked for hops this season, but instead the thirty acres are being planted to potatoes, a row for each row of hops. Ten acres of this ground the year previous to planting the hopyard produced 2,700 bushels of potatoes.

* *

Grants Pass Courier: One would scarcely think that a cougar could be found within 25 or 50 miles of a thriving city of 5,000 people. People in the southwest part of town have been frightened by the cries of one of these ferocious beasts several nights during the past couple of weeks.

* *

John Minto, the Salem pioneer, 86 years old, while waiting in the Eugene library to speak to Professor Young, was offered the morning papers, but declined them and took from his pocket a small volume of Kipling's stories, saying that he is a great novel reader and has for many years read for two hours a day something entertaining, just for company.

Taft Under the White Light.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Very much has been said about Secretary Taft's splendid record of achievement in the public service and it is certainly a record which will not only stand analysis, but which becomes the more and more impressive the more it is subjected to the searchlight. It is possibly not a flawless record, but it is one with mighty few flaws in it. Mr. Taft has over and over again demonstrated his capacity for accomplishing results in statecraft under situations demanding most circumspect tact and discrimination. And he has brought about conclusions in the complexities which have been assigned to him for straightening out, not by yielding his point, not by a compromise method, but by gaining assent to the propositions which he himself has presented. In other words, Mr. Taft has demonstrated that he has the sort of genius that quickly perceives the central truth—the essential righteousness of an involved situation—and the sort of temperament which can insist with gentle-mannered mildness, but with unswerving steadfastness, upon the essential right. He has the genius of common sense, wonderfully developed, in conjunction with a sunny-tempered amiability that he was born with.

THE EYES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

That a good many ills that flesh is heir to have their origin in eye-strain is a theory that is widely held among those who have made a study of the eye and its relation to the nervous system. It is usually the case that the defective vision that may result in a general breakdown is a small thing in itself, and easily righted at the time. On this account, more and more attention is being given to the eyes of school children, especially in New York, a city whose public school arrangements are excellent, and from New York comes the report of a conference recently held between a committee of school principals and a committee of oculists. The results of the conference have been placed before the board of education in the shape of a number of suggestions, and in an interview in the New York Sun a member of the board intimates that some of the new ideas will be adopted forthwith.

* * * *

The first suggestion is that shiny paper be eliminated from the textbooks hereafter printed, and that the use of half-tones be discontinued. It is held that unglazed paper and the line cuts are much easier on the eyes of pupils. It is argued that the size of type should be increased and that there should be greater spaces between the lines of print. Regarding the latter recommendations, some printers declare that the improvements would transfer the strain from the pupils' eyes to their backs, because the bulk of books would be enormously increased. Objections to adopting the proposals re shiny paper and line cuts are founded wholly on economic grounds. The cost of making new plates and the rearranging of the style of make-up of the textbooks would amount to $500,000. Otherwise it is admitted that the recommendation is a good one.

* * * *

Suggestions 5 and 6 read respectively: "That in reading the children hold their books at an angle of 45 degrees, and in oral reading be required to look up frequently"; and "That after a lesson demanding close work the children be asked to look up at the ceilings and out of the windows to change the focus of their eyes, and rest the muscles of accommodation." These ideas will be adopted, and are of such a nature that any teacher in Canada or the United States might put them into practice without act of legislation or by order of school board. They carry their own recommendation with them. Another important suggestion, but one which for the present is not likely to be generally accepted, is that the fixed seats in school rooms should be abandoned in favor of chairs. The idea is that the children with poor sight could sit where the light is best, and at the same time occupy chairs that fitted them. At present stationary seats are graded in size, the smallest in front, so that if a tall girl moves forward to where the light is better she has to take a seat that is too small; and the little girl who should be placed nearer the back must wobble round in a seat too high. However, as there are 500,000 school children in New York, and as it would cost $2 each to make the changes in the seating arrangements, there is not likely to be an immediate remodeling, although the suggestion appears to be a valuable one. There is, however, the objection that in case of fire the loose chairs might be a serious menace to the quick retreat of the pupils.

* * * *

It is advised that each room should be equipped with a double row of blackboards, about three feet apart, running along two sides of the room. The inner blackboard should be built at the usual height from the floor, and the outer, or wall, blackboard should surmount a platform raised high enough to permit a teacher to see both boards from her seat. For the first two years of school life the children should do all their writing on these boards. Another recommendation is that all rooms in which artificial light is burned should be closed, and that at no time should classes be permitted to occupy rooms in which the light is not entirely satisfactory, both of which will be adopted. At night schools, hereafter, electric bulbs will be made of frosted glass, and the clusters of bulbs will be screened with pale amber shades. Mention is further made of the habit many children have of taking off their glasses frequently, a practice the oculists condemn.

* * * *

A lot of these suggestions may appear finnicky, but it should be borne in mind that the increase of defective vision among school children has been going on at an alarming rate, being now 40 per cent higher than it was 10 years ago. The tendency of the times is hard on the eyes. Streetcars used to be painted different colors to denote different routes. Cigar stores used wooden Indians; glove stores hung out huge gloves, and boars' heads or bulls' heads indicated taverns. Print now takes the place of the old-time signs, and at night print in its most trying form—the electric sign. It is only fair to the children that their eyes should get a good start. Later on they will see a lot of unpleasant things.

Now For November

From the East Oregonian.

The Republican ticket is nominated, the platform set forth. What will the people do with them?

Taft received such a large majority of the votes cast in the national convention that it would seem that he is the popular choice. But the Taft delegations were chosen in most of the states like they were in Oregon—by a select few delegates who ran the conventions, fixed the slates and carried out their one-sided programs with a high hand.

Taft is not yet and never will be the choice of the rank and file of the Republican party for president, notwithstanding his nomination by a large majority.

The Republican platform declares for many progressive, splendid principles of government, but that will not reconcile the people to Taft. The platform promise a continuation of the Roosevelt policies, but that does not make Taft popular. The people have never wanted Taft.

Had Theodore Roosevelt consented to make the race for the presidency in 1908, there would have been no doubt about the success of the Republican ticket. The people wanted Roosevelt. His work is unfinished. He could do more than any other one man in the country to carry forward the popular plans which he has inaugurated.

But with Taft at the head of the ticket it is no sure thing that the next president will be a Republican. Thousands of sincere Republicans in every state will vote for Bryan before they will for Taft and it looks like a Democratic success.

Taft is a fat, good-natured, aristocratic, fortunate, wealthy, highly educated good fellow. He never initiated anything worth mentioning. He has been surrounded by wealth and affluence all his life. He is not in sympathy with the common people. He has been nominated, but it was a cut and dried program and the people cannot accept it with the hearty good will and enthusiasm which usually accompanies the launching of a successful campaign.

The platform is all right, but does it mean anything with Taft at the head of the ticket?

The Sweet Girl Graduate.

Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,
See the sweet girl graduate
Brace herself to tackle Fate.
See her in her dimity,
Plain white lawn or organdie,
Waiting trembling, sweet and fair,
With a rosebud in her hair
And an essay in her hand,
Shaking as she takes the stand.
See the blushes come and go,
Soft pink bloom in fields of snow;
Listen as she reads the lines
Leading to the far confines
Of the future which she sees
Dimly through her auguries.
To her school days, ending here,
Pays the tribute of a tear,
And with a smile she turns to meet
The long, hard path before her feet.
She has learned—from books—that life,
At its best, is only strife
Till the end, when she lays down
The heavy cross to take the crown.
Oh, say,
Ain't she the higher way?
Ain't she
The solver of the mystery—
Life's problem, whose solution is
Man's never-yet-quite-answered quiz?
Still the same reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,
That same evening, rather late,
Sitting in a hammock with
Some young cub named Brown or Smith,
Swapping moonshine mush and bliss,
Rosebud, rapture and a kiss—
Does she fear to tackle Fate?
Ask the sweet girl graduate.

—W. J. Lampton.

The World's Greatest Railway.

From Moody's Magazine.

The principal part of the Pennsylvania lines lie within five of the richest and most rapidly growing states in the Union, in respect to both population and wealth. These states are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They embrace at the present time over one quarter of the population of the entire country, and the total wealth within the borders of these states, as reported in 1904 by the census bureau, was in excess of 30 per cent of the total reported for the entire wealth of the nation. Since 1850, when the record of the Pennsylvania railroad first began, the population in these states has grown from 6,500,000 to over 23,000,000 and the recorded wealth from $2,000,000,000 to nearly $23,000,000,000. The Pittsburg district has developed within 40 years from a small industrial center on the Ohio river to the largest and richest aggregation of iron, steel and allied industries in the world; the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the rest have all more than doubled in population since the Pennsylvania lines begun to extend beyond the borders of their original state, and the property value in the great cities which the Pennsylvania lines either penetrate or pass through have shown almost fabulous increases within the last decade.

In view of all this it should not be a matter of wonder that the Pennsylvania railroad has never gone through a single year since 1860 without the payment of a dividend; that in this period it has paid out upward of $300,000,000 in cash to its shareholders, and that it has been enabled during the last nine years alone to turn back into the property out of its earnings for improvements and sinking funds over $86,000,000 and still leave a profit and loss surplus of $26,000,000. Since 1864 the actual profits of the operated lines alone, not including any of the lines west of Pittsburg, nor any of the separately operated lines in the east, have exceeded $1,000,000,000. The figures, could they be readily obtained, of all the controlled lines as well, would undoubtedly give results several hundred million dollars greater than this.

The Oklahoma Way.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

The following report on an Oklahoma bank failure shows the way they do things in that new commonwealth.

The International bank of Colgate was reported to the bank commissioner by one of his examiners for violating the banking law of the state, particularly in its managing officers borrowing from the depositors' money.

The bank commissioner at once visited the bank in person and found that the total deposits were about $37,000, of which the president, L. A. Connors, owed over $6,000, and the cashier, L. Elzy, owed over $4,000—in other words, about 30 per cent of the deposits had been borrowed by the two managing officers. The bank commissioner demanded that they immediately replace the money. They failed to do so.

He closed the bank at 2:15 Thursday evening; telephoned the state banking board; received instructions to immediately proceed to pay all approved deposits. In 42 minutes from the closing of the bank the bank commissioner was ready to pay approved deposits. By Friday evening 60 per cent of the depositors had appeared, approved their claims and received their money.

By the end of the second day 90 per cent of all deposits had been paid. A few depositors who lived in the country don't seem to be in any hurry about drawing their deposits.

One farmer is reported as answering over the rural telephone that he is too busy to come after his money, but will want it in a week or so.

In the meantime both the president and the cashier have been arrested for the violation of the state banking law, and are held under heavy bond.

"There will probably be no loss to the state guaranty fund, and no assessment required on other banks. Liquidation will likely reimburse the state fund within 30 days. The loss will probably not exceed the capital stock."

Stuyvesant Fish's Birthday.

Stuyvesant Fish, financier and railroad official, was born in New York, June 24, 1851, the son of Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in the cabinet of President Grant. Soon after his graduation from Columbia college in 1871 Mr. Fish began his railroad career as a clerk in the New York office of the Illinois Central railroad. A year later he became secretary to the president of the company, which position he held for several years, resigning it in 1874 to form a connection with a New York banking house. Before he had reached his thirtieth year Mr. Fish had gained a thorough knowledge of banking as well as the practical side of railroad management. From that time on his rise in the financial world was rapid. He became a member of the New York stock exchange in 1876, and the same year was elected a director of the Illinois Central company. In 1887 he became president of the Illinois Central and retained the position until defeated for reelection in the memorable contest with the Harriman interests two years ago.

The Latest Anti-Bryan Fabrication.

From Louis Post's Public.

The latest fabrication of the Pulitzer factory at the editorial desk of the New York World in its campaign against Bryan (p. 218) has gone the way of the World's political map. Its map showing that Bryan had brought electoral disaster upon the Democratic party, was false upon its face. It was so wretchedly false that it could deceive no one who had access to a World Almanac or remembered anything about election returns. The story of Ryan's having bribed Bryan to support Parker after Bryan had been supporting him for two months, was equally thin, although somewhat better disguised. But the disguise has been torn off, and the World is now convicted by direct testimony. Mr. Pulitzer's secret financial investments must be a queer sort, since he authorizes such foolish fabrications in the hope of heading off Bryan from appointing an attorney-general.

This Date in History.

1706—Madrid entered by the English and Portuguese.

1741—Alliance between George II of England and Maria Theresa of Austria.

1753—General William Hull, born in Connecticut. Died in Massachusetts, November 29, 1825.

1813—Americans surrendered at Beavers Dams.

1831—Reform bill reintroduced in the British parliament.

1856—President of the United States recognized the filibuster General Walker as president of Nicaragua.

1859—Repulse of the French and English squadron on the Peiho.

1863—Japanese ports closed to European and American traders.

1871—Cornerstone for the New York state capitol laid at Albany.

1900—Spain ceded the Caroline islands to Germany.

1907—President Roosevelt signed a treaty with Santo Domingo.

The REALM of FEMININE

The Vacation at Home.

IF YOU can't go to the coast or to the mountains this summer, do not despair. There are several ways in which the person who decides to make Portland his summer resort may add to his comfort and happiness, and get a large measure of refreshment out of the summer months. Or, one should say, in which the woman may, for the men have to stay at home anyhow, and eat canned salmon and hardtack, while the over worked women folk recuperate.

But supposing that this year the woman who had expected to go away finds that she must give it up? These few suggestions are humbly offered. Boating on the Willamette is delightful, and not expensive. You do not have to own a launch in order to get the refreshing breeze that springs up at sunset, and a view of quiet wooded places where the tall trees bend over the water and the little ripples run silently to rock the waving grasses at the water's edge. Beyond Riverside and as far as the Clackamas the river is beautiful. Have you explored it?

But perhaps you do not care for the water. Then do you know all the beauties of the hills and woods within car ride of the city? Have you made your family acquainted with the views of rivers and mountains from the vantage of the west side hills? Do they know them at sunset, with the softly changing lights touching them with splendor? Do the children know our common wild flowers and where to find them? Have they learned to dive into the dark, tangled places for anemone and to race over the fields where the spotted tiger lilies and columbine grow? Have they gathered sweet leaves for you to hang in linen closets and to lay away with the summer clothes?

If you do not care for long walks over the hills and want an easy way of taking recreation there are the river trips. To Oregon City by boat and back by trolley is one; to Vancouver by boat and back by trolley is another; to the end of the Cazadero-Estacada line is another. By taking all of these you become acquainted with the immediate setting of our growing city.

No vacation at home is quite complete which does not include a trip up the Columbia, as far as The Dalles and return. Such scenery is not to be had within a day's trip of any other large city on the continent. For variety, for rugged grandeur, for picturesque contrast, this great, rugged gorge through which the Columbia has won its way to the sea is unequaled. Do you think with longing of the dear old Hudson and wish you could see again its palisades, take boat any morning up the equally old and equally dear, and more impressively great Columbia. Go while the waterfalls are still full, and see them rushing down those precipitous mountain sides in rocket like points, in feathery spray, in rushing mass. Hear the murmur and the splashing and the deep toned roaring of them. You will come back with a new sense of the beauty of the great river of the west.

And then if the spirit moves you to see more of this great body of water, follow it down to its mouth until it opens into the beautiful blue bay where Astoria, historic city, sits on picturesque hills. Go into the canneries and see the workings of an industry which has made the northwest famed.

Are you sorry for yourself because you have to stay in Portland all summer? Many people would be glad to have so comfortable a place to stay. If there be hot days, there will be cool nights. If the city grows dusty, there are streams and rivers and shady woods within reach. Picnic dinners may be spread on the hillsides and the industrious and tired husbands will be glad to avail themselves of a little breathing time, and will welcome the occasional change.

Do you relish sea foods? There are clams in market all summer, and these dainties may be a part of the city menu as well as that of the coast.

If it is exercise you want there are early morning walks, and swimming places and golf links and tennis grounds. You may sleep out in a tent in the back yard, or, as some are finding out in cities more crowded than ours, on the housetops.

And it is always well to remember, if you can not go away, that at home you have comfortable beds, well cooked food, and, not least, abundant running water. One may travel many miles and find some of these lacking.

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Growing Strawberries.

THE amateur gardener who wishes to set out a bed of strawberries in the spring must first prepare his soil well. As soon as the ground is ready to work plow and harrow until it is in good shape to receive the plants.

Unless the soil is very fertile it is best to take a year to prepare it for berries. The best way to do this is to apply a thorough coating of well rotted manure, about 30 loads to the acre, or an equivalent amount of artificial fertilizer, and plant potatoes, beans or some other crop that requires a great deal of cultivation. Manure again and plant your berries as soon as the vegetable crop is off the ground.

Select varieties which you learn by inquiry do well in your vicinity. Set the plants deep enough to cover the roots well but not the crown. They should be 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows and the rows should be four feet apart.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are out. It should continue during the summer. The ground should not be allowed to form a crust after a hard rain. As soon as the plants begin to form runners, place these in line with the old plants and cover with moist earth, thus propagating a row of new plants as soon as possible. When the ground freezes the plants should be covered with hay or clean straw to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Strawberries.
Scrambled eggs with minced ham.
Baking powder biscuit. Coffee.
Hash on toast. Beef salad.
Bananas in syrup. Nut cakes.
Iced tea.
DINNER.
Deviled crab in shells.
Fried chicken. Green peas.
Asparagus with French dressing.
Chocolate bread pudding. Black coffee.

Hash on Toast—Chop cold, lean meat very fine. To a pint of meat allow a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of flour and a teacupful of milk or cream. Put the butter into a frying pan; when it is melted, stir in the flour and let it brown slightly, then pour in the milk, stirring until it thickens. Put in the chopped meat, and season with pepper, and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. As soon as it is very hot, serve on slices of buttered toast.

Bananas in Syrup—Heat in a china lined saucepan a pint of red currant and raspberry juice, sweetened to taste. When boiling, drop into it a dozen peeled bananas, and simmer very gently for two minutes. Remove the bananas, boil the syrup, add a few drops of lemon juice, and when the syrup is thick pour over the fruit. Serve cold with whipped cream. When fresh fruit is not procurable, the juice may be made by boiling red currant and raspberry preserve and straining it through a cloth.

Deviled Crab—Crack the legs and remove meat, leaving the shells intact. Wash these carefully. Place the meat in a bowl and mix with one egg, salt and cayenne pepper, mustard and paprika, a little minced onion may be added. Return the meat to the shells and cover the top with bread crumbs dotted with bits of butter. Bake until brown and serve with lemon.