EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. A. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Beware of ever doing that which you are likely, sooner or later, to repent of having done.—Confucius.

PORTLAND SHOULD WAKE UP.

PORTLAND—meaning not Portland as a municipal corporation but Portland people—should help to put steamers on the upper Columbia, and so make people more independent of the railroad monopoly.

Portland should help extend the railroad from Shaniko to Prineville and Bend, and to Salt Lake City, and so give the producers of that vast region a chance to get their crops out to market, and help to develop that great region, to Portland's as well as that territory's advantage.

Portland should have a steamer service to the Coquille river, independent of that to Coos bay, and should have greater service to the latter very important region.

Portland should prepare for a bigger and more vigorous open river campaign than ever—30 feet at low tide over the bar, 27 feet from here to Astoria, free locks at Oregon City, steady and rapid work on the Celilo canal, and more work on the Upper Columbia and Snake rivers.

Portland should study means and methods constantly to force Harriman's hand, to compel the building of the roads to Tillamook, to Coos bay, and through central Oregon.

Portland should not abandon the Alaska steamship line project, after making a few feeble, desultory efforts; this city ought to get in directly on that great trade.

If the bond issues are upheld by the supreme court, Portland must go busy as soon as possible spending the money judiciously, so that it will be an unquestionably paying investment.

Portland is a city of say 200,000 inhabitants. It is growing, and fairly prosperous. But it is not wide-awake enough. It is not doing half what it might do if its capitalists and business men and property owners had the "spirit." Enough of this "spirit" would make Portland a city of 300,000 when the census is taken two years from now.

Portland people should wake up! Should "keep a goin.' "

INCORRECT FIGURING.

MR. S. A. LOWELL of Pendleton has written a long argument to show that most Republicans are opposed to Statement No. 1. Some of his reasoning in support of this proposition is like that of a lawyer with a bad case; either the premises are incorrect or the conclusion doesn't follow. Mr. Lowell says that 40,000 Democrats voted for the Statement No. 1 law, leaving only about 30,000 Republican votes for it. But even accepting these figures as correct, there were only 21,162 votes against the bill. Counting all these as Republicans, there is still a majority of over 8,000 Republican votes for the bill. But how does Mr. Lowell figure out 40,000 Democratic votes in Oregon? The returns nowhere indicate that that many Democrats voted on any proposition, or on all together. There was a total of about 116,000 votes cast, and in a round number 90,000 on the statement bill, 26,000 voters not voting on this law. And even allowing for 40,000 Democratic voters, is it not reasonable to suppose that some of them did not vote on this bill? Taking everything into consideration, it would be a very large estimate to count 35,000 Democratic votes for this law, leaving at least 35,000 Republican votes in its favor. But again, some Democrats may have opposed the law, and some non-voting Republicans might favor it, so the figures when analyzed a little show pretty conclusively that a large majority of Republicans are for Statement No. 1 as a law.

The reference to the vote in the Multnomah primaries is equally unsatisfactory as a support of his proposition, for on this clear-cut, sole issue, almost the whole Statement No. 1 ticket was nominated in this county by a large average majority. And in Mr. Lowell's own county the Statement No. 1 candidate for the legislature ran far ahead of his non-statement colleague.

Mr. Lowell believes that Chamberlain should be elected, and that the Statement No. 1 law should be obeyed as long as it is the law, but what he urges is that the Republican party has not been and is not and will not be in favor of it, which he considers the result of "the smoothest game of politics played by the Democrats, that the state ever saw." This blaming or crediting the poor little minority of Democrats with everything is "real funny." It seems that for years about one third of the voters of the state, with not one tenth of the legislature and but few other offices, and scarcely more than the skeleton form of an organization, have passed whatever laws they wanted, and overturned the state politically. How absurd this is may be seen by looking at the vote for representative in congress. In 30 years the Democrats have not had the power to pass a single law, or get a single state office. The simple fact is that for certain good purposes most of the Democrats and a large portion of the Republicans have on some occasions united, though informally and without any party fusion, and these combined voters have become invincible.

PORTLAND ALL RIGHT.

THERE are plenty of things to encourage Portland people and keep them confident. During the past fiscal year this city shipped abroad 15,600,000 bushels of wheat, almost as much as was shipped by all the Puget sound ports combined. During the next year the amount of wheat for export from the Pacific Northwest will not be as large as it was last year, but Portland will probably ship a greater proportion of it, owing to the completion to this city of the north bank railroad, which will divert much wheat from Tacoma and Seattle to this city.

Building permits for May and June this year amounted to almost as much in value as those of the corresponding months last year, when we almost at the floodtide of business activity and prosperity, showing that the results of the panic have about passed away, so far as Portland is concerned.

Look ahead. Now is the time to make a stronger pull than ever for a much greater Portland. If we are doing so well now, what may we not be doing in the near future, with more railroads, open and deeper rivers, a better harbor, cheaper transportation, more and greater industries?

Little disappointments and setbacks amount to nothing. Obstacles only serve to strengthen men. Portland has more to be thankful for today than any city in the world. Not to improve opportunities and make this city great and beautiful would show that we are supine ingrates to fortune.

FEES, LEGAL AND OTHERWISE.

STRICTLY speaking, the statutes prescribing fees for additional duties imposed on certain state officers may have been unconstitutional, but if so the constitution has been violated by all such officers for many years, by common consent of everybody. The supreme court judges are in substantially the same position as the former governors, secretaries of state and state treasurers. Nobody ever objected to dodging the strict letter of the constitution a little in this way, for nobody would do the work at the constitutional salaries. But a large part of the emoluments of the latter two officers rest on a somewhat different basis, not only being much greater but not being authorized by express statutes. Nobody reasonably blames the governors for taking the fees the laws provided, for in fact they were reasonable fees, and if the duties were well attended to were well earned, and the same is true of the secretaries of state and state treasurers, as to these statutory fees.

No reasonable and candid man wants them to refund any of this money. They were entitled to it in equity and in law, for the laws allowing the fees were never attacked until now, and this attack is no doubt prompted by malice. But as to fees not specifically authorized by statute, the case may be different. That is for the courts to say, though we suppose that about 99 out of 100 people would be in favor of letting bygones be bygones, and holding these officers hereafter to a strict flat salary basis.

BACK TO THE FARM.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wilson finds from statistics gathered for his department that the flow of country people to the city, which has been in operation for 20 years or more, has been checked, and that there are signs of a reaction, a reflex tide. This if correct is a good sign, and indicates a movement that if continued will be of immence benefit to the nation.

While we have prided ourselves on the growth of our cities, we have been prone to forget that cities cannot continue to grow greatly and healthily, without a corresponding growth of population and production in the country. For a limited time a city may forge ahead rapidly while the surrounding country develops but little, but this cannot continue very long.

People are more willing to live in the country now than they were a quarter of a century ago, more or less, because conditions are much better now in the rural districts. There are better roads, in many regions electric roads, free rural delivery, telephones, better markets, better schools, more cheap litgrature, more intelligence and comfort generally.

More than all this, farming is more attractive. It has become to a great extent a science. People don't raise just the same old routine of crops in the old haphazard way, but use their brains in farming, and brain-work mixed with manual work makes agriculture more attractive. The city man may exaggerate the attractions and minimize the burdens and annoyances of country life, just as the farmer may overestimate the advantages of city life, but after allowing for this it seems that a reflex movement, from the cities into the country, is a natural one and one that should continue, especially as "homecrofting" grows in favor. Commenting on Mr. Wilson's report, the Chicago Tribune says:

Not only do the farmers wrong themselves when they flock to the city, but they inflict a terrible injury on society. Agriculture is paralyzed and the cities are glutted, impoverished and corrupted. When they have come to the city and make themselves and everybody else miserable they then propose as a remedy not a return to the farm, but—socialism. "Back to the farm" should be the watchword of Americans. It is to be feared that Secretary Wilson is far too sanguine, but if his prognostication is correct, it is the best news this country has heard since the surrender at Appomattox.

THE NEW VANCOUVER BRIDGE.

THE new railroad to Portland, locally known as the north bank railroad, has just completed across the Columbia river, with its northern end near Vancouver, the longest railroad bridge in the world, at a cost of approximately $2,000,000. There was no celebration over the event, no last spike ceremonies, no noise or nonsense, only the simple announcement "the Vancouver bridge across the Columbia is finished." Yet this is a big and notable event in the transportation world, and especially for Portland. It vastly increases this city's commercial opportunities, and releases it to some extent from the monopolistic grip that has done much for years to hold this city back and blight the state.

The bridge across the Willamette, and the short stretch of road connecting the two, will also be completed within a few weeks, and then perhaps we will have a celebration. There should be one, that will compare favorably with that other celebration had here 25 years ago, on the completion of the first transcontinental road to Portland.

This new line down the north bank of the Columbia and across to Portland will add no little to the great work and fame of Mr. J. J. Hill. It is in line with his whole career as a railroad builder, that of a developer. This road was indeed due years ago, and had to come, yet if Harriman could have kept his grip on both sides of the Columbia river we might have waited a decade yet for relief. And though Mr. Hill built it as a strictly business proposition and because he needed it and could make it pay, and not to please Portland, this city owes him a big debt of gratitude and much good will. And Mr. Hill may invade Oregon farther; we hope he will.

All of which may be a little anticipatory; trains over the north bank road are not running into Portland yet; but the completion of a $2,000,000 three-mile bridge, that has been talked of and waited for these 20 years, almost in the outskirts of the city, is no small occurrence in itself.

Jubilating over the nomination of its favorite, and the platform, the Louisville Post says:

The courts are to be sustained, and, likewise, they are to be restrained.

The tariff is to be reformed.

The trusts are to be controlled or dissolved.

The transportation lines are to be brought under the reign of law.

The Philippine islands are to be brought within the free trade zone.

The people are to have government savings banks.

Indeed! And how is anybody to know that any of these things are going to be done? Are platform promises always kept? And is Taft to be so much more powerful over congress than Roosevelt?

The Oregonian quotes with pleasure a headline in a state paper that says that owing to the people's efforts to take a hand in self government Oregon is now "high up in the column of stupidity and nonsense." That paper delights to make it appear to eastern people that the people of Oregon are stupid, cranky, idiotic, and altogether unworthy of respect. The slander of the people of Oregon constitute one of the handicaps of the state, but it will gradually grow lighter, as the truth becomes more generally diffused and understood.

The people are strongly against the saloon as an institution. A majority of the voters are as strongly against prohibition as against the saloon. They object to the way liquor is disposed of, distributed to the consumer. If the method of distribution was better; if restaurants and hotels supplied both food and drink as food is at present supplied, there would be no great objection to the continued consumption of liquor, and such traffic would in no way interfere with good order nor threaten good morals.

Wake up, get a move on! Do your share of the hustling. Don't sit like a young robin with your mouth open and your eyes shut, expecting some kind soul to come along and feed you.

Small Change

July rhymes nicely with dry.

• •

"Tell the truth."—Grover Cleveland.

• •

Now an "eyelet" gown is reported. Mostly eyelet, many hope.

• •

There is never any failure or shortage in the crop of summer girls.

• •

Evidently this is another year that the north pole escapes discovery.

• •

Postoffices in small towns seem to be always defenseless against robbers.

• •

Now people in some Oregon counties should study how to be happy though dry.

• •

A preacher says that all days will be holidays in heaven. How about the musicians?

• •

Oh, Thaw will get out, all right, before very long. He has a good deal of money left.

• •

Best drink in town—Bull Run water. And it doesn't cost visitors or impecunious people a cent.

• •

General J. B. Weaver has turned up again, making trouble. Let's see—is John P. St. John dead?

• •

Certainly a national platform ought to have a good-roads plank, and it ought to be meant, too.

• •

A man attendang a church having a dull preacher, in the summer time, never complains of insomnia.

• •

By the way, how peaceably our mayor and councilmen are getting along these days. Have they really improved?

• •

In not being able to take a vacation at a beach, a young man may save having his heart broken several times.

• •

The summer girl who looks like an angel, or as one supposes an angel would look if visible, is really very mortal.

• •

How many curious people there are; several men actually seem to want to run for vice-president on the Democratic ticket.

• •

Speaker Cannon is reported to have said that he would do all that he could to help elect Taft. Then why doesn't he resign?

• •

People who know L. M. D. don't take him seriously. In doing so, those who selected the Statement No. 1 ticket made a mistake.

• •

But maybe Big Bill would have amounted to a good deal, even if Brother Charles had not become a multi-millionaire.

• •

"Harriman is very active," says a central Oregon paper. In trying to prevent anybody from building a railroad into that region?

• •

"Hello, Bill," says the Astoria Herald to Taft. That may be all right now, but don't think it will go after Bill is elected—if he should be.

• •

Why should it be a "nauseous dose," to quote a phrase used by an exchange, for a legislator to do what the people have said they wanted him to do?

• •

Some men who will wait patiently for three hours for a fish to bite will get out of patience if their wives take a quarter of an hour putting on their hats.

• •

Oh, yes, Roosevelt went out to pitch hay, but the weather man brought a shower just as he began to want to jump the job. Some men are always lucky.

• •

The Prineville Review suggests that the name "peekaboo pants" be substituted for "directoire gown." But what does an editor up in central Oregon know about it?

• •

It is said the president will get $100,000 for a series of articles on his African hunting trip. If so, does anybody suppose he will entirely avoid nature-faking?

Oregon Sidelights

Gold Hill is going to have a street fair.

• •

A Fort Klamath man sold his 160-acre farm for $6,000.

• •

The prospect is good for a fair wheat crop around Ione.

• •

A company will play six nights at the Lakeview opera house.

• •

The Canyon City Eagle suggests that Grant County have a "nugget day."

• •

Bob White quails are becoming numerous and quite tame around Milton.

• •

Strangers are numerous hereabouts, mostly people in search of homes, says the Jefferson Review.

• •

The alfalfa stacks looming up around us remind us that "the desert is being reclaimed," says the Irrigon Irrigator.

• •

An Applegate woman was nearly burned to death; same old story, poured oil out of a can on a fire in a stove.

• •

A Cottage Grove beet measures three feet in circumference and has grown to a height of seven feet, with seed stalk four inches in circumference.

• •

Get a piece of land, my friend, and build you a home. Right around Echo are a thousand chances to make something of yourself, says the Register.

• •

The work of boring for oil near Madras will be prosecuted vigorously night and day until it is definitely ascertained whether oil in paying quantities is there or not.

• •

A Weston boy 7 years old fell while out playing and broke his arm, but did not whimper. He trotted home, but some time elapsed before he felt called upon to tell his parents that his "arm hurt."

• •

The improvements going on in Butte Falls greatly improve the town, says a correspondent of the Medford Tribune. All the stumps along Broadway are being removed, the park litter being burned and a general cleaning being done.

• •

There is no section of the country that is more independent of other sections than Coos county says the Myrtle Point Enterprise. It is probable that the people of this locality could live and enjoy many of the luxuries of life if totally separated from the rest of the world.

• •

Speaking of the sale of 250 fine horses to be shipped to St. Louis, the Lakeview Examiner says: The fame of horses of this section is far and wide. In fact there are no better horses grown in the world. And the coming of the railroad will make a still wider sale for the horses of this section.

• •

A Trail Crossing Crook county, farmer has struck abundance of water at a depth of 71 feet. He has been hauling water for his stock and for all ranch purposes for the past 11 years, as it was generally supposed that water could not be found in the locality in which he lives except at great depth.

• •

Last season while digging his potatoes, a Jackson county farmer picked up with the spuds a $10 gold piece of the date 1848, tells the Grants Pass Courier. The coin is not worn perceptibly, which would indicate that it was lost before it had been in use very long. At another time and in very nearly the same place he plowed up a Spanish shilling dated 1795.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Mrs. Taft and Divorces.

To the Editor of The The Daily Journal—In your paper of June 23, 1908, I read an article quoting Mrs. William Taft concerning divorces and incidentally business life for women.

Now I have no idea that the world would ever have known there was such a woman as Mrs. Taft, if she was not William Taft's wife. But judging from her remarks, "If it were in my power," and condemning a business life for women, it appears that she is no more capable of reviewing the subject, let alone judging, than most preachers are capable of leading their congregation.

She may be a happy wife, we hope so; but there are thousands of wives that are nothing more than slaves, and that right in their husband's homes. Now should they be compelled to remain such?

If the human race is ever raised to a higher level (and it will be) it must be by the women. It is to be regretted that the divorce court is necessary, but as long as it is, thank God that we have it. I believe, at present, there is only one practical remedy that will eradicate this evil, if we call it evil (but to me it appears to be the result, not the cause). That is to give our girls a practical education, not only domestic but business. Some one said: "If a man would be a minister of the gospel capable of leading or teaching the people, he should put on a pair of overalls and a jumper and go out among the people and learn of life."

No one, man or woman, can speak truthfully and convincingly on a subject they know absolutely nothing about. Who am I to speak? I am a wife and mother, also a business woman. I am the first by choice, the latter by force of circumstances. My business experience has made me a better woman in my home. I am better fit to be a helpmate and mother. Why? Because I have had actual experience; I know of the tiresome days in the office, the worry, the responsibilities and, yes, of the temptations. I further know that I am beholden to no man for my bread and butter. I believe I know why I should endeavor to raise my daughters so they will not have to marry for a home or support. I want them to be able to care for themselves and not marry until they find a man worthy to be a companion to them.

I hope for my sons to marry not dolls but women with such strength of character that their sons will not be disgraced should they inherit characteristics of their mothers.

The business woman has come and may she stay until the race is purified and then there will be more happy marriages.

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

Agrees With Ex-Governor Geer.

Roseburg, Or., June 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read with considerable interest, your editorial comments upon the stand taken by ex-Governor Geer regarding the status of those voters calling themselves Republicans, who voted for Chamberlain in the late election. The more I have thought about the matter, the more I am convinced that Governor Geer is correct. There probably are exceptions to the rule, but the Republicans who voted for Chamberlain are Democrats. Yea, more, I believe that a majority of the Republican voters of this state are Democrats. The recent election upon the amendments to the constitution and the bills voted upon by the initiative, certainly demonstrate that a large majority of the voters of this state are Democrats. I mean by the term Democrat, those voters who are in favor of the rule of the people. Such are Democrats in the broadest sense of the word. Such also, are Republicans in the better sense of the word. Thomas Jefferson, upon whom we look as the father of the Democratic party, was called a Republican. Abraham Lincoln, who is revered as the greatest of Republicans, was certainly a Democrat.

This is a time when no well defined line of difference can be noted between the two great parties of this country. A large number of the voters allied with both parties are very independent, and care very little for the name. So when the voters of this state chose Governor Chamberlain to represent them in the United States senate, they did so because they are Democratic at heart. It is true there are probably a large number of voters who have great confidence in the ability and integrity of Governor Chamberlain, and voted for him on personal grounds. But a great majority of the people of this state insist upon the right to select their own representatives in the United States senate, and this is Democratic as well as it is Republican.

We have only to note the large majority in favor of the amendment to the constitution, making it compulsory for the members of the legislature to vote for the people's choice for United States senator, to know that the people are Democratic. So I am persuaded that Governor Geer is right, and it is to be hoped that they are Democratic enough to insist upon the right to rule by their representatives, or that they will rule directly.

The people will be given a chance this fall, doubtless, to express their true political sentiments in the presidential election. As is hinted above, party lines have been loosely defined and have been constantly changing for the past decade. At the same time, they have been shifting and settling towards the division between Democratic or Republican and Aristocratic or Federalistic. From present indications the approaching presidential election will afford a better opportunity than has been offered since the war, for the people to express themselves intelligently at the polls, either for or in favor of Democracy or Aristocracy.

The Republican leaders of this state, in almost every county and almost at every opportunity, placed themselves in opposition to the right of the people to elect their own United States senators. When they assembled in convention last spring, those opposed to Statement No. 1, were in absolute control. So far as they acted at all, they acted against the right of the people to select their own United States senators and enact laws of their own choosing.

The late national Republican convention has gone on record as being opposed to the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and of practically all the Democratic measures recommended by President Roosevelt, William J. Bryan, Senator La Follette and other leaders of Democracy and Republicanism. There can be no question that those in control of the national Republican convention were not Democrats and were not such Republicans as was Abraham Lincoln, who was democratic, and who did believe in the right and ability of the people to act for themselves and choose their own representatives.

But some say that Mr. Taft, the nominee of the Republican party, is better and greater than his party. But the conduct of Mr. Taft upon these vital questions does not support this statement. When the modern constitution of the state of Oklahoma was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, it was Mr. Taft who went out of his way to intermeddle with the local affairs of the people of that commonwealth, and advised the voters to reject the constitution, because that constitution contained provisions for the initiative and referendum; and other provisions for the proper protection of the people in their right to govern. So, Mr. Taft has gone on record against the very things for which the Oregon voters have contended very earnestly. He has gone on record against the very things that the Oregon voters have shown by a large majority they will have. He has placed himself unequivocally as opposed to democracy in its broadest sense, and to Republicanism as preached and practiced by Abraham Lincoln. I believe if the voters of this state will seriously consider the situation and will exercise their free and untrammeled judgment, they will not vote for Mr. Taft in the approaching election.

COP.

In Justice to the Boys.

Portland, June 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—In last week's Journal I noticed an article telling about the shanty on Michigan avenue, near Fremont street, being built and frequented by a gang of hoodlums, who congregate there to smoke and drink bad whiskey. Now, in justice to these boys and their parents I would like to say a few words in their defense.

The boys are each and every one of them children of good, law-abiding American citizens. Boys whom a few unscrupulous people in this neighborhood have tried to drive from home and compel them to go to the boulevard or poolrooms to seek amusement.

We, the parents of these boys, have rebelled, and next, our boys, by spread of falsehoods, were taken before the juvenile court, where the judge found nothing against them and so stated.

Now these same unscrupulous meddlers have reported that the boys visit the shack to smoke, gamble and drink, which is as false as was the report that took the boys to the juvenile court. The shack or shanty is built on ground belonging to some of the boys' parents. And as far as the whiskey is concerned it is only another ruse to give the boys a bad name.

We are here in Multnomah to defend our boys and intend to do so, no matter who seeks to ruin them by falsehoods and wagging tongues. M. A. BELL.

What Is Dog Salmoning?

Oakland, Or., June 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—Would it be possible for you to publish for the benefit of many readers, an article by some reliable authority on the subject of what is known as "Dog Salmoning," a disease which takes off half the canines in this section?

The article should treat of the nature of the disease, its cause and the treatment best for its cure. A. G. O.

As to Mr. Cake.

From The Dalles Optimist.

The editor of the Optimist is an old friend of H. M. Cake, and thinks that gentleman one of the finest men in the state. And we have none but the very best wishes for him; none.

However, there is a vast difference between friendship and loyalty to a friend and loyalty to a candidate, and the Optimist is going to say some very plain things about Mr. Cake, but in all good part, and for the benefit of Mr. Cake, Mr. Cake's pocketbook, and the Republicans, as well as all the people of Oregon.

Mr. Cake is not senatorial timber. The people of the state, as a whole, look upon Mr. Cake as a man who, under the direct primaries law, has twice forced himself upon the Republican party as a senatorial candidate by the sole weight and influence of his pocketbook, and not by the wishes or at the instigation of any members of the party or any of the representative men of the state. True, he was not the nominee two years ago; but he ran against Bourne and others, and spent a lot of money, and caused the defeat of Judge Lowell and was the main instrument in forcing Jonathan Bourne upon us.

There are hundreds of men in Oregon who have just as much claim on the party, and far more claim on the state, than Mr. Cake. He is not, never has been, one of our leaders. He may be a great statesman, as great as he thinks he is, but the people do not believe so for the reason that he has never been in a position to show or use his talents.

Two years ago he defeated Lowell and caused the election of Bourne; this year he defeated Fulton, the best senator Oregon ever had, and forced Chamberlain upon us, and we think it about time to say plain things about Mr. Cake, and tell him frankly that if he breaks into this senatorial fight again that the newspapers of the state will sit down on him so hard that he will lose every particle of influence he has.

We are constrained to make these remarks at this time for the reason that we hear "a Cake party" is being organized, or such a party is claimed to exist, and we want emphatically to state that the Republicans do not want (will not tolerate) any such machine, a machine founded on H. M. Cake, W. M. Cake, and their combined pocketbooks.

This is plain language, and we would rather some other paper had used it, but as this seems to be the only paper in the state that dares to call a spade a spade, it is probably better for us to spit it out and have the agony over.

A Wattersonian Lament.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

We mourn for Taft. He is too good a man to be sacrificed in the shambles of spoils by spoilsmen. Alone upon his character, his service and his merit, he might have claimed the first place in the nation's gift and had his claim allowed; as heir-at-law, never; as the beneficiary of machine methods, never.

Theodore Roosevelt is a popular man. Even the Democrats love him for his good intentions and for the enemies he has made. They will follow him into his retirement with affectionate salutations and deep respect. They will not accept a designated successor, and the dynastic principle, at his hands.

The Republicans go to their doom. The blood of the victims of the big stick and the steam roller sticks in their throats as they cheer; their cheering has the death rattle. Grand old Republican party! It was a hoss in its day. But its living sins have found it out; the ghosts of half forgotten sins come back to haunt it. Majestic fabric of departed glory! even as the turgid Burrows and the frigid Lodge reviewed its history; its stand for freedom; its fight for the union; the tramp, tramp, tramp of the boys in blue; the sacrifices of the mothers in Israel; the descent from the heights of Pisgah down, down, down into the plains of Moab, the shade of Lincoln at the elbow of each might have been heard to whisper "I don't want to interrupt you, friend Burrows, but don't forget to put in something about the complete abandonment of my plan of reconstruction and that scheme to Mexicanize the government by the impeachment of President Johnson for trying in good faith to carry it out," and, "Just a moment, friend Lodge, but whilst you are about it, you ought to speak a word touching the rape of the presidency in 1876, and its purchase in 1896, in 1900 and in 1904. I could never stand for a Republican party so faithless to its own integrity and the republic."

Carlos B. Cochran's Birthday.

Professor Carlos B. Cochran, an eminent American chemist and instructor, was born at Albion, Mich., July 1, 1854. He was educated in the public schools at Ann Arbor and in 1877 was graduated from the University of Michigan. Two years later he became a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania State Normal school at West Chester and has remained with that institution ever since. Professor Cochran has been microscopist and hygienist of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture for 25 years and for 10 years he was chemist to the dairy commissioner of Pennsylvania. For his achievements in chemistry and his work as an instructor he has been honored with distinctions conferred by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical society and various other scientific bodies.

This Date in History.

1843—John Nelson of Marvland became attorney-general of the United States.

1850—Amount of the national debt of the United States was $63,453,773.

1852—Body of Henry Clay lay in state in the national capitol at Washington.

1860—Charles Goodyear, inventor of the process for vucanizing rubber, died in New York. Born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800.

1860—Act of confederation came into effect in Canada.

1889—Theodore D. Woolsey, president of Yale, died. Born October 31, 1801.

1898—Outer defenses of Santiago carried by the American army under General Shafter.

The REALM of FEMININE

How to Keep Cool.

WE can't all go to the mountains and the seashore. Some of us have to stay right here and keep things going, for think what a harvest of lean days would result if everybody were to close his office, lay aside his tools, sidetrack the payroll and take the first train for Clatsop.

Some of us stay in town because we have to. Others stay because they cannot enjoy going away and shutting up the house and leaving the man of affairs to worry through the hot weather alone and in discomfort. And so by the good old rule of adjustment, the next best thing is to find out "how to make it fair up to our means," which is to say, to keep as cool as we can, and to make those who depend upon our housekeeping as comfortable as we can.

The rules for comfort in hot weather are not so difficult to learn. They are, first of all, to renew the bodily tissues with water. Water, and the very best that is to be had, we all have in abundance. So let us use it, inside and outside, freely. Without the daily cleansing of the pores of the body there will be lack of evaporation, and that means not only discomfort, but disease. The oriental plan for cooling water is to put it in porous jars. The rapid evaporation makes the water cool. So with our bodies. The evaporation insures health and comfort.

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Then one cannot be cool without restricting the diet. Not only is it well to diminish the amount of red meats eaten, but even the usual tea and coffee, and hot breads. If one will eat leguminous foods, lettuce, all fresh vegetables and nuts, rice and cheese, with an abundance of fruit, and drink plenty of water, he will get through the hot weather much more easily than one who makes no change from the winter diet.

It will be necessary, in order to be comfortable, to wear loose clothing. Shoes that pinch, tight corsets, heavy hats, add bodily discomfort. This is not to say that it is a cheerful sight for the tired husband to come home and find his wife with her hair hanging down her back and her cotton kimono hanging in limp folds about her weary figure. But to dress comfortably with fresh, clean, summery clothes is to keep in a state of mind that contributes to health and induces coolness.

The last and most important of these easy rules is to keep your mind cool. Nobody is going to be comfortable in hot weather who is continually fretting about it, envying the people who have gone away, sighing over the inadequate income which means being deprived of these things, and pitying himself because he has to work. No woman can be cool and comfortable through the hot days who falls into this habit of mind.

The very best thing about many of our newer modes of thought is the discovery of the tremendous effect the mind has upon the body. Think hot thoughts of envy, disappointment, sorrow, fretfulness, and you will be hot and tired and disgusted. Think good cool thoughts of peacefulness, of love and service, and you will be cool. Many a summer resort to which people flee at the approach of hot weather is not so comfortable as this shady city by the river of our own.

Besides, spending one's time regretting the lack of advantages, makes one blind to the very material comforts and advantages that one has. Water, fruits, hammocks, books are all obtainable right here and now and the front porch of one's own city home may be made more comfortable than many a summer resort veranda, emanating gossip, slander and lies. We sigh for change. Long for variety. But sometimes a change is for the worse, and often variety is more spicy than wholesome.

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A Girl's Letters.

PUT no secrets on paper, and never write when you are angry. You will be sure to say something that you will be sorry for if you do.

If you are writing to your fiance, let your letter be tender and affectionate, but not foolishly so. You can let him see that you care for him without being foolishly sentimental.

Never say anything on paper that you feel you could have possible cause to regret.

Remember that men, even the best of them, are careless about letters.

Of course, no man with the slightest claim of being a gentleman would ever show a woman's letter to another man, or to any one. But, unfortunately, there are men whose sense of honor is not as keen as it might be, and such men are not to be trusted.

The habit of entering into correspondence with men whom you know but slightly is a very foolish one.

Also, be wise in writing to your girl friends. Do not write anything which you would not care to hear repeated. Make no confidences concerning your men friends. Make your letters friendly and chatty, but never forget that written words cannot be retracted.

Again, and most important of all, write nothing to a man which you would blush to hear read aloud.

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The Fussy Husband.

THE less a man knows about household matters the better. These he should leave to his wife, if he be the fortunate possessor of such a treasure. Some men are cognizant of every trifle which passes in the family. They know how much soap is given out to the washerwoman, how much salt is wasted in the kitchen, how much gas is used to heat the rolls, how much coal is used an hour in the range, and all sorts of things equally unworthy of notice by a manly character. Such "hussy fellows" (as they call them in Scotland) should have a disheloth pinned to their coat tails to teach them better manners.

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The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Cantaloupes. Cereal with Cream.
Coddled Eggs. Hot Toast.

LUNCHEON.

Sliced Tongue. Vermont Brown Bread.
Cottage Cheese. String Bean Salad.
Frosted Currants. Cookies. Iced Tea.

DINNER.

Cracked Crab.
Iced Bouillion with Whipped Cream.
Cold Roast Beef, Horseradish,
Pea and Peanut Salad,
Frozen Strawberries. Cocoanut Cake,
Black Coffee.

Vermont Brown Bread—Half cup molasses, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, half teaspoon salt, half cup brown sugar, one cup rye meal, one cup corn meal. Put in greased tin pail and steam in kettle three hours. Put water in kettle about two thirds full.

Frosted Currants—Dip bunches of currants into the frothed white of eggs, mixed with just a little cold water. Drain them until nearly dry and roll in pulverized sugar. Reroll in the sugar and lay them upon white paper to dry. Plums, grapes and peaches are frosted in the same way.

Frozen Strawberries—Put one quart of strawberries through a fine sieve, add juice of one lemon, one cup of cold water, 2 cups of sugar. Put in freezer and proceed same as for ice cream. Let stand about three hours to ripen.

Cocoanut Cake—Whites of six eggs, two cups powdered sugar, three fourths cup butter, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon essence of lemon. Bake as a loaf cake. The next day cut off upper and lower crusts and from the sides. Slice in four layers, make a cocoanut icing, put between and on top, covering sides.