EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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There is no pleasure like the pain of being loved, and loving. — Winthrop Macworth Praed.

THE FOURTH STREET NUISANCE

FOR many years the railroad on Fourth street has been a large public nuisance. It was tolerated because it was also some benefit, and because people were careless. When Portland was a straggling village in the woods, the original railroad company was granted a permit to use this street, which then skirted the back side of the town. And as the city grew the railroad was still permitted to remain there, because the people were easy, and not strong enough to make the necessary fight for a change. But over a year ago the council declared that at the expiration of 18 months the railroad must vacate the street. The matter had been discussed a good deal and the railroad officers and attorneys, while claiming that the corporation had a perpetual vested right to the use of the street, said that a change to the east side would be made as soon as practicable. So a year and a half was allowed for making the transfer, which involved the building of a bridge across the Willamette and the laying of a short stretch of new track. Some beginning was made, but this, like all other railroad work in Oregon, was stopped last fall. It is only about three and a half months till the time expires, and the railroad corporation wants the time extended, of course. Then, as before, it will move or not, as suits its good pleasure. If all it has to do to stay on Fourth street is to get its time for moving extended whenever the previously prescribed period is about to expire, it can keep possession of the street indefinitely. This method is cheaper and easier than proving its alleged vested rights and the validity of its alleged perpetual franchise, which might be very difficult.

It would seem that it is quite time that the city made it definite and clear that it has some rights which that corporation is bound to respect, and that one of them is the right to the use and control of the streets. The city has been exceedingly lenient and liberal with the Southern Pacific company in this matter.

It has permitted that corporation to use Fourth street for years longer than such use could have been reasonably asked, and that without a dollar of remuneration. It has patiently submitted to this great and growing nuisance for nearly a generation. And then it has delayed action on the promises of the corporation's officers that the street would be vacated as soon as the change could be made. Yet, month after month passes and the corporation moves but slightly, if at all, in the matter. It seems to have become axiomatic that a railroad company's promises are not to be taken seriously at all; they are only made to be renewed as occasion requires, not to be performed.

But the panic last fall is the excuse. That panic is made to bear altogether too many excuses. Did this great corporation become so financially hard up that it could not build a bridge and lay two or three miles of track within a year and a half? Mr. Harriman has in the meantime taken quite a good many millions of dollars out of Oregon to spend otherwhere, but he cannot spare a few tens of thousands to keep his promise to the people of Portland and abate this nuisance of more than 25 years' duration. We are indeed a patient, long-suffering people. The council should not extend the time unless the railroad gives some sort of security that any new promise made will be kept. The company should be required to give a bond, with a forfeiture of so much a day to the city for every day beyond the date fixed, that it will then have removed its traffic from Fourth street.

And besides that, no rights under the old permit should be recognized. If that corporation wants to use Fourth street after transferring most of its heavy traffic across the river, it should be permitted to do so only under a new franchise, and on such terms as the city may impose. Rather than yield on this point, the city should take the case to the highest court of the land.

It seems to be necessary to state once more that letters sent to The Journal for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Anonymous communications will not receive attention from this paper nor will they be preserved. The name of any person addressing a communication to The Journal will be withheld from publication when so requested, but his identity must be made known to the editor.

PLATT ON HOW TO ELECT SENATOR.

HOW to elect senator, is the subject of a late deliverance by Senator Platt of New York. It has been deemed so valuable that it has been exploited in Oregon as a guide to our voters. The source of it is what makes the contribution rare and interesting. Platt on "How to Elect Senator" is about as safe a guide as a hoboe's view on how to run a rock pile.

The mighty senator thinks Statement No. 1 is bad. The land crook has a similar dislike for a federal court. The trouble with Platt is that Statement No. 1 is a menace to him and his brand of statesmen. For many years he has been the special agent in the United States senate for the Adams Express company. He is one of the barriers to the parcels post, because his express company wants the business. He was one of the barriers to the many good measures President Roosevelt vainly begged congress to pass at the late session, and for which the people knocked futilely at the doors of that body for six shameful months, an episode constituting one of the most extraordinary spectacles in American political life. He is one of the men who, under the leadership of Aldrich, converts the United States senate into a place where what the people ask for is denied, and what the money changers require is granted. Is not the late denial by that body of practically all legislation that President Roosevelt begged for, the proof?

Statement No. 1 imperils Mr. Platt. If, through Statement No. 1, or otherwise, the people of New York could once get a chance to elect their senator by direct vote, Mr. Platt, as a senator, would be put out of commission in the twinkling of an eye. So would Mr. Aldrich. So would Elkins. So would all the rest of the trust-tarred statesmen, and not one of them would ever get back into the senate. Why shouldn't they think it bad?

STRONG SUPPORT FOR BRYAN

THE announcement of Mr. Herman Ridder that he and his newspaper, the New York Staats-Zeitung, will cordially support Bryan this time, is significant, and must be especially gratifying to the candidate and his friends. The Staats-Zeitung is, perhaps, the most influential newspaper in the country. It is read and believed in by a vast number of German-Americans in New York and throughout the country. While formerly Democratic, as a rule, it went over to the Republican side on the money question in 1896, and has since supported the Republican nominees for president. Mr. Ridder was opposed to Mr. Bryan's nomination, not because he objected to Mr. Bryan now, but because he thought some other candidate would be stronger, especially in New York. But Bryan having been nominated, Mr. Ridder lost no time in advising him of his support.

The cause of this change of base on the part of this peculiarly influential newspaper is principally the Republican party's record and attitude on the tariff. Mr. Ridder was the spokesman of the newspaper union in behalf of free print paper and wood pulp, and not only knows how congress turned that reform measure down, but has no faith whatever in the professions and promotions which the Republican leaders are making in the matter of tariff revision. Mr. Ridder knows that no Republican congress, unless it be one radically different from any past congress of that party, will enact any genuine and reformatory revision of the tariff; hence, he will support Bryan and urge the election of a Democratic or tariff-reform congress.

There are other reasons, no doubt, why Mr. Ridder and many German-Americans who supported McKinley and Roosevelt will now support Bryan, and that they will do so shows that he is no longer feared on account of his former views on the money question. That is now a past and dead issue, and whether Bryan was right or wrong is not very important. He is right on the live, pressing questions of the present; hence, the powerful Staats-Zeitung will support him, as it supported Grover Cleveland in 1892. It is an eminently conservative paper, but is no longer afraid of the radicalism of Bryan.

BRYAN ON THE PRESIDENCY

BRYAN'S "Conceptions of the Presidency," published in the current number of Collier's, is interesting reading, as a like article by Mr. Taft recently published was. Few people doubt Mr. Bryan's entire sincerity, and assuming that he speaks his mind frankly it will be difficult for any one to point out anything dangerous in his ideas or purposes. He correctly says that the president's power is overestimated, because he cannot force or stop any particular legislation. The inability of Roosevelt to secure legislation that he persistently advocated shows how limited the president's power is in this respect.

"The most important requisite in a president," says Mr. Bryan, "as in other officials, is that sympathy shall be with the whole people rather than with any fraction of the population. He is constantly called upon to act in the capacity of a judge—deciding between the importunities of those who seek favors and the rights and interests of the public. Unless his sympathies are right, the few are sure to have an advantage over the many, for the masses have no one to present their claims. They act only at elections and must trust to their representatives to protect them from all their foes."

This well illustrates Mr. Bryan's paramount political idea and purpose—service of all the people rather than of a part of them, seeking the good of the many rather than of the few, equal rights and opportunities and no special privileges or favors. It certainly ought to be reasonable to suppose that at no very distant time a majority of the people will come to the support of this idea, and of honest and able men who seek to carry it into execution.

"The presidency," says Mr. Bryan, "is the highest position in the world and its occupancy is an important factor in all national matters. If he is a devout believer in our theory of government, recognizes the constitutional distribution of powers, trusts thoroughly in the people and fully sympathizes with them in their aspirations and hopes, he has an opportunity to do a splendid work. He occupies a vantage ground from which he can exert a wholesome influence in favor of each forward movement."

It is always "the people" with Bryan; not this of that portion or class or element, but the too-often forgotten and but slightly represented masses. If the big organized, combined "interests" of all sorts incline in one direction in a campaign, might it not be well for the unorganized masses to move generally in the other direction and get some friends of theirs at court?

Democrats as well as Republicans, and people of all other parties, and people of all creeds, and people of all nations, will join in observing the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth on February 12, 1909. Charles Darwin, another great figure in the world, who enlightened it greatly as he passed this way, was born the same day, and the centennial of his birth will also be celebrated, but in the United States Lincoln will be most remembered.

The cherry fair that opens at Salem today is an occasion of more than merely local interest, and will be attended and enjoyed by many people from all the surrounding country. Saturday is Portland day, and this city will furnish a big delegation to the capital city, that not only as a "Cherry City" but in other respects is constantly growing in importance.

Mr. Cortelyou says the $57,000,000 apparent treasury deficit is not a real deficit. This is quite pleasant information. But, incidentally, we suppose that emergency boodle fund raised in 1904 from "malefactors of great wealth" was not imaginary, but the real stuff.

Now rumors are spread about what Taft will say in his speech of acceptance, but these are probably all based on imagination. It is not likely that Mr. Taft will allow the public to know what he is going to say, though some pretty close guesses may be made.

Secretary Garfield likes Oregon better every time he visits it, which is a common experience, and Oregon people who meet him return the compliment. It is well for Oregon that a man in his position should know and like the state.

A majority of the Portland city council seems to be taking about the right attitude on the Fourth street railroad matter. It is certainly time to bring the S. P. company, if it wants more time, to some definite terms.

It is not to be overlooked that there must be hundreds of thousands of Republicans in the country who are thoroughly disgusted with the last congress, and have no hope of a change for the better except by electing Democrats.

The reversal of Judge Cleland's decision in the case of the charter amendments was one in which very likely the judge reversed was glad to find out that he was wrong.

When Mr. Gompers tells publicly how he is going to vote, it may be presumed that a great many union workingmen are going to vote the same way.

The land fraud cases seem to be about played out. The men first prosecuted when the public was hot, were the unlucky ones.

Now as soon as those bonds can be well sold and the money put into operation, Portland will grow faster than ever.

Small Change

Webster, Clay, Blaine—and Taft?

• •

"Build now"—if you can—is good advice.

• •

Mr. Hearst's candidate is yet to appear.

• •

The less politics in public service the better.

• •

Don't blame the grocer if he is a little cross today.

• •

It must be poor amusement, fishing in a dry county.

• •

All summers are somewhat alike, but no two just alike.

• •

Full dinner pails of warranted Taft origin may help some.

• •

Democrats will have quite a list of doubtful states this fall.

• •

Probably Senator Bourne did not say it, at least for publication.

• •

Five millions spent for good purposes in Portland will help some.

• •

A little piece of land, young man, will make you independent.

• •

Oregon doesn't care what the politics of her friends in congress is.

• •

The country would like a candid opinion by Mr. Taft on the last congress.

• •

Even without other attractions the Chautauqua grounds are worth a visit.

• •

The McKenna vs. Portland case is one in which the loser is pleased at the result.

• •

Who works more hours in a year or deserves a holiday better than the groceryman?

• •

Mr. Hawley is rather more at home yet in a Chautauqua assembly than in congress.

• •

Yes, if Mr. Taft is working to speak nothing but praise of his party, he has a hard job.

• •

Enemies of football can now point to the jewelry store burglar as a horrible example.

• •

The man who lets weeds go to seed on his premises is in this respect an undesirable citizen.

• •

It is true that a lot of old shacks need destroying, but that does not justify incendiarism.

• •

Probably nobody would bet that Taft will carry Oregon by a larger majority than Roosevelt did.

• •

"Let Republicans wake up," exclaims the Condon Times. Sure, and look at the record of the last congress.

• •

Already absurd campaign rumors are afloat. One is that Bryan will make only ten or a dozen speeches during the campaign.

• •

Fortunately there is plenty more Bull Run water where this comes from, and kind mother nature doesn't charge a cent for it.

• •

The congress of doctors at Vienna discovered a new disease. Discovery of a new remedy would have been more appreciated.

• •

This is the time of year when one feels that it would be nice to be an employe of the public, and get a good liberal vacation on salary.

• •

That is right; enforce the weed cutting law against prominent people first; it is their duty not only to obey the law, but to set a good example.

• •

That jewelry store robber smashed one too many windows; it is not safe to conclude that no policeman will ever hear a brickbat crashing through a plate glass window.

• •

Seven men want to run for president of the Prohibition ticket. It is a perfectly safe way to gain a little temporary notice, with no danger of consequent official cares.

• •

The city should stand and act on the proposition that the Southern Pacific railroad has no prescriptive and permanent right to Fourth street, and that it is there only on sufferance.

• •

It is said Mr. Taft in his letter of acceptance will review the history of the parties, but he may not consider it necessary to bring the history of his party down to the panic last year.

• •

There'll be something doing in Portland right along—good roads convention, livestock show, north bank railroad celebration, and other things worth noticing and being a part of.

Oregon Sidelights

Much more good celery could be profitably raised near The Dalles.

• •

The Astoria regatta for 1908 will be the best ever, declares The Astorian.

• •

A small boy is sometimes an expensive luxury; one in Umatilla county set fire to a heap of straw in a barnyard, and the barn and contents were burned.

• •

Quite a number of new comers have come to Albany recently, during this dull season of the year, and there is hardly a vacant house in the city, says The Democrat.

• •

There is no slump in real estate here and values in wheat ranches are, by no means, deteriorating, says the Condon Times. One ranch recently sold for $28,800, and another for $26,400.

• •

The Salem Statesman says: Portland canners are buying cherries in Salem, paying three cents per pound, commission and freight to Portland, yet the local cannery is able to pay only two and a half cents per pound, and turning down the big growers at that—those who did not contract.

• •

Every day new buildings are begun in Eugene, but there is no indication of a boom, says The Guard. The city is destined to double n population within three years, and the present activity is only a sound, healthy growth. Five years from now there will be upward of 20,000 people in the city limits, and then we will be in a position to really grow.

• •

A. B. Hammond has decided to centralise all of his lumber interests in Astoria and has announced that the principal place of business of the Hammond Lumber company and all of its subsidiary companies will be at the office of the Tongue Point Lumber company, says The Budget. This means that his Portland office will be closed as well as his lumber interests at Eureka will be directed from here.

• •

Port Orford Tribune: Five large steam schooners passed up the coast Monday inside the reef and fully as many the day before. This indicates that lumber trade is reviving, and business conditions are improving, as many vessels of this class have been tied up in San Francisco for want of freight at profitable rates.

• •

It is no wonder that a "human ostrich" over at Marshfield had stomach ache, for The Times says the doctors took the following articles from that organ: Three jack knives, one brass end of knife handle, one end of metal fishing rod, two large loaded rifle shells, three small shells, three door keys, one small key, three 5-cent pieces, 15 dimes, 17 horse shoe nails, one shingle nail, one eight-penny nail, and 175 pieces of glass, some of them larger than a finger nail.

THE DES MOINES PLAN OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Des Moines, the capital and also the commercial center of Iowa, has adopted a new system of municipal government, which because of its distinctive features has been christened the Des Moines plan. To fix responsibility for administrative acts is the essence of the plan. The second consideration was to have a governing body responsive to the popular will. A combination of these two elements in proper relationship would produce a highly efficient government.

The administration of municipal affairs, under the Des Moines plan, is in the hands of a board consisting of the mayor and four councilmen. The board stands in the same relation to the business of government as the directors of a trading corporation bear to the company's business. The mayor and council make all appointments, appropriate all funds, levy and collect taxes, establish rules for the direction of subordinate officials and direct the expenditure of all money. In order that the responsibility for official acts may be still further fixed, the business of the city is divided into five departments: Public affairs, accounts and finances, public safety, streets and public improvements, parks and public property. Each member of the council is assigned by mutual agreement to one of these departments, the mayor assuming, by virtue of his office, the department of public affairs. Each councilman, therefore, becomes individually responsible for the conduct of the affairs of his department over which he exercises the authority of a superintendent.

Up to this point the Des Moines plan does not differ from the system of government instituted in Galveston after the city was swept away by the flood. But the Des Moines plan has other features. Coupled with this almost autocratic power and individual responsibility on the part of the councilmen, is the recall. Although the officers are elected for a definite term, yet by exercising the recall they may be removed from office at any time a majority of the electors believe them to be dishonest or inefficient. A petition of 25 per cent of the voters compels the accused officeholder to again go before the people for their indorsement or rejection. At no time is a councilman free from the immediate authority of the electorate.

The initative and the referendum are also combined with the recall, in the Des Moines plan. Under the initiative the voters retain the power of direct legislation, although the council might be opposed to the specific measure itself. A petition of not less than 10 per cent of the qualified voters is necessary to bring a proposed ordinance before the people. The section of the law covering the initiative and also the referendum is mandatory upon the council and compels the calling of a special election upon petition of the required number of voters.

The clause in the plan which provides for the referendum places in the hands of the electors power to block any legislation, with the exception of such as may be required by state law or the public safety. If during 10 days after the passage of an ordinance by the city council, 25 per cent of the voters petition to have the matter submitted to popular vote, the ordinance will not go into effect until a majority at a special election vote in favor of it.

The plan has attracted world wide attention. Booklets containing the charter have been published by the Commercial club and distributed by the thousand to applicants from Maine to California. President Eliot of Harvard has evinced such interest in the plan that he made it the subject of special inquiry on a recent visit to Des Moines.

The adoption of the charter by the metropolis of Iowa marks the beginning of a new era of civic spirit. It is also one of the outward evidences of commercial awakening that bids fair to work a business revolution in the middle west.

Marathon Course

(Canadian Press Cable.)

Representatives of the Canadian Associated Press found it a narrow road which leads from Windsor castle to the Stadium, but not presenting, as viewed from the motor car, the difficulties claimed by Canadian Marathoners.

Starting from beneath the windows of the king's private apartments in the castle, expressly by wish of the king, the Marathoners will make their first public appearance as they make their exit from the castle grounds.

Into High street, thence through Windor, the road is fairly level but, like the whole route, somewhat twisty. Passing through a slough, a couple of small hills will be found, after which comes a beautifully wooded stretch of a couple of miles; then the Uxbridge road, full of twists and sharp turns, but more open country.

At the nine-mile post there is a sharp turn, the leader will find himself in Park road, where he and those who follow will find three hills not over steep, with the London side of the hill the longest and steepest. When a back lane has been covered the 11-mile post has been passed whence the next few miles some portions of the road will be found not wide enough to permit 10 runners to pass abreast, but the road broadens as Ruislip is reached and 13 miles has been accomplished.

The road from Ruislip presents a more straight away route until a sharp turn at Pinner Town, and is on a slightly undulating road. Those still in the running make for the 18-mile post, Harrow Hill, thence down along Sheepgate road and a short run to Wembly, to find the road as narrow and crooked as the first miles were found, and the hills to the tired runners will seem somewhat steep, and unless there is provision made to clear the way for the runners, dodging traffic may become part of the race from Wembly to the Stadium, but those who hold out until Harrow road is reached may begin to congratulate themselves, as they may read as they run that they have 22 miles to their credit.

Another couple of miles and they will have to speed along Old Oak Common leading to Old Oak lane at Finnish, where the leader will be within a mile of home and fame for the Stadium is in sight.

Why He Was There.

She was one of those ladies with two souls. An eminent professor recently explained how it was possible for a woman with two souls—and he has given it as his opinion that nearly every woman has two souls—can be in love with more than one man at a time. Miss Rawnsley had for a year been trying to make up her mind, or, rather, to discover the preference of her heart. But she had not succeeded. As far as she was able to analyze her feelings she loved Dudley just as well as she loved Brooks, and she was sure that she cared just as much for Brooks as she cared for Dudley. She told them so plainly.

If she had lived in the age of chivalry she would doubtless have suggested a meeting in the lists. As it was, she informed them that they must find some other means of determining which one of them should be gladdened by coming into possession of her.

One day Dudley approached her where she sat on the screened-in porch. Perhaps it was her woman's intuition that made her cry out as she rose to greet him:

"Ah! It is settled at last. You and Charley have decided which of you is to claim me forever. Am I to be yours?"

"Yes," Dudley replied, as he paused for a moment before advancing to take her outstretched hands in his. "We decided to cast lots. It seemed to be the only way."

"How did you do it?"

"Brooks secured a dice box, and we agreed that the first throw should decide it, aces being high."

"Go on, please. I'm dying to know what you threw."

"I didn't throw anything much. Brooks had all the luck. He turned up three aces and a pair of sixes."

Mary Baker Eddy's Birthday.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian science, was born in the town of Bow, N. H., July 16, 1821, and received her education in the public schools and from private tutors. In 1843 Mrs. Eddy married George Washington Glover and removed with him to Charleston, S. C. Major Glover died a few months after the marriage and Mrs. Glover returned to the home of her relatives in New Hampshire. In 1853 she was married to Dr. Daniel Patterson, a dentist, and removed to Lynn, Mass. Later she secured a divorce from Dr. Patterson, and in 1877 married Dr. Asa G. Eddy. The discovery of Christian Science dates from 1866 and a year later Mrs. Eddy began teaching it. In 1879 she organized the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," was published by Mrs. Eddy in 1875. In 1889 Mrs. Eddy removed from Boston to Concord, N. H., where she continued to make her home until about a year ago, when she returned to Boston and occupied a palatial country residence in the fashionable suburb of Chestnut Hill.

The Kind Gardener.

"Willie's digging out the lettuce,
Bessie's pulling up the peas!"
"Precious darlings! Let 'em go it,
Anything, you know, to please."

"Johnnie's crushing the tomatoes,
Flossie's spoiling all you've done!"
"Well, no matter, let 'em go it,
If they're having any fun."

Frequently.

It frequently happens that the man who makes a practice of singing that he won't go home till morning ends without a home to go to at any time.

Letters From the People

Tom Platt and Statement 1.

Sheridan, Or., July 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice in the Oregonian a reported interview with Senator Tom Platt of New York, in which he severely criticises the Oregon Statement No. 1 law, and an editorial indorsement thereof. We all know who Senator Platt is; have learned something about him from the Oregonian itself in time past, but when the old, discredited political boss, steeped in corruption, denounces Statement No. 1 all is for the time forgiven and his criticism is given editorial prominence.

And what is that criticism? "It is poor politics." Not one word about its moral effect on the state or nation. Not a question as to whether it tends to give the people a better or worse senator. But the party in power is apt to be injured by it. He failed to state that it frequently happens that the party strongly in power develops corrupt men and corrupt practices; bribed legislators, hold-up legislation and land fraud connivance. But it is "bad politics"; may injure a party that might otherwise win if the people did not have the final choice. Could any stronger argument be made for the law than Senator Platt's objections?

The law that gives Oregon a Chamberlain instead of a Fulton, a man who has always shown his deep interest in the people's welfare and guarded them well as governor, is good enough for the people of this state, who care more for its final effects than its political significance.

VOX POPULI.

Watterson.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Colonel Watterson, we believe, is the greatest living literary man. His vocabulary is illimitable; his style is electric; his figures of speech are overpowering. He is a mighty phrasemaker; an author, inventor and originator of epigrams that will never die—no, never. His compositions bristle and glitter with all sorts of novel and amazing personages, metaphors, tropes and images. "The star-eyed goddess of reform," "the hegoats of high finance," "patriotism and a pension," "the lean wolves of plutocracy," "the hills of Yubadam," "from hell to breakfast," "the glascutis whangdoodle and oofdegoof, the gin ricky and the bedilda," "the nigger, the trigger and the Ku-Klux-Klan."

He slings rhymes and philosophy with magnificent lavishness; he is never at a loss for a word, clause, sentence, paragraph, chapter, book, tome, treatise or library. He has written more than 10,000 articles on the Hayes-Tilden controversy and is still going at full speed. He has supported Bryan, denounced Bryan, annihilated Bryan, resurrected Bryan. His arguments against the Nebraskan were final and unanswerable; his arguments in the Nebraskan's favor will be impeccable and overwhelming. His mind is divided into two halves, one being an immovable body and the other an irresistible force. He is the champion Greco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can author of the universe.

Plain prose can never hope to do justice to the colonel's powerful pen. It is a thunderbolt, a 13-inch rifled cannon, a runaway locomotive, an earthquake, a cataclysm. When he dips it into the ink it throws off a ripple which invades the farthest limbo of lost words. When it scratches the paper the sound deafens the inhabitants of the faraway Malay Archipelago.

At Me.

She smiled at me, the summer sky was fair,
And busy people hurried here and there;
The bundle which had fallen at her feet
I picked up gallantly, there in the street,
And gave it to her with a courtly air.

It was not much to do, I am aware;
We ne'er had chanced to meet before, and ne'er
Again by chance or otherwise may meet;
She smiled at me.

She knew naught of the ills I had to bear,
Nor of the triumphs which I hoped to share;
If she had been, say, twenty-four and sweet,
I might have said things she would still repeat.
But she was not, and so I didn't care;
She smiled at me.

This Date in History.

1723—Sir Joshua Reynolds, noted English artist, born.

1779—Stony Point taken from the British by the Americans.

1786—The United States and Morocco concluded a treaty of peace.

1799—Aboukir in Egypt attacked and carried by assault by the Turks under Said Mustapha Pasha.

1829—The directors of the Bank of the United States declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.

1863—United States ship Wyoming sank three Japanese ships in battle at Shomonoseki.

1898—Admiral Cervera and other officers of the Spanish fleet reached Annapolis, as prisoners of war.

1902—Cuban senate ratified the treaty giving the United States coaling and naval stations on the island.

1907—Seven persons killed by the collapse of a building in London, Ontario.

Too Good to Spoil.

"When I was here several years ago you were having a lively political campaign, the main issue of which was the erection of a new city hall. The opponents of the scheme must have been successful."

"No. The ones who favored it were successful; but it has been one of the best political issues we've had here, hence the new city hall is still a thing of the future."

The REALM of FEMININE

The Also Rans.

THERE are those who win hero medals, and the plaudits of the crowd, in recognition of the fine deeds they have done, and as a token of the admiration the world feels for courage and calmness in the face of peril. And there are those who win no medals, who hear no ringing shouts of acclaim, no cheer or trumpet call, and yet into whose day-by-day deeds goes the stuff of which heroes are made.

Few of us are physical cowards. There is often in the midst of some sudden peril a self-forgetfulness, a clearness of vision that shows us the thing to be done, and we do it. But how about our more needed moral courage? Do we declare for the thing that is absolutely right as against the thing that is expedient? Do we insist upon doing each day's work simply, untiringly, unfalteringly? Do we live our best thought instead of a half-way compromise?

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The world is so apt to confuse achievement with purpose, to give the plaudits to the man who wins, no matter what ends he has used, and to forget the "also rans" who made a brave struggle, kept purer faith, spent themselves for the cause—and lost.

These are the unsung heroes. They are not the men who sit in high places, and, like Diyes, "fare sumptuously every day. They are not the men whose wealth buys speedy autos and golden-footed horses, and wine and jewelry. They are more often wearing clothes a little bit shabby, living in the side streets, walking to work in the morning.

The world would say that they are without ambition and would point our youth to the men who achieved. But these are the men, sometimes, who thought the price for renown or wealth or position too high for what it gives. They are the men who would rather be right than be president; who prefer the less steep places because they have not to push down so many others in order to get up themselves.

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"Always room at the top?" Yes, for one. But how about the men's heads and hearts that must be trampled out of the way? And what is the top? It is given to few to attain high position because of sterling worth and because the world needs their prowess. Too often the man who is on top had the courage (if one calls it that) to see others go hungry while he was fed; who did not hear the sighs and moans of the widows and children whose substance went to swell his own; who saw men fall where his hand might have stopped them; who knew his own clerks were underpaid and the women in his mills underfed.

And when all these things are necessary to what the unthinking part of the world calls success, what wonder that some call it too much to pay.

No, all the courage and heroism of the world have not gone into the making of the successful men and women. Often it takes a higher courage to put these things aside and to be one of the many of whom the world does not hear.

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Let us be very careful what standards we point our children to. Let us be very sure that we mothers do not put into their minds the first seeds of desire to achieve at another's expense, the desire to be proclaimed, at whatever cost.

Do we sigh for madame's diamonds and furs and servants? Do the children catch a note of envy in the tone with which we speak of her trip to Europe and her pleasure jaunts? Do these things rankle so that we do not notice the little hurts and the careless answer and the indifference to the best welfare of those who love us?

Let us, instead, be sure we give our children our best, not our left-over thought. Let us be very sure that the standard that they see in the home, not occasionally, but always, is the desire of right for right's sake; of undeviating fairness, of sincerity and truth. Their success will be according to their powers, but let us be certain that they get no spur in an unrighteous ambition from our words or lives, no desire to obtain by withholding from another.

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Preparation for Fruit Preserving.

Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

THE selection of fruit is one of the first steps in obtaining successful results. The flavor of fruit is not developed until it is fully ripe, but the time at which the fruit is at its best for canning, jelly making, etc., is just before it is perfectly ripe. In all soft fruits the fermentative stage follows closely upon the perfectly ripe stage; therefore it is better to use underripe rather than overripe fruit. This is especially important in jelly making for another reason also; in overripe fruit the pectin begins to lose its jelly making quality.

All fruits should, if possible, be freshly picked for preserving, canning, and jelly making. No imperfect fruit should be canned or preserved. Gnarly fruit may be used for jellies or marmalades by cutting out defective portions. Bruised parts should not be cut out of peaches or pears. In selecting small-seeded fruits, like berries, for canning, those having a small percentage of seed to pulp should be chosen. In dry seasons berries have a larger proportion of seeds to fruit than in a wet or normal season, and it is not wise to can or preserve such fruit unless the seeds are removed. The fruit should be rubbed through a sieve that is fine enough to keep back the seeds. The strained pulp can be preserved as a puree or marmalade.

When fruit is brought into the house put it where it will keep cool and crisp until you are ready to use it.

Begin by having the kitchen swept and dusted thoroughly, that there need not be a large number of mold spores floating about. Dust with a damp cloth. Have plenty of hot water and pans in which jars and utensils may be sterilized. Have at hand all necessary utensils, towels, sugar, etc.

Prepare only as much fruit as can be cooked while it still retains its color and crispness. Before beginning to can fruit have some syrup ready, if that is to be used, or if sugar is to be added to the fruit, have that weighed and measured.

Decide upon the amount of fruit you will cook at one time, then have two bowls, one for the sugar and one for the fruit, that will hold just the quantity of each. As the fruit is pared or hulled, drop it into its measuring bowl. When the measure is full put the sugar and the fruit into the preserving kettle. While this is cooking another measure may be prepared, and put in the second preserving kettle. In this way fruit is cooked quickly and put in the jars and sealed at once, leaving the pans ready to sterilize another set of jars.

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To Renew an Old Chest.

TO CLEAN and brighten an old dusty chest, get half a pint of beer and heat until it is 98 degrees. With rather a stiff brush, go over all the carved parts and get out as much dust as you can; then brush over with the hot beer; when thoroughly dry polish with beeswax and turpentine, using a brush for the carved parts. The kind of brush that is usually sold as a shoe brush does very well, and if washed afterward can be used for many things.

His Great Act.

From the London Opinion.

"Now, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me one of the most remarkable things Moses did?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the bright youth. "He broke all the Commandments at the same time."