

WALLOWA VALLEY Land of Promise--Will Be One of Most Pleasing Summer Resorts



FALLS ABOVE WALLOWA LAKE.

By Lulu R. Lorenz. THE American tourist searching his country for nature's beauty spots may have seen Yellowstone National park with its geysers, waterfalls and mountain views, he may have seen many other resorts, but the real grandeur and beauty of the Wallowa valley in eastern Oregon is unsurpassed. They have not been extensively advertised and are, therefore, unknown to the tourist, except by mere chance.

The road will be completed to the lake by late fall. The Wallowa valley is very productive, wheat, alfalfa, fruit, etc., being raised in abundance. It is also a great cattle and sheep country, there being over 100,000 head of sheep in the valley this year. As the country is settling up, sheep are not grown as extensively as in former years, however. Many homesteaders have located here in the past few years, and since it is generally known that the railroad is certainly the country is settling very rapidly. Property is being purchased by many outsiders for investments. Many fine homes are being built in the valley and it promises to be thickly settled in a few years' time.



PIONEER CABIN ON LITTLE SHEEP CREEK WALLOWA CO.

Elgin is beautifully situated at the head of fertile and productive Grand Ronde valley of 200,000 acres, is the gateway to this charming summering country which the general public has known so little about, but once visited is never forgotten. Work on the O. R. N. V. will be able to go into the valley from Elgin in progressing rapidly. This road will run along through the mountains and will be a fine old stage road now runs, the Wallowa river on one side, and beautiful high mountains covered with pine trees on the other. The road is 60 miles from Elgin to Joseph, a three hours' ride on the railroad, and it now takes the traveler a few days to make the distance to Joseph it is thought that teams, the six horses being used when the road is big and the distance to the town of Wallowa, 30 miles distant from Elgin, by the first of September, and the road is now being improved to the distance to Joseph it is thought that

NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE AND THE PANIC--Soup Kitchens Making Beggars and Creating Much Discontent

Mayer Schoenfeld. The city of New York is now in a state of panic, and it is not a panic of the kind that is caused by a sudden change in the market for one of the greatest summer resorts in the west. There are some very enterprising citizens living in the towns of Enterprise, Wallowa and other towns in the county, most of the business men in these towns having lived there for years, and have grown wealthy in many instances. Enterprise, the county seat, is one of the most beautiful "buildings in the state, the courthouse, high school and other buildings having been constructed from granite, which is found in abundance in the county. Quarries of marble, as well as gold and copper mines, all wait the incoming of the railroad, and these towns which will all be on the line of the road, will receive a large influx of population of importance to the state of Oregon.

Probably no county in the state is more generally prosperous or contains a more intelligent, progressive and contented people, and with the advent of the railroad, the number of people will establish homes in the county and develop the great natural resources. There is a saying in Yiddish, "Ask the patient, not the doctor, as to the symptoms of the disease." We down here on the East Side are continually being investigated and even if we could do a little more it really a proper, accurate and thorough investigation with the result of solving this or that problem. These investigations are external of the body East Side. The real sickness is internal and so deep into the blood vessels that the wisecracks, even the wisecracks of the settlements, have not got within reach.

As a life-long resident of the good old East Side, I maintain that the kitchens for the school children are doing much more harm than good. First, it makes of the child a beggar. Second, it impresses into the mind of the boy and girl a sort of discontent against the whole system of society, and when we are told that this thing works fine in Germany and in France, a claim that there is the foundation of ingrained socialism from childhood on. Whatever help there is for the poor child let that go to its parents. It is enough that the father and mother should be their own benefactors and take charity. One more objection against this novel

charity, and that is that it causes a gradual lukewarmness and indifference on the part of those who are toward their parents. So much for that. As to the question, why should there be any more panics about the East Side than any other part of the city, I most emphatically maintain that there is, and further claim that the people who are suffering are very first ones to suffer in the event of an industrial or financial panic and I am in a position to prove it with undoubted facts. The work of residents on the East Side, or better, say not less than 60 per cent of the people living on the East Side, derive their source of income directly or indirectly from the needle industries, such as clothing, cloaks, shirts, wrappers, ungarments and other articles. There are in this city at least two-thirds of these products are sold outside of New York City. It is sold by the wholesale trade, and the rest of the country, which is principally in the manufacturing towns. It must be remembered that the wage-earner is the farmer, buys clothing with the surplus of his crop. In strange ways, I mean to say that the wage-earner of the farmer, when he receives his money, starts to divide his earnings for the necessities of life, the wearing apparel is the last on the bill of fare. First come food, second, clothing, and the very last thing that he spends on is the purchase of clothing. He will readily see how the whole of the needle industries are dependent on the work of the farmer, and the farmer, who is not a beggar, but a free man, would like to avoid to fall back on statistics in order to cover his point of view, I am, nevertheless, a statistician, and I will call them statistics if you please.

The amount of the annual income to the homes of the East Side in normal times is about \$25,000,000 from the needle trade, about \$5,000,000 from the local trade, and the rest of the country, such as city, state, government salaries, etc. Nearly the total amount of these \$35,000,000 remain on the East Side. It comes over from the hands of wages. It goes to the grocer, butcher, landlord, doctor, lawyer, shopkeeper, pushcart man, and the changed social conditions over again from man to hand, nearly all in the neighborhood, and finally reaches the East Side banks into the hands of the bank clerks, and gradually took their savings out of the bank and lived on that as long as it lasted. They simply and patiently for better living throughout the country before their branch of trade will revive. In the meantime the workers are being driven out of the neighborhood, unable to pay the rent, the small business man must give things on credit, the landlord is hesitating to rent, and the result is that a better life is being lived in the East Side. The credit of the East Side business man and landlord is naturally cut down in the East Side. The bank clerks, to keep up his bank balance and the whole East Side is in a sort of a pessimistic mood, and when, on top of all that, some ladies and gentlemen of no doubt of meaning and charitably inclined, are opening soup houses for the children, they are adding to the misery of the neighborhood, making things worse instead of better, and it looks as if the whole East Side is bankrupt.

CHINESE RUN FINANCE ON A SYSTEM--Collection of Revenues Are Not Subject to Official Supervision

IN attempting to analyze the financial and fiscal condition of China one encounters a serious difficulty at the outset in that no official statements bearing on the matter have ever been published, and the Chinese government professes to be ignorant of revenues and disbursements except those which are handled by the central administration. The greater part of all revenues is disbursed by provincial authorities, and each official, from viceroys to petty mandarins, has the right to collect the amount of taxes collected, since all above a certain amount is retained as his official perquisite, and if his higher up suspect that any province or district is yielding more revenue or can be made to yield more than is returned, they will increase their demands. This system, usually called "squeeze," makes each official anxious to represent the maximum in his district at the minimum, and the central government and court does not object so long as it gets its correct proportion.

national debt of more than 10,000,000,000. Who will limit the possibilities which lie before a nation so situated? China is strong in all the basic elements of national development, but she fails to work out a notable destiny if she is permitted to do so. But greedy eyes are looking at the shadow of foreign interference and control, the problem thus becomes a double one--to reconstruct internal administration, while at the same time preserving the nation against disruption from without, and it is the task of the Chinese statesman to find a way to solve this factor and support the other. A Chinese official who was educated in America told me:

Although metropolitan officials pretend to be ignorant about provincial and revenue matters, they really know nearly all metropolitan officials have held local and provincial posts. The fact is that the central government, province and district are approximately equal in power, and each is very considerably in control and had crop yields and are affected by natural disasters. Most lucrative official posts are secured by purchase, which is evidence that the Chinese government is corrupt. The "squeeze" system stands in the way of nearly every practical and needed reform now being used. It would be comparatively easy to give China a stable currency if it were not for the opposition of provincial officials whose revenues are materially affected by their control of the mint and the further opposition of native and foreign banks, which profit by the fluctuations of exchange. But China is not without reform. Indeed, it must have reform, and the reform now proposed in China is feasible; indeed, most of them would be possible in western countries.

tion of opium is being sincerely undertaken. The greatest reason for contentment in China is that she is versed in modern administrative methods. A Chinese official of the younger generation said to me:

"The different rate of progress of China and Japan is exemplified by the way the two governments used the same machinery. In Japan, the government welcomed back these men and gave them important places in the government. In China, the government has not done this. It has only one who was educated abroad, if China will use her own best material she will not long have cause to complain of lack of competent officials."

Collecting the Revenue. Revenue in China is collected under the following heads: Land tax, tribute, native customs, salt gabelle, skin, mutton, and miscellaneous. How much revenue these various sources yield has been the subject of investigation by foreigners to learn something of the foundations of China's taxable wealth as a basis for estimating her solvency, but such results as have been obtained are largely contradictory and unimpressive. Nevertheless, some estimates are believed to be fairly accurate, and are founded upon reasonable deductions from known facts. The estimated revenues of China for last year follow: Imperial administration (about \$115,000,000), local administration (about \$28,000,000), total, \$143,000,000.

While there is justice in this complaint, it is also true that many of the later generations of foreign students have imbibed rather hazy and imperfect notions of liberal government and the social had advisers for China in her present critical situation. These enthusiastic young men have frightened the older officials by an excess of zeal and by advocating a too sudden revolution from long-tried forms. There is no doubt that many Chinese have received something of the forms of western civilization without understanding their fundamental principles. There is a widespread disposition in the west to regard the Chinese as a people who are being made over by the two nations should be examples of piety and wisdom as they have been honored above all women of the world. Until the last quarter of a century, as a whole, they were models of propriety, modesty, charity, Christianity and intelligence. Their wives and mothers were devoted to their families. A majority still hold the supreme place of all women. Alas, some of them have become the victims of a social revolution. The change can be traced to nothing but the accumulation of wealth and consequent dissipation and extravagance. Women who fall to the level of the sacred duties laid upon them cannot evade the judgments of God as expressed in Isaiah XXXII, 9 to 14, inclusive.

Many persons who have investigated the matter believe that fully three times this amount is actually collected, and that the total revenue can be raised to \$600,000,000 without increasing taxation by a cent. Sir Robert Hart, estimates that China can secure a revenue of \$1,000,000,000 a year without resorting to the present tax system. With such a revenue and an economical administration China's fiscal situation would be superior to that of the great nations, and she could quickly recover by purchase all concessions now held by foreigners or foreign governments, for with her credit once firmly established she could at once redeem these concessions and households by bond issues.

As to the third question, it is not free from difficulty. I think that the education of a child in a school, though secularized, must necessarily involve a certain amount of moral training. I feel certain that the great majority of American public school children are brought up in a moral atmosphere, as heart as well as in head. Much of this, of course, may come from the home, the Sunday school, and the church, as it should be, but I believe also that it is in a large measure supplemented in the school, whether secularized or not. I am convinced that the moral training of the child is one of the chief causes of crime in childhood, and this condition is frequently neglected in the home and in the school. In fact, failure at home to stimulate the child in its school duties in respect to the home and the authority in the school, is responsible often for children who are backward in school, and I find that most school children who drift into crime are backward which might of course have been avoided had the home done its part throughout the school period of the child.

Debt Since the War. WITH the end of the war with Japan China had practically no national debt. The indemnity to Japan and the further indemnity to the powers on account of the Boxer disorders in 1900, together with a few minor loans, saddled the nation with a debt of approximately \$800,000,000, interest and principal to be paid in stated installments. Part of these enormous indemnities are already paid, and at the present rate of payment which China apparently has no difficulty in meeting, the debt will be canceled in 20 years.

How far does immigration contribute to the criminal situation? His questions and my answers may be suggestive to others. I cannot say that the public school system is in any particular responsible for juvenile crime. The public school system represents education, and education is almost always a good thing, and almost any other cause. Of course I recognize that there are some short-comings in the present system. For instance, in my judgment, if we had more of that kind of training which would equip children for industry, efficiency through the more direct teaching of trades or the furnishing of some kind of a commercial training, it would be a great improvement. I am convinced that the increase of juvenile crime due to the secularization of schools.

But the popular phrase of the "right of recovery" movement is just now in the frolic stage. Realizing the danger to China's autonomy from some foreign enterprise here, many Chinese have jumped to the conclusion that it is desirable to shut out all foreign investors. This disposition was shown by the popular attempt to prevent the Shanghai-Hangchow railway from being financed with British capital, and by the rejection of the Peking government to sanction any enterprises which contemplate the use of foreign capital. This sentiment, which is founded on just ground, is for the moment swaying the people to the extreme of rejecting even friendly and desirable foreign investments. This mistaken idea, which is quite natural under the circumstances, will soon pass, and it will not be long before the good sense and wisdom of the Chinese will reassert themselves, and they will seek desirable foreign investments, while continuing to reject those which have a pseudo-political bearing.

As to the second question, I would say that the home is infinitely more responsible for juvenile crime than the school. It must come first in the home, and the school is only a secondary factor. In my judgment, would make the home almost entirely responsible for the moral character of the child, but since we are due to face with the fact that so many children are homeless, without parents at all, or what is equally as bad, without parents who understand their responsibility and endeavor to live up to them, it follows that the school must be responsible more or less for the character of the child. But where the parent has utterly failed it is frequently difficult for any school to make up for the deficiency.

LET WOMEN COMBINE TOO--By Mildred Stuart

AFTER making a graphic picture of the "sinners and insubmers" society woman, a noted woman concluded with the following caustic epigram:

Such a creature is only an excess of real society, and no aggregation of them, call them by what name you will--"the smart set," "the four hundred," or the "leaders"--could ever be other than a most insignificant factor in the life of a great nation, and therefore does not count in our reckoning when we talk of success or failure in the life time, and the life that is to come.

We are glad that such powerful arrangements of the useful members of society are being made all over the world, especially in England and in the United States. The women of the two nations should be examples of piety and wisdom as they have been honored above all women of the world. Until the last quarter of a century, as a whole, they were models of propriety, modesty, charity, Christianity and intelligence. Their wives and mothers were devoted to their families. A majority still hold the supreme place of all women. Alas, some of them have become the victims of a social revolution. The change can be traced to nothing but the accumulation of wealth and consequent dissipation and extravagance. Women who fall to the level of the sacred duties laid upon them cannot evade the judgments of God as expressed in Isaiah XXXII, 9 to 14, inclusive.

12. They shall lament for the feast of the pleasant fields, for the fruitful vine. Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briars, ye shall cry as ye go out of the house of joy in the joyous city.

13. Because the palaces shall be forsaken, the multitude of the city shall be left; the forts and towers shall be forever a joy of wild asses, a pasture of flocks.

Women who spend their lives in pursuit of pleasure and who are struggling for the sake of a few dollars, or a legitimate dues or ability to possess, are enemies of home and the church. It is refreshing to find any member of the smart set who has any religious convictions. If they have, certainly do not practice them. Sunday is the day of all the days at the club; golf, lawn tennis and bridge are among the amusements, while feasting, drinking and smoking are the chief occupations. The women of the smart set store them after the fatigue of the games. Men and women spend much of the week away from home, and while their children are left to their own devices with servants, who play the role like mistresses, like maid, or like master like maid.

Everyone knows of instances where young women and young matrons have become physical wrecked through excessive exertion in playing golf, lawn tennis and by riding bicycles. The bicycle may be said to have been the advance guard of many innovations. The mad craze that characterized their advent seems to have abated, but their reign was long enough to do a great deal of mischief in young women and establish a familiarity among young people with old-fashioned ideas of propriety. The century's craze upon young women, the disastrous consequences, physically to both men and women, and the fact that the craze has not yet passed, is a warning to all who are interested in the health and heart by such a strain.

The class who do nothing but travel into temptation, but deliver us from evil; are really not in earnest about anything, naturally become tired of everything.

When you are sick an angel is high. An' the rent is high on you. When clouds of sorrow fill your sky, An' you set down to plan an' scheme, Did you ever think, O true, That many folks got far away An' is lots worse off'n you?

We don't enjoy another's pain, We'll try to expiate it. With them that's leasin' up a load o' trouble, we'll be glad to share it. Twice too big for their size, We'll be glad to take their care, An' grin an' bear it if we think They're lots worse off'n us.

The fact about the business is we want too much an' they try to live in grand style. To ape our fellow men. That have so much of this world's goods An' are givin' us a lesson. An' squander money just to scape Bein' buried by their pile.

It never rains a single time. But what the sun comes out. An' with his laughin' countenance. Puts all the gloom to rout. An' every bird sings sweeter. 'Cause he sees the light again, An' every heart is purer. When it's drenched with sorrow's rain.

An' if we learn our lesson well, An' self-denial try. Perhaps we'll be more worthy In place of thinkin' all of self. An' spendin' money thus. We'll save some for the folks That's lots worse off'n us.

---Darby Owen.

Fastnet Light. The new electric Fastnet light, on the Clear Lake, California, candle power, and can be seen 15 miles in clear weather. It cost \$420,000.

Painting the Lily. By Winifred Black. WHAT IN THE world is the matter with the average American mamma? I met a girl I know at the theatre the other day. I did not know I knew her until she leaned over and spoke to me, and then I was so surprised I couldn't think of anything to say.

A girl I know--and she used to be as sweet as a rose, as pretty as a pink and as modest as an English daisy, and now--well, when she came into the theatre, I sighed and said to my companion:

"Dear me, where do they all come from, these great strapping, bleached, rouged girls, with their bushel baskets on their heads, and their figures on public exhibition?"

The girl I know has a mother, and the mother saw me looking at the girl I know.

"You didn't know her, did you?" said the mother. "She has changed a good deal, hasn't she? I don't know her way of doing her hair--do you like it?" I said to the mother.

"Well, I don't like the mother to me. I'm not exactly, but all the girls do it, you know, and Marjorie cried her eyes out when I spoke of her doing it more simply."

And in the meantime poor Marjorie, who is well born and ought to be well bred, and who is a real girl, is being worlded like a caricature of a show girl instead of like a gentlewoman, and she is losing her own strength of character enough to make her daughter dress like a lady or like a girl.

When Marjorie marries a cheap little imitation of a man, the only sort who can possibly admire her, as she is now, her mother will be glad to see her with a best friend, who wears smooth hair and simple frocks, made such an excellent match for her.

If I had a daughter under 20 who insisted on getting herself up to look like "French dolls," I would make a bonnet of her clothes and dress her in Kate Greenaway before I'd let her appear in public. In any such guise she would be a disgrace to her parents.

There is plenty of time to paint and to bleach and to make up, you poor little goose--plenty of time to do that when you are old.

You can't compete with the mature woman on her own ground, anyway. She's a good deal older than you are, and she's got more tact than you. Why don't you look your own part, and put the emphasis on the things that give you existence by the contrast of your simple, girlish charm and your real complexion?

What would you think of a woman who wore an artificial hump on her shoulders with the idea that she was making a bonnet of her own existence by the contrast of your simple, girlish charm and your real complexion?

Well, that's what you do, Miss Sweet Sixteen, when you paint your young necks and make up your clear, soft, girlish eyes.

Leave the rouge pots and the bleach bottles to the parents. It's a good deal better to be a plain, sensible, dear girl. If your mother hasn't sense enough to make you dress as you should, dress that way yourself, and surprise her.

It's worth while; for a dozen reasons, a dozen times worth while.

Cure for Conjugal Jars. When symptoms set in of an outbreak of conjugal jars--which may happen sometimes in the best regulated families--it is a capital plan for husband or wife to go off on a solitary holiday for a few days, to let the clouds blow over. If two persons start laughing and getting on their feet, it makes a bonnet of existence--works wonders. Both have time for reflection and repentance. So you see, the husband or the wife of one another like mild mustard positions, go and stand a week with friends. Don't be afraid of your grievances, and forget and stay away till you can return in love and kindness. At the right moment, would give thousands of better tempered young couples from drifting to the verge of the divorce court.

Not the Same. "The sun shines out on all alike," said the maid to her mistress. "The sun shines on the rich and the poor, and on the wicked and the good." While others it does you wrongers to.