EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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To fall'n humanity our Father said,
That food and bliss should not be found unsought;
That man should labor for his daily bread;
But not that man should toil and sweat for naught.
—Ebenezer Elliott.

A WATER CODE NEEDED.

AS THE NEED of irrigation in western as well as in eastern Oregon, notwithstanding the difference of rainfall, becomes more apparent, the greater becomes the need of a clear, complete, concise water code for this state. Attempts have been made at the two last legislatures to pass a water code, but without success. The law proposed in either case may not have been just what is needed—to draft such a law is not an easy task—but even if perfect it stood no chance of passage because of the influence of certain "interests," corporations and individuals who seek to control the water power of various streams, or that have other selfish objects in view. Efforts should be renewed at the next session of the legislature to get such a law passed, by members who will work not for themselves or their friends or clients or some corporation, but for the whole people; and it is none too early for any such members to be working on or studying this subject.

The state grange, at its recent session in Eugene, adopted certain preambles and resolutions that are worthy the careful consideration of all members of the legislature. The preamble recites that titles to water are as important as those to land and should be as clearly defined and as easily ascertained; that water users are now burdened with costly litigation, irrigation is impracticable and development is retarded; and that the only law is varied and uncertain decisions of the courts, on which nobody can agree, therefore it was resolved:

That it is the duty of the state of Oregon, at the earliest possible time, to codify and enact a complete, concise and definite water law, leaving to the courts only the mere interpretation of this law on such occasion as it might be brought into dispute;

That such water law should be based upon the best experience of other states and countries, such as Wyoming, Idaho and Canada, and should include the following fundamental principles:

1. That no water right should become vested except by direct grant from the state.

2. To provide a system whereby the priority and limitations of every existing right to the use of water can eventually be ascertained.

3. To provide a reliable record in some central office of all water rights as determined, and of new rights as initiated.

4. That actual measurements of ditches and streams be made as a basis for the adjudication of existing rights and the initiation of new rights to the surplus water, if any.

5. To provide a definite procedure whereby rights to such surplus water may be acquired.

6. That beneficial use should be the basis of all rights to the use of water, and that water for irrigation purposes should be made appurtenant to the land irrigated.

7. All rights to the use of water for power development should be limited to a period of 25 years, subject to renewal under certain restrictions.

8. To provide an efficient administrative system, with proper methods for the distribution of the water supply among those entitled to its use.

These suggestions may well serve as a basis, at least, for such a law as is needed. Oregon is behind its neighbor states in this respect, and certainly can profit by their experiences. What is needed is careful, conscientious work on the part of able members before the legislature meets. For if that body does not enact an irrigation code calculated to be beneficial to the people, it is pretty certain that they will pass some sort of a law on the subject themselves.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR SIUSLAW

THE self-help spirit of Siuslaw is to be admired. During late years, government appropriations for harbor improvement there have been in a descending scale. The more the need for aid, the less was received. The harbor, through lack of attention has at last become bar-bound. In the emergency, the citizens have set about to raise $100,000 for building a jetty that will confine the flow of the water in and out the entrance into narrower limits, and by scouring of the sands give deeper water. It is a praiseworthy effort by a resolute people, and should succeed.

Meantime, there should be more government assistance for Siuslaw. There is legitimate opportunity there for performance of a legitimate governmental function. Thirteen billions of feet of the finest timber in the world is available for market as soon as there is transportation. Three large sawmills cut 200,000 feet of lumber daily, but there is no means of getting the surplus out of the region. Ten thousand boxes of apples rotted there last year because there was no way to ship them out.

It is, however, the dairy interests that most suffer. The soil of the region is rich and deep. It is inexhaustible in fertility and prolific in production. It is an ideal dairy section. It produced 16,000 pounds of butter fat in June, which, in order to reach Portland had to be hauled over the mountains 75 miles to Junction and thence be shipped by rail. The process cost $80 a ton, which is a sufficient commentary on the need of government as well as private aid for Siuslaw.

BUWALDA IN LUCK.

GENERAL FUNSTON has written to Washington, recommending the remission of Private Buwalda's sentence, and it is intimated that the war department will in a few weeks—before election, we suppose—comply with his request. No doubt some people will surmise that General Funston was requested by his late superior, the secretary of war, to make this request. A good many men who sympathized with Buwalda, believing him to have been too severely punished, will have votes next November.

Quite recently General Funston wrote at length to the Labor Press of this city, inclosing a letter of his to a New York paper, in which he justified the sentence, though he cut down the penalty from five to three years' imprisonment. Less than a month ago he thought three years' imprisonment for applauding and shaking hands with Emma Goldman, by a man who had been a faithful soldier for 15 years, was a proper punishment; yet almost immediately after expressing this opinion the general asked for a remission of nearly the whole penalty. He did this, he says, because "the main object of Buwalda's punishment had been achieved." But how is it any better achieved by sentencing him to five years' imprisonment, reducing this to three years, and then discharging him after a few weeks, than it would have been by suspending and perhaps imprisoning him for two or three months in the first place? Either the sentence was out of proportion to the crime and unjust, or it was not; if it was, the court martial should confess its error; if not the sentence should stand. It looks like a case of playing politics. The court martial seems to have forgotten or ignored the approaching election.

Civilians will generally agree that if there must be an army, discipline must be maintained in it and soldiers must strictly obey rules and regulations and present at least a surface appearance of patriotism; and also that Buwalda, according to the reports, deserved punishment. But considering his long and meritorious service, and that he acted as a citizen, apparently for the moment forgetting that he was a soldier, the common opinion is that the penalty imposed was entirely out of proportion to the offense.

THE PITTANCE PAID TEACHERS.

THE published report of the county superintendent shows that the average salary of male teachers in the public schools of Benton county is $46.15, and of female teachers, $39.89. Their period of employment is from four to nine months out of the 12. They must board themselves, and out of what is left, they must clothe, board and maintain themselves the rest of the year. It is not probable that conditions in other Oregon counties are very different, though the understanding is that there is better pay, but a higher cost of living in eastern Oregon.

And such is the material reward for those engaged in one of the most important professions in the world. Ninety-two or 93 per cent of all those who become citizens get all the education they ever receive, from these teachers. Barely eight per cent of all the pupils in the common schools pass beyond the eighth grade. It is scarcely too much to say, that the actual destiny of the republic is largely in the hands of these teachers, whose poor reward for their service is $46.15 for males and $39.89 for females and board themselves. In Benton it emphasizes the insistence of Mr. Bryan at Lincoln the other day, when he declared that the compensation of our teachers is not commensurate with the service they render the country. The incentive to enthusiastic and effective work is at least a reasonable reward. It is impossible to retain talent adequate to the responsibilities of the teaching profession on a pittance salary, and it is an unwise policy to attempt to do so. The heart of a teacher cannot be in the work when the pocket-book is empty, and unless the teacher's heart and soul is fully enlisted, the pupil's heart and soul cannot be. A widely diffused education is the first and best means of preserving the republic, the sanest and safest defense of the people; and a truth so manifest as to be undebatable. Abundant money for the little red school houses, and adequate compensation for those who preside over them is a public policy far more sane than is the hue and cry about the "business interests" of the trusts, or the prodigal millions spent on battleships.

OUR RED RECORD OF CRIME.

ARE we to have no surcease from this wearisome gunplay? Is there never to be deliverance from these tiresome people with a pistol and a passion? The Connelli-Sharp-Peterkin tragedy of Sunday and spectacles like it constitute the worst blot on the American name. We have one of the worse criminal records in the whole world. We do not detect our criminals. We do not convict and punish them when detected. We have more of them than any civilized nation in the world in proportion to population, save one.

An American cannot read the criminological statistics without a blush of shame. To each million of inhabitants, Canada, just across the northern border of the United States has five criminals. Germany has, for each million of population, three criminals. We have 129. Is it not a startling as well as a shameful record? For 20 years ending 1904 the average number of homicides in the United States was 6,547 per year. High water mark was reached in 1896, when the number of murders was 10,662. In 1895, there were 10,500.

Various causes contribute to our undesirable criminal record. We are the dumping ground of the criminals of the world. The countries of the old world have a better police surveillance and drive their criminals out of their borders. We become the asylum, and among the more than a million aliens annually admitted, our loose immigration laws permit thousands of vicious criminals entrance along with the respectable and desirable incomers. Once in, the politicians seize upon them for voting purposes, and within a short time the criminal Europe drove out is robed in American citizenship, and ready at any moment to rob, vote, or cut a throat. The inadequacy of our police is a notable factor in the situation. Berlin, with 2,000,000 people, has 5,303 policemen; Chicago, with an equal population, and more criminals perhaps than any other city in the world, has 2,688, a little more than half as many.

Worst of all, we do not punish our criminals when we capture them red-handed. Fine spun law and legal quibbles in our courts abet in this carnival of criminality. A comparison of statistics for 1906 in several countries shows our laxity. In that year Italy tried 3,606 murderers and convicted 2,805, or 77 per cent. Austria tried 689 and convicted 499, 72 per cent. France tried 847, and convicted 580, 68 per cent. Belgium tried 132 and convicted 101, 76 per cent. England tried 318, and convicted 151, 47 per cent. Spain tried 1,584 and convicted 1,085, 68 per cent. Holland tried 35 and convicted 28, 80 per cent. Germany, with a population of 60,000,000, tried 567, and convicted 476, 83 per cent. In the United States with a population of 80,000,000, with an average murder record of nearly 7,000 annually, the convictions equal one and three tenths per cent.

No wonder the ready revolver is forever in evidence and its victims constantly gasping a last breath.

Senator Fulton in his Taft-rally speech said that last fall's panic "was but a summer zephyr, compared with the tornado which blasted the country during a Democratic administration." Of course it would be too much to expect a campaign speaker to tell the whole truth about that period. The causes of the panic of 1893, as Senator Fulton knows, all lay back of that year, and grew up and became irresistible during a Republican administration. These causes were not Democratic any more than they were Republican; the panic would have come just the same if Harrison instead of Cleveland had been elected. But the business and purpose of a party campaigner is to deceive the people. This, however, is not quite so easy as it used to be.

Who wouldn't have joined the new Independent party, and got himself chosen a delegate to the "national convention," since Mr. Hearst provides special cars and foots all the bills, if he had known of this beforehand? Many a man would have gladly become an "Independent" for a few days for a free trip to Chicago. But it would be a joke on the "delegates" if Mr. Hearst should not pay all the bills, after all.

"Interesting if true" was the general comment upon the Oregonian's advance information to the effect that Judge Landis' Standard Oil decision was to be affirmed by the court of appeals. Unfortunately a very few hours demonstrated that the story was exactly wrong. Was the correspondent a victim of Oxaluria?

The German army's health record is said to be the best in the world.

Small Change

Keep cool, whatever the weather.

* *

At least Senator Bourne has not lost his "nerve."

* *

A week from now Taft will know he was nominated.

* *

About one time in 10,000 a revolver does a good job.

* *

A vacation right at home, or near by, might also be enjoyable and profitable.

* *

Isn't it false "sport" to kill a lot of harmless animals of which no use can be made?

* *

O, it has been only a spell of nice summery weather, just right to ripen up the crops.

* *

Now the forest rangers need to keep alert to prevent fires. Thus they can do excellent service.

* *

As between Hobby Rider Hobson and Ambassador O'Brien, the American people will rely upon the latter.

* *

The campaign having been duly opened in Portland, let us hope that it will kindly close up again for awhile.

* *

In a year or two Portland will be the greatest wheat exporting port in the world; it is close to that already.

* *

The Pendleton Tribune at this late day remarks that Mr. Cake's defeat "was a shame." A "shame" on or to whom?

* *

There's one good thing about that old North Pole. It may be relied upon to stay right there, ready to be discovered by anybody who gets near enough.

* *

It is hinted that some Democrats who wanted to contribute to the campaign fund are angry because they cannot give over $10,000 each, and so will give nothing.

* *

A St. Louis dog has fallen madly in love with an Angora cat. If obliged to live together they would doubtless have less of a dog-and-cat life than many human couples.

* *

Mr. Taft agrees with Bryan in the matter of campaign contributions, but the trouble seems to be that while Bryan can control his campaign managers, Taft can't.

* *

Bryan's idea—though not original with him—is that a person is worth to the world what he gives to it, rather than what he takes from it. This is worth thinking over.

* *

Candidate Kern was welcomed home and praised in a speech by Vice-President Fairbanks, but he has never been accused of confining his drinking to water and buttermilk.

* *

"A woman bather shocked Chicago," says a news item. Don't believe it. Her costume might have attracted a good deal of attention, but Chicago is not so easily "shocked."

* *

Chairman Hitchcock thinks most of the negro vote can be won over for Taft, but he doesn't want to be restricted in the matter of campaign contributions, nor in the manner of their expenditure.

* *

Kill the rats and burn them. Four plague-infected rats have been found in the last week in Seattle.—Tacoma Ledger.

But first, we suppose, it is necessary to catch the rats, or induce them to kill themselves.

Oregon Sidelights

Longest strawberry season ever known up the valley.

* *

Linn county is harvesting probably the largest crop for a decade.

* *

An irrigated ranch of 720 acres near Fort Klamath sold for $18,000.

* *

Crops in Powder river valley are turning out better than expected.

* *

In a day and a night a Pendleton man lost $1,080 in a three-handed poker game.

* *

At Wasco Sunday a canary boarded the Columbia Southern passenger, alighted on the bellcord and rode half way to Shaniko before it took a notion to leave.

* *

Let the winds blow hot or cold, from east or west, north or south, Henry Hartman is sure of 25 to 30 bushels of fortyfold wheat off his 300 acres of fall grain, says the Condon Times.

* *

A Klamath Falls man who invented an egg tester, has sold the rights for Oregon, Washington and Idaho to a Spokane man for $6,000, and the testers will be manufactured at Klamath Falls.

* *

Several new residences are being constructed in St. Helens, and others being planned. The town has made considerable growth during the past few months, and from appearances it will continue to do so.

* *

Jim Castle and wife, who live six miles from Prairie City, lost three children, all girls, in three days from scarlet fever. One, 9 years old, died on Saturday, another, 6 years old, on Sunday, and a third, 15 years old, before the second one was buried.

* *

The hammer and saw is adding greatly to the appearance of the south addition to Lakeview, says The Herald. Besides a new flouring mill, and other improvements are being made and lots are being sold daily upon which buildings will be put up as soon as material and workmen can be obtained.

* *

During the latter days of last week James J. Hill, the great railroad and steamship magnate, had a representative in Medford, says The Mail. As it is known that he was shown at least three different coal prospects near this city, it is to be presumed that "Jim" Hill is looking for a place in Oregon where he can obtain coal for his great steamships which ply between Seattle and the orient.

* *

G. H. Goodenough of Clatskanie tells The Chief about his strawberry patch, as follows: The area occupies a space 160 feet long by 55 wide, and contains 18 rows set three feet. From these vines which were planted last year, 1,849 pounds of berries have been marketed already, beside what the family used for their table. The berries were all disposed of at local stores and netted $165.93 cash. No irrigation was used, but the ground has been carefully cultivated. This is certainly Goodenough.

* *

Forest Grove Times: The other morning we took a drive in the farming district and the grain was fine. We saw wheat and oats higher than a five-board fence and where the men had commenced cutting, it looked like a solid wall, and we saw timothy three to four feet high and it looked as fine as could be, and we saw oats and vetch hay that was so thick that it could not be raked after it had been cut, so they were taking it up with forks. The grain is fine as can be all over this part of the valley.

* *

Milton Eagle: Land which is now worth less than $100 an acre and capable of producing only wheat or other hardy cereals can with slight expense be transformed into the finest fruit and garden land on earth and will immediately increase in value to $500 and $600 an acre. There is several thousand acres of this land adjacent to Milton, and some day a fellow with a prominent forehead and a few dollars will come along and gobble up this land and make his everlasting fortune. Then, too, Milton will boom merily, as hundreds of families will find homes where not one lives now.

MINING COAL IN WASHINGTON

Although a good part of the market for Washington coal in California has been lost through the increased production of fuel oil in that state, Washington shared in the general increase in the production of coal in 1907. The total output for the year was 3,680,532 short tons, having a spot value of $7,679,804, an increase of 404,348 short tons, or 12.34 per cent, in quantity, and of $1,771,367, or 29.98 per cent, in value, compared with 1906. The average price per ton advanced from $1.80 in 1906 to $2.09 in 1907.

During the first 10 months of the year the coal-mining industry of the state was in a highly satisfactory condition. In November and December, however, owing to the financial disturbances, the output of the mines was curtailed about 33 per cent. But for this the production would probably have exceeded 4,000,000 tons.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Washington increased from 4,529 in 1906 to 5,945 in 1907, and the average number of working days increased from 266 to 273. The only decrease shown in the statistics of coal production in Washington in 1907 as compared with 1906 was in the productive capacity of the employes, the average yearly tonnage per man having declined from 723.4 tons in 1906 to 619 tons in 1907. The average daily production per man decreased from 2.72 to 2.27 tons.

Nearly all the mines of the state are operated on an eight-hour schedule, 5,594 men out of a total of 5,945 employed working eight hours a day in 1907.

Washing apparatus has been installed at 15 plants in the state and the total amount of coal washed during 1907 was 799,015 short tons, yielding 644,501 tons of cleaned coal and 154,514 tons of refuse.

D. C. Botting, state mine inspector, reports that the total number of accidents in the coal mines of Washington in 1907 was 131, of which 36 were fatal. The death rate per thousand of employes was 6.06, and the number of tons mined for each life lost was 102,237. This makes an unfavorable comparison with the casualty statistics for 1906, and particularly with those for 1905. In 1906 the death rate per thousand of employes was 4.86 and the tonnage for each life lost was 148,917; in 1905 the death rate per thousand was 2.73, with a tonnage of 220,379 for each life lost.

The coal beds of Washington are found in the western and central portions of the state, and are mined in five principal fields—the north Puget sound field, including the coal mines of Skagit and Whatcom counties; the south Puget sound field, comprising the mines in King and Pierce counties; the Puget sound basin, just east of Seattle; the Roslyn field, in Kittitas county, on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains; and the southwestern field, embracing the counties of Lewis and Cowlitz.

The coals of Washington range from lignite, include some natural coking coals, and include some natural coke and anthracite. The bituminous coking coals of Washington are the only coking coals on the Pacific slope of the United states. They are found in the Wilkeson-Carbonado district, in the south Puget sound field, and also in the north Puget sound field, but coke is now made only in the district first named. The Wilkeson-Carbonado coal runs high in ash and is usually washed before coking. The lignite or subbituminous coals of Newcastle and Renton, in the south Puget sound field, are generally of high grade and well suited for domestic use. The steamship consumption in the trade with Alaska and the orient is now the most important market for the high grade bituminous coals of Washington.

An advance chapter of the volume Mineral Resources of the United States, calendar year 1907, on the production of coal, by E. W. Parker, giving the statistics presented above, together with similar facts in regard to the other states, will soon be published by the United States geological survey.

Running Shots

Written for The Journal by Fred C. Denton.

We are told that Taft is to call Bryan some perfectly awful names when he writes his acceptance. Fortunately Bryan is case-hardened to that sort of thing.

* * * *

Harriman takes some twenty thousand a day out of Oregon. Sufficient to build a mile of railroad. The state could build a few miles itself and run such a bluff on Harriman that he would set aside a few years of Oregon surplus to keep it from building any more.

* * * *

It does seem as if the Bryan forces were not so excitable as in '96, but where is the Republican excitement and enthusiasm, likewise characteristic of those days? Does Taft equal McKinley as a spell-binder? and can he inspire confidence in such predictions of prosperity as were made at that time, considering the late "prosperity panic?"

* * * *

Oregon is to have no more railroads until population develops more business, and where population has done so to the extent of thousands of tons of rotting agricultural products there are still no railroads. All of which may be railroading, but would indicate to a man from Mars that some of our railroad magnates are not good farmers, nor even good farmers of the farmers.

* * * *

Coos bay towns want to establish a Port of Coos after the model of the Port of Portland. There are some legislative problems in the way, and the Port of Portland needs some additional legislation also. A general law should be framed at a conference of representatives of the different Oregon ports.

* * * *

The Columbia river mosquito is a pale and sickly thing beside his cousin of New Jersey. The Pacific coast is behind New Jersey on oysters and mosquitoes when it comes to weight and size.

* * * *

There are tens of thousands of marsh lands in Oregon around the bays and river mouths that in Holland would be eagerly dyked and developed by private and public schemes. Sometime these lands will be one of the chief assets of the state. The lands around Tillamook bay that are easily reclaimable would make several first-class European principalities and those at Coos bay would tempt a sovereign of Russia or Italy to extend his protection over it if it cost a war and all his wife's relatives.

* * * *

The fearful waste of slabs, sawdust and bark going on in Oregon would make millionaires every week if this material could be used to make paper, alcohol or creosote. Cannot capital and genius get together and utilize these products? Every little while we hear of some such thing but it does not seem to materialize. There is enough stuff burned at the sawmills to get rid of it to bust the paper trust into seven million pieces.

* * * *

In Denmark the small farmers have a kind of grange to which over 160,000 belong. They recently adopted a resolution unanimously requesting parliament to take taxes off their improvements and personal property and place it on land values. To this grange only land owners belong, so it is not some "divide-up" scheme.

* * * *

Some people don't want irrigated land. All right, friend. Oregon has townships of it where irrigation is never needed. Also the best irrigated areas in the west. Take your choice.

* * * *

It looks as if Russia needed another Japanese war in order to call off her cossacks from murdering the women and children in Persia. These hellhounds of tyranny can slaughter Persians and enjoy life, but they turn tail and run when a little brown Jap gets after them with a few jabs.

* * * *

All over the state Republicans who voted against Chamberlain declare that he must be confirmed by the legislature. More than that, many of them declare that the vote of the people on the instruction of the legislature to obey them in this matter was so overwhelming and positive that it is the bounden duty of the legislature to make it unanimous on the first ballot, and thus forever silence the still, strong voice of Colonel Mazuma and the grinding of the machine. Newspaper grannies may whimper, and quote drivel about the sacred constitution, but even the most rabid Republican in the state is dead set against monkeying with the expressed will of the people of Oregon. That is the constitution, and don't you forget it.

Open Waterway Plank.

The plank of the National Democratic platform concerning the opening and maintenance of the waterways of the country, is as follows:

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation and the national government having control of navigable waters should improve them to the fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the United states which is justified by the needs of commerce and to secure that end we favor, when practicable, the connection of the Great Lakes with the navigable rivers and with the gulf through the Mississippi river and the navigable rivers with each other and the rivers bays and sounds of the coast with each other by artificial canals with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the government connected with waterways in one service for the purpose of aiding in the completion of such a system of inland waterways, and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts.

Letters From the People

Ought to Advertise His Soap.

Portland, Or., July 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of the 17th there is an article entitled "While There's Life There's Soap in Oregon, But Little Sale for It." I make no objection to your stealing my motto of "While there's life, there's Soap," because I stole it myself, and it's no crime to steal from a thief; but I want to reply to the complaint of Mr. Thomas, who manufactures Oregon mineral soap at Rainier. He says that "for some reason the Oregon people do not care for this soap, which is made, you might say, right under their noses." Perhaps he does not give it an odor that is pleasant to the smell of Oregon noses, or perhaps the Oregon people know nothing of the good qualities of his soap. He makes the further statement that "the Oregon people will not use this soap because it is mined right here almost in the midst of their homes." I do not believe that. I believe the Oregon people either know nothing of his soap or else they do not like it, for I have learned that the Oregon people as a rule know good soap when they wash with it, and are not stingy with its use. What does Mr. T. do to make the Oregon people acquainted with his soap? No salesman has ever called at The Soap Store soliciting orders for it, and no literature has ever been received telling of its good qualities, and I have never seen any advertisements proclaiming its virtues. Salesmen from eastern soap factories are soliciting the Portland trade continually, but if we want any soap from local factories we've got to hunt them up and solicit them to deliver us some soap. Not long ago I wrote to a store in Albany, Or., to find out where I could get a certain brand of soap for one of my customers and received the information that it was made in Portland. "You have to go away from home to learn the news."

The Oregon people are continually on the lookout for better soaps, and if Mr. Thomas has a superior article it is his own fault if they are not using it. The physicians of Portland are just as competent to judge of the merits of soap as are "the physicians of New York and other eastern cities, who use it themselves regularly." Give them and the Oregon people a chance to try this soap before condemning them for not using it "because it is mined right here almost in the midst of their homes." I never heard of Oregon Mineral Soap, and I have been handling a large variety of soaps in Portland for the past two and a half years.

I think Mr. Thomas has another guess coming. Let him advertise his soap in Oregon and get it before the Oregon people as other manufacturers do, and if it stands the test he will have no cause to complain of the way they will make the lather fly. But if, as he says, "it keeps them hustling to keep up with the orders from eastern wholesale houses," they couldn't handle the Oregon trade anyway, so have no kick coming on the Oregon people.

Am I right? Let us soap so.

C. M. MOORE.

Real Admiral Bradford's Birthday.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, who retired from the navy two years ago after a brilliant career of nearly 45 years, was born in Turner, Maine, July 22, 1844. He was graduated from the naval academy in 1865, ranking third in a class of 54. In his early years in the navy he saw service in West Indian waters and on the Asiatic station. From 1877 to 1880 he served on the Alliance as her executive officer and for the next three years he was instructor in torpedo warfare at Newport. During the next ten years or more he served on various naval boards, reaching the grade of commander in 1889. In 1892 he participated in the Columbus celebrations in Spain and Italy. In 1897 he was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment, where he remained until the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he applied for duty at sea. He was refused sea duty, however, on account of his value in the equipment bureau and remained in charge of the bureau throughout the war. At the close of the war he served as naval attache of the Paris peace commission. For some time prior to his retirement in 1904 Rear Admiral Bradford was in command of the battleship Illinois.

This Date in History.

1621—Anthony Ashley Cooper, first earl of Shaftsbury, who has been called the first great party leader in the modern sense, born. Died January 22, 1683.

1704—Gibraltar attacked by the British and captured two days later.

1812—British and allies defeated the French at battle of Salamanca.

1832—Napoleon II, King of Home, died. Born March 20, 1811.

1853—First pier of Victoria Bridge at Montreal begun.

1868—Wyoming territory organized.

1896—Cleveland, Ohio, celebrated the 100th anniversary of its settlement.

1904—Wilson Barrett, actor, died. Born, February 18, 1846.

An Astoria Editor's Remarks.

From the Astoria Herald:

Circumstances have rendered it necessary that the former editor of the Herald again assume its management. He had hoped to retire from the journalistic field, especially in Astoria where every newspaper is for sale because they can't sell their space. Astoria is the most liberal town in the world in the patronage of free shows. Nine-tenths of the population read a newspaper, but never think of paying for it. It would cost them a nickel and they prefer beer. Restaurants subscribe for the benefit of the high stool coffee and sinker fiends. The people who don't like a newspaper are the ones who never subscribe. When you hear a man kicking about something in the local paper, he is the chap that never misses a meal or pays a cent. Lots of such sissies in Astoria.

The REALM of FEMININE

The Ready Avenger.

AGAIN the ready revolver, the disappointed lover (what a parody on that royal word), the frenzy wrought by advances scorned, the shot, the pursuit and the call for the undertaker.

Who shall deliver us from this repetition of tragedy? Who shall frame us a protection from this kind of madness, and who shall make it impossible for any man with a real or fancied grievance to provide himself with the instrument of death and calmly await his victim, and then as often escape justice as meet it?

There must be some solution of this kind of a trouble, for it is becoming more and more frequent.

Pharmacists are licensed to practice, but not men who deal in the more obvious instruments of death. Druggists must keep an account of the name of the purchaser of a poison and of the date when he procured it. But any fool who has money enough to buy a revolver may buy it and carry it about with him, waiting a favorable opportunity for dealing the death blow.

And if any man who cares to do this may do so, how are innocent women to escape the pursuit of designing men who may wish to frighten them into yielding to their designs?

Something more than an occasional—very occasional—death penalty for murder, it would seem, must be undertaken as a means of protection. So long as women are women, and therefore uncertain in the bestowal of favors, and so long as men are men and therefore easily enraged when the object of their admiration casts her smiles elsewhere, and so long as pistols may be bought as readily as chewing gum, we shall have the three elements of this familiar tragedy with us.

But may it not be properly the duty of the city to prevent the sale of weapons of death other than drugs to irresponsible persons?

Whether it be a Thaw case, or an Emory case, or a Blodgett case, or a Councelle case, the main elements are the same. And there are scores of others of exactly the same sort.

But few men in the ordinary pursuit of happiness in a city need to carry a revolver. These few should be known by the authorities and any apparent carelessness in the handling of their weapons should be the means of taking them from their possessors.

And a careful record at stores where ammunition or weapons may be bought should be kept, so that a man who purchases a gun should be under surveillance. And if the murderer has not the wisdom and kindness to take himself off after he shoots to avenge fancied wrongs, this end should be readily and swiftly and inerrantly provided for him by due process of law.

We have not yet reached that state of perfection in society which makes it safe for every man to follow his own whim in these matters without regard to the welfare of others and without coming inerrantly to justice. Nor can King Misrule be allowed stay over weak minded men. When shall we arrive at some solution of this very vital matter?

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Canning Fruit in the Oven.

THIS method of canning fruit is, in the opinion of Maria Parloa, the one method to be preferred. The work is easily and quickly done and the fruit retains its shape, color and flavor better than when cooked in the preserving kettle.

Cover the bottom of the oven with a sheet of asbestos, the kind plumbers use in covering pipes. It is very cheap and may usually be found at plumbers' shops. If the asbestos is not available, put into the oven shallow pans in which there are about two inches of boiling water. Sterilize the jars and utensils. Make the sirup; prepare the fruit the same as for cooking in the preserving kettle. Fill the hot jars with it and pour in enough sirup to fill the jars solidly. Run the blade of a silver platted knife around the inside of each jar. Place the jars in the oven, on the asbestos or in the pans of water.

The oven should be moderately hot. Cook the fruit 10 minutes; remove from the oven and fill the jar with boiling sirup. Wipe and seal. Place the jars on a board and out of a draft of air. If the screw covers are used tighten them after each jar has cooled.

Large fruits, such as peaches, pears, quinces, crab apples, etc., will require about a pint of sirup to each quart jar of fruit. The small fruits will require a little over half a pint of sirup.

The amount of sugar in each quart of sirup should be regulated to suit the kind of fruit with which it is used.

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Shortcake Next Winter.

FOR the lovers of strawberry shortcake the following recipe will be appreciated as by putting them up in this manner without cooking them one can have shortcake any time, writes a housewife who has tried it.

Take only perfectly ripe berries and for each quart of berries use the same quantity of sugar. Put them in a granite or earthenware dish and mash with a silver fork. Stir in the sugar and when it is dissolved put in fruit can and seal. Stand the can bottom up to see that the air is all out. Roll the can in several thicknesses of paper. Put in a cool, dark place. The berries keep perfectly.

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White and Dark Cake.

TO MAKE white cake use one and one fourth cups of sugar, one fourth cup of butter, whites of three eggs, two thirds cup of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two and one half cups of flour. Flavor with vanilla or lemon.

For a good dark cake use one cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one half cup of milk, two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, three eggs and flavor with vanilla.

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Fragrant Pot Pourri.

HAVE a pot pourri jar, preferably one with a double lid, dry the petals of the flowers in the sun, but out of the wind. You can use any perfumed flowers, wild or tame. Pack in jar with a sprinkling of salt between the layers. Use plenty of lavender, six to eight ounces, if your jar is not full you might add several ounces of powdered orris root. Stir every day at first to be sure the leaves are not molding. Some people add a little cinnamon.

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Gooseberry Fool.

From the August Delineator.

STEW a quart of ripe gooseberries in just enough water to cover them and when soft rub them through a colander. Take the pulp that goes through and beat into it a tablespoonful of butter, a cupful of sugar and the yolks of four eggs, well beaten. Heap in a glass dish and put on top a meringue made by whipping the whites of the four eggs stiff with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar.

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How to Make Ambrosia.

ONE large ripe pineapple, six oranges, one cup of sugar, one glass of sherry. Slice one large ripe pineapple and six oranges, sprinkle pulverized sugar over them, then one layer of pineapple; also sprinkle with sugar one layer of oranges, sprinkle with sugar; continue till all the fruit is used. Pour a wine glass of sherry over the top. Let it stand about two hours before serving. This is a delicious cool dessert.