EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON .... Publisher

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How happy is he, born or taught,
That serveth not another's will,
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill.
—Sir H. Wotton.

BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

IN HIS Indianapolis speech, published in full in this paper, Mr. Bryan effectively exposes the Republican platform claim that the trust question has been and will be well handled by that party. Since the anti-trust law was passed 18 years ago, during 14 years of which time the Republican party has been in power, the trusts have grown enormously in number and power, not one has been "smashed," and not a trust malefactor has been punished as that law provides. Most of the trusts have been entirely undisturbed—like the paper trust—and few have suffered any inconvenience while illegally monopolizing markets.

Mr. Taft has recommended "reasonable" restraint of trade, but Mr. Bryan says this would be as absurd as a law limiting burglary to an act of housebreaking committed by more than two persons at the same time. He stands on the doctrine that "a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable"—bad in principle and in practice—and should be not regulated but exterminated. He points out that Senator Du Pont, under indictment for violation of the anti-trust law, is one of the Republican campaign committee on speakers. True. Du Pont has not been convicted yet, but everybody knows that he is at the head of one of the big monopolies, the powder trust—and, naturally, is a Republican senator.

Mr. Bryan advocates a license system for corporations, not abridging the right of states to regulate corporations within their borders. He believes that when a corporation controls over 25 per cent of the output of any article it should be legally considered a trust and treated accordingly. Mr. Taft says this would be "utterly impracticable," yet such a monopolization is now unlawful, and Mr. Taft is in favor of enforcing the laws. As Mr. Bryan sees, the law was not intended to be enforced. Roosevelt has tried to enforce it, to some extent, but with small results. Mr. Taft says Mr. Bryan's plan is socialistic. Mr. Bryan retorts that it is only the enforcement of the law that makes it socialistic, in Taft's opinion, because what Bryan proposes is substantially the law now.

The Democratic party, Mr. Bryan says, does not oppose corporations, but it opposes private monopoly. The private monopoly first raises prices, then reduces the price of raw material, then reduces the quality, robbing the people in three ways. Competition protects the purchaser. Trusts are inimical to the average business man. Monopolization of a business hurts business. No corporation would be hurt by the Democratic program unless it sought to become a monopoly and injure other business men. Mr. Taft, Bryan says, "fails to distinguish between the honest business that makes a country prosperous and the brigandage practiced by private monopolies. The people have been robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars a year, and Mr. Taft is not yet conscious of what is going on."

"The Republican party," says Mr. Bryan, "has gone almost as far as the Socialist party in the economic defense of monopoly, but it permits the benefits of monopoly to be enjoyed by a comparatively few men, who have secured a dominant influence in the government." Republicans sneer at Socialism, yet their party has greatly stimulated the growth of Socialism. The Democratic party believes in individualism. "Industrial independence is necessary to political independence. The free exercise of the rights of citizenship is impossible when a few men control the industries in which millions are employed. God forbid that we should compel the wage-earners of the nation to address their petitions to trust magnates, and ask for their daily bread."

When readers are invited to turn their attention entirely to the past, the farther back the better, in considering parties and politics; when they are urged to look back to 1896, and still better to 1861, and still beyond, rather than at the record for the past 10 years and recent and current events, it is a confession that the latter time will not stand investigation, will not bear scrutiny, furnishes a record that cannot be approved or defended. If nothing that a party has done for the past 10 years can be pointed to with pride or even mentioned favorably, voters cannot be expected to hurrah very enthusiastically for that party.

OUR GREATEST MEN.

A NEW YORK CITY club recently voted on who were the five greatest living Americans, and finally decided, in the following order, on these: 1. Theodore Roosevelt; 2. W. J. Bryan; 3. J. P. Morgan; 4. President Eliot of Harvard; 5. Samuel Gompers. With this list a great many people, just as good judges, would not entirely agree, though probably a majority of any average company would select Roosevelt to head the list. What is true greatness? This must be considered in answering the question, but this list indicates that greatness was measured largely by a man's active and visible accomplishment, that is by success as judged by the ordinary apprehension of that term, rather than by the quality of his work or its final results. But even in that case, why not substitute Rockefeller for Morgan, or make him one of the list? Has he not been even more successful, greater, than Morgan? Or was Morgan preferred because he is a liberal patron of art abroad? That counts for something. And then there is library-endowing Carnegie. And our most potently acquisitive friend Harriman. But only one selection, it might have been thought, must be made from a certain class or type of men—though Bryan is much of the Roosevelt type.

But one could suggest various names to consider in such a connection. Might not a good argument be made in favor of placing Edison at the very head of the list? Has any other man done as much for this country and the world as he? And going back to Morgan, why should not J. J. Hill be chosen rather than he or even Rockefeller? We are prepared to back Hill against any other man of his sort.

Again, there are persons who could make a strong argument that, everything considered, Booker Washington is a greater man than President Eliot—not a more learned man, of course, but tested by results accomplished, each in his own field. And John Mitchell would find plenty of champions as against Mr. Gompers.

And unless a majority of these judges were prejudiced Democrats, why, some would ask, was Bryan put next the head of the list and Taft left out altogether? But we suppose that if Taft is elected president the club will revise the list and let him in. We are not sure that La Follette ought not to be squeezed in there somehow.

Any company of people would differ; with many it would be hard to decide. Isn't the greatest man the one who does something that will last, and grow, and bear great fruit through succeeding generations? And if so, a decision is not easy. We cannot get the true perspective.

COOS BAY.

THE development league congress does well to meet over on Coos bay. That is an exceedingly interesting and resourceful region, that too long has been to a great extent isolated from the rest of Oregon. Though the long-promised railroad has not yet arrived, that region has grown steadily and greatly, and this growth will increase with great rapidity when at last a railroad shall reach deep tidewater there, as one is sure to do before very long. And in all probability one railroad will bring another or two, and then we shall see a considerable city built up there that will easily become the second one in Oregon.

[illegible] of Oregon should take [illegible] and deep interest in Coos [illegible] for whatever [illegible]. It ought to have an ample [illegible] for the largest [illegible] across the [illegible] and north [illegible] will not al[illegible] the importance [illegible] and its mag[illegible] realized to [illegible], and [illegible] about the state [illegible] years.

NEED OF WATER LEGISLATION.

MARKED [illegible] to the [illegible] Idaho capitalists [illegible] to Oregon recently [illegible] purpose of developing a [illegible] enterprise in the [illegible] of the state. Their [illegible] recorded them on account of [illegible] results they had achieved [illegible] line in southern Idaho [illegible] Oregon they examined [illegible] and found conditions as [illegible] extremely favorable [illegible] purpose. When at Salem [illegible] the laws with respect [illegible] and the proper protection of persons employing those rights they found conditions totally unfavorable. They found the law entirely inadequate and in consequence did not embark in the proposed irrigation enterprise, announcing that they would wait to see if the coming legislature would take such action as would guarantee to water privileges a title to justify the investment of large capital.

The incident illustrates the necessity of water legislation. The state should give a deed to water, and by law protect the title. A distinguished Portland attorney recently said in a public address that a one-armed man with a shovel can hold a water right again the decree of any court. Three fourths of the agricultural area of Oregon is more or less dependent for its best results on irrigation. Some of the lands now worthless for agricultural purposes assume a value per acre of $50 to $1,000 at once if brought under irrigation. As the incident of the Idaho capitalists indicates, the state is mightily retarded in what would otherwise be almost instant development, by lack of laws properly regulating water rights. A law that will meet the situation is one of the urgent needs, and one to which members of the legislature should address hemselves.

THE ISSUE JOINED.

IN ANSWER to Mr. Bryan's question, Shall the People Rule? Mr. Taft says that they have ruled, through the Republican party. This joins an issue, and Mr. Bryan will think it easy to show that it is not the people but special and favored interests that have really ruled. That the people kept on electing Republicans is not conclusive proof that the people have ruled; they kept trying the Republican party; partly from habit, and hoping for better things from it; and, until recently not very generally apprehensive of how poorly they were represented and served. Mr. Taft says the people were served by Roosevelt and approve his policies and administration, but the trouble is that Roosevelt is not the Republican party; the party leaders are not in sympathy with him, and congress would do almost nothing that he desired in the people's behalf.

The people, many of them deluded with claptrap and fooled by false pretenses, many have seemed to approve, but they have not therefore "ruled," nor been well served; and what President Roosevelt has done or vainly tried to do cannot be properly credited to the Republican party, because in almost everything the party stands against him.

A QUERY.

IS the Oregonian a newspaper?

Last Friday Mr. W. J. Bryan delivered a great speech on a subject of direct interest to every adult person in the United States. It was the most masterly presentation of that subject that has been made in many years, if not ever. The people want to know and have a right to know, what he said, and all that he said.

Mr. Bryan is a candidate for president, and a number approximating one half the voters of the country want him for president. And they want him for president because he believes as he does and says what he does on the tariff and other subjects. Yet these voters who are subscribers only to the Oregonian, if there be any such, are deprived of reading all this great speech.

But not only voters who want Mr. Bryan for president, but most of those who are opposed to him, or who are in doubt, want to read what he says on such an occasion. Republicans ought to read that speech, and many of them want to read it. They naturally look in the newspaper for a full report of such a speech from such a man at such a time. But if they depend on the Oregonian they did not find the speech in full. The better parts of it were cut out. Why? Is that paper afraid to have the people read what Bryan says?

Is the Oregonian a newspaper?

The New York World thinks that [illegible] now means Roosevelt's election in 1912. And the World doesn't like Roosevelt. But [illegible] Bryan's election this fall [illegible] Roosevelt's election in [illegible] if elected this year [illegible] be a candidate then, he is [illegible] one term. Taft be[illegible] pledged, would of course [illegible] second term, and very likely Roosevelt would not stand in his way. [illegible] if Bryan wins now, to whom [illegible] Roosevelt would the Republicans turn in 1912?

Are workingmen always to be [illegible] as employers dictate, on threat of loss of work and starvation? [illegible] who make such threats to be trusted? And if this is to become a regular system, is it a free country any more for workingmen? And do they suppose that in any event they will get any especial favors on account of their servility? And finally, won't it be easier and better to declare their independence now than later?

Not only is Los Angeles city spending $2[illegible] for water, but Los Angeles county is going to issue bonds to the amount of $3,500,000 for wagon and automobile roads. And those people down there know that such investments pay.

Again the Russian government threatens to abolish the Finnish diet and Finnish freedom. Intelligent liberty of the people is nearly as intolerable to the Russian bureaucracy as it is to predatory plutocracy in this country.

Seventy per cent of the gold in the possession of man is in the form of coin.

Small Change

Big weeds are a reproach to any landholder.

* *

Mr. Taft is handicapped by his party's leaders.

* *

The "principles" seem to have been trustified.

* *

Will Harriman come to the Hill road celebration?

* *

This is the week of that Astoria regatta; everybody go.

* *

So Mr. Harriman has heard of the Tillamook road at last.

* *

Think of farmers and workingmen hurrahing for Sherman!

* *

The Oregon people can themselves help greatly to get railroads.

* *

Bryan will be listened to this fall with far more confidence than ever before.

* *

So the senate is going to reform itself. Ever hear of an addled egg making itself fresh?

* *

Is the time coming when all the children will be sent to high schools, the first thing?

* *

With Admiral Shepherd in command, the Astoria regatta is bound to be a great success.

* *

If Hains is insane, then a certain sort of insanity should be a hanging, or electrocuting, matter.

* *

More hop-picking weather, eh? But hop growers care less about the weather this year than usual.

* *

The bridge problem and the high school building problem cannot be settled so as to suit everybody.

* *

An item says there is a shortage of chorus girls in the big towns. Too many millionaires like Corey.

* *

Mr. Hisgen cannot "point with pride" to the record of his party. But neither can any other candidate, truthfully.

* *

Aguinaldo, though not heard of for several years, can't be kept down. He is running for Alderman in Manila.

* *

It is only anti-Statement No. 1 Republicans who are saying that Mr. Cake won't try to carry Oregon for Taft.

* *

All right, Mr. Harriman, the people of Oregon will be accommodating; but they are going to keep watch of earnings all the same.

* *

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says one of its senators is "the shame of the state." But if so the state of Washington has much company.

* *

It is said that James Whitcomb Riley is the best dressed man in Indiana. And yet we always supposed that he was considerable of a poet.

* *

If Thaw wants to go back to Pittsburg, this may not be conclusive evidence of his insanity, but it is evidence that he has not reformed morally.

* *

Standard Oil has fallen upon rather an evil time. It is now paying only a 6 per cent dividend quarterly, instead of 8 per cent as formerly. But it hopes for prosperity after Taft is elected.

* *

Mr. Hitchcock needs to employ some real smart figurer to explain how it is that in two years the price of beef to the consumer has gone up 50 per cent, while during the same period the price of beef on the hoof to the producer has gone down.

* *

Murderer Chester Thompson, who killed a prominent man without the least excuse, is making himself conspicuous around Seattle and Tacoma, perhaps loaded with another revolver that may be similarly used. But we must respect all that the courts do.

Oregon Sidelights

A salmon caught in the Siuslaw was over three feet long.

* *

Dallas is making rapid progress in street improvement.

* *

Despite reduced crops, Morrow county farmers are prosperous.

* *

A peach 10 inches around, and many others, were picked from a tree only three years old near The Dalles.

* *

A Harrisburg firm paid $380 freight on one car of wire fencing shipped from Indiana. Are freight rates too low?

* *

A Stayton garden contains a sunflower that measures 16 inches across and several others nearly as large.

* *

Speaking of the harvest in Sherman county, the Moro Observer says: "The kickers have retired. Everything is much better than expected."

* *

A man was in Keno last week looking up a location for a minkery, as he intends raising minks for the market. He reports having several females on hand now and if he can find a suitable location will buy all the live mink that he can get.

* *

Klamath Falls Herald: The fact that Mr. Harriman and his family are making such a long stay in Klamath county shows that they are pleased with their Oregon home and that they may be expected here every summer in the future.

* *

Salem Statesman: Ten carloads of fat hogs from Nebraska have been brought to Portland and other [illegible] points within the past six days. Just think of it! Farmers, farmers, what are you thinking of?

* *

A Polk county farmer harvested oats this season which yielded him 1[illegible] bushels per acre, says the Salem Statesman. They were grown on land from which a crop of clover had been raised. That kind of farming pays.

* *

A Medford man is [illegible] result of a miscalculation [illegible] of a steel trap he set [illegible] near the headwaters of Elk creek. He caught himself instead of [illegible] and was imprisoned for a number of hours before being released by a [illegible]. Only a heavy boot saved his leg from amputation.

* *

Imbler has been for the past [illegible] the most rapidly growing town in Union county, says the La Grande [illegible]. New residences are now [illegible] construction and such has been [illegible] for many months. Recently there were six new families in Imbler who could not secure houses [illegible].

* *

An enormous run of herring, [illegible] of the same variety we are [illegible] to see smoked, is coming into [illegible] this season. The water is [illegible] with them at night and a [illegible] industry could be built up [illegible] packing these fish.

* *

The McMinnville [illegible] says the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

* *

Nearly [illegible] farmers and dairymen are patronizing the condensers at Hillsboro and Forest Grove, and, as the farmers get their pay checks every month it makes it a fine business. Hillsboro has made the jump from eighth to first place in dairy production since the advent of the condensers, says the Argus.

The human body contains over 2,000 miles of tubing.

COMPARISON OF LEGISLATORS

From the Pendleton East Oregonian (Rep.)

A number of Republican legislators of the state of Oregon have recently been urged to resign from the legislature rather than vote for a Democrat for United States senator. One or two anti-Statement No. 1 members have said that they would resign rather than vote for Chamberlain.

Let us compare the two classes of legislators and see which is more fit to be servants of the people.

The Statement No. 1 members are progressive, broad, charitable. They can "see beyond their noses." They are men who are willing to heed the wish of the people, their masters. They are not hide-bound nor prejudiced. They believe that others have a right to think as well as themselves.

Take Charles A. Barrett of Umatilla county, as an illustration. Mr. Barrett is a man of high intelligence, liberal views, broad-minded, honest and conscientious. Mr. Barrett's neighbors all respect him highly, irrespective of party ties. They know they will get a square deal from "Charley" Barrett.

Mr. Barrett believes in the majority rule. He believes that the people are the highest power in the land.

He promised to heed the wishes of the people and he was rewarded by receiving the highest vote cast for a member of the legislature in Umatilla county.

At the recent election Statement No. 1 was enacted into law by the largest vote accorded to any of the initiative measures, over 69,000. That justifies the Statement No. 1 members in the advanced ground they have taken.

The little fellows who would not vote for a Democrat although that Democrat may be the popular choice of the state refuse to abide by the decision of the whole people of the state. If they refuse to do the people's bidding in this instance, would they work for the interest of the people in other matters of legislation?

If they refuse to listen to the voice of the people in the election of a senator, would any kind of a petition from the people be binding on these men? Are they safe legislators? Do they not respect party and party leaders far more than they do the whole sovereign people of a state?

Where the people's interests were involved in any other matter would not these men be against the people and for the corporations, the political leaders, the bosses? Are they safe men to trust with such an important matter as legislating for a whole people?

The people should think of these things and remember in all subsequent elections to be sure that their legislators are the people's friends, and not self-asserted judges and dictators. Are not the people of the state greater than any man or set of men?

If the anti-Statement No. 1 men disregard the people in a senatorial election would they respect the common welfare of the state in any question of legislation? Would not personal and partisan considerations override any claim the people might have upon them in any other matter?

Are they safe men to have in the legislature, judged from their own utterances concerning the people's choice?

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

Boiler Plate Campaign Editorials.

Corvallis, Or., Aug. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—Apropos of some of the editorials and cartoons of the Oregonian, this from the Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio: "That our readers may understand the origin of a good many cartoons, paragraphs and editorials, appearing in the daily and weekly papers, we quote the following from a letter received from the American Press association: 'We have entered into preliminary arrangements with the Republican national committee, Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman, and Francis Curtis, director of the national and congressional literary bureau, to send out a plate service during the campaign to be delivered free of all charges to the papers that will use it. The service will consist of editorials, paragraphs, cartoons, etc. Before we can close final arrangements, the national committee is desirous of securing certain information. Please fill in and return postal card at your earliest convenience.' No thank you! The reply stated that the Telescope still regards itself as being able to do its own thinking and hopes to continue the practice of writing its own editorials. The above letter shows how exceedingly kind political managers can be when their interests are involved." X.

Private Ownership of Land.

Portland, Aug. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the Sunday news publications appear numerous advertisements of real estate firms. These advertisements contain statements intended to sell land, but facts nevertheless which are striking in their truth.

The statements referred to appear thus: "There is only one crop of land, and no one is in the business of making any more." In another place appears: "Land is the basis of all wealth." The appeal is made: "Deposit your savings in nature's savings bank—don't wait until all are sold."

The above is for an illustration only; does it not apply to all land values?

People come to ask: Why this scramble for land? Why this saving, scrimping and denying on the part of the wage-earner, in order to procure a small plot upon which to build his home? Have the people come to realize that there must be some who will "wait until all are sold"; that there are more who lack the opportunity to buy, and, therefore, that somebody's children must be left with no recourse to the natural agent from which they must procure a living? Are they not at the mercy of those who own as private property this source of all production? Can it be we have begun to realize that as these landless people increase in number, land values will increase likewise, and therefore that their opportunity for procuring private ownership in land will in like manner decrease?

Surely our government will not overlook this great subject long, but will provide for the protection of those who attach to land the value which they cannot purchase.

CLIFFORD DAMMON.

Luis F. Corea's Birthday.

Luis Felipe Corea, who has represented the republic of Nicaragua as minister plenipotentiary to the United States for nearly 10 years, was born in Granada, Nicaragua, August 25, 1864. His family was prominent in the official life of the republic and he received a liberal education at the National College of Granada and the Central University of Guatemala. After graduating from the last named institution he remained there several years as a member of the faculty. In 1898 he entered the diplomatic service and soon displayed capabilities of a marked character. In addition to his studies in law and diplomacy he has given much attention to various branches of science and has been honored with membership in a number of the leading scientific societies both in America and in Europe.

This Date in History.

1776—David Hume, Scotch historian, died. Born April 26, 1711.

1797—Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont, died at Williston, Vt. Born in East Guilford, Vt., January 6, 1730.

1807—Commodore Edward Preble, distinguished American naval officer, died in Portland, Maine. Born there August 15, 1761.

1814—British evacuated the city of Washington.

1828—Jehudi Ashmun, American missionary who gave his life to service in Africa, died in Boston. Born in Champlain, New York, in 1794.

1848—Trials of the Chartists began in London.

1891—A tornado swept the shores of the Sea of Azof and caused the loss of 1,000 lives.

1897—President Borda of Uruguay assassinated at Montevideo.

Novel Way of Mailing Money.

The honesty of the employes of the postal department of Uncle Sam has again been attested, says the Walla Walla Union. Miss Eva Goldstein of 76 East Main street yesterday received from a relative in Portland, Or., a big round dollar, to which was attached a 2-cent postage stamp and a small slip of paper bearing the young lady's address.

The coin was mailed as a letter would be, without any wrapper whatever, and, so far as known, is the first money received through the local office in such a manner.

The coin was run through the cancelling machines, in which operation the stamp was cancelled, and from Portland to Walla Walla, without a hitch, came the Oregon dollar. It was brought in on yesterday morning's train, and was delivered to the little miss yesterday forenoon by the mail carrier.

Getting Old

By C. H. Soper.

When a man is getting silent and engaged in solemn thought
And only thinks worth knowing what older men have taught,
When the weather changing often makes his blood run warm or cold
Let us look upon him kindly for the man is getting old.

When he finds fault with the fashions and improvements of the day
And objects to all inventions in a jerky, cranky way;
When he comes home always early and his wife has ceased to scold
Just observe his birthday record for the man is getting old.

When he's careless of his breeches, always bagging at the knees,
And his overcoat is seedy and frayed out at the sleeves;
When he won't believe a story that himself has never told,
Note the wrinkles in his forehead, for the man is getting old.

When you hear him talk of others, that perhaps are dead and gone
That the present years are fleeting, his younger days were long;
That the summers once were warmer, the winters very cold
Count the gray hairs on his temple for the man is getting old.

If the rising generation of the present thriving time,
In his judgment are more wicked and fast going to decline,
And the heroes of past battles were braver men and bold,
And dwells on ancient story, then the man is getting old.

If the maidens whom he cherished were more beautiful and fine,
And he dotes on virtuous women when he was in his prime
That once they courted all for love and not a game of gold,
It might be he's mistaken, for the man is getting old.

If his eyes have lost their cunning, his steps are short and slow,
If he cares less for amusements where he once was wont to go;
When he rakes the embers of the fire, his wraps about him fold,
Have charity for him, alas, the man is getting old.

If in the waning twilight, when the shades begin to fall,
And in the early morning when silence covers all,
You see him in the church-yard where heaves full many a mould,
Remember that his friends are there, the man is growing old.

Alaska's Great Stores of Coal.

As far back as 1902 the geological survey began a systematic study of Alaska coal fields, commencing with a geologic reconnaissance of the low grade bituminous and lignite coals of the Yukon region. In 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905 investigations were made of the Nenana fields near Fairbanks. In 1903 work was begun on the coal fields of the Controller bay region, and in 1905 the Matanuska field was studied in geologic detail. In these two fields there are 100 square miles of lands underlaid by workable coals containing anthracite and bituminous fuels of the highest grade. In 1902 the Herendeen bay bituminous coal region was studied by survey geologists. In 1903 coal investigations were made of the southeastern Alaska coal fields, which have not, however, proved of economic importance. In 1904 the geologic study of the Cape Lisburne coal region was commenced. This is a bituminous coal field containing soft coal that ranges from low to high grade, and at present its boundaries are only partially known. In 1904 survey work was commenced in the large lignite fields of the Kenai peninsula.

The work of the geological survey is thus being carried out along definite lines of determining the coal resources of Alaska, not only with relation to local consumption, but with reference to their effect upon the total coal reserve of the country. The work is of special importance and the showing highly satisfactory because of the comparative lack of large developed coal supplies on the Pacific coast of the United States proper.

The Alaska coal fields, particularly those carrying a high grade fuel like the Controller bay and the Matanuska fields, are destined to play an important part in the advancement of industry on the entire Pacific seaboard of the North American continent.

The minable coal in the ground in Alaska has not yet been definitely estimated, and whatever estimates are made, for some years to come will doubtless be subject to wide expansion as further geological explorations are carried forward; but it is proper to say that the coal resources of the territory are very great, and that they will be figured in hundreds of millions and even billions of tons.

Why Women Should Not Vote.

From the London Times.

Women are unable to undertake what every male voter feels may be ultimately entailed upon him by the action which his vote may determine, that of defending not only his own opinion, but the general sense of the community and the safety of the commonwealth by physical force against foes external and internal. * * * And what, after all, is the grievance of women against the men who exercise the franchise, which they wish to redress? Some advocates of woman suffrage speak and write as if they were a part of God's creation against whom men had a special animosity, and as if there were a war between the sexes which could only be appeased by women taking an active part in legislation. * * * To sum up, the fundamental objection to woman suffrage felt by the majority of men and women in this country is that as long as women have the physical differences from men which they now have and as long as the deference exists which is paid by the physically stronger sex to the weaker, the exercise of the franchise by women would be unfair and unequal in giving them an excessive voice in determining measures for which they would not have to bear the ultimate responsibility.

The REALM FEMININE

The Defeat of Justice.

A MUCH finer means of obtaining revenge, and a much better way of meting a keen and exact justice for a man and a woman who conspire together to deceive a husband, would be to require the two erring ones to live together for the rest of their natural lives.

If a man of the Annis type—a man who steals away his friend's wife when the friend is away—knew to a dire certainty that he would have the woman on his hands for as long as he lived, would see her silly face every morning across the breakfast table and hear her insipid talk every night when he came home, if he had to support her and bear with her infirmities, how bitterly, in a little while, would he lament that his punishment was heavy, that his sin had found him out.

If a woman who can be won over by another in her husband's absence had to look upon life through the mind and feelings of such a man through all the remaining years of her life, had to bear with his blunted perception of right and wrong, had to minister in material ways to a creature so lacking in all that makes decency and honor and virtue, had in fact, to endure him and his atrophied sensibilities all her life, would there not be less heard of this unwritten law, less of men avenging their honor with pistols?

It is a great mistake the husband of the Hains type makes when he takes what he thinks is justice into his own hands and destroys the man—or near-man—whose flatteries and protestations have charmed away the woman who promised before high heaven to "forsake all others" for him.

A great mistake, for he thereby defeats true justice.

A perfect equity would consist in giving her to her paramour and allowing her husband to be lawfully and actually free from the slippery, vain creature, and to live his life out without her entanglements. But by a few pieces of lead fired in unthinking haste, these husbands spoil the whole thing and make justice impossible.

If the unwritten law is to be so much more honored and potent than the written ones, then let us frame an amendment or codicil or whatever they call it, providing that if a man steals another man's wife he shall be obliged to support her and to live with her all the rest of his days. No ordinary means shall be open to him to rid his life of this incubus. No judge may free him by divorce, no law of separate maintenance or decree of separation be invoked by him. He shall have actually to share her life and endure her so long as they shall live.

And the woman should be no less tightly bound to the creature for whom she was willing to forget marriage vows and to dishonor a husband's name. There would be some sort of justice in this—but this hot headed shooting down of the despicable creature who violates another man's home, spoils the whole thing.

"My poor children, what will become of them?" exclaims the tear-stained woman. Pity she couldn't have thought of that a little sooner.

Canning Fruits for Winter.

THIS method of preserving fruit for home use is by all means the most satisfactory. It is the easiest and commonly considered the most economical and best, because the fruit is kept in a soft and juicy condition and the natural fruit juice preserved.

The wise housekeeper will can her principal fruit supply, only preserving enough to serve for extra occasions when the richer dish is desired. The success of canning depends upon absolute sterilization. If the proper care is exercised there need be no failure except in rare cases when a spore has developed in the can. There are several methods of canning, and while the principle is the same in each case, the conditions under which the housekeeper must do her work will sometimes make one method more convenient than another. For this reason, three are given in the bulletins of the department of agriculture, which are considered the best and easiest. These are: Cooking the fruit in the jars in the oven; cooking the fruit in the jars in boiling water, and stewing the fruit before it is put into the jars. The quantity of sugar may be increased if the fruit is liked sweet.

It is most important that the jars, covers and rubber rings be in perfect condition. Examine each jar and cover to see that there is no defect in it. Use only fresh rubber rings, for if the rubber is not soft and elastic, the sealing will not be perfect. Each year numbers of jars of fruit are lost because of the false economy of using old rings that have lost softness and elasticity. Having the jars, covers and rings in perfect condition, the next thing is to wash and sterilize them. Have two pans partially filled with cold water. Put some jars in one, laying them on their sides, and some covers in the other. Place the pan on the stove where the water will heat to the boiling point. The water should boil at least 10 to 15 minutes. Have on the stove a shallow pan in which there is about two inches of boiling water. Sterilize the cups, spoons and funnel, if you use one, by immersing in boiling water for a few moments. When ready to put the prepared fruit in the jars slip a broad skimmer under a jar and lift it and drain free of water. Set the jar in the shallow milk pan and fill to overflowing with the boiling fruit. Slip a silver-plated knife or the handle of a spoon around the inside of the jar, that the fruit may pack solidly. Wipe the rim of the jar, dip the ring in boiling water and put it smoothly on the jar, then put on the cover and fasten. Place the jar on a board and out of a draft of cold air. The work of filling and sealing must be done rapidly, and the fruit must be boiling hot when put into the jars. If screw covers are used it will be necessary to tighten them after the jar has cooled and contracted. When the fruit is cold, wipe the jars with a wet cloth. Paste on the labels, if any, and put the jars on shelves in a cool dark closet.

In canning, any proportion of sugar may be used or the fruit may be canned without sugar. However, that which is designed to be served as a sauce should have the sugar cooked with it. Fruit intended for cooking again need not have the sugar added.

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Cantaloupes. Sausage on toast, cream gravy.
Popovers. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold roast mutton. Mint sauce.
Hashed potatoes.
Stewed apricots. Cookies. Tea.

DINNER.

Vegetable soup. Flank steak with tomato sauce.
Celery. Sweet potatoes. Eggplant.
Chocolate blanc mange.
Black coffee.

Fulton and Statement No. 1.

From the Baker City Democrat.

Certainly the most inconsistent and most illogical statement that could fall from the lips of a statesman has just been given to the people of Oregon by Senator Fulton. * * * "The electors of the state will make 'Rome howl' if the machinery at Portland rapes their verdict. There will be no mistake about the state being Republican or Democratic then. * * *" Can the senator expect to command the confidence of the electors of the state if he deliberately blows hot and cold in one breath? We have a very warm place in our hearts for the senator, for the work he has done for this part of the state, but we cannot excuse an effort to destroy the verdict of the people solemnly rendered at the ballot box.