EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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The language of excitement is at best but picturesque merely. You must be calm before you can utter oracles.—Henry Thoreau.

MR. TAFT'S CURIOUS LOGIC.

MR. TAFT made some speeches in Ohio Saturday. Among other things he said: "Under the Dingley bill of 1897 we went ahead to a prosperity never before known in this country or in the world." What are the inferences to be drawn from this remark? Two: First, Mr. Taft approves in the main the Dingley law; second, he would have his hearers and readers believe that the unprecedented prosperity was a result of the Dingley law. The two things, Dingley law and prosperity, are coupled right together, so that this conclusion is inevitable. Then it follows that Mr. Taft, desiring prosperity of course, must be friendly to the Dingley law, and not in favor of much tariff revision. It is well that this main issue is thus sharply defined and made clear. Bryan says the Dingley law is a robber of the people and the mother of trusts; Taft says, inferentially, that it caused prosperity. On that issue let the people vote.

But Mr. Taft goes on to admit that this wonderful prosperity was rudely interrupted by a panic, by hard times, by ruin to many and distress to millions. If the Dingley law caused all the prosperity, why in all fairness and reason not say that it also caused the panic? Everything good Mr. Taft claims for his party and its administrations; but if anything evil happens, he disowns and repudiates it. This is none the less unreasonable and absurd because Mr. Taft instead of some sophomore said it. The people can't see it.

Mr. Taft proceeds to say that capital has become frightened and we have had a halt in prosperity, therefore the success of the Democratic party would create doubt in the future in the minds of the people. So he wants the people to trust the party under whose administration a great panic has been pulled off, and some 1,500,000 working men were thrown out of employment for many months. This is curious logic for a great statesman. The people will doubt Bryan and the Democrats, he says. But haven't they plenty of reason in the events of the past year—if party has anything to do with it—to doubt the Republicans? The crash did not come during a campaign or a presidential election year, but a year before that, so the bogy of Democratic success could have had nothing to do with it. If these things are to be laid to one party or the other, surely it was the Republican and not the Democratic party that is responsible for the past year's record. Could the Democratic party if in power do any worse? Isn't it Mr. Taft's party that the people, looking at their fresh, raw stripes and sores, have reason to "doubt."

If Mr. Taft had said that probably the ascendency of one party or the other did not have much to do with it, that such accidents were likely to befall the best regulated party, and argued that the Republican party had considerable on the credit side of the ledger and that the panic was only a piece of ill-timed bad luck, he would have been more reasonable if not more convincing; but first to credit the Dingley tariff with prosperity and then to argue that the party that could not have had anything whatever to do with bringing on the panic should be distrusted because of its consequences, is to try to fly upon wings of two manifest absurdities. Mr. Taft may be a good executive officer, but as a reasoner in the field of party politics he is certainly a grotesque failure.

POLITICIANS' NEWS.

PROSPERITY reports, now beginning to be published regularly and simultaneously in Republican newspapers, appear on examination to be a little strained, forced, and bear evidence of having been in part invented or concocted. It is no doubt true that times are better than they were last January or March, or perhaps last May, but in the eastern part of the country and to a less extent in the eastern west, the depression, as compared with some years past, still persists, and prosperity is returning slowly and as it were, doubtfully.

The Journal regrets that this is so, but the truth ought to be told. Delusive representations in such matters are not to be commended, though it is well to be optimistic, as The Journal is. Things are not nearly as bad as they were, and will be better. A presidential campaign year immediately following a violent panic could not be a high-tide year of prosperity. Whoever is elected we will see better times, whatever the intimidators say. But these special, labored articles bear the earmarks of the politician. They are suspiciously scant of details, of specific facts and figures. Their object is to make readers suppose prosperity is coming back in a great high flow, regardless of what the facts are.

Fortunately the people of the Pacific northwest are pretty prosperous independently of conditions in the east. What hurts one part of the country greatly must be felt in all parts, more or less, but we out here are less affected by the depression than the people of the east, where a great number of workingmen are still out of employment. Whatever the times, this is the best part of the country to be in.

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

"THE SPECTACLE of Mr. Bryan posing as the exponent of Rooseveltian policies and the natural heir to the support of Roosevelt's admirers is amusing," says the other Portland daily newspaper. Amusement is a good and necessary thing, and if our neighbor is at last amused at anything it is to be congratulated. Ordinarily a consideration of prosy facts in the political world is not calculated particularly to amuse, but if it does, all the better.

Mr. Bryan does not pose as the exponent and heir of the Rooseveltian policies, because as to most of these policies that have made Roosevelt so popular among the people, Bryan was urging them years ago, before Roosevelt ever adopted them. Bryan has advocated some things that Roosevelt has not converted into his policies, but as to the major part of these famous policies, as the people take them to be, they have been Bryan policies since before the time that Roosevelt became president. So perhaps the "amusing" feature of the case is supplied by imagining that Bryan is posing, or by pretending to imagine so.

Bryan stands and for years has stood, for almost all the Roosevelt policies which the people approve and which congress and the Republican convention scornfully rejected; hence it is quite true that Bryan can be depended on to carry out these Roosevelt policies as far as possible. Besides, he has a few additional policies of similar character that Roosevelt had not taken up yet, but it is to be hoped will, and more successfully, if he should be elected president again in 1912.

CHARTER REVISION.

IF WE apprehend correctly the temper of the people of Portland there is no general demand for such sweeping changes in our form of city government as would be involved in the adoption of the Des Moines plan. Undoubtedly there are some points in which the present charter can be amended with advantage, but the idea that it is wholly responsible for all that is unsatisfactory in the administration of our municipal affairs is absurd. In a large number of cases the blame lies at the door of the men who have been chosen to conduct the city's business.

An apt illustration is afforded by the council. If that body were to devote its attention to the prompt transaction of its legitimate business instead of playing peanut politics and indulging in unseemly bickering and disgraceful altercations, there would not be a tithe of the present complaints from indignant taxpayers who are compelled to spend weary hours in dangling about the city hall and in urging officials to do their duty.

The plain remedy for many existing abuses is to elect better men to office. Eliminate politics from city affairs and insist that the city's business be conducted in a businesslike way. Exact from every official the same faithful, conscientious, industrious, intelligent service that would be required in any private employment. Do this and there will be little need of radical changes in our city charter.

RETURN OF THE VICTORS.

THE WORLD cheerfully and sincerely applauds worthy success, and the nearer home it strikes the heartier is the applause. Hence the United States is now enthusiastically cheering Hayes, Smithson, Gilbert and Kelly, Americans who won notable victories in the recent Marathon games in London. Hayes did not win, but Americans believe that he ought to have won, and regard him as a victor. The other three are Oregon men and this state and city have been brought into honorable notice by their feats abroad. That three men from so distant and sparsely populated a state should have won victories against athletes from all the world is something for Oregon and Portland to be proud of and to rejoice in. New York city gave these winners a tremendously appreciative welcome on their arrival there, and other cities will do the same, and it will remain for Portland to outdo them all.

Victories on an athletic field are not the greatest victories to be won in life, to be sure, yet they are not to be despised. We perhaps applaud triumphs of muscle too much and of mind too little, but it is in the nature of things that these athletic victories appeal to humanity more. They are more dramatic, spectacular, and apparent; they are before our eyes and in our hearing and are exciting, as the student's, the philosopher's, the inventor's or even the statesman's triumphs are not. Hence the world's champion wrestler or runner or jumper will win more applause than the man who discovers a new planet or a cure for a hitherto incurable disease.

But victories won in athletic contests are worthy of plaudits. Physical strength, hardihood and prowess are no mean attainments. It must be right or it would not be so purely natural to admire and applaud the superior athlete. So all the country joins in vociferous welcome to these men of superior physical skill and endurance, and Portland in particular feels proud of them and will make their home coming a notable event.

Such organized workingmen as read the morning paper are told that if a very large proportion of union labor voters should be induced to vote for Bryan "it would deeply injure, and for a time would practically ruin the cause of organized or unionized labor." And they are warned that their going pretty solidly for Bryan would not be tolerated; that they would not be tolerated; that they would be asserting too much power of government. Organized working men are very well as voters as long as they vote solidly as the combines of capitalists tell them to vote, but if they exercise their own free choice and it happens to be for the other candidate, then they are going entirely too far and their organizations must be destroyed. And perhaps they will be put on an equality with the "niggers" down south. They must understand that though they are voters, their votes are not really intended to be their own.

The Republican party having guaranteed permanent prosperity, and there having occurred a tremendous panic and prolonged depression after 10 years of Republican administration, should it not abdicate? Should it not acknowledge that it either could not or would not keep its word to the people? For observe, it not only promised perpetual prosperity while it was in power, but asserted that its administration was the cause, the very source, of all prosperity. It seems to need a rest and repentance.

If anyone seriously proposes that Statement No. 1 members of the legislature should resign, so as to allow the voters of their respective districts to determine anew whether or not that pledge is to be observed at the forthcoming session, why would it not be an equally good plan for those legislators who did not subscribe to the statement to resign also? Perhaps their constituents would now prefer to be represented by men pledged to elect the people's choice for senator.

Bismarck and Emperor William.

Octave Morbeau in American Magazine.

The relations between William and his mother, the empress Frederick, became, at last, so bitter that William placed spies about her—even in the bedroom of his invalid father.

Through one of these spies William learned of the existence of a journal which his father had kept for some years. Frederick had a taste for writing, and the fact that there was coldness between him and his son led William to fear that this secret journal might contain some criticism of his conduct.

The empress, however, was clever enough to conceal the diary before her husband's death. Eluding the surveillance of her son, she sent the papers to her mother, queen Victoria, or to her brother, then prince of Wales—I don't remember which.

"Hardly had his father drawn his last breath when William, over the dead body, performed his first official act. It was to demand of his widowed mother the journal, which he termed a "memorial."

The empress feigned ignorance. William insisted. He spoke as master giving his mother the order to obey. She persisted in declaring that she knew nothing of the papers.

"Well," he commanded, purple with wrath, "you will remain under close arrest until you have obeyed me."

Bismarck, arriving at Potsdam two hours after this, found the palace surrounded by squadrons of armed cavalry.

The emperor, whom he found still exalted, told the old chancellor how he had met the disobedience of his mother.

And she need not expect pity or consideration until she has obeyed me," he declared. "You understand that, Mr. Chancellor? Until she has obeyed me!"

The pupil had gone much too far. Bismark saw at once that the buffoonery continued might mar the whole of William's reign. Later in life, he said, he used to wonder how he kept from laughing in his sovereign's face.

What he did was to receive William's news with deferential silence and later, when the emperor was calmer, show him that his course was sure to meet with general disapproval. There was a way, he thought, of proceeding much more vigorously and at the same time efficaciously. Why not, rather, cut down the income of the empress? Suspend her appanages?

"I know her majesty," said the good Bismarck. "She has pride. Forced arrest she can brave out, accepting it as a sort of martyrdom; but the money, Sire, the money!—who can resist money?"

Further he laid tactful stress upon the probable representations of England. "Is it really the moment, Sire?"

The kaiser, becoming appeased, listened to Bismarck's counsel. The arrest of the empress was removed. The officers led their cavalry back to quarters, and William turned his attention to the details of his father's obsequies, which he wished to be most fastidious.

Silver Plating.

As zinc greatly aids the reduction of silver in a plating bath, steel articles should first be brass plated instead of copper plated before the silver is applied. This also makes the silver deposit appear whiter.

At the quarterly sale of ivory in London, on April 30, a total of 85¾ tons of ivory was offered for sale, comprising 27 tons Zanzibar, Bombay, Mozambique and Siam, 7½ tons West Coast African, 7¼ tons Abyssinian, 3¾ tons Egyptian, ¼ ton Lisbon, 16¼ tons "land carriage." In addition there were offered for sale ½ ton seahorse teeth, ½ ton boars' tusks, ¾ ton rhinoceros' horns and 1½ tons waste ivory.

Small Change

The Des Moines plan looks good to many.

• •

Out August; in September—and the oyster.

• •

The state fair begins in two weeks; get ready.

• •

There'll be a good deal of summer yet, you bet.

• •

The harvest of straw votes will also be heavy in a month or two.

• •

Castros' friends may never be able to say to him: "He beats the Dutch."

• •

"What do the people want?" asks the Seattle P.-I. Well, that's a long story.

• •

The colonist rates will soon be in effect. Write to everybody you know back east.

• •

Senator Fulton ain't tryin' to do nothin' at all, nohow, says Brother Geer, who has been known to guess wrong.

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In a "straw vote" taken by the passengers on a train, says the Albany Herald, Bryan received 16 votes and Taft 15 votes.

• •

Mr. Bourne will be senator quite a while yet.
Has Senator Beach
Sufficient reach?

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A state exchange says that if the Oregonian keeps on misrepresenting Bryan he will carry Oregon by 50,000. But this might not do to bet on.

• •

The Pendleton Tribune says "there will be no friction among the leaders during the coming campaign." Now that is a real nice piece of news.

• •

Racehorse owners would not let the races be run while Governor Hughes was on the ground, to show their spite, but he will let them see him run, all right.

• •

But why on earth or any other place should a man elected to a position resign before he begins his duties so that the people can choose again, when they have not manifested any desire that he should do so? This is what the Pendleton Tribune is urging. It never has been done; there is no good reason or excuse for its being done, the proposition is either ludicrously silly or else—as everybody knows—it is a last desperate recourse of the machine politicians.

• •

Mr. Hitchcock thinks the Republicans can carry some congressional districts in the south. It would be a good thing if they could, and if the Democrats could carry a lot of districts now represented by Republicans in the north. The country would be the better for such a change.

• •

The Dalles Optimist advocates the moving of the state fair to Portland and holding it hereafter on the Country club's grounds. But wouldn't that jar Salem?

Oregon Sidelights

Vale boasts of five new babies in one week.

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Aurora item: Everybody is out blackberrying.

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The capacity of the Corvallis lumber mill will be doubled.

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In the Benton county fair one family will exhibit 250 articles.

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Melon growers of The Dalles and vicinity have formed a union.

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Corvallis is suffering a vegetable famine. Isn't that curious.

• •

Two Dalles peaches measured 11¼ inches each in circumference.

• •

Fifteen thousand dollars was raised in Condon for a new Sisters' school.

• •

A new shingle mill with a capacity of 35,000 a day is being erected in Clatskanie.

• •

One family near Sumpter—number not stated—picked 93 gallons of blackberries.

• •

Raising mulberry trees and silkworms may become another Willamette valley industry.

• •

While the city treasurer of Medford is away east his wife attends to all his official duties.

• •

The Estacada News has been transformed into the Estacada Progress, and will progress.

• •

One cougar has killed a dozen colts at the Millican ranche above Bend, and other domestic animals in and about Pine mountain.

• •

A Baker girl has announced to her girl friends that she will be at home for conversation from 5 to 7 in the evening. No use for anybody else to try to use the phone then.

• •

Two Woodburn boys aged 15 and 13, while eating stolen watermelons, used a rifle to shoot out windows and tap the bell of the schoolhouse. They spent the night in the calaboose, and their relatives paid a fine of $7 and costs each and $10 for damages to the schoolhouse. Cheap enough for letting the kids have a gun.

• •

Picking blackberries can be made as profitable as hop picking if the people would only take it up, says the Gervais Star. Thousands of gallons go to waste annually and the vines are increasing each year. They are virtually growing wild all over the French Prairie section. The evergreen berry is good for canning and especially for jellies. One firm here is shipping over a ton each day.

• •

While a Newberg boy with two companions was driving along a road, tells the Graphic, a female bandit sprang from the fence corner and grasped the team by the bits, stopped them and demanded in a tirade of abuse what money the boys had before they could [illegible]. However, they ordered her off, and she disappeared in the brush as quickly as she came, vowing all sorts of vengeance on her scared victims.

• •

After an Astoria fellow who had imbibed considerably had received a shave and haircut he insisted upon another, and upon taking a nap while he was receiving the attentions of the tonsorial artist, tells the Astorian. Every time he would wake up he would insist upon having another nap and another shave and haircut and pay each time for what he was supposed to have got. Between naps and paying for imaginary haircuts he passed most of the afternoon.

• •

J. D. Porter of Spokane, a noted railroad builder for Mr. Hill, who traveled from The Dalles to Prineville and beyond, and over the mountains to Medford, tells the Tribune that there will be a line into central Oregon. The resources are such as to make such a line pay tremendously. "And one line will never do the country justice. We traveled through a very rich section which only awaits a railroad to make that country one of the finest spots in the northwest."

• •

Four years ago a man bought 27½ acres on a hill near Clatskanie for $25 an acre, relates the Chief. The first class fir timber was logged off the land about 30 years ago, but some fir, maple and alder was left standing. This season he has had cut from the land some 250 cords of fir wood which he will realize $4 per cord from and there is enough timber left yet to cut from 1,000 to 2,000 cords more. After deducting the price of cutting and hauling he will have more than paid for his land by the sale of wood, and when cleared, his property will be worth from $125 to $150 per acre.

A FITTING REPLY TO AN INTIMIDATOR

Former Congressman Robert Baker has sent a sharp reply to the suggestion from the New York Leather Belting company that industrial interests support the Taft-Sherman ticket to the end of restoring business activity. Mr. Baker, always an ardent Bryan man, is now the president of the Austin Rotary Engine company.

This company received a letter from the New York Leather Belting company offering Republican campaign cards to be posted in industrial establishments, bearing the promise of "full time" on the strength of Republican victory. The method of campaigning for Republican votes through the corporations is resented by Mr. Baker, who asks why the factories are not on full time now, in a Republican administration.

The correspondence is self-explanatory. The letter received by the Austin Rotary Engine company was as follows:

"New York, July 22, 1908.—Gentlemen—We have tacked this notice upon the walls of our factories in Brooklyn and New York:

"'Believing that the election of Taft and Sherman means a safe and progressive business administration the day following their election we shall start this plant on "full time and keep going."'

"If you believe with us that by relieving any uncertainty as to what the wage earner can expect in the event of electing men who will secure the business prosperity of this country, we should be glad to have you follow our example.

"As members of the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Hardware Manufacturers' association, the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' association, the National Credit Men's association, the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and other commercial bodies, if you will kindly fill in and return to us the enclosed card, we will supply you with a 'full time and keep going' card, such as we have posted, and notify all these associations of your harmonious attitude.

"Regardless of politics, once the manufacturers of this country join universally in this movement depression will cease.

"Lend us your help and post the card 'Full time and keep going.'

"Yours very truly,

"NEW YORK LEATHER BELTING COMPANY."

Baker's Reply.

This is the reply sent by President Robert Baker of the Austin Rotary Engine company:

"Gentlemen—We have yours of July 22, offering us copies of cards posted in your factories.

"Permit us to say we do not understand. Why have you stopped your factories? Why is the 'Full Time and Keep Going' plan not now in operation? Why has there been any shutting down by you and the other members of the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Hardware Manufacturers' association, and the numerous other similar associations to which you say you belong? Did you not assure us that McKinley would insure a 'full dinner pail' to all who desired to work? Was not this assurance renewed when your several bodies indorsed Roosevelt and Fairbanks? Then what has emptied the dinner pail of millions of men who are willing to work? What greater reliance can be placed on this assurance than on the others? If you were false prophets before, how do we know you will not be again?

"But why the closed factories? why the idle mills? why the unused freight cars? Why the maintenance of high prices in the face of falling demand? Where is the 'abounding,' 'marvelous,' 'wonderful,' 'unparalleled,' 'widespread' prosperity? Haven't we got a Republican administration? Haven't we got a Republican senate and house of representatives? Haven't we had them uninterruptedly for 12 years? Haven't the Republicans made the laws, state as well as national, and haven't they been charged with their enforcement? Then what is the matter? If the laws are defective, why haven't they been altered? If defective now, were they not equally defective eight and four years ago, when you assured us 'all is well,' and 'leave well enough alone?'

"Why the depression, we ask? Haven't we had seven years of Roosevelt, who, according to Republican orators and assistant Republican as well as Republican newspapers, is the greatest, wisest and best president the country ever had? Haven't we had 12 years of 'standpatism,' with Hanna, Aldrich and Cannon sitting on the brakes to prevent the enactment of legislation not desired by the gentlemen who are so conspicuous in their support of Taft and Sherman—Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Harriman, Schiff? Do these men ever make a mistake when they select candidates? Which is most likely to be misled, these men who say that Taft is all right, that he is a conservative, or the western farmer who is told that Taft is a radical?

Some Queries.

"Where is the 'abounding' prosperity? Wealth has certainly increased enormously, or, at least, prices have been boosted to a point that ought to have satisfied the most avaricious. The fortunes of the few have become gigantic—bounded out of sight. Morgan, we are told, has three hundred or so millions, Carnegie as much; while Rockefeller is credited with a billion; a few thousand others having from one to a hundred millions each. These seem to have had their 'full time and keep going' cards in operation, while they are generally credited with having in October-November last gathered in nearly everything in a large way in the shape of banks, trust companies, industrial and railroad combinations, which had so far escaped them. In fact, the bulk of the people have been set a lively pace to pay the increasing prices for the necessaries of life these and a few others control.

"But what has happened to the masses, whom you and other boosters of McKinley and Roosevelt assured were to share in the prosperity? With a total estimated wealth of some $110,000,000,000 the per capita tables work out all right, there should be enough to go round, for that's equal to about $7,000 per family. But who has it? How many of the millions of toilers have a 10th of that sum free and clear? How comes it that the bulk of the people are shy their proportion of this enormous wealth? Have they been lazy, thriftless, or improvident, during these 12 years? If lazy, then who created the wealth? Has the average farmer, mechanic, salesman, clerk, teacher, or laborer, squandered their portion in riotous living? Did they spend it for automobiles, steam yachts, or even for diamonds? If not, what has become of it? Why haven't they got it, how did they lose it? What has been the unseen subtle, but apparently all-powerful force that has taken it from them? Why have matters become so appalling in America that the so-called effete countries of Europe have felt impelled to take official cognizance of the deplorable conditions in which so many of our toilers are compelled to live. The Italian government (as a result of the shocking reports that reached it) having sent a commission to investigate. Most revolting conditions were shown to exist. Whole families were found crowded into one and two-room apartments, while not only the women, but little children not much more than babies, were found working in filthy, unhygenic quarters, helping to eke out a scanty living for the family. Overcrowding was shown to be the rule not the exception. In one case seven adults and seven children were 'living' in a dark, middle room, and a large, bare rear room.

"The daily press also tells us that since October, thousands of entire families have been out of work, as a result, they have used up all their savings, not their proportion—$7,000 as above—but a paltry $50, all they had been able to save during the years of boasted prosperity. The president of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, R. F. Cutting, says: 'I cannot remember such a condition existing before. Not even in 1893 and 1894 did the depression persist so long.' While, according to Senator Foraker, on July 1, 22,000 skilled workers are out of employment here in Cincinnati. Presumably the number of the unskilled was greater yet. These illustrations of 'unparalleled' prosperity have been duplicated all over the country, no section has escaped the blight. There has been a tremendous exodus of those who could not find employment, 500,000 more having emigrated to Europe than have immigrated here.

A Remedy Suggested.

"Why the depression, why the blight? This 'marvelous' prosperity seems to have been wonderfully efficacious in keeping the toilers poor. This unprecedented prosperity seems to have been monopolized by a few. They have gone on piling up millions, but the larders of the workers it seems have accumulated nothing, so that they now face starvation as their reward for the part they took in producing 'widespread' prosperity. The bottom has dropped out of their 'full dinner pail.'

"Again we ask why? You say, regardless of politics, once the manufacturers of this country join universally in this movement, depression will cease. Who are they to sell to? How can the masses buy when their savings are gone? With wages reduced, how are they to pay monopoly prices and yet live? How are you going to bring prosperity to the toiler without destroying monopoly and special privileges? Using the forcepump won't alter conditions, the people want something more than wind. Why not prick the monopoly bubble, let out some of the wind and water, bring the necessaries of life within the purchasing power of the people. The crop of millionaires may not grow, but an equitable distribution of the wealth produced according to the part that each has contributed to its production will bring happiness to millions and insure a natural—therefore lasting—instead of the forcepump' prosperity you propose.

"Let us clip the talons of monopoly, uproot special privilege, and economic conditions will improve so mightily that all will be able to enjoy the comforts of life and none will have to toil such long hours that life becomes a burden.

"Finally, firmly believing in the fundamental democracy of American institutions, we have no more right to dictate how our employes should vote, than they have to coerce us.

"Yours truly,

"AUSTIN ROTARY ENGINE CO.,

"By ROBERT BAKER, President."

The New Bryan.

From the New York World.

It would be unfair not to recognize the moderation of language, the apparent candor of tone, the directness and suavity of statement and the clearness of argument which distinguish this and other recent addresses of Mr. Bryan from the often frenzied rhetoric of his earlier productions.—The Sun.

But nobody can deny that his speech at Des Moines yesterday was effective. It was, in fact, the most effective and soundest speech the man ever made. * * * Much that he says is quite beyond disproof or denial. We recall no other public utterance of his of which that might be said.—The Times.

These testimonials to the changed tone of Mr. Bryan's utterances refer to his recent address at Des Moines on the subject of the tariff. In this, as in his speech of acceptance, the moderation and dignity of which were first commended by the World, Mr. Bryan has done much to convince the country that he has outgrown some of the errors of youth and inexperience.

A political leader who has a serious message to convey to his countrymen adds weight to his words and gives strength to his cause by clothing his thoughts in the language of soberness and wisdom. Mr. Bryan's power as an agitator is admitted. He makes a creditable beginning this year in a much higher role.

This Date in History.

1522—Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, printed the first work on arithmetic in England.

1682—Delaware was granted to William Penn by the duke of York.

1781—Washington and Rochambeau received in Philadelphia.

1819—James Adams Ekin, who became quartermaster-general of the army, born in Pittsburg. Died in Louisville March 27, 1891.

1823—Galusha W. Grow for many years a representative in congress from Pennsylvania and for a time speaker of the house, born in Ashford, Conn. Died at Glenwood, Pa., March 31, 1907.

1849—Convention met in Monterey, California, to frame a state constitution.

1895—Frank Ives, billiard champion, died at Progreso, Mexico.

1907—The Anglo-Russian convention, defining the sphere of influence of the two powers in the far east, signed at St. Petersburg.

Gen. Anson Mills' Birthday.

Brigadier-General Anson Mills, U. S. A., was born on a farm in Boone county, Ind., August 31, 1834, but spent his youth in Texas. He was appointed a cadet at the military academy at West Point in 1855, and after leaving that institution engaged in engineering and land surveying in Texas. He laid out the first plan of the city of El Paso and in 1859 was surveyor to the boundary commission establishing the boundary between New Mexico, Indian Territory and Texas. At the beginning of the Civil war he became first lieutenant of the 18th United States infantry and in 1863 he reached the grade of captain. During the war he made a remarkable record by never being absent from his regiment a single day, either on leave or from sickness. After war he participated in most of the conflicts with the Indians and he commanded the troops at the battle of Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876. General Mills is one of the wealthiest of the retired army officers and his fortune comes from his inventive genius. Among his inventions the most notable is the Mills cartridge belt, now used by the armies of nearly all civilized countries.

Growth of Socialism.

Ernest Poole, in American Magazine.

When a political party has won the support of 20,000,000 of people throughout the civilized world, it is time that its point of view, its aims and its methods be studied.

The Socialist parties of Europe are now minority powers. At present they have 32 men in the British house of commons, 54 in the French chamber of deputies, and 43 in the German reichstag. In the other national bodies, Austria, 87; Italy, 25; Norway, 17; Sweden, 15; Finland, 80; Denmark, 24; Belgium, 30, and to the Russian second douma they sent over 90 men. Their actual vote in all countries is already 10,000,000.

Is the same growth to take place in America? Shall we see socialist representatives in congress as in the house of commons? Their recent growth seems pointing that way. In 1888 they cast only about 2,000 votes; in 1900 it had swelled to over 100,000; in 1902 it rose to 229,762; in 1904 it reached nearly 450,000; in the last four years the number of dues-paying members has more than doubled again, and it seems not improbable that their vote will be close to a million this fall.

Many Times Saved.

According to official figures, antitoxin distributed free by the state of Pennsylvania from October, 1905, to the close of last year saved the lives of 7,926 out of 8,823 diphtheria patients to whom it was applied.

Mad.

From the Washington Post.

A clergyman recently became insane as a result of brooding over a lie he thought he told about somebody. You never hear of a politician being stricken that way.

The REALM FEMININE

The Art of Making Ready.

NOW that the summer vacation is over and families are gathered together at home again, the prevailing industry among mothers is that of making up the fall clothing. So many garments to be made for so many people means a good deal of work, and it is well to plan a little before hand that it may be accomplished as easily as possible.

It is curious that so few women who have the sewing to do make definite provision for it. No other work requires more thought, for a moment's mistake in cutting may wreck a gown, and to be obliged to lay down the work every few moments to do something else is most annoying. There is a nervous hurry involved in home dressmaking that too often sets the nerves on edge, so that little pin pricks of annoyance become real troubles.

Much of this can be avoided if the sewer will make certain preparations for her work. She needs first of all a definite place to work so that valuable time will not be wasted picking things up and moving them about to accommodate other industries. If a whole room can be spared for the sewing so much the better. If not, the lightest part of a room may be used, where the sewing machine can be used to advantage. A cutting and basting table is a necessity and costs little. It should be low enough so that the worker can sit at her basting. Smaller tables or a broad window seat may be utilized to spread out parts in matching and piecing. Cushions with an abundance of pins and needles of various sizes should be at hand. Chalk, both white and colored, is a necessity. The tailors use a white or gray chalk which is thin and flat and makes a sharp line.

When a paper pattern is opened it is a good idea to take a soft pencil and write upon each piece its place in the finished garment. Mark sleeve patterns, "top sleeve" or "bottom sleeve." Designate pieces of the blouse, "front," "back," and so on. Mark skirt gores in their respective numbers so that no mistake can be made in putting them together. A chalk mark to correspond on the wrong side of each length of cloth as cut will help to prevent mistakes. It really takes little time to do this marking, and then the rest is plain sailing.

When much sewing is done at home the patterns accumulate and it is sometimes a problem to know how to keep them. One woman has found it expedient to save magazine rolls, as they come each month, cut them in two and rolling the patterns up slip them into these covers. Each cover is then marked in blue pencil with the name of the pattern.

Another plan is to tack tapes across the closet door of the sewing-room, and upon these to pin the patterns so that a glance will tell where the one is that is wanted. It is worth remembering how many steps a clothes line or strong tape stretched across one end of the room may save. Upon this may be hung different garments in the half-way stage, when pleats are pinned in ready for basting, for instance, or the long seams of a house gown basted but not sewed. To lay the garment down upon a chair or table often results in the pulling of threads and undoing some of the work. The clothes line will be found a great time and patience saver.

In the preparations for the woman who is to do the sewing, even if that one is to be yourself, do not forget the foot rest. If a hassock is not at hand, a starch box covered with a piece of old carpet will be appreciated. If the floor is bare for the better convenience in sweeping up scraps and threads, do not forget to place a small rag or fur rug under the seamstress' chair, for sitting so long working with nervous haste always induces cold feet. And as cold hands are uncomfortable as well as depressing to the system, have some way of warming the sewing-room, even when there is sunshine enough out of doors to keep the person who is moving about comfortable without a fire.

The comfort of the sewing woman means better success in the sewing, even looking at it in the most mercenary way, while from the standpoint of humanity these things count for much. In the same list of desirables for the sewing woman one is constrained to mention that delicatessen meals, gathered up in a hurry, because it is sewing week, are rarely the kind that the woman who is doing the sewing craves.

For the mistress of the home it may not matter much, for it is only for a week; but remember that when the seamstress is through with your sewing she will be going right on with somebody else. To live continually on delicatessen potato salad, cold bread and tea may not mean much for a few days, but it must be quite wearisome as a prolonged diet. It requires only a little forethought to have a nourishing soup simmering along on the kitchen stove or over a single gas or coal oil burner. The cost is little and the results are large.

In the hay box a stew may be put in in the morning and it will be ready for the 6 o'clock dinner. Baked beans are not to be despised for the emergency luncheon and can be had easily by thinking about it beforehand. It is well to remember that it is the quick things, the things that require little preparation, that the seamstress is likely to be living on when she is at home, lacking the time and energy to prepare foods that require slow cooking. It is well to order a little extra milk for the sewing week, so that she may have a glassful once in a while between times. These little acts of thoughtfulness on the part of one who engages the sewing woman will be much appreciated.

And don't forget to have the machine thoroughly cleaned and oiled, tape measure, cotton, sharp scissors, penknife, tracing wheel, linings, braid, tapes, hooks and eyes, and all the absolutely necessary things within reach, so that no time may be wasted having to run down town for essentials that have been overlooked.

Kitchen Science.

SALT added to starch is responsible for the gloss on linen when it is ironed.

For baking dishes, bowls, custard cups and the like, the little brown German ware dishes are cleanly and pretty; they are creamy white inside.

If you will use machine oil or cylinder oil on the gas stove and range it is a simple matter to keep them bright and clean. Keep a rag saturated with the oil in a convenient place and rub off the stoves after each meal.

You will have less trouble in cleaning the coffee pot if you put the ground coffee into a small cheesecloth bag. Salt bags can be used for the purpose. Tea can be made in the same manner and a tea strainer need not be used.

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Cassava Melon. Minced Liver on Toast. Water Cress. Hot Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Scalloped Salmon. Waldorf Salad. Muffins. Honey. Cocoa.

DINNER.

Noodle Soup. Boiled Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce. Young Turnips, Creamed. Baked Tomatoes. Egg and Celery Salad, Mayonnaise. Deep Apple Pie with Cream. Cheese. Coffee.