# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL


## THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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The responsibility of tolerance lies with those who have the wider vision.—George Eliot.

### GREAT PROSPECTS FOR OREGON.

MR. HARRIMAN apparently means business about building railroads in Oregon. He gives positive assurance about the road into central Oregon. That of itself, after all these years of waiting, is a good deal. It means a revolutionary development of a large portion of the state, and its effects will be felt in other parts of the state, especially in Portland. The road to Tillamook within a year or two seems also assured. From all indications its construction has been definitely decided upon. This will be no less important than the central Oregon road, possibly even more important to Portland. The line from Natron to Weed, avoiding the heavier and more tortuous grades of the Siskiyous, will without doubt also be constructed in the near future. This will not only give an easier line to California, but will also open up a large new territory to this city. The road from Drain to Coos Bay Mr. Harriman does not promise or talk about so encouragingly. He wants to know whether, for 10 years it can earn four per cent on $5,000,000, and we believe he can be shown that it will.

The building of these roads withing the next two years or so means great things for Oregon. It means the expenditure here of perhaps $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in railroad construction, and that means better times for everybody. It means a greatly increased population, and such a growth and development of Oregon as it has never witnessed. It means tens of thousands more producers, a vastly increased agricultural output, hundreds of new manufactories, more local electric lines, larger and more vigorous towns, a state rapidly growing at least toward its proper and destined greatness.

Mr. Harriman's promise spells prosperity. He soured his remarks with no pessimism. He said he could now get the necessary money and would build. He made no condition about the result of the presidential election. However that goes, Oregon is going to be all right. And once it gets the booming forward start that this railroad building will give it, its development will continue indefinitely; it will gain on its big daughter, Washington, and Portland will more certainly and indisputably become the great metropolis of the Pacific northwest.

Oregon rejoices that Mr. Harriman has decided to "build now," and rejoices too that Mr. Hill has built into this state, and will probably build a good deal more in this hitherto Harriman territory. Go ahead, gentlemen; Oregon is big and rich enough for you both, and will show all reasonable consideration for and appreciation of the work you are expected to do.

### HARRIMAN AND FOURTH STREET.

THE JOURNAL believes in liberal reciprocity with Mr. Harriman. If he goes ahead with railroad building in Oregon as it is reported he intends to do, then, under certain conditions, as a reciprocal favor, the time for removing the S. P. traffic from Fourth street might be reasonably extended. But some definite and reasonable time should be fixed, and Mr. Harriman should give positive assurance that the removal would be made within that time. It ought not to take very many months to do as small a piece of work as this.

The S. P. tracks and traffic should have been removed from Fourth street long ago, but a few months more of them can be endured if Mr. Harriman, whatever the impelling motive, is going to build several railroads in this state.

But to recognize that old permit as a perpetual franchise, under which an electric line can be operated, without a new franchise under terms suitable to present conditions, is out of the question. Such a proposition must not be entertained for a moment, however many railroads Mr. Harriman is going to build. The position that he has no perpetual or vested right there for this purpose must be taken and rigidly adhered to until the highest court in the land decides that it is wrong.

If Mr. Harriman wants an electric line down Fourth street, all right, but he must get it under a new franchise and subject to such conditions as to taxation and otherwise as may be imposed. We want to be liberal and kind to Mr. Harriman, but he should remember that we have long been so.

### NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

MUCH OF what Candidate Chafin says of the "old parties" is true. There is a great deal of humbug and claptrap about their professions and pretensions, and much to be desired in their performances. Men who control parties and attend to the people's business are only mortals, and some of them not a very high grade of mortals either, but there is hope and even distinct signs of improvement in both parties.

Properly, considering his position as a candidate of prohibitionists, Mr. Chafin regards prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor as the paramount issue, the one great question to be settled. It is certainly a great and live question, but many efforts and long experience have shown that it cannot be made a party or political question. The reasons why this is so might be found, but it is sufficient that it is so. Millions of voters are opposed to the liquor traffic "in their midse," who won't vote the prohibition ticket in a national election. This has been demonstrated many times, as it will be again this year. Great areas of the country—precincts, counties, even states—have voted for prohibition, but the same men who did so will not vote for national prohibition. This may seem curious and contradictory, but it is so, and it must be accepted as a fact, whether we can give sufficient reasons for it or not.

From a sentimental or an abstract point of view, Mr. Chafin is right; if the liquor traffic is a great moral wrong and a terrible evil, it should be prohibited, and what is good for some precincts, counties and states should be good for the nation; yet the people will not have it this way. They prefer to deal with this question locally, at the most by states, usually by counties or less divisions, no such division being willing to impose prohibition upon other states or the country at large. And under local option laws the prohibition movement has gained great ground, and is doing what the prohibitionists as a party have utterly failed to do for half a century. Local option does not satisfy Mr. Chafin and a few others, but it satisfies a great majority of people, and has gone far to render a national prohibition party almost ludicrously needless.

Besides, prohibition as a national policy is as yet impracticable. If Mr. Chafin were president under such a law, he could not enforce it, even with an army of 1,000,000 men. An overwhelming majority would revolt against it, including millions who are for prohibition locally. There is little use in advocating something that only one man out of 100 wants or is in favor of, after a generation of discussion and appeal. Temperance reformers would better proceed along practical lines, where they can get results, as the local optionists are doing. Mr. Chafin says that a majority should not have its own way if it is wrong, but the majority will not abide by the decision of a minority, especially a very small minority, as to what is right or wrong. Mr. Chafin will get about the usual number of prohibition votes.

### THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

MR. S. A. LOWELL, in his Corvallis address, published in The Sunday Journal, dwelt upon an exceedingly important and growing subject—the ownership and non-development of great tracts of land by a few people, corporations and individuals. This is a matter of great importance to the country at large, and to Oregon in particular, for the growth and development of this state have been lamentably retarded by this evil.

Hitherto there has seemed to be no help for such conditions. Any objection has always been met by the reply: "Anyone has a right to whatever property, including land, he can honestly buy or become possessed of, and to do with it whatsoever he pleases." And the same reasoning applies to corporations, assuming that they have fulfilled their part of the contract—and, it seems, whether they have done so or not. The land becoming once theirs, there is no power to dispossess them of it, or to make them either use it or sell it in small tracts to people who would use it. Ownership and possession, even of millions of acres are the end of the law.

Tens of thousands of people need the land; the state, the country, society, need them on the land; but there was no way to bring this change about.

But Mr. Lowell suggests two ways, not perhaps new or original, but which coming from a conservative lawyer should be inquired into more than they have been. And in making such inquiry it must always be remembered that land is different from any other property. In the category of resources and wealth it stands alone; it is the basis of all wealth, of all productive energy, of all means of livelihood. Hence it is an erroneous conception that land must be regarded just the same as all other property.

Mr. Lowell says that "there can be no moral right by which lands essential to the comfort and contentment of the race, needed for homes, can be indefinitely withheld from settlement and development. The state surely must possess some remedy. Reason is justice, and justice must be made the basis of all law. The American people can never permit old-world landlordism to be fastened upon them." Mr. Lowell hopes but evidently not confidently that the case just brought against the Southern Pacific railroad will be decided in the people's favor and right, but what if it be not so decided? The people do not wish to despoil large landholders, even corporations, "but they demand, and have a right to demand, that these vast holdings of the soil shall not block the path of progress or stand in the way of human needs; that they either be developed or subdivided and sold to homebuilders."

The two ways by which this can be brought about, in Mr. Lowell's opinion, are these:

"First, an amendment to the constitution which will permit the levy of special taxes for public purposes upon lands idle and held for speculation; and, second, such constitutional modifications and legislation as will permit the state to exercise the right of eminent domain, condemn these lands in the courts whenever necessary, pay the owners a fair price for them, and sell them to the people in small tracts. This procedure would place no special burden upon the state. The fund so used would be a revolving one and ultimately would return to the state treasury with a fair modicum of profit."

These suggestions, or at least one of them, seem to be practical and reasonable. If we cannot have or do not wish the "single tax," we could at least provide for taxing great bodies of unused land in a class by themselves, with a view to compel their sale in small tracts. We could adopt the New Zealand system of graduated land taxes. The exercise of the right of eminent domain over such lands is likely to be a more difficult and less practicable remedy, yet if it could be made to work it might be made effective. At any rate, it is time, and there is occasion, since the people of Oregon can now legislate and amend their constitution directly, to think upon these things.

### BENTON COUNTY'S FAIR.

CUCUMBERS two feet long, beets of equal proportion, pumpkins weighing over 100 pounds and other products were in the exhibits at a school fair that closed at Corvallis Saturday night. What makes the case interesting is that all the exhibits were prepared by the pupils of the schools of Benton country. There was in addition to field and garden products of great profusion and mammoth proportion, needle work, bread, jellies, butter, drawings and other articles pertaining to the arts and sciences of the home and country life, all prepared by child hands, and showing great proficiency. The fair was the second of its kind, and the announcement is that the exhibits were 100 per cent better and the attendance three times as large as at the initial fair last year.

Of the educative value of the process there is probably no difference of opinion. The children who have produced the things have found in the work a charm that came to them early in life and that will leave its impress upon their future activities. If the agency be continued for a series of years, we may expect a new generation on the farms and in the homes of the locality that will be far in advance of that passing off the stage of action, and far in advance of districts where no such influences are at work. It is all a beautiful illustration of one way in which President Roosevelt's ideas for an improvement of conditions surrounding country life may be promoted. The state would be well served if the Benton county plan was copied in every county in the state.

Usually a prize won purely by luck or chance goes to some person who has no need of it, and who would get only a small popular vote for its bestowment on him, but an exception to this rule occurred when Dean Hanson, a poor widow's son, won a pony and cart, Saturday at the Oaks. And if he cannot afford to keep them he will not be subject to criticism for selling them. That his first thought on learning that he won the prize was to give his little invalid sister a ride shows that luck sometimes favors the right person, and indicates that he will become a good man.

That Mr. Harriman does not entertain any warm business affection for Mr. Hill, though there may be a sort of a necessary truce between them now, is indicated by his sarcastic remark that he "thought there had been an agreement and he thought it had been broken." It is known that there was an agreement, and that it was broken, but Mr. Hill might justify that breach. However that may be, the people of Oregon are very glad that the "gentlemen's agreement" was broken. It might have been a nice agreement for Hill and Harriman, but it was a very bad one for the people of Oregon.

### Didn't Recognize Him.

From the Boston Transcript.

Medium (impressively)—It's the spirit of your late husband, madam. He wishes to speak with you.

Mrs. Puck—It can't be poor Henry; he never had no spirit.

## Small Change

Mr. Harriman: Do it now.

* *

"Build now." (Mr. E. H. H. please note.)

* *

Only a commission of one could agree on anything.

* *

Don't forget to get ready to attend the state fair next week.

* *

Mr. Chafin is worthy to be in the list of Chautauqua lecturers next season.

* *

The farmers won't allow the campaign to interfere much with their fall work.

* *

Why don't we hear how Aguinaldo is running for councilman over in Manila?

* *

There is a possibility that a jury for the Ruef trial may be secured by Christmas.

* *

The managers on neither side are burdened with overconfidence—whatever they say.

* *

We believe that Senator Bourne will come back to Oregon yet—sometime, if he lives long.

* *

Portland is doing very well, indeed; but the increases in the figures next year will be astonishing.

* *

Mr. Chafin is a good talker and a worthy man, but the Prohibition vote will be very small, as usual.

* *

Senator Hopkins says "Taft's promises are not binding on the party." Certainly not, if he promises Roosevelt policies.

* *

Bryan couldn't resist the temptation—to go forth campaigning strenuously. But he's the boy that can do it, all right.

* *

If both those sultans could be killed, instead of so many common men, the news from Morocco would be more agreeable.

* *

If a few leaders agree that all hitherto Republicans should vote for Taft, of course they must all do so, like good little boys.

* *

The Russell Sage estate has dwindled to some $70,000,000. And yet he long enjoyed the reputation of being a rich man.

* *

"Some men ought never to have been born," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. True; men who won't subscribe or advertise, for instance.

* *

If the charter commission can hit on any plan to eliminate party politics from the city government, it will have done a good job to that extent.

* *

Among other things Mr. Harriman did not tell is how much he was going to contribute to the Republican campaign fund this year. Individually, he is no corporation.

* *

With Mr. Williams of Polk county and Mr. Cake of Portland agreed as to how all Republicans should vote, there is no need for anybody to consider the matter any further.

* *

Two New York policemen have been disciplined for eating ice cream in Central Park. Policemen must be taught to set an example in efforts for the suppression of vice.

* *

Debs declares that the workingman has no sense. But under Republican administration he has dollars.—Spokane Spokesman-Review. But according to reports a million or more workingmen haven't had any dollars lately.

## Oregon Sidelights

Many strangers noticed in Salem.

* *

Mosier has a new large box factory.

* *

Developments in the oil field near Vale are expected soon.

* *

A valuable resource of Malheur county is fine building stone.

* *

There is a section of land to each man, woman and child in Malheur.

* *

The Malheur Booster prints much interesting information about that country.

* *

The laundry industry at Rainier has considerably improved lately, and shipments are increasing.

* *

Malheur county is now beginning to realize the good results of advertising her resources, says the Oriano.

* *

An Ashland man found a 20-pound iron cannon ball among the gravel which had been hauled from the bed of Bear creek.

* *

Every man is a money maker in Malheur. Tramps, street loafers, beggars and spongers find no reception here, says the Booster.

* *

Three carloads of prunes have already been shipped from Mosier, and the work has just begun. There are over 30 packers at work in the new warehouse.

* *

The growers in the peach paradise north of Salem are proving to all doubters, just now, that they have the best peach country in the world, claims the Statesman.

* *

The more the plans of the Harriman system are investigated the more plain becomes the fact that it intends to make Astoria its principal terminus in the northwest, is the Budget's opinion.

* *

During the month of August just closed the receipts of the railroad office in Newberg amounded to $1,500 more than the receipts of the office footed up for the month of August last year.

* *

Coos Bay Times: Ripe strawberries are occasionally noticed in the market, notwithstanding that the season is supposed to have ended several weeks ago. The fact is strawberries are raised here, in the open air, all through the spring, summer, fall and early winter.

* *

There is no consumer of gas in Salem, so far found, who does not believe that $2 gas is unreasonably high, says the Statesman. Most of them think dollar gas is high enough here, while some think $1.25 would be about right. There must be a reduction and the electric lighting rates must also be revised.

* *

Newberg Graphic: Mr. Lownsdale is not noted for his ability to smooth the feathers down the right way and still carry his point, a happy faculty which a few men in public life possess, but the clearing up of diseased fruit trees in Yamhill county has been neglected too long already and it would certainly be disastrous to the fruit interests of the county to remove an official who is endeavoring to enforce the law.

* *

There is no doubt, thinks the Salem Statesman, that the Tillamook country will soon have four railroads—two steam and two electric lines. They are the Lytle road, on which work has been resumed, the Hill line from Seaside, which has been surveyed and most of the rights of way secured, and the Oregon Electric and United Railways, both of which are headed that way, with definite announcements that they are going to Tillamook bay.

### He Had an Auto.

From the Washington Star.

"No, sir," said the motorist, "the airship is utterly impracticable."

"Do you speak as a scientist?"

"No, sir—as a man of experience. Suppose your engine breaks, or your gasoline gives out, and leaves you stuck away up in a cloud bank, how are you going to get a team of horses to pull you out?"

## FOUR GREAT CONVENTIONS OF PROFOUND NATIONAL INTEREST

Washington, Sept. 7.—The keynote of the four greatest conventions of the year, culminating in the fifth annual convention of the national rivers and harbors congress, which meets in the city of Washington December 9, 10 and 11, will be the improvement of the waterways of the United States and the conservation of natural resources.

The first of these great conventions will be held in San Francisco October 6 to 10, where the trans-Mississippi commercial congress holds its sessions, and which gives promise of being very largely attended by the leading citizens from the middle and far west.

"The action of the president in recreating the inland waterways commission brings the subject of a supplemental system of cheap transportation again to the attention of the business interests of the country," says the president of the congress. "The executive committee believing that the questions herein involved are not only of great importance to the people of the Mississippi valley and those upon the contributary streams, but is of equal importance to the people of the Pacific coast and the Pacific northwest and to the inland states of the trans-Mississippi section, especially calls the attention of the western commercial organizations to this action with the request that delegates be appointed with special reference to this matter."

J. B. Case of Abilene, Kan., is president of the trans-Mississippi congress, the chairman of the executive committee being the millionaire mining operator, Thomas F. Walsh, of Colorado.

During the same week in which the trans-Mississippi commercial congress is in session at San Francisco the third annual convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway association will meet in Chicago October 7, 8 and 9. This association was organized to induce the government to build a deep waterway from Chicago to New Orleans through the Des Plaines, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers.

Twenty-five hundred delegates are expected to be present at this convention, governors of the states of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, South Dakota and Wisconsin, having already appointed delegates to the convention as well as themselves being members of the advisory board.

"The return of the United States to business prosperity will be greatly hastened if the government at this winter's session of congress will undertake, on a large scale, the building of the deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf, and if a rivers and harbors bill carrying sufficient appropriations for all the other worthy waterway projects is passed."

In this language the objects of the association are presented and the keynote of the meeting emphasized.

Following closely upon the heels of these two great conventions, which represent the far west and the middle west, the Atlantic deeper waterways conference will meet in the city of Baltimore November 17, 18 and 19, as representative of the eastern thought on waterway improvement.

Preparations for this important meeting are already under way. Hon. J. Hampton Moore, the president of the Atlantic deeper waterways conference and a member of congress from one of the Philadelphia districts, having just returned from a summer in Europe, where he made a systematic study of the waterways of the old world, and who will report his findings at this conference.

These with the sixteenth annual irrigation congress, which meets at Albuquerque, N. M., from September 29 to October 10, give some idea of the interest which is being taken in one of the liveliest subjects of the day—how best to improve the nation's waterways and pave the way for the meeting of the biggest convention of the year, that of the national rivers and harbors congress.

## GEORGE HARVEY ON THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

From Harper's Weekly.

We are disposed to regard political platforms with compassionate good nature. They are "made to get in on," and are almost invariably amusingly disingenuous and flatly untruthful. The one adopted at Chicago is well laden with the usual buncombe. We shall not treat it as a serious document; no intelligent person could; indeed, but for an instinctive hatred of humbug we shouldn't bother with it at all. In the hope, however, that suggestive criticism may tend to effect some slight improvement in future pronunciamentos we venture to set down a few casual observations.

* * *

Under the guidance of the Republican party the total wealth of the country "has leaped to $110,000,000,000 in a generation." A grand thocht, Sandy! Even deducting the $10,000,000,000 charged up to political depreciation during the past four years, there still remains $100,000,000,000. Under the same beneficent direction "we have a cast dominion, literally bursting with latent treasure, and"—what is this?—"and still waiting the magic of capital." Still waiting; yes, sad to relate. An unhappy phrase that, Horatio! Ah, but here is the gem of the collection:

"Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting the present and continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies, as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equaled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon this renewed evidence of American supremacy, and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce, and manufacturing."

* * *

Wonder fills our minds and gratitude our hearts. Congratulations, indeed, upon the timeliness of the arrival of the financial disturbance at a moment so opportune, namely, at the fag-end of a Republican administration! We shudder to contemplate the possibilities of the English language in a Republican platform if it had come during Democratic mis-government. "Complete restoration of business prosperity!" Fine! Cheers from manufacturers, railway-builders, shareholders getting reduced dividends, and 2,000,000 of unemployed! But why the need of a "restoration" of prosperity under perfect rule? Was "God's bounty" temporarily withheld from the use of his anointed?

For tariff revision! Amen to that! But up or down? We are not told. Protection to "equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad" sounds familiar, but what means this unprecedented, brand-new, inclusive "reasonable profit to American industries"? Can it be that the need of campaign contributions is foreseen already? Free trade with the poor Filipino! A just and righteous declaration. But why except sugar and tobacco? Henry O. Havemeyer is dead, and Thomas F. Ryan is in Europe.

Who enforced the anti-trust law "after Democratic dereliction"? Guess! It was the Republican party. In what respect the "dereliction" under Cleveland differed from that under Harrison and McKinley we are not informed.

* * *

Who will "uphold the authority and intergrity of the courts"? The Republican party, to be sure. It never said so before. Why now? Who has been attacking the courts in a manner to make such a declaration necessary? Some "Democratic filibusterer," we suspect.

"We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation," etc. Under adherence to what doctrine, we wonder, has American shipping been extinguished?

For "liberal administration of all pension laws"! Amount paid in 1907, 42 years after the close of the Civil war, $138,030,894.22.

For granting citizenship to Porto Ricans, and for admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. Then why were the bills providing therefor defeated?

"None of the steps forward here proposed could be taken under a Democratic administration." We wonder why.

The wicked old Democratic party! It stood for all things bad, free silver, free trade, free rum, free everything, until it was "forced to abandon every position taken on every great issue." It certainly did declare for free silver in 1896, and the Republican party would have done likewise but for the opposition of Thomas C. Platt. We cannot seem to recall a declaration for free trade or "contraction of American influence." However, the real question relates less to what they stand for now. Upon this point clearly there is a misunderstanding. Brother Bryan, for example, seems to be sincerely convinced that his and our great and good friend in Washington ruthlessly hooked most of the shreds and patches which constituted his political garments. But all that is really by the bye. If it be true, as stated in the Republican platform, that the Democratic party has "abandoned" the wicked notions it formerly held, why is it now so wholly "unworthy of public trust"?

The Democratic party as now guided may mean all the bad things imputed to it, but the assertion that the Republican party, as guided recently has meant "prosperity," "high wages," "confidence," and the like, appeals more strongly to the imagination than to factful recollection.

"We ask all our fellow-citizens, regardless of past political affiliations," to help us "to perpetuate the blessings, maintain the policies," and incidentally to keep a grip on the offices. A sagacious invitation! Democrats have elected Republican presidents now for some time, and, so far as we can judge, seem likely to continue doing so indefinitely.

## 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.

### Guaranteed Banks.

Grants Pass, Or., Sept. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Note what Secretary Taft has to say about Bryan's bank insurance scheme—it's unsafe, would encourage reckless banking, etc.!

Wouldn't that scorch you?

Now, possibly that's the reason that the insurance companies went wrong so numerously and so magnitudinously during the past few years—because the states have made them put up a guarantee fund so they would be responsible and could be compelled to make their losses good. Hadn't thought of that, but now that Taft has mentioned it, it's perfectly plain! But—

The Republicans of Kansas seem to be very blind, or ungrateful, or determined to show disrespect for the great war secretary—that is, the BIG war secretary—for they have come out in favor of guaranteed banks, because the banks in Kansas lost too much in deposits to the Oklahoma banks, and they don't propose to lose any more if they can help it; and they naturally reason that the way to help it is to adopt the same sysem that wins in Oklahoma. But, of course they don't know anything in comparison with the big secretary when it comes to an intricate and complicated proposition like whether or not they want their bank deposits to be safe!

It is the big banker, the "financier," such as J. P. Morgan, who reaps a harvest in time of panic; and it is very easy to see why such "patriots" should favor the present system of banking, which at least makes panics possible. With deposits insured, there would be no "loss of confidence" and no panic could result; and no such opportunity for J. P. M. & Co., and such to "come to the rescue of the situation" for a profit of millions, would offer itself—which sufficiently explains why the big bankers oppose guarantee of deposits, and why their servants, the Republican campaign managers, and "Taft" have come out against guaranteed banks.

Yours for guaranteed banks, or government banks.

C. A. CAMPBELL.

### Rear Admiral Merrell's Birthday.

Rear-Admiral John P. Merrell, who goes on the retired list of the United States navy today on account of age, was born September 7, 1846, at Auburn, N. Y. He spent his boyhood in Marshall, Mich., and in 1863 entered the United States Naval academy. After leaving the academy he served with the European fleet for three years. From 1875 to 1877 he served with the North Atlantic fleet, and during the next two years he was in charge of the naval ordnance proving grounds. For five years he was an instructor at the Annapolis academy and then came another period of sea duty on the European station. In later years Admiral Merrell has served with the Asiatic flet, as a member of the staff of the Naval War college, as commandant of the naval station at New Orleans, and as commander of the battleship Oregon.

### This Date in History.

1706—The French defeated by Prince Eugene at Turin.

1784—Ann Lee, head of the sect called Shakers, died near Albany, N. Y.

1815—Howell Cobb, secretary of the treasury under President Buchanan, born in Cherry Hill, Ga. Died in New York city, October 9, 1868.

1817—Queen Louise of Denmark, who was called the "Mother-in-Law of Half of Europe," born in Hesse-Cassel. Died in Copenhagen September 29, 1898.

1829—Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, who induced congress to make the Yellowstone a national park, born in Westfield, Mass. Died in Philadelphia December 37, 1887.

1855—The first Hebrew temple in the Mississippi valley consecrated in St. Louis.

1865—Steamer Hippocampus foundered in Lake Michigan, with loss of 38 lives.

1907—Anti-Japanese riots occurred in Vancouver, B. C.

### Elaborate Duplicity.

"He talks poor."

"Then he must be rich."

"I don't know. Some men are deep enough to plead poverty just for the impression it will create."

Among the fishes at the aquarium likely to catch the eye of one strolling along the banks is an alert and vigorous channel bass about three feet long and weighing probably about 36 pounds. The big fish comes up head to the front, and balances itself in the water, facing the spectator, and then it swings its tail like throwing over a rudder and sheers off and goes sailing around the tank, an embodiment of strength and power.—New York Sun.

## The REALM FEMININE

### Going to Europe.

THEY are going to Europe, and as they lunched in a down town restaurant they were talking about the prospective trip. They were sisters, the older tall and dark with something of an air, the younger originally of the medium blonde type, but unsuccessfully "adapted," to put it mildly.

As they talked they put their elbows on the table after a manner which they thought indicated ease; they wore long gloves with the hand part tucked under so that the effect was as if they had stockings on their arms.

"Oh, we're going all around," the older one said to her friend, "we're going to see the whole show. Paris—I know I will just love Paris, and Rome and Italy and maybe Germany, too, if we don't get tired kiting around, and the art galleries and Vesuvius, and the Alps, only I bet they're not any grander than our mountains right here. I just love mountains."

"Yes," interposed the other, "and we're going to do our shopping in Paris and get all our 'langeray' for a couple of years, the convent-made kind, don't you know, and we're going to get Mamma some real duchess lace—Belgium—Dresden—where was it we were going to get that lace?" she asked her sister.

"Oh, I don't know; my head's all mixed up with the funny names now. I've been trying to read up on it—but say—" (this to the company in general), "you know we're going to see if there is as much of that feeling against Americans as they say there is over there. I don't believe it myself. You bet an American's as good as anybody and I don't mean to have them putting it all over me. I bet if we don't tell 'em we're Americans they'll never know it. We've got enough money to dress as good as any of 'em and everybody says American women have more style than those foreigners. Yes, I think we'll have a real good time. I just love art and music and those things."

She pulled out her back comb as she spoke and scooped up any stray locks that might have escaped. She had no hesitancy about turning to the mirror in the wall and adjusting her pompadour, her veil, her neck ruche, twisting her head from side to side and glancing with complacency upon the reflection it gave back.

"Say," she remarked to her friend, "How do you think I'd look with my hair done red? Mamma would kick like anything I suppose, but I believe I'll try it when I'm over there. They say they do it just swell in Paris."

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### Have the Right Tools.

THE work of cleaning a room may be made much less irksome if done in a systematic manner. No person can bring about good results without the proper brushes and accessories. For instance, rags that can be used on floors are not suitable for mirrors or fine furniture, and brushes that will remove the dust from upholstered articles are entirely unfit for sweeping walls or carpets. As to the actual work of cleaning a parlor or sitting room, it consists in removing all the smaller pieces of furniture to another room, or, better still, out of doors. Then the heavier furnishings left in the room should be covered with dust cloths to protect the wood from dust. This done, the walls must be swept down and should there be any cobwebs they may be removed with a long handled hair broom or feather duster. For sweeping the walls, however, there is nothing better than the ordinary sweeping broom covered with a hood of canton flannel. This fabric will catch and hold the dust, while a feather duster will only scatter it.

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### How Long to Cook Vegetables.

THE time required for cooking green vegetables is as follows: Green peas, young and fresh, 15 minutes; green peas, old and not so fresh, 30 minutes; string beans, 45 minutes; Lima beans, young, 30 minutes; Lima beans, older, 45 minutes; cabbage, whole head and hard, two hours; cabbage, sliced, 30 minutes; cabbage, chopped fine, 20 minutes; cauliflower and broccoli, 30 minutes; cucumbers, cut into quarters, 30 minutes; Squash, pared and cut into inch blocks, 20 minutes; tomatoes, peeled and cut for stewing, 30 minutes; tomatoes, baked whole in slow oven, 30 minutes; onions, young, 45 minutes; Spanish onions, whole, two hours; Spanish onions, cut in eighths, one hour; okra, one hour; green peppers, stewed, 30 minutes; green peppers, stuffed and baked, one hour; celery, stewd, 30 minutes; spinach, 10 minutes; Brussels sprouts, fresh, 30 minutes; kale, 45 minutes.

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### Cucumber Pickles.

USE a vegetable brush and wash off the little black specks. Place the cucumbers in an earthen or graniteware dish and to each quart of cucumbers sprinkle over one-half cup of fine salt and let them stand until next morning. This will then be a brine. Pour this off and throw it away. Wash the cucumbers thoroughly again and place back in the dish. Put vinegar sufficient to cover on to heat with pieces of horseradish root and also have some with the cucumbers, and when the vinegar boils pour it over the cucumbers, having enough to cover. Put a plate on and let them remain until the next morning. Then for sour pickles heat more vinegar with horseradish root as before. Pour over the pickles while hot (the first having been all drained off) and place in whatever they are to be kept in. Cover the top of the jar with either green grape leaves or the green leaves of horseradish. That keeps them green. The horseradish makes them crisp. For sweet pickles take them after having stood in the first vinegar over night. Make a syrup of 1 quart vinegar, 3 pounds of brown sugar. Put in some pieces of horseradish root, some stick cinnamon, tie up in a piece of cheesecloth a few cloves, allspice and a small piece of mace, and if you prefer a few pepper corns. Heat until the sugar is dissolved, then pour over the pickles. If you wish this sweeter you can add more sugar or spices to suit. Sometimes during the winter new vinegar is needed. In every case it should be poured over the pickles hot.

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### To Peel Tomatoes.

NOW that fresh tomatoes have become more plentiful and, consequently, less expensive, tomato and lettuce salad will be found an acceptable change. The careful housekeeper always peels tomatoes that are to be used in the salad. To accomplish this task quickly, wash the tomatoes, place in a saucepan, pour boiling water over them and let stand one minute. Then put them in a colander and let the cold water from the faucet run over them for a few moments. The skins can then be peeled without impairing the appearance of the tomatoes. The slices of tomatoes should be placed on lettuce leaves and a mayonnaise or French dressing poured over the whole.

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### The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Canteloupe
Hominy Grits with Cream
Scrambled Brains
Coffee

LUNCHEON.
Clam Fritters Boston Brown Bread
Cucumber Salad
Baked Apples with Cream
Walnut Wafers Tea

DINNER.
Tomato Green Pepper Soup
Veal Pot Pie with Dumplings
Macaroni with Cheese Baked Tomatoes
String Bean Salad
Sliced Pineapple Raisin Cake
Coffee