EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6061. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 839.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

Vreeland-Benjamin Special Advertising Agency. Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 1007-08 Boyce Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail or to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico:

DAILY.

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Circulation Guarantee

This Certifies that the circulation of the **OREGON JOURNAL** *Has been audited and is guaranteed by the Advertiser's Certified Circulation Blue Book*

1908

Circulation Actuary 115 Dearborn St Chicago

This Paper has proved by investigation that the circulation records are kept with care and the circulation stated with such accuracy that advertisers may rely on any statements of same made by the publishers under the ownership and management in control September 2, 1908.

That mind is dissolute and ungoverned which must be hurried out of itself by loud laughter or sensual pleasure.
—Sy Steele.

TODAY'S VERDICT

THE voting is on. The issues have been made up, and the verdict of the ballot box is awaited. The people in their sovereignty are determining by what chart the republic shall be steered for the next four years. Whatever shall be the decision, the choice is the will of the electorate, and the man chosen by them should be accepted and hailed as the president of all. He will be the creation of the ballot box, and from its decree there is no appeal. Its majesty must remain undisputed for the sake of the multitude.

Once, when there was no ballot box with its popular verdict, the multitudes were slaves. When they became free, the right of the ballot came to them. The past is a momentous warning to the humble millions, now that they have the ballot, to insist upon its preservation and its sanctity. They should never submit to a single disregard of their verdict, no matter how unimportant. If, therefore, Mr. Taft shall be chosen by today's voting, Mr. Taft should be accepted and hailed as our president. If it shall be Mr. Bryan the allegiance of every citizen should be, and will be accorded Mr. Bryan. There is no other way to preserve free government.

The Journal has urged Mr. Bryan as the best candidate. It believes in the man, and believes in his policies. It does not believe in the manner of Mr. Taft's nomination. It seriously distrusts the inner circle of trust magnates who are his supporters. It believes there is peril to the republic and peril to the people in their domination. They have purchased governors, senators, congressmen and judges. Their ways and their wishes are not the ways and wishes of the great common herd in this country. They are in parties and use parties without the knowledge of party masses for the purposes of mammon. These things are proven and confessed. They are a destructive influence in this republic, and their long continuance will result in disaster. If they want Mr. Taft, and they do, they have reasons. This is why The Journal believes Mr. Bryan should, in the voting today, be selected for the presidency.

CORRUPTED PUBLIC OPINION

THE JOURNAL has on several occasions alluded to "tainted news" published in various newspapers, and Mr. Archbold's correspondence with Representative Sibley, read by Mr. Hearst, throws additional light on the source and motive of much of this "news," and of many editorial opinions, too. Standard Oil and the allied trusts not only owned congressmen, and dictated to governors, and put their friends and tools on the bench, but they sought to and did control the news and editorial columns of various newspapers, trade or special periodicals, and magazines. Thus at the cost of tens of thousands of dollars, a little trifling percentage of the hundreds of millions of which the trusts were robbing the public, efforts were made to create public sentiment in their favor, to blind the public eye to their robberies, and to corrupt the public conscience, so that the people would keep on electing tools of the trusts to office, and so that men in public life, even the president himself, could point to this manufactured and false public sentiment in justification of service of the trusts.

So it seems that The Journal did not exaggerate much when it said the other day, "Standard Oil Slime Over All." Apparently there has been no possible avenue of influence that has escaped its corrupting attention. Its objects have been not only congress and executives and courts, but it has founded a superficially great university, and given money to other educational institutions, and to churches, and it has in some degree corrupted even a portion of the press of the country. In its gigantic business of wholesale, colossal robbery it needed the services of not only congressmen and governors and judges, but of editors, teachers and preachers. It has extended its baleful, degrading influence into temples of learning and religion as well as into legislative halls and temples of justice. Mammon is its God, and its creed is that every man has a price for betraying his country and his fellow men.

It would surely be well if this horrible, monster octopus should receive today a great popular rebuke, and if the first definite step toward curbing its power were taken by an outraged and indignant people. This the election of W. J. Bryan would accomplish.

THE GRAND JURY REPORT

THE report of the last grand jury contains matter of rather unusual interest and importance to the public. It is unique, for such a document, we believe, in its recommendation for the restriction or regulation of the sale of fire arms. The reasons presented for such action are strong and sufficient. The unrestricted and indiscriminate use of fire arms causes, as everybody knows, a multitude of tragedies, a constant succession of crimes, numerous deaths, and great expense to the public. Scarcely a day passes but the newspapers tell of a murder, a deadly assault, or death or maiming through some idiotic accident, caused by a gun in the hands of some criminally-minded or irresponsible person. Society ought to take measures to protect itself against the mischief, damage, and crimes resulting from this unrestricted use of guns. Except in the hands, occasionally, of genuine, conscientious sportsmen, or of officers of the law, there is rarely any good reason for the possession of a gun. And firearms should be strictly forbidden to children, drunkards, vagabonds, and everybody but clearly responsible persons.

It is no doubt a just complaint that the grand jury makes of too many trivial cases being brought before it, often arising out of some mere personal petty spite, and to use the law to carry out some malicious personal grievance. It might also be said, which is beyond the province of the grand jury to say, that the civil courts are also burdened with too many petty cases, including unmeritorious actions for damages, in some instances brought by lawyers with nothing else to do, and who manage thus to get occasional fees for helping to make trouble about matters that ought to be turned out of court at their inception, or at least confined to the lower courts. There is again a clamor for two more circuit court judges, which as matters are conducted may be needed, but an effort ought to be made to decrease litigation, and to carry on trials far more expeditiously. In many cases a trial that should last but half a day consumes several days. "The law's delays," expensive and to laymen exasperating, are apparent throughout the whole procedure, from beginning to end.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTION FIGHT

IN A PRIVATE letter to a personal friend in Portland, Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland gives the reasons why the municipal ownership measure, proposing six fares for 25 cents, was defeated, as follows: First, distribution by hostile interests of circulars, posters and other literature asserting that the way to get 3-cent fares was to vote against the ordinance, deceiving thousands; second, the Republican organization did its utmost to prevent an expected large majority for the ordinance; third, "the extravagant use of money and the hostility of the big financial interests that had fought the movement from the beginning." But Mr. Johnson says that the cause is by no means lost yet. The Municipal Traction company is still in possession of the lines, and the private company "is no nearer a franchise than it was eight years ago, when the war began. * * * I cannot see how the city can lose, under the circumstances." Johnson admits that the vote was a surprise to him, but he does not acknowledge defeat. If he should be finally defeated, the interests will at least know that they have had "the fight of their lives."

It is stated that Representative Jones of Washington, who doubtless will be elected senator next winter, will make his next trip to the national capital in a mail car for the purpose of informing himself at first hand as to the manner in which the business is conducted, and especially as to the labor performed and the hours occupied therein by the railway mail clerks. This is a commendable action on Mr. Jones' part, and it is to be hoped he will get some "pointers" by which he can induce the government to give these hard-worked public employes better salaries or shorter hours, or both.

The Oregonian, after pointing out that the registration shows a Republican plurality of over 50,000 in Oregon, finally estimates a plurality for Taft of between 10,000 and 15,000, and as if in self consolation remarks that the normal Republican plurality in Oregon has never been more than about 15,000. But what about that majority of about 38,000 only last June for congressmen, and about the same for dairy and food commissioner? The fact is that many thousands of Oregon voters who have been Republicans, and are so yet, sufficiently to so register, have become very independent in their voting. A large number of them voted for Chamberlain for senator, and a good many of them are voting today for Bryan. This they have a perfect right to do and still class themselves as Republicans, if they choose, for it is not they but the party, under intolerable leadership, that has gone wrong.

HEARST

MR. HEARST says he is "proud" of the Independence party. He says it has made "history." He says it has "sown the seed for a rich harvest in future achievements."

In Brooklyn, after the Rockefeller interview, Hearst's man Hisgen declared in a speech that Rockefeller is for Bryan, whereby we have a sample of Independence party "achievement." The largeness of vision of a man who makes such a statement must mean a future thrilling of the world by a party of which he is the present proxy head. Rockefeller could no more be for Bryan than the Methodist church could be for the devil.

Bryan is a paramount menace to the operations of such as Rockefeller. His life has been a protest against Rockefellerism. If there is one man in the world that the marauding interests, of which Rockefeller is the grand vizier, sincerely distrust, it is Bryan, and when Hearst's puppet mouths the charge that Mr. Rockefeller is for Bryan, he is an ass.

The utterance has, however, one value. It unmasks the Independence party. It unmasks the present purpose of Mr. Hearst. Its beginning and its end is the desire of Mr. Hearst to chastise Mr. Bryan because the latter did not support the journalist for the presidency four years ago. It has hoped, but failed to divide Mr. Bryan's support, first for the Commoner's defeat, and second for satisfying Hearst's itching palm with some future chance of office. This is the "history" the Independence party has made. What other history could it make with a political mountebank as its backer, its Moses and its wet nurse?

WHY THE NATION SHUDDERS

THE country knows what King Rockefeller's appeal for the defeat of Bryan means. The utterance sent a shudder through the people from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulf. Walter Wellman, great independent newspaper correspondent and supporter of Taft declares that it may throw the election to Mr. Bryan. In fancied security that all was well we have suddenly learned that this great business strangling octopus that controls life necessities and exacts whatever toll it will from the people, is actively in politics. We have suddenly learned that the means by which it has extorted nearly a billion dollars of profits from the American people in 10 years has been through its activity in politics. We have suddenly learned that while we drifted, it has brought within the grasp of its tentacles governors, attorney-generals, judges, senators, congressmen, the enthroned Aldrich and great newspapers and magazines. We know from documentary evidence penned by the rascally Archbold himself, that its guilty gold has been the means of its ownership of these guilty officials. What we do not know is how many other officials and agencies as yet unexposed are bodily owned by King Rockefeller. That is why the nation shudders when this king of business, feeling himself strong enough, comes out into the open, and "for business reasons" clamors for the defeat of Mr. Bryan.

As usual, both national chairmen are claiming a sweeping victory, and only one of them can be right, and probably neither one is. That is, instead of large majorities in some important states, there are likely to be only small majorities or pluralities. The total popular vote will pretty certainly be much closer than in any election since 1892. There has been an undoubted rising tide of opposition to Republican policies and leaders, and in Bryan's favor, but whether it has risen high enough to wipe out the great Republican majorities of recent years cannot be told until tomorrow. At least Bryan has made a great fight, and one on the right side.

High Praise for The Journal.

From the Northwest Skagit (Wash.) Advocate.

It is a lamentable fact that the great and growing state of Washington does not have within her borders one first-class, modern daily newspaper. Oregon has but one, The Journal of Portland, an evening publication, which in point of news, neatness in appearance and editorial ability has no equal on the Pacific coast. The spirit of progress does not seem to have seized the management of the Seattle dailies, much as they would have their readers believe to the contrary. As for the papers of Tacoma and Spokane, they are far superior to those of Seattle when the field in which they are published is taken into consideration. The common belief that the Seattle publications are nursed and fed by the railroads does not add to their prestige or standing in a commonwealth where men do their own thinking.

Small Change

No more straw votes.

* *

It is nobody's "walkover" today.

* *

Better vote late than not at all.

* *

Tomorrow we will know about it.

* *

Taft, if elected, may owe it to Hearst.

* *

It is every good citizen's duty to vote.

* *

Neither candidate agreed to make hens lay.

* *

Either candidate is big enough to endure defeat.

* *

Let us all be ready to make the best of the result.

* *

This is the last day to make up a list of doubtful states

* *

The trusts assume to be pretty confident of Taft's election.

* *

It is best to be always prepared for a surprise in the election returns.

* *

All of the 280-odd trusts are doing their utmost today for Taft's election.

* *

A vote for Bryan cast yet this evening will count as much as if cast earlier.

* *

The Oregonian has reduced its Taft plurality to 10,000 or thereabouts. This is a big drop.

* *

The voter who supposes Rockefeller is for Bryan should be sent to a home for the feeble minded.

* *

Poor Joe Leiter is reduced to a pittance of $54,000 a year and is therefore frozen out of high society.

* *

It is claimed that Taft has been regaining ground lately. Well, the trusts' millions may change some votes to him.

* *

One of the newsiest and best local papers in the state is the Milwaukie Record, lately established by James P. Shaw.

* *

Oh, well, if Judge Van Zante won't marry any couples, somebody else will. Such conscientious scruples are not very practical.

* *

The army of federal office holders will all vote today, almost solidly, no doubt, for Taft. Or if some do not, they will not tell Teddy.

* *

If $260,000 bought 50,000 votes in New York four years ago, the trusts are quite sure that with $1,000,000 or so they can carry the state now.

* *

A Tacoma man admitted that he had whipped his wife over 40 times in three years, but said in mitigation that sometimes he did not whip her for a whole month.

* *

Sugar barrels will be used for ballot-boxes in the Ohio election. Oil barrels would have been rather too suggestive, though even sugar barrels are eloquent of tariff robbery.

Oregon Sidelights

Eugene is to have a large ice and cold storage plant.

* *

A Springwater man has hauled over fifteen tons of prunes to Estacada.

* *

Several new families arrived in Springfield from the east last week with the intention of permanently locating. So far two of the families have been unable to rent houses.

* *

The work of securing rights-of-way for the proposed electric line to Seaside is well under way and it is hoped will be successfully adjusted within a very short time, says the Astoria Budget.

* *

An Estacada man saw a disabled young wild goose by the roadside and caught it and took it to one of the nearby ranchers, W. W. Tucker, where it is being fed preparatory to a Thanksgiving dinner.

* *

Correspondence of Coquille Herald: Riverton is now on a boom. Every habitable building in town is now occupied. Strangers are seen on our streets every day. Several families have recently moved here.

* *

Grants Pass Outlook: Evidently the whole webfoot tribe migrated on the same day, for the sky was filled with untold thousands of geese and brant Monday evening and the flight is said to have continued all through the night.

* *

Albany in a quiet gentlemanly way is making them take notice, says the Democrat. Without the spread eagle, four-column head style of some cities, it is doing things in a progressive way that is going to count the most in the long run.

* *

At Halsey the school boys were playing "crack the whips" and the boy on the end was thrown violently to the ground, his arm striking in such a manner as to break both bones, which perforated the skin and plowed into the ground.

* *

A Gird creek stockman brought to the Mitchell Sentinel four dozen potatoes of the Red Wilson variety that weighed 64 pounds, raised on high land without irrigation, and this has been an extraordinarily dry season in Wheeler county.

* *

Considerable "kick" has been made over the county and especially around Newberg about careless people hunting. In several cases stock has been shot and near Newberg last week an irresponsible person while hunting in the evening shot a woman.

* *

No more beautiful publication has been issued in Oregon than the one just from the press which gives most graphically the resources and attractions of Lincoln county. It is issued jointly by the commercial bodies of Newport, Toledo, Elk City, and Waldport. Lincoln is a county of almost limitless natural resources.

* *

A Mackenzie river man had killed two deer, loaded them on his horse and was leading the horse home along the trail when a large cougar sprang from the limb of a tree on the horse to get the deer. Mr. Addington quickly brought his trusty rifle to bear upon the bold varmint and it took two shots to lay him out.

* *

Grants Pass correspondence: Both deer and bear are unusually plentiful in the Josephine county mountains this season. Almost every hunter that goes into the wilds returns with a full bag. Even the novice has no difficulty in killing the five deer that the law allows. It is estimated that over 250 deer have been killed this season in the Bear Camp country alone. In this district also about 100 black, brown and cinnamon bear have been killed.

* *

Huntington Herald: Ontario is destined to become one of the leading cities of eastern Oregon. While in conversation with a driller from the Kansas oil fields Tuesday, he said: "Ontario has the best drilling rig and better prospects for oil and gas than any place I have been this side of the Rockies." They have also made arrangements for a $20,000 bridge across Snake river.

* *

There is a general feeling of confidence in Sumpter and adjoining mining districts in our mines and a belief now that mine owners are getting down to real mining, that we are soon to witness a new and permanent growth, says the American. This belief is based on the fact that ore shipments are holding up well and that never before in our history have there been so many showings of real merit to be found in the country.

THE VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

From the Boston Globe

The building of good roads is having a beneficial effect on the development and prosperitw of the United States. From a small beginning, the states have become gridironed by highways where once there were only a few old-fashioned turnpikes.

In revolutionary times there were more trails than roads. Following the advice of George Washington at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the statesmen of the country earnestly advocated the construction of a great national highway over mountains and plains to accommodate the people who were flocking from the south and east and from foreign shores to settle in the west.

Congress in 1802 passed laws providing that part of the money received from the sale of western lands should be devoted to the building of a much needed highway that should extend from Maryland to the Mississippi river, which was then considered the extreme western boundary of the United States. The original plan was to make the national highway 66 feet wide, similar to Roman roads, and this road was extended from Wheeling, Va., in almost a straight line westward through Columbus, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Ind., to Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois. This first national highway undoubtedly exerted a tremendous influence in the early efforts made to settle the new western states.

Transportation via railroads and rivers and canals next came into vogue. The old roads were still used, but the western farmers could not prosper as much as they desired until the railways finally reached them in the forties and fifties.

Now, in addition to railways and waterways, there are serviceable roads in all states, but most of these can be improved, as is illustrated by the magnificent state highways in Massachusetts, which was a pioneer in this work. Other large states also have highway commissions, and large appropriations are made annually for better roads.

The work of securing good roads must go on for many years before the desired results can be secured. Bad roads are still too numerous and are very costly to each state.

According to an expert on road building in the public roads division of the agricultural department, there are 2,151,670 miles of public roads in the United States. Of this mileage statistics for the year 1904 show that about 7 per cent are improved. During the crop year 1905-6, 55,487,000,000 pounds of farm products were hauled over common roads from farms to shipping points. No figures are included for forest or mine products, or for the general commodities of life that go from city to country.

It is evident that the slightest saving in cost of hauling per ton would assume striking proportions when considered for the entire country. Figures show that these great crops traveled in wagons over the country roads 208,432,644 miles, merely in being transported from the farm to the railroad shipping point.

It has also been established by thorough investigations that the average cost of hauling per ton per mile is about 25 cents; on stone roads, dry and in good order, about 8 cents; on stone roads in ordinary condition, 12 cents; on earth roads containing ruts and mud, 39 cents; on sandy roads when wet, 33 cents; on sandy roads when dry, 64 cents.

It is claimed that a reduction in the cost of hauling from 25 cents to 12 cents would mean an average saving of over $250,000,000. This refers simply to stone roads in ordinary condition.

A saving of $250,000,000 principally to farmers through having proper roads is a matter of supreme importance. All money saved in transportation on highways would mean more saving of the profits received for products carried to markets. In addition to these advantages, it is impossible to estimate the remarkable increased value to lands which border good roads. This increase in land values would offset largely the expense of building the roads.

From every point of view the building of highways on which travel is easy is today of paramount importance, not only to farmers and drivers of all sorts of vehicles, but also to numerous trades which employ thousands of men on work that, directly or indirectly, is connected with transportation on highways.

FOUR YEARS AGO

From the New York World.

Four years ago in the last week of the campaign Edward H. Harriman went to the White House at the invitation of President Roosevelt to confer about the political situation in New York.

As a result of that conference Mr. Harriman returned to this city and immediately raised $260,000, which was turned over to the Republican national committee for use in this state.

Mr. Harriman, in a subsequent letter to Sidney Webster, declared that as a result of the fund he raised, "at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result."

This money in the last hours of the campaign could not have been used for any legitimate purpose. Mr. Harriman did not pretend that it was used for a legitimate purpose. On the contrary, he took pride in the fact that 50,000 votes were changed, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the result. In other words, Mr. Harriman boasted that his campaign fund purchased for the Republican candidates 50,000 votes that otherwise would have gone to the Democratic candidates.

Whether or not Mr. Roosevelt had the slightest intention of respecting the "moral obligation" to Harriman implied by this contribution of $260,000, he could not have been ignorant of the purposes to which this money would be put. "You and I are practical men," said the president in one of his letters to Harriman. As a practical man and a practical politician Mr. Roosevelt knew there was only one use for $260,000 at the end of a doubtful campaign.

Knowing all this, he not only encouraged Harriman to raise the money, but led Harriman to believe that as a reward he would be allowed to help shape the railroad policy of the administration.

There has been no more sordid transaction in American politics than that recorded in Mr. Harriman's letter to Sidney Webster and in Mr. Roosevelt's letter to James S. Sherman, reprinted elsewhere on this page. What other president ever solicited Wall street campaign contributions for his party either in state or nation? What other president ever cynically permitted tainted money to reach up to the White House?

If not a single scrap of evidence existed except Mr. Roosevelt's own letter of defense, he would deserve to be rebuked for his share in this scandalous transaction. And if he were a candidate for reelection he would deserve to be defeated.

Merchants on Guaranteed Deposits

On February 18, 1908, a committee appointed by the Merchants' association of New York made a report in favor of the Fowler bill then pending in congress. Among the provisions of this bill was one providing for the guarantee of deposits.

From this report the following is taken:

"A careful study of the principle of coinsurance of deposits, as thus established, has brought us to the conviction that the objections advanced against it are more superficial than real, and such weight as they may legitimately have is far outbalanced by the direct benefits to be derived from its workings. To the argument that it is unfair to compel banks which have been better managed, or have accumulated a larger capital and surplus, to aid in guaranteeing the deposits of their weaker competitors, it may be answered, while freely conceding this claim, that the bill leaves undisturbed every other advantage, such as personality, efficiency, facilities, location, etc., and above all, the great attraction of ability to pay upon demand at all times as contrasted with the inevitable annoyance and delay attendant upon the liquidation of a poorly managed institution with the aid of the guarantee fund.

"The positive advantages which are conferred upon banks and their depositors by the workings of the guarantee fund are:

Prevention of bank runs—the contagion of which often times imperils solvent as well as insolvent institutions.

Attraction of new deposits by reason of the additional safety that is offered.

So securing government deposits that they may be safely placed with any bank, and may be used by it for the support of trade and industry; and by

"Providing complete elasticity for the currency through the immediate conversion of deposits into bank notes in seasons of expanding trade; and through an equally easy conversion of the notes into deposits when trade contracts.

"The banks derive profit from loaning their deposits, and their losses are generally due to their own errors of judgment or of management. It seems therefore no more than just that upon them should be assessed the first cost of insurance against those losses—especially since the permanent guarantee fund is to count as part of their legal reserve. While in theory a depositor should estimate the strength of the bank he deals with, yet in practice he is rarely able or in a position to do so, and moreover, in many localities the limitations of banking facilities seriously restrict the opportunity for intelligent choice."

On February 21, 1908 the board of directors of the Merchants' association held a meeting at New York city and unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing this bill, emphasizing the fact that it contained a provision for the guarantee of deposits.

Bishop Goodsell's Birthday.

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell of the Methodist Episcopal church was born in Newburg, N. Y., November 3, 1840, his father being a prominent Methodist minister of the pioneer days. At the age of 18 the bishop joined the New York conference, of which his father was a member. For 28 years he served some of the leading churches of the conference, taking the degree of doctor of divinity at the age of 40 at Wesleyan university. In 1887 he was elected editor of Zion's Herald, but before assuming the position he was made secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served in that capacity until 1888, when he was chosen bishop by one of the largest votes ever given a candidate. During the 20 years that have passed since his election as a bishop he has been active in the administrative work of the church. His duties have caused him to travel not only through the United States, but practically through every country of the world.

South American States Confederating

From El Porvenir, a leading newspaper of Cartegena, Colombia.

Never as today has the necessity of close bands of fraternity been felt for their mutual protection by Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, the three daughters of the great liberator. The thought of General Reyes, president of Colombia, approved by General Eloy Alfaro, president of Ecuador, and which will without doubt have the sympathy of General Cipriano Castro, president of Venezuela, is of incalculable transcendency for this part of America.

The actual epoch presents to all the nations of the world problems on the exact and prompt solution of which depend liberty and autonomy threatened by those who believe themselves and indeed are, the stronger.

The alliances which the most powerful nations of Europe celebrate today among themselves, assure their own peace, which is converted into danger for the weak nations of that continent and debilitated peoples of Asia; and perhaps it is not venturing too far to say, for the weak states of Central and South America, since has said a statesman of England, "although the Panama canal be opened in 15 years, still there will remain nations to be conquered."

The voyage of the American squadron to the Pacific is received as an exhibition of power and as a notification but little tranquilizing or in any sense reassuring that the United States finds necessary the possession of the Mexican Magdalena bay, as boldly proclaimed by the American press.

There is but little tranquillizing in the picture on the horizon, when Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Uruguay increase their naval armaments copying the most powerful types of war vessels afloat and enter into a confederation, which will be in a short time of powerful activity.

The president of Colombia has seen the imperious necessity of uniting Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador for mutual support and defence and for labor in favor of a common progress. In union is strength and it is necessary to be strong. In The Hague conference it was seen that the weak powers figured only as minor ornaments to the deliberations of the strong. Those speak neither with reason nor with justice who have not powerful navies to back their words. At the present time the powerful voice of an armed cruiser and the eloquent explosion of a Krupp are more valuable to nations than the ablest orator of the senate. "Such is life," say the English in the presence of these things, and the English know what they say.

This Date in History.

1580—Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

1620—The Plymouth company was organized.

1783—Continental army disbanded and returned to their homes.

1794—William Cullen Bryant, poet, born in Cummington, Mass. Died in New York, June 12, 1878.

1816—General Jubal A. Early born. Died March 2, 1894.

1824—Edward Trenchard, one of the American commanders who suppressed piracy in the Mediterranean, died in Brooklyn. Born in New Jersey in 1784.

1852—Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, born.

1864—Federal forces won victory at battle of Franklin, Tenn.

1867—Pearl Richards Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), autnor, born in Boston.

1868—General Ulysses S. Grant elected president of the United States.

1889—Chief Justice Palmer of Prince Edward Island, one of the "Fathers of the Confederation," died. Born September 1, 1809.

1903—George B. McClellan elected mayor of Greater New York.

1905—Prince Louis of Battenberg received by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

Two hills of potatoes dug at Myrtle Point numbered 280 potatoes by actual count. Some of them were as large as marbles, and others were not.

The REALM FEMININE

That Teacher Look.

SEVERAL letters have come in bearing on the subject of the school teacher expression. This one, because it emphasizes the daily routine in the school room, is particularly interesting and it brings out one reason for the look—the lack of government at home and the unrelaxing vigilance required of a teacher.

I taught school sixteen years. I got the look finally and I'll explain something that brought it about. It was not entirely a dollars and cents reason; there are other things which assist. Among the primal causes of my furrows was the actual schoolroom work and monitorships. Few realize the terrible nerve pressure under which the grade teacher works; the rush with which everything is done; the overcrowded program and course of study; the special subjects, as water color painting with its attendant confusion and accidents; the friction to induce all to make the necessary effort in vocal music; the sounding of gongs; the shuffling of feet; the fire drills, etc., all of which keep a teacher's nerves strung up to the utmost pitch, to say nothing of the actual class work which alone forms the average person's conception of a teacher's duties. Each supervisor of a subject is so filled with knowledge and enthusiasm on his or her own branch that oftimes the directions left for the regular teacher to carry out are appalling and alone would require hours of preparation in reading and gathering of material.

The regular teacher may be doing the best that she can along all lines and making an extra effort for these special branches, but her work includes a little of everything, it seems, so it's no wonder if the results are thin in places. Please when you feel so full of enthusiasm about having this or that study put into the public school course, instead of adding the same to the already distracting multitude of isms and ologies, physical, moral and esthetic, try to instill the wisdom some time during the 18 hours that the child is in your care. Attend the grade meetings; hear the outlines of requirements; the measures and standards of proficiency you are expected to bring your pupils to average, with possibly a competitive test with others of the same grade in other buildings, to settle the standing; see the actual work on display there at which your heart sickens with desire for time to have yours do as well.

This will, perhaps, start another wrinkle on the school ma'am's face which years of this effort will deepen. Then there are the summer schools, the special courses offered during vacation. The time for examination for certificate draws near, with perhaps additional requirements—and another wrinkle begins. Very little control is exercised over children in the home any more. They are allowed complete liberty of language and conduct; in the public school room is the first attempt at obedience to direction enforced. While we would not advocate a return to the rigid severity of home rule as of a few generations ago, yet some reform along this line is the certain need of today. Better home discipline, teaching obedience and respect would insure a much more pleasant life for the teacher, and in the formation of the citizen less supervision later by juvenile courts and police. It is this drawing on the vital nerve forces of the teacher given in an effort to maintain order, without severity that saps the energy, the enthusiasm and destroys all that is youthful, leaving in its place a tired, nerve-wrecked woman.

So what a life to lead, with no hope of ever saving anything—for who ever saw a grade teacher become well to do as a result of her efforts in the schoolroom—no sum waiting and growing to give the comforts of the years ahead when age or a nervous breakdown compel a halt. So no wonder to me that grade teachers of experience are scarce and changing into other work, and it will be so until there is more than a mere living in a calling whose requirements are so great, whose duties so exhaustive and whose tenure of ability to remain so short, for statistics prove the life of a grade teacher to be but a few years.

Until the salary of the supervisors, the primary teacher, the principals and sometimes the janitor whose labors are none the more heavy, are better equalized, until the rules and regulations untie a teacher's hands giving her more authority, a chance to maintain proper dignity and compel wholesome respect, to be the real master in her little kingdom instead of having to smile at impudence and pretend not to see disorder because of the resentment a reprimand would stir up in pupil and possibly in the parent, then will the profession be sought by a body of earnest, capable instructors.

SHIRLEY.

This is of interest because it represents an actual condition, that is, a present condition. It does not follow that we shall always think it wise to herd children of tender years, 40 in a group, in close schoolrooms for six hours a day, for 12 years of their lives and then turn them out ready to begin to learn how to meet life. Some time, looking back from perhaps a hundred years, somebody will call it a stupid way and inadequate to form intelligent human beings. Meanwhile it may be noticed that all the crafts are gaining foothold in public school instruction, displacing some of the technical book study; that manual training and cooking for both boys and girls, physical culture, physiology, kindergartening, sewing and in some cities stenography, and the trades, as millinery and dressmaking, plumbing and steam fitting, are gaining a place in public instruction. And this brings us back where we started; that the opportunities for the specialist in teaching are greater than they have ever been, and that the girl who is thinking of studying to be a teacher would much better prepare herself in a special line than for grade work; that, moreover, the girl who can have but a scanty preparation would better stay out of the schoolroom, for there are other lines of work in which it takes less time to prepare and in which there is less nerve strain and less liability of breakdown.

A Novel Salad.

SELECT a large, firm cabbage and remove the center, leaving only the shell of outer leaves. Chop the heart into fine bits, adding a few stalks of celery and part of a green pepper. Mix with mayonnaise just before serving and put back into the cabbage head. If preferred, the dressing may be the usual cold slaw dressing, made in this way: The yolks of six eggs, a teaspoonful of mustard, salt—one half teaspoonful, one half cup of vinegar and a dash of cayenne pepper. Let simmer until thick.

English Plum Pudding.

TWO cups each of flour and bread crumbs, one pound of beef suet, two pounds each of raisins and currants, one pound citron, two teaspoons each of cinnamon, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, mace, one cup sugar, one cup brandy, ten eggs, one teaspoon saleratus. Steam from 10 to 12 hours. This pudding should be made at least three weeks before eating and will keep for years. The longer kept the better it will be. This is a real English plum pudding.

Broiled Finnan Haddie.

PARBOIL the fish, drain, wipe dry and take off the skin. Broil over a clear fire, place on a hot platter, pour melted butter over the fish, sprinkle with pepper and minced parsley and serve with a garnish of lemon quarters.