EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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> Anger's my meat; I sup upon myself,
> And so shall starve with feeding.
>
> —Shakespeare.

THE DEADLY EARTHQUAKE

IT IS an awful toll of death that the earthquake has levied in southern Italy. The loss of life amounts to enormous figures. The suffering that must follow from insanitation, disease, destitution and hunger incident to the ruin that has been wrought will never be told. This suffering will be so great and further loss of life so certain that the sudden going of those who perished in the first shock will, in some instances be almost merciful by contrast. It gives to those who live outside the earthquake zone thankfulness for their position on the earth. The zone includes central America, the West Indies, the Azores, Italy, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, Thibet, Japan and Hawaii.

With the appearance of these catastrophes, the causes are sought. Two thousand years ago Pliny asserted that earthquakes were a phenomena of volcanic eruption. That view was held as late as the first half of the 19th century. They occur, as in California, however, where there is no accompanying eruption, and it is now generally recognized that they are due to a variety of causes. Some are due to explosions of steam that are a chief characteristic of volcanic eruptions. They are also believed to be sometimes caused by movements of molten rock deep underground. The sudden expansion of such rock if pressure is relieved by the opening of a fissure could occasion the disturbance.

Information is fuller with reference to the movement. The motion is exceedingly complex. There is not only a horizontal but a vertical movement. The horizontal displacement takes place in all conceivable directions. There are also twisting and tilting rotations. By means of the seismograph, most of these movements are now measured with a fair degrees of accuracy. This delicately adjusted instrument, in fact, shows that the earth's crust is almost constantly trembling even in regions where shocks of magnitude are rarely if ever felt. In general, the center of an earthquake has been found not to be a single point, but an area. It is also known that the seismic center is very seldom 30 miles below the surface, and that the most common depth is eight or 10 miles. The seismic center of the Charleston earthquake was but 12 miles. An earthquake tremor may be felt on the surface but not in the lower levels of a deep mine, and vice versa.

The size of the area where trembling is perceptible varies greatly. The great Lisbon earthquake in 1755 was distinctly felt over the whole of the southwest Europe and northwest Africa. The Charleston earthquake was felt from Florida to New England and as far west as Iowa, an area 1000 miles long and 800 wide. In the Lisbon earthquake the tremor lasted but six minutes. In the great Calabrian earthquakes of 1783 trembling was practically continuous for four years.

When earthquakes occur beneath the sea, long low waves are sent rapidly over the ocean, but they travel more slowly than the earth waves. In mid ocean, these waves are of no importance, but as they approach the shore the drag of the sea bottom decreases their speed and length but greatly increases their height, and what are erroneously termed tidal waves result. The explosion of Krakatoain, August, 1883, caused sea waves that went around the world at a speed of 400 miles an hour. At distant points like the coast of Europe the waves were slight and were detected by tide gauges. On the coast of Java these waves were 60 feet high and thousands of people were drowned. An earthquake in the north Pacific in 1896 caused waves 40 feet high that did great damage along the coast of Japan, over 27,000 people being drowned. Such an earthquake wave on the coast of Peru once picked up a United States gunboat and stranded it a mile inland.

The destructive effects of earthquakes are due to the velocity rather than to the extent of the undulatory movement. The movement is rarely as much as two inches, and is usually but a small fraction of an inch. The velocity of the movement varies from several hundred to several thousand feet per second. The wave of the great Charleston earthquake of August, 1886, had a velocity of 16,000 feet per second. Among the notable earthquakes of history, was that of 742 in Syria, Palestine and Asia in which 500 cities were destroyed and millions of people perished. At Silicia in 1258 the killed numbered 60,000. Other great earthquakes were, Naples 1456, 40,000 dead; Lisbon, February, 1531, 30,000; Naples, July, 1626, 70,000 dead and 30 towns and cities ruined; Schamak, 1667, lasted three months, 80,000 dead; Sicily in September, 1693, 54 cities and 300 villages destroyed, 100,000 dead; Yeddo, Japan in 1703, 200,000 dead; Peking, November, 1731, 100,000; dead; Lisbon earthquake June, 1755, 50,000 dead; Santa Fe to Panama, 1797, 40,000 dead; St. Pierre Martinique, May, 1902, 40,000 dead; Northern India, May 1905, 35,000 dead; Calabria, the scene of the present catastrophe has been visited by earthquakes at intervals since the dawn of history.

THE CALL OF STRICKEN ITALY

THE MOVEMENT of prominent Italian-Americans of Portland to raise a fund to aid the terribly stricken districts of their native land should meet with a prompt and hearty response on the part not only of all people of Italian birth or descent, but of all residents, of whatever nativity or extraction. In the face of such an awful calamity, perhaps the greatest in modern times, "all we are brethren." The Italians will doubtless do their part, for however far away, they love their sunbathed, wine-clad land, as well they may; and let all Americans of all sorts do their part too in this dire emergency, and do it promptly. The need is urgent; the case is extreme. Tens of thousands of human beings are in affliction, in terror, in despair, in want. We can only help with money; that should be liberally supplied.

THE NEW WESTERN OREGON

THE UNUSUAL growth of western Oregon towns has been one of the marked features of the year now ending. Building has been particularly active in Corvallis, Eugene, Medford, Salem and Albany. An increase of 12 to 15 per cent in the number of buildings in some of these towns is reported. The activity did not end with the close of what is usually the building season, but is continuing with much vigor throughout the winter. In spite of the added dwellings a continued lack of shelter for homeseekers who want to settle is manifest in most of these places.

In the situation there is evidence of an unusual increase of population. Its sudden and general appearance, rising as it does to proportions on the border line of boom conditions, gives it the importance of a movement, and leads to the query of what is the cause. It is scarcely difficult to find the answer. The proverbial lethargy of the western Oregon region is passing away. The deep sleep of inactivity and non-ambition in which the region lingered so long began to pass off a few years ago. The lassitude was caused by the heavy atmosphere of the region and by the ease of living for the generation that is now giving away to another. An ambition for doing things began to make its appearance several years ago, when a few leaders in each city or community undertook to pioneer the way for a more vigorous life. Under their lead commercial organizations were formed and publications setting forth the measureless opportunities of each section were sent broadcast. The arrival of new people began and bringing here with an accelerating rush the capital and the capitalists from many cities and states.

These coming captains of capital, with money for investment in their hands and new blood and new spirit to mix with the slower business life of our natives are forces to give a new sweep to the activities and new vigor to the development of this region. It is an influence that has set in motion the forces that are adding multiplied values to real estate holdings in Portland and every other Oregon city, that are swiftly multiplying the number of industrial and manufacturing enterprises, that are magnifying the region's commerce and turning loose everywhere the forces of progress and the spirit of vigor. Their effect is seen in the coming of the North Bank railroad, and its expenditure of $45,000,000. The matchless handiwork in its construction is the sign of the permanence that its builders ascribe to the region into which it has entered. Akin to it, along with manifold other investments, is the selection of Portland as the foundation spot for a great framework of industry in the meat packing business, with a widespread industrial life and growth to result therefrom.

These isolated examples from a multitude are typical of the spirit that is to urge the Oregon country and Portland forward in the New Year upon which we are about to enter. It is a vista to contemplate, not with forebodings, but an abounding spirit of optimism. It is a spirit in which The Journal is a part, and the paper expects, as in the past to be forceful and factorful in this region of resplendent resource.

THE NEW YEAR

THE new year will lay a generous offering at the feet of Portland and the Oregon country. Forces are at work to more than ever promote the spirit of growth. The world is learning more and more about the opportunities presented in this wonderland of the Pacific northwest, the tale of low priced lands that the near future is certain to double and in some instances quintuple in value, is carried on every wind. The story of fruit land advancing in a few years from a value of $50 to as high as $1500 per acre, and paying a handsome profit on the investment, is reaching to furthermost parts. The tale of a zone where famine, cyclones, drough, crop failure and destitution never penetrate, and where the mildness of winter and the mildness of summer are twin factors in an incomparable climate, is now told and retold enthusiastically in parts where Oregon was never heard of before.

Carried in equally generous enthusiasm to distant states and cities, is the story of Portland, gateway for the Inland Empire, commercial center of the greatest agricultural kingdom in the wonderful west, child of natural selection as the spot where the forces of captains of commerce of this industrial west and the nations of the Pacific ocean shall meet in the exchange of traffic and barter of business. Carried likewise to distant regions, are the tidings of forest wealth, of mineral wealth, of agricultural wealth, of wealth, known and unknown in this land where rolls the Oregon that once knew no sound save its own dashings, and it is a story that is the new blood that was introduced lent added vigor to the pulsations of the civic and commercial life. Dreams of empire began to possess the body politic. Pride of environment and hope of destiny seized upon the citizen. Enthusiasm was substituted for public slumber and activity for dreams. Better and bigger homes were built and better and bigger towns planned. Life is in the air and the hammer, the saw and the arriving strangers in the vista. It was all worth the effort, as the sequel abundantly shows.

A BIASED DECISION

ASIDE FROM labor unions, which may be considered an interested party, the boycott is not looked upon with favor by the American people. Nor will they tolerate it, in its drastic and intimidating forms. It is in some measure a counterpart of the blacklist, and both are repugnant to personal liberty and fair play. It may be doubted whether labor unions themselves are united in favor of the boycott, or will long seek to use it. So the recent notable decision of Judge Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia may, as to its view of the boycott, be commended as not only sound law but as common sense justice.

But the decision is expressed in regretable language, and it brings into strong light the fact that under the law, as adjudicated and administered, there is not in actual results a square deal as between organized workingmen and organized employers, between muscle and money, between labor and capital. To consider the latter point of criticism first: Judge Wright's decision was apparently based on the Sherman anti-trust law, and he not only fines the three defendants but sends them to jail. Repeatedly this has been done; labor men have been sent to jail in many instances; but while trust magnates have done the same things that labor men have done, or worse, not one of them was ever sent to jail. There is no equality, no square deal, no impartial justice here. These sentenced men are only nominal criminals; if they violated a law they did so to test it, they did so in an honest attempt to benefit millions of their countrymen, and a nominal punishment would seem sufficient for this first test offense. If Mr. Van Cleave and his associates, or Mr. Morgan and his associates had been proven guilty of violating the anti-trust law, would they have been sentenced to prison? Everybody knows that they would not.

Another unpleasant feature of the decision is the vindictive, fairly virulent terms in which it is couched. The press reports characterized it, merely in a news sense, as "a scathing denunciation of the defendants." And this was correct. The judge seemed to have a violent personal animosity toward the defendants, which he delighted to air. He betrayed apparent animus and prejudice. That the men were guilty may be conceded, as a matter of law, but if so why should they not escape with a moderate, reasonable fine, as the big magnates do, if they are ever convicted at all? And why denounce them from the bench in the terms common to a zealous prosecuting attorney. The following from the Detroit News is one of many similar expressions by the conservative press of the country:

"Justice Wright overstepped all bounds of judicial propriety, all bounds of the question even, and delivered himself of a harangue about ignorant unionists and deluding leaders; he even revised the American conception of the freedom of the press by denying that the constitution guarantees any right to print. He gave evidence of having followed Gompers' campaign utterances with the interest of a partisan, and exhibits a wholly unedifying vengeance in forestalling any martyr-like attitude on the part of the defendants by denying them the opportunity to refuse to pay a fine. He calculated in every line the humiliation of the defendants and the panic of the labor forces in the country. In this he overstepped himself."

The decision may very likely be sustained, but Judge Wright's vindictive language will scarcely be approved by a higher court, certainly will not be by the country; and it may well serve as a strong influence in behalf of such laws as the union labor people demand.

OLD MOLALLA WAKING UP

THE PEOPLE of that splendid and exceedingly resourceful county, Clackamas, or at least that portion of them living in the Molalla river district, are manifestly waking up. They have not only organized to irrigate several thousand acres of that section, which will greatly increase the value of its farming lands and allow of subdivision of large farms and intensive farming, adding much to its population and wealth, but an electric railroad up the Molalla valley is projected and according to reports seems assured. Instead of waiting for and depending wholly upon outsiders, the people up there are proceeding to do something on their own account, to help themselves, to cause development and progress to begin at home.

In these projects The Journal wishes them entire success, and doubts not that if they pull together they will succeed. In doing so they will not only add greatly to their own wealth and general prosperity, but they will set an example that may be of immense benefit to other sections, to the state as a whole. Irrigation; intensive farming; electric railroads; good wagon roads—these are what many localities in the Willamette valley need, and they can only be had by the people "waking up" and "going after" these things.

Another mine explosion, resulted in the death of many men has occurred, the latest of scores of such horrible accidents in this country, occurred Tuesday in West Virginia. The big mine owners care less for the lives of men than of mules. That so many of these frightfully fatal explosions are inevitable is incredible. If a few owners were convicted of manslaughter and given the limit, these accidents would happen but rarely.

O yes, alas; poor old mother; poor wife and children sympathy and pity go out to them when a murderer is convicted, but not even for their suffering sakes can he be shielded from punishment. The man with murder in his heart should think of this, of all these, before he fires his gun.

Roosevelt's Greatest Blunder

From the Philadelphia North American.

It is no new comment for the North American to make that no president in our history made half as many mistakes as Theodore Roosevelt has made. But by comparison with the great good he has accomplished, his errors have been so inconsequential that, instead of hurting his fame, they seem to redound to his advantage.

One reason for this apparent paradox is that his blunders always have had a sort of boyish, humorous, human quality. The better reason is that he has erred only in the little things, while in the graver issues he has been unerringly and absolutely right.

His latest blunder—the one which probably will be regarded as his most indefensible and grotesque performance—is his attack upon the New York World and his threat that he would have the department of justice prosecute the editor of that journal for criminal libel of men wrongly accused of graft in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal from France.

We have not one word of defense for the publication by the World nor its copying by other newspapers. But merely because some editors played the fool provides no excuse for a president of the United States to follow their example.

The New York World is a great newspaper. While in recent years, since prosperity has been attained by the World and its proprietor has relinquished the active control to a younger generation, it has shown more deference than it once did to the powers that be, it remains a powerful and able newspaper, equally influential as, and probably more independent than, any other published in New York.

That the World would print what it knew to be a falsehood in the form of an attack so personal as this upon a group of prominent men is too absurd to credit. While it is wholly inconceivable to us how the World could have been misled into printing those charges which had been peddled about for months and rejected by other newspapers, we feel sure that the error was an honest one.

* * * *

Of course, it is a very human thing to fly into a rage, when unjustly attacked in a matter in which a man knows he has been absolutely honest and absolutely right. Some friends may say that it is merely another display of Roosevelt's human qualities to show that natural resentment as he has done.

But in this instance he has done worse than abandon the dignity of his high office. He has conducted himself in the manner of the crook caught with the proceeds of his guilt. His message bears a painful resemblance to certain earlier assumptions of righteous indignation by Bailey and Foraker and others of their kind.

Theodore Roosevelt has done many hasty, ill-considered, even foolish things. This is the first suspicious thing that he ever has done.

It is well for him that his accomplishments have established in the minds of his countrymen an unshakable faith in his honor and his pure patriotism. Otherwise the fact that the accusations were slanders on their face would not prevent the tone and verbiage of that extraordinary message from conveying the impression that there was something secret and unworthy which Roosevelt desired to keep hidden.

It will not hurt him, simply because Roosevelt's reputation for honesty and right purposes cannot be successfully assailed. But it does constitute so grave a reflection upon his judgment that irreparable damage might have been done had this his worst of blunders, been committed early in his administration, before the American people had formed their fixed estimate of his character.

No man but one can belittle Theodore Roosevelt in the eyes of his countrymen. We deplore greatly that that one man has done that very thing.

Silverware may be kept bright by leaving it for several hours in a hot solution of borax.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Near the end of the last lap for 1908.

* * *

Now for a "corking," "bully" year—1909.

* * *

Mr. Calhoun will get his next—perhaps.

* * *

If they can, the teachers will do better now.

* * *

Ruef gets 14 years, but he relies on judges higher up.

* * *

Better swear off and backslide than not swear off at all—perhaps.

* * *

For as great a booser as Castro is reported to be, he lasted a good while.

* * *

Teddy Jr., has displeased his dad, it is reported. He is a man now, and a Roosevelt.

* * *

Perhaps the reason Judge Wright was so "mad" at Gompers was the labor leader's support of Bryan.

* * *

Pennsylvania has had two secretaries of state, noted Democrats—James Buchanan and Jeremiah Black.

* * *

How could the Pittsburg banks afford to pay tens of thousands of dollars for the use of the city deposits?

* * *

Some will pray and some will dance the old year out and the New Year in. "Thus runs the world away."

* * *

Pennsylvania won't send Harry Thaw to the senate, for two reasons: He isn't loose yet, and most of his millions are gone.

* * *

The kaiser and Taft having sworn off on another day than New Year's, it is suspected that they are in earnest about it.

* * *

Peter Cooper Hains probably was not insane, but according to some testimony he must have been fitted to take high rank as a fool.

* * *

Bryan will only be a candidate again if the Democrats of the country demand it, but he may insist on construing their voice into a demand.

* * *

It is reported that Prince Henry, the kaiser's brother, is coming over to visit us again. If so, the deficit is liable to rise to an enormous figure next year.

* * *

A California professor claims that he can form children's future characters just as he desires. It is a safe bet that his kids are about the toughest in town.

* * *

Fra Elbertus Hubbard was recently hit on the head by a falling tree. It is supposed that it struck on his cheek, as it was splintered into kindling wood. The fra was unhurt, of course.

* * *

If there are to be a lot of new names in Oregon, will the people of Riddle, Tangent, Drain, Shedds and other places named after good men but whose names are not attractive for a town consent to the changes?

* * *

Ex-Representative Hermann has not lost his "nerve." People of the Coquille region hired him to go back to Washington to lobby for an appropriation for that river and harbor. By the way, he has property there himself.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Lots of oil companies, but no oil—yet.

* * *

A Springbrook man recently butchered a hog that had cultivated such an appetite for Oregon prunes that his weight on foot had grown to 625 pounds, and when "undressed" the carcass tipped the beam at 513 pounds.

* * *

The Bandon Recorder tells of about the meanest thief on record, as follows: "While away from home last Sunday some one went into the home of Mrs. Clara Canterbury, a poor widow woman, and stole a hand mirror valued at $1.50 and two dolls belonging to her children."

* * *

Practically all the farmers in the vicinity of Redmond are putting up ice this winter. They first pile up the ice, then lay a wall of lava rock around it with sawdust packed between the wall and the ice, and with a board roof over all. The ice keeps in first class condition, and is a great convenience during the summer in keeping butter, eggs and milk in proper condition.

* * *

Echo is not lying awake nights worrying about whether the M., K. & T. or the Penn Central railroad is coming to town or not, says the Register. We have a railroad that runs every day in the year, and every night, too, for that matter. Echo is not on some seven mile spur with one train a day, nor is this town wasting time and paper drawing maps to show how this line or that will hit or miss us. We're on the main line, and to stay.

* * *

The Clatskanie Chief thinks that a reasonable bounty on some kinds of wild animals is almost imperative at the present time and that the public generally is heartily in favor of such a measure. Cougars have become very common in the past few years since the bounty was taken off, and every year the ranchers in the outlying districts report the loss of considerable stock from the ravages of these beasts, while the scarcity of deer in the forests is attributable to a great extent to the same cause.

* * *

Ex-Senator W. M. Pierce in the La Grande Star: "I expect to see the day and that not very far off, when there will be an electric line connecting La Grande with Walla Walla, and there is no telling to what extent such developments will take place in the near future. With intensified farming, the extended production of fruit, the further increase in the lumber manufacturing industries, and rapid extension of the facilities for transportation, the development of this valley and the growth of the city of La Grande will exceed all present expectations."

* * *

Mrs. Helen Scholfield and little son of Ashland were visiting in Klamath county and started to travel by team and wagon from one relative's home to another, but got lost, night came on and in the snow they could not keep the road and came up to a log near which was a cabin, where they asked a man for permission to stay all night. He refused to allow them to stay either in the house or barn or to give them any food or to assist them at all, and after great difficulty the woman got the horses loose and she and the boy managed to ride to a farmhouse five miles away, almost exhausted and with extremities frozen. If there was ever an excuse for "night riders" that man in the cabin is it.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Against Secession"—By Alexander H. Stephens

(From his speech at Milledgeville, Ga., against the then proposed course of secession, upon the part of his state, from the union, November 14, 1861.)

The first question that presents itself is, Shall the people of the south secede from the union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency of the United States? My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidly and earnestly, that I do not think that they ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any state to separate from the union. It ought to stand by still and aid in maintaining the constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected, puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the presidency, and that, too, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the constitution, make a point of resistance to the government, without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves—withdraw ourselves from it? Would we not be in the wrong? We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the government, and go out of the union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us.

The president of the United States is no emperor, no dictator—he is clothed with no absolute power. He can do nothing unless he is backed by power in congress. The house of representatives is largely in the majority against him.

In the senate he will also be powerless. There will be a majority of four against him. This, after the loss of Bigler, Fitch and others, by the unfortunate dissensions of the national Democratic party in their states. Mr. Lincoln cannot appoint an officer without the consent of the senate—he cannot form a cabinet without the same consent.

My countrymen, I am not one of those who believe this union has been a curse up to this time. True men, men of integrity, entertain different views from me on this subject. I do not question their right to do so; I would not impugn their motives in so doing. Nor will I undertake to say that this government of our fathers is perfect. There is nothing perfect in this world of a human origin.

But that this government of our fathers, with all its defects, comes nearer the objects of all good governments than any other on the face of the earth is my settled conviction. Contrast it now with any on the face of the earth.

Have we not at the south, as well as the north, grown great, prosperous and happy under its operations? Has any part of the world ever shown such rapid progress in the development of wealth, and all the material resources of national power and greatness, as the southern states have under the general government, notwithstanding all its defects?

Our institutions constitute the basis, the matrix, from which spring all our characteristics of developments and greatness.

There are defects in our government, errors in administration, and shortcomings of many kinds, but in spite of these defects and errors Georgia has grown to be a great state. Let us pause here a moment. In 1850 there was a great crisis, but not so fearful as this; for, of all I have ever passed through, this is the most perilous, and requires to be met with the greatest calmness and deliberation.

There were many among us in 1850 zealous to go at once out of the union, to disrupt every tie that binds us together. Now, do you believe, had that policy been carried out at that time, we would have been the same great people that we are today? It may be that we would, but have you any assurance of that fact? Would you have made the same advancement, improvement and progress in all that constitutes material wealth and prosperity that we have?

When I look around and see our prosperity in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, science and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and our colleges, I think, in the face of such an exhibition, if we can, without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, remain in the union, it is our duty to ourselves and to posterity to—let us not too readily yield to this temptation—do so. Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be bettered—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. They in an evil hour yielded—instead of becoming gods, they only saw their own nakedness.

I look upon this country, with our institutions, as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe.

Frederick C. Selour's Birthday.

Frederick Courtney Selour, the famous hunter and explorer who is planning the African trip of President Roosevelt, was born in London, December 31, 1851, and received a liberal education. In 1871 he left England for his first visit to South Africa. He proceeded to Matabeleland the following year, and from that time until 1890 traveled continually all over South Central Africa, making a living by elephant hunting and the collection of specimens of natural history. In 1890 he took service under the British South Africa company and acted as guide to the pioneer expedition to Mashonaland. He returned to England in 1893, but soon went back to Africa to take part in the first Matabele war. Mr. Selour has written many books on Africa and the hunting of big game. For his work of exploration he has been honored with decorations by the Royal Geographical society and by other learned and scientific bodies both in Europe and America.

A six weeks' old baby at Jersey City, N. J., whose legs have turned to stone, is said to be only the eighth case of infantile ossification in the history of medical science.

The REALM FEMININE

Roosevelt on Education.

THERE are at present two strongly marked tendencies in our industrial life. One is that which aims to consolidate all industries in communities, to take the various occupations out of the home and to substitute for the family as a unit, the industrial center where each one, be he old or young, male or female, does the particular work for which he is best fitted.

The other tendency is to emphasize more particularly the family as a unit and to endeavor to obtain that system of education which will bring people in closer touch with the elemental industries of the race rather than to train them away from it.

The latter policy is that which President Roosevelt so strongly recommends. With the great practicality which marks him he sees in a better industrial education and a more intelligent husbandry of our natural resources the key to the solution of a very real problem—the problem of helping the people to help themselves; an education which would have a tendency to relieve the congestion in the big cities, over crowding which brings so many miseries in its train, and would bring about the intelligent cultivation of the soil upon which in the last analysis the prosperity of the people rests.

And it does not alarm Mr. Roosevelt at all, evidently, to contemplate the national government as a direct adjunct to this kind of education for in an open letter published in Good Housekeeping he outlines a plan for changes in the system of public instruction which shall bring the secondary schools into line as contributing directly to fitting pupils for actual life instead of merely fitting a few for university life and cutting the 95 per cent of ordinary pupils off with an incomplete education, leaving them to adjust life to their education as best they may.

"I believe," says President Roosevelt, "that the national government should take an active part in securing better educational methods in accordance with some such system as that outlined in the last congress by Mr. Davis. It is not my place to speak of the details of such a bill, but in a general way I feel that the nation should, by making appropriations, put a premium upon industrial, and especially agricultural, training in the state schools; the states themselves being required in these schools to contribute what is necessary for the ordinary training, and the expenditures for the national government to be under the supervision of the department of agriculture."

It seems such a wise, sensible recognition of the fact that we as a people rest our prosperity upon the broad basis of our country's productivity.

The folly of allowing our best and brightest boys and girls to be drawn from the sound, wholesome, healthful pursuits of a country life because of unequal educational privileges, and to let them, by scores, exist in unwholesome conditions in the great cities, merely earning a pittance which keeps them alive, while for lack of them the country districts fall into a stagnation of dead levelism which allows its opportunities to go unused—this folly we have been paying dearly for.

Now is coming a reaction. If some such measure as this advocated by the president goes through, our department of agriculture will bear a close relation to our country high schools and with branch stations connected with them where the needs and possibilities of each region will be proven by experts, and where our young people will find the congenial education and practical employment which has previously been lacking.

It is in line with the "square deal" policy for which Mr. Roosevelt stands, and it will give to all our boys and girls the opportunity to obtain a technical education directly related to their environment and will bring out the possibilities of each part of our country. As for the direct benefits of industrial and practical education for the mass of children who are neither needed in the professions nor fitted to them, this is too apparent to need comment.

And further, it would place industrialism upon a much higher plane than it has usually held. It will be a recognition of the fact that mankind needs not to be trained to despise those simple, elemental pursuits which surrounded the infancy of the race and which are the source of the widely diversified pursuits in which all must engage, but to improve upon methods, apply mentality to their pursuits and dignify the common labors by performing them with intelligence, greatly to the benefit both of the work and the worker.

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Better Farm Conditions.

By E. S.

IF WE WOULD improve conditions and at the same time have less work, let us divide our large farms and sell part to the renter, which would be a mutual benefit.

This done, we can turn our attention to reclaiming our soil. Utilize everything we have at hand to fertilize the soil and make it more productive. This can also be done by the rotation of crops. Then if we will clear up those half-acre brush patches which we find on almost every farm, and plant or sow something that will be a benefit, this will also add value to the land and greatly improve its looks.

As a rule every farmer has fruit trees on his place from which he never gathers fruit. If these were replaced or grafted with some salable fruit he would make dollars where he hardly makes cents.

Again, we can apply the weeding process among the herds on the farm. Better keep a few well bred cattle, sheep and hogs than a larger number of inferior stock.

It takes less work, is not so expensive, pays better and gives one more pride and satisfaction, and hence greater pleasure in his work.

On the smaller farm there is much less work for the housewife. There will be less hired help and not the wholesale rush from morning till night, which we find on the large farms.

The farmer's wife will have the time for the many small things that help to make the home and to find pleasure in the work and home around her.

With soil bringing forth harvests beyond expectations, trees laden with luscious fruit, fine, thrifty herds about us, we have a prosperity that will surely give an inspiration to make our homes pleasant and beautiful, surrounding them with the comforts of life.

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Some Salmon Dishes.

CASSEROLE of rice and salmon—Line the bottom and sides of a mold with cold boiled rice one-half inch thick, fill the cavity with creamed salmon and cover with rice. Steam 45 minutes, turn out on hot platter, pour either a white sauce or a tartar sauce over and around it. Serve hot. If a proper mold is not handy it can be put into a bowl and brown paper tied over the top of it.

Salmon cutlets—One can or one pound of fresh salmon, one cup of white sauce, 1 tablespoon of lemon juice, one egg. Pick over the salmon and remove skin, bones and oil. Mix the salmon and lemon juice, then stir in the thick white sauce. Turn out on plate to cool, divide in small portions and shape like cutlets. Beat the eggs slightly, roll cutlets in it, then cover thoroughly with fine bread crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat till brown. Garnish with parsley and serve.

Thick white salmon sauce for salmon—Four level teaspoons of flour, two tablespoons of butter, one cup of hot milk, ¼ teaspoon of salt, pinch of pepper. Melt butter in saucepan until it bubbles, add the flour, salt and pepper, mix until smooth, then pour the hot milk in gradually, stirring and beating each time. Cook until it thickens.