

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

D. S. JACKSON, Publisher.
Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Portland, Or.
Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

Subscription Terms by mail or to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico:
DAILY.
One year, \$5.00 (10 months, \$4.50).
SUNDAY.
One year, \$2.50 (10 months, \$2.25).
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One year, \$7.50 (10 months, \$6.75).

Open your mouth and purse cautiously and your stock of wealth and reputation shall, at least in repute, be great.—Zimmanman.

A TEST OF THE COURTS

STANDARD OIL has routed the government in another court battle. By edict of the court of finality, the \$29,000,000 case must go back to Judge Landis for retrial. In hearing it again Judge Landis must be guided by these limitations: First, that ignorance of the rebate prohibition is a plea defense. Second, that each shipment is not a violation, but each settlement for shipment is a violation of the rebate law, and therefore a fine so large as \$29,000,000 is not in the court's discretion.

In the final outcome of this case along with that of the condemned labor leaders, justice in this country is on trial. Is there one law for the mighty and another for the humble? The courts are in the limelight with the eyes of millions focused on the outcome. The labor leaders were tried under the Sherman anti-trust law. A corporation was behind the prosecution. They were convicted and sentenced.

The Standard magnates were tried under the Elkins law. They could have been prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust law. The government of the United States was behind the prosecution. Under the Sherman law they could have been sent to jail. Under the Elkins law they could not be. Their trial resulted in a conviction and a fine, but the higher courts have set aside the proceedings and there must be a retrial under conditions that fore-shadow little or no punishment.

In the two cases so far, a corporation as prosecutor seems able to get results, but the government as prosecutor is impotent. A corporation as defendant seems able to prevent results, but the labor leaders are victims to the fullest extent of the law with the jail waiting to close around them. The offending corporation magnates on the other hand see no jails, know of no jails, hear of no jails.

The offense of the labor leaders was the publication in a newspaper of an "unfair" list in which the Buck stove corporation was named. The offense of Standard Oil was acceptance of rebates by which it paid but 6 cents per hundred freight while all others paid 18 cents, which was a far reaching crime against the nation's industrial life, a crime against human effort, a crime against civilization and a crime against every man, woman and child in the republic. The technical offense of the labor leaders was contempt of court. The offense of the Standard magnates was contempt of law, contempt of the authority of congress, contempt of the majesty and authority of the nation and its institutions. The labor leaders have for a defense the sacred and inalienable right of free speech, the standard magnates have no defense but the awful and apparently overwhelming power of aggregated wealth. In the face of these mighty issues, issues vital to the very life of the republic, what will our courts do?

It is fortunate for workingmen that in these two cases the issue is drawn. The outcome will be right, and as a result of it great good will come to the cause of the toiler.

THE CLERGY AND POLITICS

AT MONDAY'S meeting the Portland Ministerial association did not discuss the Oregon senatorial situation. Dr. Cline is quoted as reporting that the executive committee had unanimously voted not to present the matter for discussion. There are clergymen and others who hold that the pulpit should not participate in politics. It is a contention for which there is no justification. It is the misfortune of our system that many of our best men hold aloof from politics. This is the statement of Mr. James Bryce in his American Commonwealth and an accepted proposition generally.

The refusal to participate is largely based on the idea that politics are contaminating. Yet politics controls the cities, conducts the states and sways the destiny of the nation. These tremendously important functions in government, city, state and nation have been exercised by professional politicians and ringmasters without the consent or interposition of the business men, the doctors, the clergy and others of highest standing and loftiest purpose. What wonder then that there is graft,

abuse and a corrupted political system?

The Portland clergy is under no obligation to abstain from discussion of political questions. It never had and never will have before it a question so vitally affecting the public conscience as that involved in the Oregon senatorship. Is there one clergyman in all Oregon who stands ready to advise pledged men to commit perjury? Is there one clergyman in all Oregon that is not bound by his profession of faith to advise every pledged legislator to be true to his promises? In the story and teachings of Jesus Christ is there one single incident or expression from which to deduce a theory that the Savior would advise a course of profane truth? Is there one sentence in all the Bible commanding men to lie? Is there one command in the decalogue by which a Portland clergyman or any other clergyman in the world can in conscience or in the name of his calling advocate a course of perjured word and broken promise? Since there is not, and since it is a question over which clergymen could not differ without profanation of their professions, there would seem to be no possible harm in their frank discussion of Statement No. 1 in Oregon.

MANUFACTURERS AND REVISION

THE National Association of Manufacturers, of which organization Mr. W. J. Van Cleave, head of the Buck stove and range company, that has been prosecuting Gompers et al, is president, adopted last May the following resolutions or declarations:

We emphasize the importance of maintaining the principle of protection to American interests, of farm, factory and labor.

We recommend to congress the creation of a permanent semi-judicial tariff commission, or board of experts, which shall investigate thoroughly and scientifically all matters pertaining to the subject, to the end that congress and the executive may be fully informed; and shall assist the state department when desired, in the formulation and negotiation of treaties of reciprocity.

We recommend as a basis of protective duties, upon which the commission shall work, the principle of international costs, to wit: Protective duties should represent substantially the permanent differential between the cost of production in foreign countries and that in the United States; this principle to be applied with an ample margin for safety as against contingencies.

The first of these declarations may be dismissed with the remark that it is humbug. Farm and labor get no appreciable protection, or at least the "principle of protection" is not operated for their benefit. The second declaration seems a good suggestion, and such a commission might possibly do some good. Yet not very much could be expected from it, because as a rule congressmen would still stand by local if not other "interests," whatever the commission's report. But we may gradually move toward a readjustment of the character indicated.

The third resolution appears to be in accord with Mr. Taft's recent speech in New York, and will be the policy of his administration. Adherence to it would work a great deal of tariff reform, and reduce many duties by one half or more. Mr. Van Cleave in an article in American Industries points out the necessity of real but reasonable reduction, and quotes the New York Journal of Commerce as saying:

"The president of the National Association of Manufacturers has issued a timely note of warning to legislators who think that the revision of the tariff is a subject that may be safely trifled with. . . . It is quite a reasonable reminder of Mr. Van Cleave's that any one who supposes that he can safely assail the pretence of the public is taking gamblers' chances. But while it is desirable that the politicians should heed the warning, it is doubly so that the protected manufacturers should not ignore it. The inevitable 'hereafter' in politics may strike the lawmakers in the congressional election of 1910, but if it does so it will be at the manufacturing interests for whose benefit they have been instrumental in robbing the people that will have to pay the largest part of the penalty."

FOR LABOR'S SAKE

THE SUGGESTION has been made that the federal government establish and maintain a bureau to facilitate the employment of labor. In the country there is often the spectacle of thousands of idle men in some of the large centers, while mines, logging camps, farms and industrial establishments in other localities are in need of labor. A New York city philanthropy is now feeding deserving unemployed, and every night from 12 to 3 o'clock a. m. hundreds of "idle workers" appear in one of the squares and are served with sandwiches and hot coffee. A mining man chanced to visit the free refreshment rendezvous the other night and after his party had contributed \$4000 to the philanthropy he announced that the mines in his state were at that moment short of men. The sight of strong men in actual hunger and claiming at midnight a ration of free food moved many of the party to tears.

There is no doubt that a part of the labor problem is to bring the man and the job together. The suggestion is that this difficulty could

be easily removed by a bureau at Washington maintaining agencies in the leading centers with an interchange of reports and statistical information relative to employment and unemployment. It would be a sort of national clearing house for labor. It would give to the short-handed employer and the unemployed workman a knowledge of each other's requirements. It would eliminate the spectacle of men starving in one part of the country while industry is suffering for lack of his presence in another. It would be an activity far more appropriate than for government by bounty or other favoritism to undertake to make the business of rich ship owners and millionaire manufacturers pay.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANTS

MANY NEWSPAPERS have recently published articles of a semi-news character narrating or intimating the failure of a municipal ownership of electric light, gas, or other public utility plants. Such articles are to be read with caution and suspicion, because in many cases they are inspired and put forth by private corporations controlling public utilities. An important and significant case in point is that of the municipal electric light plant of Chicago, regarding which a recent dispatch to various newspapers stated that its cost was found by investigation to be the high figure of \$81.64 per arc lamp per year. Mr. Edward W. Bemis, a well known investigator of municipal problems, states in the Public that this press report as published in many newspapers "totally misrepresented the situation," and "gave an incorrect and unjust treatment of municipal ownership."

The facts are, according to Mr. Bemis, that the cost from 1903 to 1907 inclusive was \$81.46 per arc lamp per annum, but it is estimated that the cost for 1908 will be only \$60.56 per lamp, and ultimately will be only \$42.17. These facts were suppressed in the dispatch sent out to the press. This estimate of \$60.56 for this year and \$42.17 in the near future is made by B. J. Arnold, a well known electrical engineer, and Arthur Young, a certified public accountant. In view of this estimate, and of all the facts in the case, Mr. Bemis says that "it is clear that there has been no failure whatever in the municipal electric light plant of Chicago, handicapped though it has been by its legal inability to furnish commercial light and power."

Mr. Josselyn, president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, in a recent statement said that the charge of his company, \$58 per arc lamp per year, was much lower than that in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and other cities, and this seems true; but it is to be remembered that most of those cities are run by corrupt political machines, that exact an enormous toll from the people, dividing with the utility corporations. And even the figures that Mr. Josselyn gives show that the municipally owned Chicago plant furnishes cheaper light now than several of the cities he mentions, and the estimate of future cost is far below the lowest one he mentions, and nearly \$16 per lamp lower than the charge now made in Portland.

It is true that Mr. Josselyn's price, \$58 per lamp, seems reasonable as compared with the charges made in the boss-controlled and ring-ridden cities he mentions, but the point we make is that Chicago, even with no right under an absurd law to sell any power, will soon be able, according to reliable estimates, to furnish light from a municipal plant far more cheaply than a private corporation furnishes it to any large city in the country, and what Chicago can do other cities can do, some of them even better and at less cost, because water power is more available.

When judges administer the law, their decrees, though manifestly erroneous, should be respectfully obeyed. But if judges usurp authority, their lawless edicts should be ignored. This is necessary to the preservation of liberty.—The Public. But who except the judges are to decide when they "usurp authority"? The judges will sustain themselves, of course. Who, what, else is above them in deciding what is lawful? Nobody. Yes, the People. They can elect and force the appointment of different judges.

The Red Cross is doing its usual—or rather an unusual—good work in Calabria and Sicily. It is a splendidly useful organization, one of the encouraging institutions of modern times. In Asia, in Africa, in Europe, in the Americas; in whatever latitude or climate, when disaster or great, cruel passion works havoc, the Red Cross is ready, vigilant, practical, to save, to help, to do what can be done.

The senatorship matter was settled last June. There is nothing but lawyers' sophistry to chew about. It will take only a few minutes to carry out formally the people's will.

The Kaiser is poor—has to sell some "castles." The poor man only gets \$10,000,000 a year. The Reichstag may have to send him to the poorhouse yet.

Those Mechanical Toys

From Punch.
Fond Mamma—What! broken already? If I'd given it to your father instead I would have kept him quiet for hours!

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be addressed to the Editor, and 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 responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should enclose postage.

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

The Presidential Succession

Portland, Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In the recent issue of The Journal I noticed an article on the above caption. For the benefit of your many readers who might not be informed on the question, allow me to submit the following: The presidential succession is fixed by the act of the forty-ninth congress, chapter 4, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice president is removed or a president is elected. If there be no secretary of state then the secretary of the treasury shall act as president until the removal of the disability of the president or vice president is removed or a president is elected. The secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy and secretary of the interior.

The acting president must, upon taking office, advise congress of the fact, and the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving 20 days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as have been appointed by the president and are eligible under the constitution to the presidency. Secretaries whose offices were created since the passage of this act cannot succeed to the presidency.

"Root Hog or Die." His Advice.

Portland, Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In reply to Grant McKay's question, "What is the remedy for poverty?" we must first consider the cause and effect and then try to devise a cure.

The reason that the price of living has advanced may be attributed to the fact that the increased demand and retail credit system or custom had made it possible for monopolies to dictate prices. The habit of purchasing your living on credit, and the influx of foreign immigration are factors in compelling you to work cheaply.

The merchant who buys on credit from the wholesaler and sells on credit to the retailer, and the banker who covers bad accounts and is charged by his creditors likewise; boarding houses and saloons follow the same rule and many articles are purchased on credit from the cash store. You must pay your cash; therefore when you are out of work you are broke.

Did you ever consider the liquor problem in this city where it costs no more than \$1,000,000 to maintain the saloons before any police action? The owner, and they all make money? The influx of foreign immigrants in flush times serves to keep the labor market oversupplied, thereby keeping wages from advancing normally. While we have a tariff to protect our industries from foreign competition, the industrious citizen has not asked for a tariff to protect his labor from foreign competition.

If liquor is necessary we should have it manufactured without revenue and sold in jugs by the grocery stores—otherwise prohibition. The government can't prohibit liquor, but the people and all theories of industry and commerce, whether by legislation are doubtful, while the brotherhood of man and a pure democracy never existed outside of the imagination of Utopian dreamers.

The only possible remedy for the unemployed problem is compulsory labor at a meager wage or some useful public improvement and public free employment. It is time to find other employment for them.

The foregoing suggestion is considered more reasonable than present conditions by the Socialist and union labor leaders, therefore, it is root hog or die.

This Date in History

1763—British ships made unsuccessful attack on Buenos Ayres.
1811—Charles Sumner, statesman, born in Massachusetts. Died in Washington, D. C. March 12, 1874.
1813—British government made overtures for peace with United States.
1842—British army destroyed in Khayboul pass.

1862—Congress censured the president for removing General Sheridan.
1872—Colonel James Fisk Jr. shot in the Grand Central Hotel, New York, by Edward S. Stokes, and died two days later.
1888—Grover Cleveland, president-elect, resigned the governorship of New York.

1895—Property to value of \$1,000,000 destroyed by fire in Toronto.
1899—Lord Curzon of Kedleston assumed the viceroyalty of India.

Sir Francesco Paolo Tosti's Birthday.
Sir Francesco Paolo Tosti, the eminent composer upon whom King Edward bestowed the decoration of the Victoria Order, was born in Italy, on January 6, 1847, but he has lived in England for many years. In 1870 Tosti was singing master to the queen of Italy and 10 years later he had made his name as a song writer, and was teacher of singing to the English royal family. He was a great favorite of Queen Victoria, and the friendship has been continued by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Tosti's most famous song, "For Ever and Ever" did not find favor at first. Publishers and singers alike refused it, but when the noted singer Santley sang it the success was immediate. Other songs that have been added to Tosti's fame as a composer are, "My Dream," "Come to My Heart" and "Let It Be So."

Those Mechanical Toys.
From Punch.
Fond Mamma—What! broken already? If I'd given it to your father instead I would have kept him quiet for hours!

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

County seat towns are always against county division.

Park grounds can never be purchased so cheaply as now.

Yet it was only a mild, weak imitation of a middle west blizzard.

Now those fellows who predicted a hard winter are happy.

The city horses have more reason than those to dislike this weather.

The marriage business is another one that seems to need boosting in Oregon.

The Astoria Press alludes to The Journal as "the one great paper of the Oregon country."

It is a pleasant young year for Uncle John D. He will not have to pay that big fine.

Anyone can go broke on the January sales nearly as easy as on the holiday sales.

This is the time to look out especially for destitute people, if there are any in your neighborhood.

It is reported that Cader Powell will leave his job. He never should have come into the federal service.

Peter Johnson no doubt thinks he got off very well by being required to pay \$350 rather than Miss Miss Beck.

Yesterday was a reminder to those who came from the eastern states years ago of old times.

How the proprietors of the morning newspaper do hate to pay band, yet Portland has been very good to them.

A scientist says that woman suffers from "Katabolism."

This will make them madder than ever.

In England now many people are wishing to become 70 years old as soon as possible, so they can draw a pension.

Gompers is sentenced to a year in jail. Standard Oil escapes paying a fine. People cannot see an handed justice in this.

Now Standard Oil will not care about the legal services of Mr. Foraker. Burton it can't hire, and Little Dick is no account.

Politics is a funny business. A Boston leader of the crowd is to be fired for pernicious political activity, and by Cortelyou!

Ben Franklin is also to have another birthday celebration. He was one of the few men who will deserve it for a million years.

The president's message on the secret service is so lengthy and elaborate that congress will not find time this winter to consider it.

The Seattle P. O. protests vigorously against repealing the bounty on rats, urging its necessity. Certainly Seattle should get rid of its rats before the exposition opens.

A Minneapolis woman telegraphed to her brother the fact that she was drinking and to come at once, but the message read "dying," and a horde of relatives, notified by her brother, came from far and near to attend the wake, and she had the expenses to pay, so she telegraphed the company for the message. If Pat had not been so doubtful regards it all as a fine joke.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"The Upright and Useful Judge"

—By Daniel Webster

(From a eulogy on Justice Joseph Story, at the meeting of the Suffolk bar in the United States circuit court, Boston, September 12, 1845.)

Justice, Sir, is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness and the improvement and progress of our race. And whose labors are in this sacred cause, and whose character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society.

All know, Mr. Chief Justice, the pure love of country which animated the deceased, and which he carried with him to his grave. His work on the constitution of the United States is one of his most eminently successful labors. But all his wisdom, and all his judgments, all his opinions and the whole influence of his character, public and private, leaned strongly and always to the support of sound principles, to the restraint of power, and to the discouragement and rebuke of licentious and disorganizing sentiments.

But this is not the occasion, Sir, nor is it for me to consider and discuss at length the character and merits of Mr. Justice Story, as a writer or a judge. The performance of that duty, with which this bar will no doubt charge itself, must be deferred to another opportunity, and will be committed to able hands. But in the homage paid to his memory, one part may come with peculiar propriety and emphasis from ourselves. We have known him in private life. We have seen him descend from the bench and mingle in our friendly circles. We have known his manner of life, from his youth up. We can bear witness to the strict uprightness and purity of his character, his simplicity and unostentatious habits,

the ease and affability of his intercourse, his remarkable vivacity amidst severe labors, the cheerful and animated tone of his conversation, and his fast fidelity to friends. Some of us, also, can testify to his large and liberal charities, not ostentatious or casual, but systematic and silent—discreet and unobtrusive, and showing his hand, and failing and distilling his comfort and happiness, like the best of heaven. But we can testify, also, that in all his pursuits and employments, in all his recreations, in all his commerce with the world, and in all his intercourse with the circle of his friends, the predominance of his judicial character was manifest. He never forgot the ermine which he wore. The judge, the judge, the great picture which he kept constantly before his eyes, and to a resemblance of which all his efforts, all his thoughts, all his life, were devoted. Mr. Chief Justice, one may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate; but he must die as a man. The death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations—the relation between the creature and his Creator. Here it is that fame and renown can not assist us; that all external things must fail to aid us; that even friends, and the human love and devotedness, cannot succor us. This relation, the true foundation of all duty, a relation perceived and felt by conscience and confirmed by revelation, our illustrious friend, now deceased, always acknowledged. He revered the scriptures of truth, honored the pure maxims which they teach and clung to the hopes of future life which they impart, and in that contemplation of things unseen, to feel assured that his Creator, supreme power, without whose permission not a sparrow falleth to the ground. To this gracious being he trusted, and for time and for eternity; and the last words of his life were heard by mortal ears were a fervent supplication to his maker to take him to himself.

Alcohol From Waste

From the Chicago Record Herald.
Why is it that the hopes of establishing in this country the industry of manufacturing cheap alcohol from the waste of the farm, to be used for lighting, heating and power, as well as in the household, have not been realized as they were a few months ago?

The economy is in full blast in France. The French production of alcohol in 1907 amounted to 2,514,810 hectoliters, or 65,411,375 gallons, valued at \$8.29 a hectoliter. This was a quarter million gallons of this output were made from grape skins and lees. Very nearly half the French alcohol—more than 20,000,000 gallons—is distilled from beets. Close upon 12,000,000 gallons are made from grain, and an equal quantity from molasses.

Alcohol for industrial and other purposes is secured with methylenes and benzene. Grain that has been spoiled for other uses by partial decay is available in the manufacture of denatured alcohol; so are ungraded corn, speckled potatoes, and other commodities now frequently going to waste. A great deal of garbage—the waste from melons and cantaloupes, for instance—is raw material for alcohol.

The department of agriculture is arranging to set up stills under the direction of the chief of the bureau of chemistry for the purpose of conducting practical experiments with the waste products of the farm. Farmers and professors and students of agriculture are invited to witness the operation of the bureau of chemistry still. Undoubtedly it will pay them to do so, for they will get valuable hints which they may turn into money.

Not only agriculturists will gain, but also the community in general, when the alcohol from the farm is converted into denatured alcohol. It will be cheap, and will make practically available a multitude of lamps, cooking and heating stoves, self-heating flatirons, and miscellaneous inventions, the use of which will greatly increase the comfort and convenience of life.

Praise for a Fortly Poet

From the Kansas City Star.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Ashland has a Dunkard church.

Most Oregon sawmills are busy now.

Twenty young men of talent have organized a band.

Lincoln county horsebreeders have effected an organization.

The Newport public school is to have an industrial department.

La Grande carpenters and other building workmen are all busy.

The Astoria Astorian has been published as a morning daily for 12 years.

Stock stealing has become intolerable to the people of Yenna valley, Klamath county.

More than a ton and a half of coal was stolen from an Astoria dock one night.

The plans and preparations for the Albany mill condenser are progressing satisfactorily.

Hobos are still a great nuisance in many Willamette valley and southern Oregon towns.

The Medford Tribune says the outlook is good for a population of 7500 there by the end of this year.

Improvements in La Grande for 1908 totaled \$225,000, and it is expected will amount to much more this year.

Coquille people will probably go ahead soon with the organization of the proposed Farmers' and Merchants' bank there.

The largest three months' business ever done by a merchant in the county was transacted during the last three months of 1908.

The road district in which is situated the town of Myrtle Creek was the only one in 27 districts in Douglas county voting on the proposition that failed to levy a road tax.

Salem Statesman: If the strike oil at Pratum, in paying quantities, which will be done if at all within 60 days, then the next thing will be coal. There are plenty of indications of coal all over western Oregon. Some near Pratum.

The following comes from a well known lawyer of Medford: It cites an actual occurrence in that live southern Oregon town. The other day Dave Wood, a first class lawyer, was turned out of the depot, when they caught sight of a woman on the train, wearing a sheath of wood, turned out of the depot. Stone turned to Wood, and they both turned to rubber.

Salem Statesman: The Willamette valley is the paradise of the poultry farmer. During the year 1908 the farmers and poultry people of Marion and Polk counties who marketed their produce at Salem, received on an average, for the entire year, 10 cents more than 25 cents per dozen for eggs. 13 cents per pound for old hens and 14 cents for younger stock.

Gold Beach Globe: Report has it that several ranches in the vicinity of Denair, have been purchased by Portland parties, who will consolidate them, and off a townsite, and cut the balance up into small ranches for colonists, and the parties will consolidate them, and prove successful. It will be a great help in drawing the attention of the outside world, and in the advantages and possibilities of Curry county.

Education which trains only hands would be a waste of money. The present stress of competition, but education which trains mind only and leaves out of account the body, and the mind must do a definite work in the world, whereby they will earn their living, is also faulty. Higher education is for a few. Practical education which fits individuals to be useful to the world is the need of all.

And the Davis bill puts into definite form the conviction that the country must have trained brains, thoughtful farmers, who will bring to the earth the products it is capable of producing, without leaving behind them a trail of poverty and suffering. The ground will be valueless for those who come after them.

Such ancient methods as drained the rich valleys of the old world, denuded them of every particle of fertility and left them sterile, are no longer the method for the enlightenment and the progress of the world. "After us the deluge" is no creed for the twentieth century.

Resourceful, conservative agriculture, is one of the keys to a solution of many problems which confront this age. The over-crowding of cities, the slaughtering of thousands by epidemics, the poverty and suffering of the millions of his need and his fertility, all these it will help to unlock. And of a great need for training in home-making, for the home is the nucleus of the day. While we have been needing of the day, we have been educating for the home, and the application of their education to their life. Not that the home is a less education for women. More of it and still more, but that it should be correlated with life.

A nation of better homes and a nation of better citizens—these are worth working for.

Hot Dessert for Cold Days.

STEAMED date pudding is an excellent hot dessert specially adapted for cold weather. Melt one fourth of a cupful of butter and add one half cupful of molasses, one half cupful of milk, one half cupful of sugar, then add 1 1/2 cupfuls of graham flour mixed and sifted with one teaspoonful of salt and one half teaspoonful of soda. Return to fire, add one cupful of dates stoned and cut in small pieces. Turn into a buttered melon mold, cover with a buttered cloth, tie down, place the mold on a kettle containing boiling water (allowing the mold to come half way up around the mold), cover closely and let steam 2 1/2 hours, add more boiling water as necessary. Remove from the mold to a serving dish, surround with thin slices of lemon, and on the lemon slice place a small sprig of holly with quarters of candied cherries.

For the Sterling sauce, work one third of a cupful of butter into a cream, using a small wooden spoon. Beat very gradually, while stirring and beating constantly, with a cream whip, one egg white, one half cupful of powdered milk or cream and flavor with one third teaspoonful of vanilla. Just a few grains of salt is a great improvement on any pudding sauce, only be careful not to add too much of it.

New Recipes.

PERSILLADE POTATO BALLS—Potato balls, boiled in salted water, sprinkled with melted butter and chopped parsley.