EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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> It would be wisdom for every man to examine his sowing, since the reaping is beyond his changing. — Ian Maclaren.

THE CALL OF COOS

COOS BAY has a purpose. Interests there have an aspiration for self-help. An article from the Coos Bay Harbor in another column explains. People there want authority under the state law to organize the port of Coos Bay. The plan proposes five harbor commissioners with power to levy taxes and from the fund created to dredge and otherwise improve the harbor. Out of patience with waiting for federal aid the community designs to aid itself. It is a meritorious aspiration and a plan that arouses both sympathy and admiration. It is a relief to contemplate people who are anxious to fly with their own wings.

Portland's interests square and harmonize with Coos Bay's. A broad policy of cooperation between this city and all Oregon harbors is wisdom. Every seaport, big or little, along the coast, is a station at which Portland has a vast amount of undeveloped and reserved power. In the proportion that these ports are opened and commercial relations established, undeveloped power will become an asset for Portland's larger commercial life. It will pour into this market for exchange for products of the soil and bring here buyers of the merchandise that Portland dealers and manufacturers have to sell. Behind every harbor and inlet on the Oregon coast there is a vast undeveloped wealth that the hand of man will soon send into the arteries of trade. Among these ports are Tillamook, Yaquina, Siuslaw, Winchester, Coos Bay, Port Orford and the mouth of the Rogue.

It is not foreign commerce alone that makes a city great. Foreign commerce magnifies the importance of a city, but its domestic commerce makes it substantial and enduring. It is notorious that Boston's commercial strength depends mostly on her coastwise traffic with ports in the northern Atlantic. It is the logic of experience that a city whose business spirit seizes upon and holds fast to its coastwise resources builds most enduringly for its commercial greatness. The great steamers that sail away from Portland to foreign ports are long in passage and slow to return. They are a source of pride, but the little steamers of short passage and quick return are a city's substance. Portland can well seek closer relation and afford every aid and comfort to Coos Bay.

TILLMAN'S DEFENSE

SENATOR TILLMAN'S defense is not sufficient. Abuse of the president is no answer to the president's disclosure of facts, any more than the president's abuse of his critics really makes them liars and scoundrels.

Tillman admits that in a former public statement he was "disingenuous." He stated that he had not "undertaken" to obtain any lands in the west, while now he admits that he was seeking to obtain 1400 acres of land for himself, his family and his clerk. "Disingenuous" is a long word; there is a "shorter and uglier" one, that applies to Tillman. This portion of his defense is a quibble.

It is true, as he says, that what he sought to do was not unlawful, though it bears on its face an unlawful design. He was seeking to buy 1400 acres of good timber land at $2.50 per acre, and nobody would believe that he and his clerk and members of his family intended to become "actual settlers" on these tracts, as the law requires. He sought, as many others have done, to buy land worth from $40 to $75 an acre for $2.50 per acre.

True, the law requires these lands to be sold at $2.50 an acre to actual settlers, and it is right to compel, if possible, their sale at this price. This is all the railroad company ever was or is entitled to, unless taxes paid by it be added. But it does not follow that the lands should be gobbled up through such purchases as Tillman desired to make at $2.50 an acre. The value, beyond that price, should revert to the people. Tillman attacks Harriman, which is well enough, but he was attempting to do nothing for the benefit of the people. The actual settler provision is impracticable. The lands should be forfeited, perhaps a present of $2.50 an acre made to the railroad, and then a reasonable workable policy of disposing of the lands, or of the timber without them, adopted. But Tillman was attempting nothing of this kind. He was looking out for Tillman at either the railroad's or the people's expense, he did not care which. And while he had violated no law so far, he intended to do so, though in doing so he would only have followed thousands of precedents.

No wonder Tillman was not so violently aggressive as usual. His film of superior virtue has been punctured and he stands exposed as a selfish and insincere public servant, less censurable only in degree than some others whose names are odious to the public.

EXPANSION PRODIGIOUS

WHEN THE returns are all in what are to be the stupendous figures representing the wealth of these United States? Figures giving a glimpse at one item in this colossal growth stagger the imagination. They appear in the annual report to the president of the comptroller of the currency. Therein the banking power of the United States as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, deposits and circulation in 1908 was $17,642,705,274. It is an amount exceeding the banking power of the whole world in 1890. The world's banking power as given by Mulhall for that year was $15,985,000,000. The banking power of the United States at that time was $5,150,000,000, in the 18 years of interim it has passed the limit of what the world then had and has not only trebled itself, but is rapidly reaching a point in which its total will be quadrupled. It is a sweep in the process of wealth-making that surpasses anything of the kind yet known in the world. It is a stride in the conversion of natural resources into cash that is beyond the power of the human mind to comprehend. If there has been lack of realization of the bigness and richness of this country and of the bigness and vigor of the race that peoples it, here is the compelling proof. A single country leaping in the short period of 18 years to a banking power two billion dollars greater than that of all the world after 1900 years of accumulation in the Christian era is the majestic product of militant men in a militant land and a showing to put all the world in awe of these United States.

THE CALL OF LIFE

ONE OF the most important agencies for good in the public activities of Portland is the health board. Portland is a great city. Science has revealed that there is more in the prevention of disease than in its cure. In utter ignorance we formerly swallowed water teeming with deadly germs. In blissful oblivion we maintained rubbish piles from which death microbes radiated. In a hundred ways we spread mortal disease in complete ignorance of the fact and paid the penalty with swiftly growing cemeteries.

But we have learned that in sanitation there is greater safety than in battleships. It is, however, a field into which we have but partly penetrated. There are startling discoveries yet to be made. Such as have been made teach us the vital importance of an official surveillance. This surveillance is the difference between civilization and barbarism. Men died by thousands in the attempt to dig the Panama canal because they did not understand the laws of sanitation. They died by hundreds in Havana and otherwhere because they did not know the secrets of the yellow fever germ. By the revelations of science the order is changed and toil on Panama is as safe as on a Willamette valley farm. The discoveries of investigators have been applied in the great cities and reductions in the death rate as high as 25 per cent have been accomplished. Further application and more highly skilled agencies for the application of the laws of health are being pushed in every large city. The government of the United States recognizes and has applied them in the pure food law and in strict meat inspections.

All enlightened communities are accentuating the importance of these laws. Chemical and bacteriological laboratories have become as familiar in the public functions of municipal life as police stations, and are everywhere held to be quite as important. Inspection of schools for sanitation and for early discovery of incipient epidemic is a recognized essential. Perfect scrutiny of water supply, milk supply, food supply, home environment and home conditions are a public duty, needed for the general safety and minimization of disease.

Portland's advantage over a Chinese city is her application of those rules of life that make for better and cleaner living, a prudent care for sanitation and health conditions among them. The stricter and the more accentuated the application of these rules the more Portland will outstrip Chinese cities in the scale of living. Whatever the Portland health department needs to make its work more efficient should be provided, whether it be money, measures or men. It is the last department of the city to which a penurious policy should be applied. The lives of children, women and men outweigh property in the scales of the Omnipotent. A health department has behind it the credentials of science, the warrant of progress and the seal of humanity. To cripple it or to fail to foster it is to discount enlightenment and to turn the wheels of time backward.

EGOTISM OF MURDERERS

THORNTON HAINS is considerably worried, a dispatch says, lest some of the jurors may not look at his case just as he does, and believe everything favorable and nothing unfavorable to him. There are other men more surely guilty of and even less excusable for murder than he, who seem to consider themselves ill-used, persecuted even, if courts and juries and the press and the public do not hold them innocent, justifiable or excusable on account of their crimes. They feel themselves greatly aggrieved if they are actually convicted and find no escape from punishment. These are extremely egotistical, selfish fellows. Their life and liberty are very important and very precious to them; how can a cruel law take them away? How can people calling themselves civilized, humane and charitable uphold or tolerate such a law? But before making much public outcry they should consider the cases of their victims and these victims' families. What, if it be imagined possible for them to express an opinion of their slayers, would they have said? Would Hains, fatally shot by Annis and dying, have excused him? If Finch, for instance, could mentally exchange places with Fisher, would he not have to consent to the extreme penalty, rather than declaim against it as if he were a much abused man? If the murderer's family suffers, does not the murdered man's family suffer also? The man who wantonly and willfully and in the execution of private vengeance takes another's life should not be heard to complain about society's treatment of him when, after due trial it takes his life, not in vengeance or as a matter of punishment so much as to protect itself.

A TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIUM

THERE WILL be a great number of calls on the legislature for appropriations for all sorts of institutions and objects, and some of them will perhaps have to be denied or scaled down. It is difficult for a legislature to refuse an appropriation for a manifestly and admittedly worthy objects, especially one of a charitable character, yet the taxpayers must constantly be kept in mind, and a just and reasonable mean, as nearly as possible, be aimed at.

One of the objects for which a comparatively small appropriation will be asked is a state sanitorium for indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis, and it seems to The Journal that this, under carefully digested provisions, should be granted. The fight on this disease is being organized throughout the country and the world, and everybody ought to join in it. Even in healthful Oregon, over 500 persons died last year of this disease, and most of them could have been saved, according to professional opinion, by proper and timely treatment. And the most approved treatment is very simple and not expensive.

Afflicted persons with means should not be permitted to be a burden to the state, but those who are indigent ought to be helped. Private charity has made a start in this work, and has made considerable progress, but it is one that the whole public should engage in through an appropriation for this purpose.

As to Mr. McHarg of Chicago, his presence here, so far as the senatorship is concerned, is not of the slightest consequence. If he is here to meddle, he must, in order to accomplish anything, suborn pledged legislators to commit practical perjury. That is a course so monstrous that Mr. McHarg, if he is a worthy man, will not undertake. If he does undertake it, he will be so discredited by the immorality and perfidy of his purpose that he can accomplish nothing. If, in the face of what his meddling will mean, he persists, he will be reduced to the level of a mere politcal adventurer, in which he will not be the representative of the administration, for no administration, as we have seen in the refusals of Taft and Roosevelt, will for one moment, countenance a course of perjury. Furthermore, coming from Chicago to upset a plan that Oregon people have arranged for at the ballot box McHarg's meddling would constitute an impertinence that Oregon people regardless of party will resent. They know their own business and are able to attend to it, all of which makes Mr. McHarg's presence here, so far as the senatorship is concerned, a matter of no importance.

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan recently passed his 80th birthday, and he is still active and vigorous, mentally and physically, springy of step, fresh in color and lightly bearing the large burden of his great position. He is one of many men whose subsequent lives have proved that to have Oslerized them at 60 would have been a loss to the world. Mr. Angell after graduation was for awhile president of the University of Vermont, then for six years he was editor of a newspaper in Connecticut, and in the early 80's he was for some years minister to China, but for 37 years he has been president of the University of Michigan, one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the country. In that time the number of students has grown from 1100 to about 4500, and tens of thousands who have gone out into various careers, among them a considerable number of citizens of Oregon, have always cherished a kindly memory of President Angell.

Perhaps no subject mentioned in the governor's comprehensive message is of more importance than the retention and conservation by the state of all the unappropriated water powers. These will be of enormous value after awhile, and should be considered a large public asset, the property of the people, not to be given away except to actual users, and then only under restrictions that will safeguard the public interest. The state lost millions in the reckless sale of its school lands, and it should look out well for its water power capital.

Any member of the Oregon legislature who asserts that he did not know precisely what he pledged himself to in subscribing to Statement No. 1 should immediately resign, for this is a confession that he is totally incompetent for the position he holds. Of course nobody will credit such an excuse, but taking him at his word he is fit for no office or positon of trust whatever, and his holding on to it is an imposition on the people whom he deceived.

"Humbug," reiterates a Portland newspaper, referring to direct legislation and election of senators by the people. This is the view of the political boss, the party machine and their organs, and the public utility corporations and everybody and everything that want to "humbug" and "work" the people.

Principle, Not Party

From the Fossil Journal.

The fact that a Democrat received the people's vote in a Republican state is entirely foreign to the main issue at bar, which is one of principle, not of individuals nor politics. The contention of the anti-Statement men that the election of Democratic Chamberlain should be repudiated because Republican Taft carried the state is too puerile to receive a moment's serious consideration. Pursue that line of argument to its logical conclusion, and you will be compelled to kick out every Democratic officer elected in a Republican precinct or county of the state. The same answer applies to the charge that Chamberlain was elected through fraudulent registration, and that those who registered as of one political f ith and voted for candidates of another are perjurers. If every one who registered as a Republican or as a Democrat in Oregon were compelled to vote his ticket straight from top to bottom, what would be the use of having any election at all? The registration books would determine the matter conclusively, and there would not be a Democrat elected in all Oregon. But quite a number of Democratic county officers were elected in Oregon last June, and no one cares to make a laughing stock of himself by espousing a movement to turn them out because Taft was elected, or on the plea that they were nominated by Republicans who registered as Democrats or that their weaker opponents were nominated by Democrats registered as Republicans. If you cannot go behind the record in the one case, how can you in the other without appearing ridiculous, dishonest and unfair?

Jean de Reszke's Birthday.

Jean de Reszke, the great tenor who has charmed and delighted thousands of hearers in Europe and America, was born January 14, 1850. His birth place was Warsaw, and his ancestors played an important part in the partition of Poland. Jean's talent was early recognized by his parents, who sent him to the best masters of Europe to have his voice cultivated. His public debut at the age of 20 was in the nature of a triumph. In his earlier years he was a baritone singer, but soon after attaining his majority his voice changed to a tenor register, and soon brought him to the front as the most popular tenor of two continents. His success in America was as great as in Europe. For several seasons he was the foremost star at the Metropolitan opera house in New York. Associated in the same company with him was his brother, Edouard, a noted base singer, who never failed to charm by the wondrous richness of his voice. During the past few years both brothers have practically abandoned the operatic stage to devote their attention to instruction. They are possessed of large fortunes.

Mossbackism.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

Though Portland has been making a wonderful growth during the past few years there is still a strong "mossback" element in that city. Strange to say, certain of the press down there seem to be in the backward class.

The Oregonian has just estimated the city's population at 160,000, when business men and prominent citizens in general are confident that there are now 200,000 people in Portland. In the Sunday Journal of January 3 facts are given that seem fully to bear out the statement that the city has a fifth of a million.

Why the Oregonian prefers to take a pessimistic view of Portland's growth is difficult to understand. Perhaps its attitude is inspired by the same influence that has caused the Evening Telegram to throw sarcastic stones at the work of the Portland commercial club and the other organizations that are working for the advancement of the city.

This Date in History.

1780—Henry Baldwin, for many years a justice of the United States supreme court, born in New Haven, Conn. Died in Philadelphia, April 21, 1844.

1784—American congress ratified the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

1805—Michigan territory formed from a part of Indiana.

1814—Peace treaty signed at Kiel by England and Denmark.

1845—Marquis of Lansdowne, British statesman, born.

1850—Faneuil Hall presented with a clock by the children of Boston.

1880—Attempted assassination of Napoleon III by Orsini.

1907—An earthquake destroyed a large part of Kingston, Jamaica.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Salem Journal: Drop Finch.

• •

The people are watching the legislature.

• •

Playing politics is antagonistic to good legislation.

• •

Will the public schools suspend during the baseball season?

• •

Congress would better let Roosevelt as much alone as possible.

• •

Professionally, the weather man is not always to be relied on.

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As a topic of interest the legislature isn't in it with the weather.

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After the cold spell is over, it might be well to renew those resolutions.

• •

Hetty Green must have steadied down again; she isn't mentioned any more.

• •

That $199,000 that Oregon is going to get from Uncle Sam will help a little.

• •

The Italians should have a higher regard for Christopher Columbus than ever.

• •

A recent dispatch says Castro is feeling quite well. But not so well as Venezuela.

• •

"Humbug." It is better to humbug a few politicians than all the rest of the people.

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Nine tenths of the bills, even if not bad, would better be pigeonholed; they are not important.

• •

Two years hence the country will get rid of Depew, Dick and perhaps some other undesirables.

• •

Chicago milliners have decreed smaller hats. But they said nothing about smaller bills.

• •

If the 'possum eaters were allowed to vote down south Taft would no doubt capture that vote in 1912.

• •

Ryan et al are disgusted with the United States supreme court; it has decided in favor of 80 cent gas for New York.

• •

Families that don't feed the birds don't deserve to have any songbirds come around their premises next spring and summer.

• •

There has also been a cold wave lately between the capitol and White House. But it is warm enough inside those buildings.

• •

The legislature ought to be able to keep healthy. Nine of its members are doctors, and two of them are senators from Pendleton.

• •

The Atlanta Journal heads an editorial, "Roosevelt's Weak Reply." Another atrocious, abominable newspaper liar, villain and traitor.

• •

If those six night riders are hanged, as they ought to be, it is safe to say that night riding such as they indulged in will become unpopular.

• •

The hens might be forgiven for not laying during the unusually cold weather, but the pesky feminine creatures won't lay half the time when it isn't cold weather.

• •

John Wanamaker says the earthquakes are the judgment of God on people daft on the subject of making money. But he is quite a big money maker himself. It is a wonder that so capable a business man could make such a foolish remark. Rockefeller, Ryan, Morgan and Harriman were never victims of an earthquake to any great extent.

• •

Still be thankful that you live in Portland rather than Chicago. The Record-Herald of the 8th says: "The official figures show that 9 degrees below zero was the coldest mark registered in Chicago on Wednesday, but a good many people will insist that the official figures must have been obtained beside a steam radiator.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Many head of stock are suffering in Lane county.

• •

Gilliam county will have a $15,000 school building.

• •

Joseph Methodists are planning to build a $4000 church.

• •

Rhubarb was gathered from a Coquille garden early this month.

• •

A Roseburg real estate man predicts a big immigration into Douglas county this year.

• •

A big buck deer jumped fences into a Talent man's orchard, and came near the house.

• •

The Douglas county records show far less crime during the year of 1908, than for many years past.

• •

Salem Statesman: Representative I. N. Muncy, from Curry county, is the man who originated the expression: "Keep your eye on Pasco."

• •

Dallas Itemizer: The setting out of new orchards is going on in this section with renewed vigor, and it will not be long until all our hills and dales are bringing in a vast revenue to their owners.

• •

The proprietors of the Woodburn sawmill have run all summer and fall and they have orders for 410,000 feet with building not yet fully begun. They have done a good business and expect to do a bigger one.

• •

Echo correspondence: The hotels are full to overflowing with many homeseekers now coming in, and while we are complaining of the cold they laugh at us, as they are mostly eastern people and think this climate is fine.

• •

There have been raised in bona fide pledged subscriptions up to the present time $27,500 for the erection of a handsome new administration building for the Milton college within the next few months. Several thousand dollars more are expected.

• •

Harrisburg Bulletin: The evergreen blackberry must go. That action of the city council to employ a man to grub out the obnoxious plants wherever found in an uncultivated state has placed the seal of doom to their existence in Harrisburg.

• •

It will be a mint of gold for the stock raisers of the lower Umatilla and Butter creek when the packing houses of Portland open up. The hog will be the pride of the family when fattened on alfalfa meal he goes to the city by the carload.

• •

The Dufur valley, says the Dispatch, is one of the most fertile valleys in the state. The soil is a heavy loam with just enough sand to make it warm and responsive. It is very fertile and one peculiarity of the soil is that the more you farm it the better crops it raises.

• •

Port Orford Tribune: Mr. Phelps, a black-sand miner, has leased the old Sullivan beach near Cape Blanco and expects to have his engine and plant in operation in 10 days. The beach is very rich and Mr. Phelps says that it is the richest in platinum that he ever saw.

• •

Complaint has been made that parties on Daniels creek have been killing numbers of salmon, by wading into the creek and throwing the fish out with pitchforks. The salmon are spawning in the creek, and are unfit for food, but their destruction means an injury to the fishing interests, and is unlawful, says the Marshfield Times.

• •

Newberg Graphic: We listened to an excellent sermon last Sunday but it was difficult to follow the theme, as the minister was pretty well obstructed from our view by a creation of the latter day millinery art. The rim of the hat extended over a space of about 15 inches and on either side there was fuss and feathers in abundance, just perfectly lovely you know, and how we did admire the hat.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"The Duty of the Enlightened Masses"--By John D. Long

(From an oration before the city council and citizens of Boston, July 4, 1882.)

Why should the ingenuous youth, fresh from college, dream of Pericles swaying, with consummate address and eloquence, the petty democracy of Athens, and himself shun the town house, where, in a golden age, beside which the age of Pericles is brass, is molded the destiny of his own magnificent republic? Why kindle with the invective of Cicero, or the wit of Aristophanes, and himself be too dainty to lift voice or finger to banish Catiline and Cleon from manipulating the honor, the integrity, the achievement of the fatherland, bequeathed to him in sacred trust by his own heroic ancestors?

Little sympathy is to be felt with the spirit that stands aloof and rails at the clumsy work of a government by the people; who, on their part, invariably welcome the approach of a man of culture, and will give him place if only he will not convey the idea that he despises it. It is useless to deny that scholars have failed oftentimes to improve their opportunity, and if ever the republic goes to the bad it will be, not because the illiterate and lax have seized and depraved it, but because the instructed and trained have neglected it.

To me it seems axiomatic that the educated and virtuous in a free state can control if they will. Here we are at the threshold of these great economic questions of labor, of capital, of currency. They affect the very tables and hearthstones of us all. We have yet to solve the problem of so distributing the excess of grain of the world that no man shall be unable to fairly exchange his product for it; of so distributing the excess of wealth that no man shall be destitute who is willing to work. There will be fewer frauds upon the revenue when commerce is further relieved from its restraints. Defalcations will be rare when the proper channels for capital are alone open, and the eddies and cataracts of baseless speculation are avoided. There will be no terrorism of strikes when labor is directed aright, and its wages are its honest measure. There will be no bubbles to burst, no corners for gamblers to work up, when the laws that regulate the carrying of the product to the consumer are learned, and the supply becomes a steady stream flowing into and satisfying the demand.

All these are questions of the economy of the future. There lies before us a field which should make the heart of a true man glad as he sees approaching a century of peace, of wise economies, of amelioration for the masses, of opportunity for lifting all men to a happy and useful activity. So shall those who follow reap a grander harvest than ours. It is God's earth, and he made it for his children! How the arts will educate and train them! How science will enlighten them! How great moral strides will take them to loftier planes of conduct and life!

There can be no failure of the republic among an intelligent people with schools for the young, with good examples in the past, with Christian ideals for the future. It has already surmounted its most stupendous risks and assaults. It has ridden them all safely over. The late civil war will only cement the structure. The contest is over, the wrong is righted, the curse is off, the land is redeemed, the sweet angels of peace and reconciliation are flitting from door to door, sitting at the tents, inspiring kinder thoughts and sympathies, and awakening the ancient memories of a common sacrifice and a common glory. The great prolific fields of the south, its rivers and natural resources, saved from the blight of slavery, will be the loom and granary and wealth of us all. The softening influences of a common interest will draw together the people of all sections. Commerce and trade and learning, and all the affiliations that interweave the affections of a people will surround and sustain the central pillar of a common country and destiny.

The Call of Coos

From the Coos Bay Harbor.

With the organization of the Port of Coos Bay, which will be a corporation controlled by five commissioners having all the powers of a corporation, and the power to tax property, a new era will be inaugurated here. No longer will it be necessary to wait the pleasure of a beneficent congress, no longer will it be necessary to endure the broken promises of congressmen, no longer will it be necessary to sit down impotently and wait. We can, and will, help ourselves. We have helped ourselves before. Not with any system, it is true, but helped ourselves materially and well. Our men of money have donated most liberally to the various enterprises and those of small means have freely supported every move for the betterment of the bay.

But with the organization of the Port of Coos Bay the old way will be changed. It will no longer be necessary for individuals to "dig up." The nonresident property owners, the nonprogressive population, the grouchy ones, will all be forced to pay their share toward the improvement of the harbor by a tax on real and personal property. This tax will not be levied against only the homes of the laborers, but against the great holdings of the corporations.

If the commissioners decide that $100,000 is needed to improve the bay for 1910 they can raise that amount as easily as $1000.

The hands of progress will no longer be tied.

Here's to the Port of Coos Bay!

Port Orford Tribune: We understand that some Los Angeles mining men will start a store at Gold Beach and engage in extensive mining on the beach. It is also reported that enormous quantities of rich copper ore, some of it running high in gold, are being constantly discovered all over that part of Curry county lying south of Rogue river.

The REALM FEMININE

The Overtaxed Mother.

IT is often difficult for the housekeeper and mother of a family to discriminate between the necessary and the unnecessary work of the home. In the matter of mending, in cookery, in cleaning and scrubbing and polishing, in entertaining and even in the care of the children, there are limits within which the wise woman will abide, learning to set the limit upon her exertions in any line just before she comes to the point of nervous exhaustion.

There is no doubt that the nervous type of woman is now unduly prominent. The haste and friction and wear of city life, the strain that social custom puts upon its devotees, the endeavor to get rich quick which undermines the business world all bear with them the corroding influence upon the nervous strength of women and the sanitoria are full of victims of these current afflictions of the body social.

Yet women as those in whose hands lie the mental and moral welfare of the members of the family must try to keep our homes free from this strain and stress.

The home must be the retreat of the whole family. It must bear within its walls a cheerful peace and a happy freedom from drive and worry. Otherwise it fails of its purpose.

There must be order, there must be system, there must be energy and there is always work; but it is the business of the home keeper to see to it that with all this there is rest for tired nerves. And if that isn't a difficult task, and if it does not command all that the normal healthy woman needs for stimulating her energies, then let her hunt up some other work to keep her busy. Almost all women will admit that it is a task which calls for both mental and physical energy, tact, wisdom, discretion and strong self command, and they will agree that their part of the business of rearing a family is quite as necessary and as important as the work of the husband and father in mill or business office or farmyard.

No woman can command this repose in her home if she is herself worn to the point of nervous exhaustion by her work. And just as it behooves a man in business to arrange matters so that his own nervous force is not exhausted by the day's work, so is it necessary for the housekeeper to keep aids at hand to help her.

To do all the cleaning and scrubbing home needs is one large part of the work. If the housekeeper must do all this herself she will be obliged to slight some other necessary task, such as the mending or the cooking. Perhaps she puts her extreme energy again upon the cooking, and feeds her family overluxuriously, but lets the rooms grow dusty, the carpets threadbare and the children untended. Perhaps again she puts her zeal into dressing and caring for the children's little bodies, has them starched and ironed to a nicety, their teeth and nails clean, and then feeds them upon hasty meals picked up at a delicatessen because the cooking seems too irksome.

Here is where the need for balance comes in. There must be a wise, thoughtful decision as to how much of each thing can be done without driving the housekeeper into insanity.

If it be necessary to secure help, let her decide in which way she needs it most. Perhaps an older girl to come after school and take care of the younger children for two or three hours, would be the best help she could have. Perhaps sending out some of the washing would best lift the load. Perhaps having a woman come once a week to do the mending would supply the need best.

And if it be quite out of the question to secure help of any kind, then the husband should see to it that he helps as much as he can, and the mother must early teach the children to spare her by putting away their own clothes and books and toys, by doing easy parts of the work, by setting the table and clearing it, by making beds, by drying dishes, by dusting and tidying up the rooms.

And then, lest she still carry too heavy a load, she must simplify—simplify. She must have the courage of her convictions and let the family endure some small deprivations. They may have to learn to dispense with elaborate desserts (and be none the worse for it), or they may have to be restricted in the use of certain rooms, or they may have to wear simpler clothing, or do without some other little luxury which the mother herself is inclined to give them.

But whatever entails so much work that her poise of mind is gone, is finally for the disturbance of the family, and not for its good. For first, last, and all the time there must be peace, there must be repose, there must be cheerful happiness in the home.

And when a mother is wrecking her own nervous system to give her family tender care she must call a halt. She must consider herself, and let the family take some part of the burden of deprivation.

New Crepe Blouses.

FINE white Chinese crepe is leading all materials for wash waists. It is the fashion of the moment. One can pay almost any price for such a blouse, according to the quality of the crepe, the name of the maker, and the weave of lace or embroidery used on it.

Domestic crepe which is a good imitation of the imported weave sells at less price, and ready made blouses of it are within the average purse.

The usual trimming on these is a narrow Cluny lace, although women who have Irish lace without immediate use for it apply it to these blouses and make them quite handsome.

The newest touch is to use a center band, three inch cuffs, and a straight collar of polka dot pique.

No lace or hand embroidery is used in combination with the pique. The use of the latter gives the shirtwaist a severe tailored style, which makes it quite appropriate for morning use with cloth coat suits.

Wood Ducks, Hunter Style.

ALLOW one duck for each guest and an extra one or two for good measure. Remove the heads, feet and feathers, singe and wash well in hot soda water, and with a sharp knife split each bird down the back and remove the intestines, reserving the livers. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry. Place the birds in a large braising pan, breast side up. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour, and put a slice of bacon on each bird. Place in a hot oven and brown. Then add two cupfuls of boiling water and one tablespoonful lemon juice or vinegar. Cover closely and return to the oven. Cook until tender.

Parboil the livers and mince fine. Melt one half a glassful of currant jelly and to it add one half a teaspoonful salt, pinch paprica, one half teaspoonful mustard, four drops tobasco sauce, one tablespoonful lemon juice, the minced livers and one cupful drippings from the ducks. Boil up once and serve hot with the ducks.

Hungarian Carrots.

MATERIALS—One quart prepared carrots, one quart water, one teaspoonful salt, one half cupful vinegar, three fourths cupful sugar and one tablespoonful butter.

Way of Preparing—Scrape the carrots and cut them in sections one and a half inches long. Slice them lengthwise in slices one fourth of an inch in thickness. Then cut these slices into strips of an equal thickness. Place the prepared carrots in a sauce pan and add the water and salt. Boil until tender. Drain. Add the sugar, vinegar and butter and cook until transparent. Then serve.