# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL


## THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Plough deep while sluggards sleep and you'll have corn to sell and keep.—Ben Franklin.

### A GREAT PUBLIC SERVICE

THE PRESIDENT has done another fine public service in vetoing a bill granting a large and valuable water power right to a Missouri corporation. The bill created a valuable monopoly, reserving no rights to the people, and the president says he has decided "to sign no such bills which do not provide specifically for the right to fix and make a charge, and for a definite limitation of time in the rights concerned. * * * The people of the country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience."

Electricity, transmitted by water power, the president says, will soon become a controlling factor in transportation, manufacturing and household lighting and heating. It is mostly yet under government or state control, and it is a matter of the first importance that it be not given away permanently and irrevocably to private persons or corporations.

The president continues:

To give away without conditions this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it, our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest prices which the traffic will bear. They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests intrenched behind the doctrine of vested rights and strengthened by every defense which money can buy and the ingenuity of able corporation lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may and very probably will have become a consolidated interest, controlled from the great financial interests, dictating the terms upon which the citizen can do his business or earn his livelihood and not amenable to the character of local opinion.

This is a fair, plain, needed warning, and it is in substance the same as that given by Governor Chamberlain in Oregon. It is one that congress and legislatures throughout the country ought to heed. But will they? Judging by past experience, they will not. Herein may be seen the tremendous importance of electing men to those positions, and especially senators—for the senate has been the people's enemy these many years—who will stand by such a president as Roosevelt and such a governor as Chamberlain on these questions.

### GOVERNOR HUGHES FOR A PRIMARY LAW

GOVERNOR HUGHES is going to have another tussle this winter with the New York legislature, this time over a direct primary law, which he has recommended, and which, of course, the party leaders and nearly all the politicians oppose. The governor is not a politician; he was nominated and elected in spite of the party leaders, they don't like him, but he acts with an eye single to the service of the people; and given a chance they would overwhelmingly support him on this question. He is not a man to move impulsively or ignorantly in such a matter. He acts only after investigation, deliberation and honest conviction. He knows the practices and purposes of machine politicians, and he is satisfied that the people should take the business of nominating men for office, though along party lines, out of their hands. He may not win over legislative opposition now, but he will make himself stronger with the people than ever, and will win in the near future if not now. And in making this effort he is doing a national as well as a state service.

### AS TO LEGAL HOLIDAYS

A READER in the state of Washington writes The Journal to inquire if any day has been set apart by the United States as a national holiday. Contrary to usual opinion, no such holiday has been set apart, not even the Fourth of July. The Fifty-third congress pased an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and various states have followed with a simlar act. The proclamation of the president designating a day of Thanksgiving, only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in the territories. New Year's day is a legal holiday in all the states except Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire. Lincoln's birthday is a legal holiday in Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wyoming. Washington's birthday is a legal holiday in all states except Mississippi. Decoration day is a legal holiday in all states except Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Independence day, the 4th of July, is a legal holiday in all the states and territories, and Labor day in all the states except Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada and North Dakota. Election day and Christmas are generaly observed as legal holidays in all the states and territories. There are various state holidays, such as Patriot's day, April 19, in Massachusetts; Pioneer day, August 16, in Utah; All Saints' day, November 1, in Louisiana; Admission day, September 9, in California; Confederate Memorial day, May 10, in North and South Carolina. Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, the city of New Orleans, and Newcastle county, Delaware.

### DECLINING RACIAL VIGOR

THE REAL, innocent, old-time child is no more. Instead, we have the prematurely old child. We are to have a race of nervous persons if this manner of raising children is continued. Such was the outburst of Dr. Isaac Abt before the Chicago Medical society Friday. The degeneracy of the hour entered into his theme.

Outbursts from Chicago are often Chicago-like, but this one borders on the rational. An article in Life and Health bears out the Abt contention. The parent of today, it urges, lacks the vigor of the parent of yesterday. Degeneracy in infants is due to degeneracy in parents. That this degeneracy exists among adults is too evident to be ignored. In an examination for admission to the English army a few years ago half the applicants were rejected. Of 60,861 recruits only 29,575 were accepted. Ten years ago, one in three was rejected, now it is one in two. Of medical men who applied for admission to the American army during the American-Spanish war about two thirds were rejected on account of physical disabilities. In Germany fully one half the young men between the ages of 18 and 22 are rejected as unfit for army service. In France, though the standard of physical admission to the army has been repeatedly lowered, it becomes more and more difficult to keep the ranks filled. These conditions are a sure indication of a decline of racial vigor.

Another sign is that constitutional diseases and degenerative changes are rapidly increasing. The mortality from Bright's disease has increased 300 per cent in the last 20 years. A large increase is observed in apoplexy, heart disease, diabetes and cancer. Premature old age is more common than at any period in the past. There are fewer centenarians to the million inhabitants today than ever have been in the past.

Many causes account for this degeneracy. Among them is the departure from the simple and natural habits of former days and the adoption of complex and unnatural habits. We do less manual work and eat more. Plain, non-stimulating foods have been exchanged for highly seasoned foods and complicated dishes. We are exchanging rural life for life in the crowded cities. For open air employment we substitute sedentary office work in ill-ventilated rooms. All these things exert an unfavorable influence in undermining racial vigor. The history of the race has established that hard, outdoor work and plain food always act together to produce strong men, and that natural decline has always been preceded by luxury and effeminacy. We have a wrong idea that physical work is to be avoided and that a table loaded with meats and delicacies is the chief end of man. The mechanic and common laborer look forward to the time when they shall have accumulated enough so that toil is no longer a necessity. Our national ideal is that we may have enough of this world's goods to be able to eat, drink and be merry, and the price we pay is the lack of vigor in child and adult, which Dr. Abt deplores.

## A FINAL WORD

HEAVY ISSUES hang on the work at Salem tomorrow. It involves the survival or the ruin of the Republican party in Oregon. Defiance of the people by the legislature tomorrow will, in all human probability, mean a Democratic state, in the next election. It is likely to mean a Democratic governor, a Democratic legislature, and other Democratic officers. A party that refuses to serve the people cannot live. Whenever it becomes drunk with power and thinks itself bigger than the people, it cannot live. The old Federalist party tried the plan, and died. The Whig party attempted it and perished. The price was too heavy to pay. It will be too heavy a price for the Republican party of Oregon to pay if it essays the role. The people cannot be thrust aside or ignored. They are supreme. They are all power. They are the state. The power in the constitution is merely a grant from the people. The power in the legislature and the laws are the people's. Any party or any gang of politicians that challenges this power will be worsted.

The Oregon legislature is Republican by five to one. It has its instructions from the people. It knows what those instructions are. If it defies those instructions, the aroused wrath to follow will fall on the Republican party. The people of Oregon are determined. Their aspirations and purposes are not understood by men in high towers and brick offices. Once a man has had the right to choose senator, he is not going to give it up. He would be foolish to give it up. Politicans are foolish to expect him to give it up. Why should he surrender and transfer the privilege to a secret inner circle of politicians, some of them like McHarg, residing in other states? It is the unnatural for men, once they have had a privilege, to bestow it on a small coterie, and they will never do it. This, the legislature may as well recognize right now, for it is a natural law. If the legislators do not recognize it, the blunder will be costly. The blow will fall on the Republican party and ruin it. From the standpoint of their party's welfare, the gentlemen of the legislature are playing with a mighty responsibility. If they want to make Oregon a Democratic state, they can do it. Tomorrow will tell.

It was not a party, or a part of a party, but the people that named Chamberlain as their candidate for senator. He is the man they voted for, and the man they want. They did not want Mr. Fulton, and one of the large reasons was that he was opposed to their plan of electing senator. Mr. Fulton was not even indorsed by his own party. The selection of Chamberlain by the people was fully anticipated. He was known as strong with the people, having been twice elected governor. His selection for senator was everywhere freely predicted beforehand. There is scarcely a man in the legislature who did not here and there secretly tell voters that he was favorable to the principles of Statement No. 1. There is not a man among them who is not directed by his own county under the compulsory statement vote to support the candidate named by the people as theirs. The sentiment for the plan was so strong that men made private promises, and signed statements as nearly as possible like Statement No. 1 and in other ways sought favor with those devoted to the present plan. Thousands of people know this and thousands will make a reckoning if the plan miscarries.

One final word is worthy of reflection. What if the candidate selected by the people is not elected? Who will be? Perjury lies before every "Republican voters' choice" legislator, if he does not vote for Cake. The forces in the legislature could no more be harmonized on Fulton than on John L. Sullivan. Fulton hasn't even his party's indorsement. The one hope of an election is Chamberlain. If it is not he, it will be a tie-up, a debauched legislature, a reign of bedlam, a hopelessly disorganized body, a renewal of the old regime of brace politics, and with it all, an arousement of the Oregon people to a frenzy of wrath that will sweep out of power those responsible for it. It will be a ghost that will walk, a spectre that will haunt, confuse and confound Oregon Republicanism.

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One of the Hains' lawyers is very confident that Peter C. Hains, the one who fired the shot that killed Annis, will go free, and that probably without any trial. Alienists will say that Hains was insane at that time and also that his insanity at present, if it exists at all, is of a perfectly harmless kind, so that he need be held under no restraint. As absurd as this is, a mockery of law and justice though it be, this is likely to be exactly what will happen. The Hainses are somewhat prominent socially and can command much money to hire alienist testimony and for other purposes; a poor mechanic who had done exactly what Hains did and been in the same mental condition would have been executed ere now, or serving a life sentence. But the lawyer may be wrong; possibly Hains will have some such experience as Thaw's has been. The cases are a good deal alike.

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In the name of decency can there not be an end to this talk about the physical ailment of Secretary Benson? Every day, Mr. Benson is regularly in his office at the state capitol, attending to his duties. The reports as to his maldy are exaggerated by spoilsmen hanging around the legislature and pouring the talk into legislators' ears in the hope of influencing the senatorial situation. It is the first time in Oregon, if not the first in the country, when politicans have gone so far as to hypothecate a man's life in the scramble for spoils. The report is one that would be very damaging to Mr. Benson in case he should seek election to his present or any other office. It is as unkind as it is unwarranted, and ought for decency's sake, to end.

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"Cranks are trying to get Oregon's Statement 1 into the primary law of California. You just watch how they will be turned down."—Oregonian. Certainly they will be turned down, because Boss Herrin controls the legislature. He is its absolute master. He owns it. He bought and paid for it, with corporation money expended in one way or another. It does his bidding, just as an ass, remembering his master's crib, obeys him. Of course such a legislature will pass no Statement No. 1 law.

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Seattle newspapers make a great showing as to new buildings, claiming it is second or third in the United States. This reads very well, and Seattle is no doubt making a fine record in this respect, but its papers are careful never to give the amounts spent on the new buildings, and it is said that every structure, however insignificant, almost down to a chicken coop, is counted over there. Other cities don't do this.

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The neat little monthly, Our Dumb Animals, published by that fine octogenerian, George T. Angell, at Boston, is worthy of a place in every home. For some 40 years he has been doing a noble work in teaching the gospel of kindness to animals, and care and appreciation of them. This should be a part of every boy's and girl's early education.

## Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

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

### Finds Flaw in Message.

Beaverton, Or., Jan. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal.—It is a good message. No doubt the governor could have written a better one had he exercised his individuality to the limit. But even a governor has to make some concessions to custom, to the constitution, and to other people's fool notions.

He has not asked the legislature to do all that should be done, but he has asked it to do more than it will do. To ask more would be useless.

Some one has said that even the Lord never made anything so good that he did not leave a flaw in it some where. There is a particular flaw in the governor's message that I take exception to.

After arguing briefly that many accidents and some crimes are due to firearms he says:

"It ought to be made a misdemeanor to sell weapons except upon a permit to be issued by the sheriff or someone upon whom might be devolved the duty of examining each applicant as to character and fitness and the right to purchase should be denied to the drunkard, the minor and the irresponsible person. Neither should guns or rifles be sold to persons excepting those who hold hunting permits for the current year."

To conform to these provisions the constitution should be made to read:

"The right of citizens to bear arms shall be denied to all persons except those whom the sheriff, or other person designated for that purpose, shall permit to have arms. Neither shall guns or rifles be sold to any citizen unless said citizen shall have a hunting permit for the current year."

That the constitution does not say this but does say something diametrically opposed to it is a sane reason why the governor's dictum should not be enacted into law.

Every lawyer knows, and every citizen ought to know, that a gun is not taxable property. The reason is that the right to tax carries with it the power to destroy. Could a gun be taxed the citizens might be disarmed by taxation. Since taxing a gun would be in direct violation of the citizen's constitutional right to bear arms what must be the constitutional standing of the governor's suggestion?

It will not do to take away a constitutional right because evil sometimes results from the exercise of that right. It is true that distressing accidents and many crimes result from the careless or criminal use of firearms. But we are not without a remedy. We can send the careless fool to some house of correction. The drunkard should be sent to the asylum, as is now done in the state of Nebraska. The criminal we can send to the penitentiary or hang by the neck until dead. This can be done without infringing on the rights of other citizens.

Now in answer to the governor's suggestions. Who ever saw a sheriff fit to pass on the right of a citizen to have a gun? The constitution gives the right of free speech and free press. How would it do to have the sheriff pass on the contents of the newspapers before being printed? The Journal might get a permit and again it might not. But one thing is certain the sheriff would have a cinch. And why should the right to buy a gun or rifle be contingent upon the purchase of a hunting license? Is it because the state wants the dollar or because the state wishes to discourage the purchase of guns?

If this hunting license law is a good law, isn't there danger that the fee may be raised so high that only the rich can hunt? This possibility with the right to purchase a gun contingent upon the payment of that fee, would soon show us who is who in Oregon. May we never know.

FRANK CRONER.

### "Truth in High Places."

The Dalles, Or., Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In an editorial today calling attention to Senator Tillman's predicament, the Oregonian said: "Truth must be required in high places—else it never can be expected or enforced among people of humble conditions."

If the editor is sincere, how can he ask a Statement No. 1 legislator to cast his vote for any one other than Chamberlain? T. CLAY NEECE.

### Somewhere.

Somewhere the birds are singing, somewhere mild breezes blow,
But, or, my ears are stinging and I've a frozen toe;
Somewhere fond lovers gladly stray under spreading trees,
But I am humped up sadly and trying not to freeze.

Somewhere glad children daily romp over coral strands
And men and maidens gaily kill time while holding hands;
Somewhere the fragrant roses keep blooming right along,
But here we rub our noses and think things that are wrong.

Where palms grow men are lying content to drowse and dream,
While I am vainly trying to get a little steam;
Somewhere tunes that are pleasing are lured from vibrant strings,
But I am nearly freezing and thinking sinful things.—Chicago Herald.

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Guard the water powers.

* *

Now go to it—at Salem.

* *

Let's have a new senator tomorrow.

* *

No, the rose bushes are not all killed.

* *

Much obliged for that change of the moon.

* *

Let the people rule, Tuesday, and thereafter.

* *

A "good fellow" may not make a good official.

* *

What a sad and fatal mistake Fulton made last spring.

* *

Congress will probably hold a big wake on March 4.

* *

McHarg is likely to find the Oregon political climate chilly.

* *

Tom Lawson may be crazy, but he is no fool; he advertises heavily.

* *

Now watch congress do nothing in particular to benefit the people.

* *

Now the predatory politicians hate Governor Hughes more than ever.

* *

Sources of revenue are a big subject for the legislature to consider.

* *

Many people can always find something to worry about. Now it's a flood.

* *

All the country wishes Mr. Taft a successful voyage and especially a safe return.

* *

Evidently race track gambling will have to go, throughout most of the country.

* *

Occasionally, though rarely, we see the name of a man named W. J. Bryan in print.

* *

No, there is no urgent need of more judges. There is need of checks on litigation.

* *

There should be a reform in wasting time during the first three or four weeks of the session.

* *

It is unlikely that Taft will carry out Roosevelt's policy of riding on horseback 98 miles in one day.

* *

O, well, Tillman is not one millionth part as undesirable a senator as Aldrich, Elkins, Gallinger, or any one of a dozen others.

* *

Borah is another new senator who is inviting ostracism by the old 'uns. But it will be no easy job to sit down on Borah.

* *

A Baltimore poet makes "boisterous" rhyme with "hoist for us." This is nearly equal to some of Alfred Austin's rhymes.

* *

Billy Sunday says Hades is no worse than Chicago. A great many people have what they think are good times in Chicago.

* *

A California legislator wants to pension all parents having over 12 children. Better pension those with six or seven, if they will quit.

* *

Nat Goodwin having given his new wife most of his property, it will not be surprising to read soon that she has discovered grounds for a divorce.

* *

An English politician says women should not have the franchise "because they cannot carry the load." A good many males who vote have difficulty at times in carrying their loads.

### OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Bend is to have a power plant.

* *

The wets of Medford won, and are happy.

* *

A Eugene man killed the limit, 50 ducks, one day, near that city.

* *

The Albany creamery made a far better record last year than ever before.

* *

A Monmouth hen produced an egg that measured six and one half inches by seven and three quarters.

* *

During the cold spell, weather at Hillsboro was about 8 degrees warmer than at Portland, claims the Independent.

* *

Twelve inches of snow disappeared in Astoria and vicinity between 6 o'clock one evening and 6 o'clock the next morning.

* *

Salem Journal: Hartog's pictures of Eugene girls eating strawberries in January looks good but the damsel in the glass of water is liable to—well need the services of a plumber to get her thawed out.

* *

Somebody stole $380 from a Tigardville man's tool chest. The thief was evidently an accommodating cuss, for he left $20 in the sack, presumably for a nest egg, says the Forest Grove Times.

* *

Roy Hines, a Milton small boy, is agent for an eastern publication and during December sold more copies than any other boy in the state, thereby winning the cash prize offered by the publishers.

* *

Medford has no official weather observer. Meteorological data are not only not gathered scientifically, but no record is kept. We are obliged to rely on cheap, common thermometers—and everybody knows how widely different thermometers of the cheaper class vary, says the Mail. But what's the difference?

* *

Medford is destined to have the greatest growth of any city in Oregon. With 50,000 acres of orchard now planted, as many more in prospect, and countless other resources on the verge of development, she will grow as no city in Oregon has ever grown, predicts the Tribune.

* *

The Hillsboro Argus of the 14th said: "C. R. Boyd of the Climax Milling company of this city has 300 pounds of wheat to donate to the birds of this vicinity, and hopes that everybody will be thoughtful enough to provide for the feathered songsters that make their home in this valley during the winter months."

* *

It has been truly said that no one knows what vast mineral and chemical deposits will yet be uncovered in central Oregon. This was illustrated a few weeks ago when a Bend man discovered a large deposit of pure gypsum at Bear Creek buttes. This deposit has already attracted the attention of outside capital, says the Bulletin.

* *

A farmer near Irving tells the Eugene Register that many China pheasants have perished in the snow. Seven of them have taken up their abode with his chickens and are getting as good treatment as his domestic fowls. He scattered seven bushels of wheat about the place for them and the quails to live on. He counted 192 pheasants lying in the snow in coming from his place to town. The pheasants, especially the roosters, have a hard time of it during the cold and snow. Their long tails accumulate snow, which melts with the warmth of their bodies and then freezes into chunks of ice and becomes so heavy that they simply lie in the snow and freeze or starve to death.

## FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

### "Bloodless Revolution"—By Thomas S. Grimke

(From an address on "The Principles of Peace" in the Centre church, New Haven, at the request of the Connecticut peace society, May 6, 1832.)

Let me, then, subject the truth, the beauty, the power of peace principles, to the most affecting and interesting trial, which Americans can contemplate—the crisis of the revolution. I feel, I deeply feel, the solemnity of the subject. I trust that I realize the awful responsibility to my God, the world, my country, involved in the views which I am now to present. I know that thousands and tens of thousands stand ready to charge me with ingratitude to the statesmen and patriots of 1776, with the insensibility of a slave and a coward to the sufferings and triumphs of the glorious dead. I know that accusing voices will arise from every part of our land, and bid me, with the bitterness of sarcasm and the energy of indignation, to begone from the land of the most illustrious of freemen, and be a slave in Portugal, or Russia, at Naples or Madrid. Be it so. I shrink not from the accountability of condemning universally, unconditionally, the means employed to accomplish the revolution. Its objects were worthy of Christian wisdom, liberty and benevolence. But war and the warrior, violence and bloodshed in every form, were instruments unworthy of a Christian people, and forbidden by the religion they professed. To the heathen patriot the sword and the shield are natural, rightful weapons; but to the Christian patriot they are prohibited as irreconcilable with faith in God and love to man.

I would have had the patriots of the revolution resolve that, come what might, not a sword should be drawn, not a drop of blood should be shed in vindication of American rights. I would have had them worship, not in the temple of Mars, but in the sanctuary of peace. Their offerings should have been, not the wounded and the slaughtered, not the shock of battle, not the wreath of the conqueror, nor the terrors of the vanquished. With their supplications for strength and courage and victory should never have mingled the agonies and shrieks, the rage and blasphemies of the battlefield. Their anthems of thanksgiving and praise should not have been polluted by the thunder of cannon, or the notes of the trumpet. In their Christian temples should never have been seen the pomp of martial processions, the glittering helm, and the standard consecrated by the blood of its defenders.

Throughout their realm should have been found, not a battlefield, the graveyard of national violence and crimes; not the onward march of hope, not the flight of despair, nor the encampment of hostile armies. They should have adored and vindicated the truth, the power, the beauty of the principles of peace. Their banner should have been the dove, meek, gentle, compassionate faithful; not the eagle, fierce and sanguinary, the monarch of birds of prey, the ensign of conquerors and tyrants. I would have had them live and die, if death was their lot, as became the Christian patriot, not on the battlefield of murder and suicide, but on the scaffold or in the flames of martyrdom. I would have had them, not breathing out threatenings and slaughter, like another Saul, against the enemies of their country; but yielding their spirits a willing sacrifice, in the cause of freedom, to Christian humility, faith and love. I would have had them say to the advocate of war under the plea of necessity, and the sanction of all other Christian nations, "We ought to obey God rather than man." I would have had them realize the pure and holy love, the sublime devotion, the inflexible faith, the generous hopes and glorious destiny of a Christian people. I would have had them realize that God had indeed overlooked the times of this ignorance, when the Christian was a soldier; but that he now commanded all men everywhere to repent, and to refrain from war. I would have had them realize, that the dispensation of violence and bloodshed, of valor and the warrior had passed away, and the dispensation of peace and forbearance, of fortitude and martyrdom had succeeded. I would have had them realize that they had not come, like the warrior Israelitse of old, to the mount that might not be touched, and that burned with fire, nor unto blackness and darkness and tempest; nor yet to garments rolled in blood, and the confused noise of the warrior. I would have had them realize, that they had come, not to these, but to the cross of agony and mockery and shame, to the martyr mount of Calvary, to the city of the living God, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, the covenant of humility and forgiveness, of faith, and love and peace.

### This Date in History.

1713—Death of Archangello Corelli, one of the early famous violinists.

1816—General thanksgiving in England for peace, following end of Napoleonic wars.

1839—Massachusetts legislature reelected Daniel Webster to the United States senate.

1861—Virginia legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for the defense of the state.

1874—Eng and Chang, the famous Siamese twins, died. Born in 1811.

1885—Seventeen patients burned to death in the Kankakee (Ill.) insane asylum.

1894—George W. Childs, eminent Philadelphia publisher and philanthropist, died. Born May 12, 1829.

1907—Dominion government voted $50,000 for the relef of the Jamaica earthquake sufferers.

### Ezekiel S. Candler's Birthday.

Ezekiel S. Candler Jr., representative in congress from the first district of Mississippi, was born in Hamilton county, Florida, January 18, 1862. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Mississippi. He was educated at an academy at Iuka, in that state, and attended the law department of the University of Mississippi. He was admitted to the bar when 19 years old, having previously had his disabilities of minority removed by the chancery court, and began the practice of his profession at Iuka, removing subsequently to Corinth. When 26 years old he served as a Democratic presidential elector, and for ten years he was a member of the Democratic executive committee of his county. Mr. Candler was first elected to congress in 1900 and was reelected, practically without opposition, in 1902, 1904 and 1906.

### National Characteristics.

From the London Saturday Review.

Why is it we associate the Germans with qualities of soberness and stolidity, while we are quite ready to expect frivolity and flightiness from the French? I do not know; for in all matters of criticism the French are preeminently sane, while no theory is too fantastic to make the reputation of a professor in Germany.

## The REALM FEMININE

### Some—And Others.

WITH the great zest which people have for their own epigrams, however untruthful they may be, a certain visiting divine has said that he divides American women into two classes—drones and drudges. And so saying, he grandly dismisses the feminine half of the population of the United States, feeling that this weighty matter is forever settled. But like some other questions that are never settled until they are settled right, this one, of the status of the American wife, is likely to bob up again serenely, regardless of his high and weighty opinion.

Of course you can't make epigrams if you look into the inner truth of things. They are mere sparks caught on the fly between the hammer and anvil. And like such sparks they die as soon as they are created, neither warming nor lighting the world. The very best they can do is to produce a faint, brief light where there was darkness. If by that light we glimpse any portion of truth the spark may be considered useful. But how this elusive spark helps it is difficult to see.

For it would be more just to say that in America the drones and the drudges are in the minority, while the great mass of American women are of the same, practical kind, who maintain excellent homes, keep their husbands' best interests closely at heart, keep their minds active and themselves neat and attractive; rear a family of two, three or five children, and pass on gracefully to middle, and older life, surrounded by the ties of affection and actively interested in all that makes for sanity and goodness.

But these are the inconspicuous women. Strangers who dash across the country from New York to San Francisco and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and who then return whence they came to write a full history of the American people do not meet the average, home-abiding, normal, middle class women of the nation. They see the conspicuous ones, in the streets, in the shops, at the opera; this is their acquaintance with society; then they see the girls in the factories and in the department stores, the waitresses at the railway stations; such a view comprises their knowledge of the working classes; then they take a brief slumming trip in New York, see the products of the most lamentable of our social conditions, observe the harpies and the sirens of the red light districts and with this assorted knowledge they are ready to wield facile pen or speak with much self-bestowed authority of all the conditions, social, political and ethic, of our people.

It reminds one strongly of the lecturer from Africa who announced in big type that he would tell us about the pygmies. And as he was a good press agent for himself and knew how to borrow a sort of standing in the community, he had a large audience. He began to talk and from first to last he talked about himself, always referring to himself as "The Great White Chief." When the lecture was over we had heard nothing about pygmies, and some one bravely went up to him at the close of the lecture and asked him if there are any pygmies in Africa. "Oh yes, there are some," he replied, "but no one ever sees them. They hide in the woods. I myself saw one while I was in Africa."

There are some drones, it is true, as there are in all nations, always have been and always will be. And there are some drudges, who are born to poverty and see only work and semi-starvation all their lives. They are in America, as in England, and in Germany and in France. And then there are the progressive, intelligent wives and mothers, who live comfortably and who so far from being drones, probably do all their own housework, keep well ordered homes and bring up a family intelligently. And so far from being drudges, they are to be found taking an active interest in schools, churches, clubs, and societies of different kinds; they read and study, they attend concerts and lectures, they live a well rounded life which is influential in the community, and they hold the sincere respect of both men and women with whom they come in contact.

Such creatures are not extinct by any means in America; they were probably hidden in the butler's pantry washing their cut glass when the critic of American womanhood made his meteoric tour of investigation.

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### Toothsome Cranberries.

MANY people eat cranberry sauce with turkey more because they consider it the proper condiment than because they especially like it; but it is a very fine condiment for all meats.

One of the most important points in cooking cranberries is to use only porcelain or earthen dishes, never use tin or metal and the same is better the day after it is cooked, but should be kept in glass or earthenware dishes.

The following recipe will be found very toothsome: One quart cranberries, one pound of sugar, one pint of water, boil the water and sugar together for five minutes; skim, add the berries and cook slowly without stirring or burning until the berries are thoroughly cooked and tender. They can also be made into marmalade that can be sliced with a knife. Candied, they can hardly be told from candied cherries.

It pays to buy the best berries and growers are beginning to realize that their best asset is to educate the public as to their true value and then get the fruit to the consumer in the best possible condition.

Cranberries should be kept in a cool, dry place, and when so kept will keep longer and better than any other fruit, but for keeping, one should always purchase the late varieties.

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### New Use for Lace Shawls.

WOMEN lucky enough to own old lace shawls will do well to carry them to their dressmakers for transformation into peplum draperies.

Many of these oldfashioned shawls are things of beauty. Their new use is in line with the craze for the styles and fashions of the days of our grandmothers. Another attractive finish to the frock of today is an apron of lace or embroidered net, which covers the front of the gown and is tied behind much in the way of the child's ordinary oldfashioned pinafore. These lace aprons are best over a Princess dress. A good substitute is a broad stole of lace, which at once suggests a use for the broad lace scarfs many women have put away with their treasured lace shawls. The woman is indeed fortunate who has laces and old jewelry, for these articles at present are practical as well as sentimental treasures.

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### Butter Clams.

CLAM BROTH—Wash the clams well and heat till they open; save the juice; chop the meat, add a pint of milk and the hot juice and simmer two minutes; thicken slightly, season with pepper and strain into hot cups; put a little whipped cream on top of each.

Cream Clams—Steam till the shells open; if soft clams are used, cut off the black part, with scissors. Chop the meat evenly and to each cupful add as much rich white sauce made with cream. Bring only to the boiling point, as much cooking hardens clams; serve on rounds of buttered toast.

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### Cleaning Pipes.

WHEN a pipe from a lavatory basin or bath becomes clogged with soap take a handful each of common salt and soda, mix and force down the pipe. Leave for half an hour or more, then pour down a kettle of boiling water and flush afterward with plenty of warm water.