EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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

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

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 839.

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

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

DAILY.

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

SUNDAY.

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

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

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

No evil propensity of the human heart is so powerful that it may not be subdued by discipline.—Seneca.

CHAMBERLAIN

RUGGED HONESTY has its reward. It pays to play fair. A straightforward course is the best asset in any public career. Truth and a stern adherence to it is a mighty resource in any life, public or private. These are the traits of Governor Chamberlain, senator to be. They are the qualities that have given him power. They have been the means of his every triumph. They have made him friends among the mighty. They are the virtues that brought to his late cause a favor of the president of these United States. Roosevelt knew the man, knew his fidelity and rewarded it. They are the means that brought strength and support to Chamberlain among powerful men of Portland and of Oregon, without respect to party. They are the means that brought thousands of voters to his standard, among them a flocking multitude indifferent to party. They came to him with full confidence that, in the great principle he stood for, they could absolutely trust him. They knew him to be truth. They knew him to be honest, straightforward and that he would play fair.

The reward is a senatorship. It is the highest office Oregon can confer. She has given Chamberlain all she had to give. It is a great gift, because unusually given. It is the first instance in 120 years of United States history in which the gift was bestowed directly from the people without regard to party. It is the first instance in which a man has been chosen with so overwhelming a party majority against him. Its bestowal is under circumstances that make the man chosen the most conspicuous senator in the republic. His position in the estimate of the country is second only to that of the president-elect. His credentials are the best that any man ever laid at the door of the United States senate. They are a non-partisan indorsement from that chiefest of all authority, the sovereign people. He is a senator sent by the people out of their own loins, girded with their authority, and speaking directly for them. It is a credential to give him from the moment he enters it, a most distinguished position in the senate. It is a credential that heralds him in that body and through the country as a man of extraordinary parts. His standing will not be that of a common, average senator, but that of a magnificently commended tribune of the people.

By their works, men are known. They are measured by their performances. His first governorship gave Chamberlain a second term. No official act of his was a disappointment. Many of them were surprises. His encounters with legislatures disclosed his fearlessness and his fidelity. His state land policy was a revelation and a pleasure. His action with reference to public school funds was uncompromising public honesty. His achievement, after other executives had overlooked it, in securing to the state school fund a one-tenth interest in the Willamette locks revenues was a climax of executive efficiency. There is no discount in these offical acts. They made Chamberlain Oregon's good fortune. They helped to make him senator. They are the product of honesty, the ultimate of playing fair. They have lifted the penniless youth who trudged afoot over Linn county in search of a country school, into the position that embodies all that the commonwealth of Oregon has to give. In that position, sitting among those who constitute the highest legislative body in the world, George Earl Chamberlain will use the same square, the same level, and the same plummet that modeled his official acts in Oregon.

LOCAL OPTION

DURING THE recent contest between the "wets" and the "drys" in Medford, many statements were made by the local paper supporting the "wets" that prohibition, under the local option law, had been very injurious, in some cases almost ruinous, to dry towns. Prominent citizens of Eugene, Ashland and other cities were quoted to that effect. This is doubtless the honest opinion of many men whose judgment is worthy of respectful consideration.

But there is much testimony the other way. The Prineville Review, for instance, that opposed prohibition strongly during the campaign, recently said:

Six months of prohibition has, on the whole, been a benefit to Crook county, according to the statements of various business men of this section. They report a decided increase of cash receipts, there is far less drunkenness than formerly and consequently fewer arrests, a marked increase in attendance of the Crook county high school is also attributed to the absence of saloons, and altogether there is a general opinion that the day of the saloon is ended in the county, if not in the city.

The Bend Bulletin also says:

Those who predicted that prohibition would ruin and "kill" Bend misjudged matters greatly. To say the least, business in Bend has been as good as it was during the wet regime, and that dreaded falling off of the town's business has proven to be a myth. Local option undoubtedly has come to stay. It's a good thing and the people will stand by it.

Similar testimony has been frequently given by the newspapers of Pendleton, La Grande, Eugene, Albany, Corvallis and other dry cities. These papers certainly cannot be all mistaken, and they surely aim to tell the truth. Hence it may be considered as settled already that prohibition does not and will not "kill" nor even seriously and permanently injure a city.

Yet there is a measure of justice in the demand for real local option, for home rule, in this matter, and that a city should not have prohibition imposed upon it by the vote of rural precincts in the same county. This is a question on which there are good arguments on both sides.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

"OPPONENTS OF direct legislation are finding it progressively more and more difficult to stem the tide," says The Public. It has got a firm hold in several western states, and Maine as well as Missouri has put it into its constitution, and the movement for it will almost undoubtedly spread.

The same periodical points out that it is a mistake to suppose that the initiative and referendum are something new and revolutionary. In a parliamentary body the presiding officer may at any time be overruled by an appeal to the body—the referendum. A member who desires a bill or resolution passed makes a motion—the initiative. The people of Oregon have only broadened this process to include the whole body politic. On most matters they will abide by the work of their representatives, but in consequence of long and expensive experience they are determined to reserve the right of final decision in themselves.

It is easy to pigeonhole or put a joker in a good bill in a legislature. If not suppressed in committee by malign influences, it may be doctored so as to spoil it, but the whole electorate cannot be thus influenced. Besides, with the referendum in force, legislatures will be more careful not to pass laws that will be obnoxious to the people, and with the initiative, legislatures will be more likely to enact laws demanded by the people.

That the government has been conducted thus far without direct legislation is no argument against it. We don't travel in an ox cart because our grandfathers did. Our locomotives are the same in principle as the first ones, but they have been greatly improved. In recent years we have borrowed a ballot law from Australia. And we could with advantage adopt some of the laws of Canada, New Zealand, and perhaps other countries. The forefathers were wise and patriotic men, but wisdom did not end with them. "New occasions teach new ideas."

Representative government has not been altogether a failure, nor a completely satisfactory success. It needs constant watching by an intelligent, vigilant electorate, and occasional correcting and commanding by the great body politic. With this it will serve very well. And it is thus occasionally to correct and command that the referendum and initiative were devised. Oregon will not give up these people's implements, and other states will construct them.

LIVING AS JESUS DID

IF NOT a merely hysterical or emotional resolve, if taken with sane and reasonable qualifications, it may be well enough for a lot of young men to resolve to "live as Jesus did" for a given period. But taken as a literal proposition, it is an absurdity. The times are very different now from what they were when Jesus lived; people have broader and a far greater variety of thoughts, avocations and interests. The truths Jesus taught remain, are eternal; but how to apply them to daily conduct and conversation one can decide only for himself, and no two alike. Of course no one can exactly imitate Jesus; the most that can be done is to apply or adapt what in his teaching and example is practicable to an average, reasonable modern life. Just what Jesus would have done in the present state of civilization and in a modern American city no one can know, but we know something of what he did, said and thought in his sphere of action 1900 years ago, and by considering these things in connection with a constant remembrance of his environment may doubtless get much inspiration to better living. A person who strains himself and makes himself peculiar in either a feigned or a sincere attempt to live as Jesus did, or would, may possibly fail to come as near living about right as a person who keeps an ear open to conscience and goes along quietly about his daily walk without making any especial fuss about it.

AT LEAST UNIQUE

THE JOINT resolution introduced at Salem memorializing congress to call a convention to provide for popular election of senator is all well enough. It will be passed, but that is all it will amount to. There are enough Statement No. 1 legislators to pass it. They are in favor of popular election of senator. All the antis are not. If they had been they would have signed Statement No. 1 and come to the session, not as opponents of popular election, but in favor of it. It is by their works that men are known. Promises mean nothing, performances everything.

In practical effect there is absolutely no difference between the present plan and that proposed in the resolution. The results to be accomplished are exactly the same. Men may contend that there is a difference, but by the test of results there is not. If the proposed plan had been in effect Cake would have beaten Fulton just the same in the primaries. Chamberlain would have beaten Cake just the same in the election. It is useless to juggle with the facts. There are those who oppose popular election. Some good men oppose it. The United States senate opposes it. The plutocratic interests oppose it. Bosses, machines, claquers and hangers on oppose it. Those who hope to be senator through secret trick rather than in the open sunlight with the electorate's blessing oppose it. Senators who fear loss of their jobs at Washington oppose it. All these were in control of the late convention at Chicago and that convention declared against it. Humiliated by that action, Mr. Taft subsequently made a platform of his own approving it.

In the legislative election of senator there is a game. It is a game the politicians like to play. They love to be in the shadow of a prospective senator. It is sweet to them to be his trusted lieutenant. They like to help "frame up" the job. There is a glamour in it and a profit in it. There are plums to be parceled and patronage to be plucked. Federal positions are wanted and postmasterships desired. It is an inner circle business, and inner circle methods are a delightful pastime to those in the game. This is a chief secret of why popular election is opposed. People want it but those who hope to profit by politics do not. That is why the joint resolution at Salem is significant. That is why the vote on it will be watched with more than passing interest. That is why its introduction by Senator Coffey, one of the most notorious and most virile opponents of popular choice in the late contest, is a proceeding mightily unique.

The following from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, a staunch Republican newspaper, expresses the true doctrine:

The result in this state and in Oregon will show the wisdom of one principle in the primary election system. The senators to be elected have been chosen by the people of the two states, and when the legislators proceed to give effect to the popular will, as recorded at the polls, they will show, as they ought to show, a profound and becoming respect for popular rights and the inalienable sovereignty which must ever inhere in a free people.

Away back in the early sixties, during Lincoln's administration, one of the senators from California was John Conness, and at Lincoln's funeral he was one of the pallbearers. For more than a third of a century he has been lost to public view, but his death, at the age of 88, at Jamaica Plains, Mass., was announced a few days ago. What great changes in this country he lived to see!

A long protest against a duty on explosives has been sent to the ways and means committee. With Roosevelt in the White House, Tillman, Jeff Davis and Foraker in the senate, and Champ Clark, Cushman and Willet in the house, the country is certainly sufficiently supplied with political explosives, at least.

While the actual cotton crop of this country last year was about 12,000,000 bales, the New York cotton exchange figures show that 90,000,000 bales were sold during the year. This sale of seven and a half times the amount of cotton produced may have made good times for the brokers, or some of them, but it creates a fictitious market and keeps producers guessing.

The Monitor, the daily newspaper published by the Christian Scientists at Boston, is a very creditable secular publication, and is apparently on on the high road to success. It recently had an editorial commending highly the work of the Port of Portland commission, and the people of this city and vicinity, for their liberal support of the work of the commission, and calling attention to the fact that this self-help on Portland's part had been of great influence in obtaining government aid for the improvement of the Columbia river. These good words for Portland will be read by tens of thousands of Christian Scientists in other parts of the country, and will be of advantage to this city.

Running Shots

Written for The Journal by Fred C. Denton.

To encourage the holding of timber uncut, it is proposed to exempt timber from taxation until it is cut. This would help out the timber land speculator most delightfully. If timber is not taxed why should cattle be? Why should not the farmer have his pigs and horses untaxed until they are sold?

• • •

To conserve our timber resources simply provide no federal reward, in the shape of a tariff, for cutting it, and follow this up with regulations requiring three trees to be planted and cared for where one is cut. This is too easy a way out for the statesmen in Salem and too hard a way out for the timber barons, so please don't tell anybody you ever heard of it.

• • •

Oregon has had a few days of what Iowa and Illinois have five months in the year. Even our floods are of few days and soon over. Oregon is willing to stay Oregon, and does not desire to swap climates with Michigan, New York, or any other state.

• • •

There is really no reason except our own lack of unity why the people of Portland should not own a street paving plant.

• • •

Some cities are at last realizing that God and Uncle Sam incline to help those who help themselves. Let us have port corporations with power to tax the property benefited by deepening of channels and removal of bars. Great opportunities have been held back for decades because a few mossbacks in certain ports wanted Uncle Sam to do what they should tax themselves to do. The empty lots around an isolated, trafficless port should help make the dirt fly.

• • •

Recent events have clearly shown that it is lese majeste in the United States to ride past President Roosevelt, to ride up behind him, to ride alongside him, to ride over him, to ride under him, or to ride anywhere near him. The individual, house of representatives, United States senate, supreme court, newspaper, railroad corporation, (except those owned and controlled by Harriman) or foreign nation (except Japan) that tries any such motions will regret it.

• • •

Congress might be in better business than throwing mud at the president to pass away time. 'Tend to business, boys, time flies.

• • •

When we get that new crematory the first thing to incinerate in it will be about 100 stoveless streetcars of the vintage of 1861.

• • •

Too much energy is being wasted in framing up the new charter. When it is done a few citizens without axes to grind will propose amendments that will knock some schemes into "smithereens."

• • •

What the people of Oregon are tired of is the legislature wasting its time gambling off the United States senatorship while matters of importance to the state's internal development are neglected or botched. For this reason the referendum and initiative has been utilized more than would be the case if the legislature was divorced from the senatorship entirely.

• • •

By telling the press of the United States that the primary law is a failure, that the referendum is a humbug and the initiative anarchy, the daily knocker hopes to prevent any more states ranging alongside Oregon, which it modestly advertises to the world as the "fool of the family." However, Oregon is willing to keep its primary and match senators with New York for sense, sand and honesty any time. The people of Missouri have taken the "show me" state into the "fool of the family" class and there are more coming.

• • •

The good old machine is in another "teeth and toenail" fight with the grim governor of New York. How the machine does wish he had never climbed into the saddle! He wants a primary! The machine has been wigwagging its sister in Oregon, and Harvey in command wigs back "for Gods sake don't give the primary a show. It will be the death of every grafter in Oregon!" The New York statesmen are wise, but Governor Hughes is the dumdest, balkiest fool that ever hung a jury, and he might get it to going.

• • •

Why was not this fellow McHarg run in as a vag? He had no visible means of support, no business in Oregon to transact of a divulgible nature and evidently needed an hour's communion with the police department more than any yegg man, tramp or shady gent that ever sneaked into Oregon. The police should be more alert. A man trying to steal a senatorship is more dangerous than Emma Goldman. Why was not McHarg escorted out of the city?

This Date in History.

1727—A royal decree was published fixing the boundary line between Rhode Island and Connecticut.

1734—Robert Morris, the financier of the American revolution, born in Liverpool. Died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

1776—Georgia provincial congress assembled in Savannah.

1800—Thomas Mifflin, general of the revolution and governor of Pennsylvania, died at Lancaster, Pa. Born in Philadelphia in 1744.

1814—Senator David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, author of the "Wilmot Proviso," born. Died March 16, 1868.

1830—General Simon Bolivar, who liberated a large part of South America from Spanish rule, resigned all his military and political offices.

1863—Confederates captured two ships blockading Sabine City, Texas.

1880—The Spanish cortes passed the Cuban emancipation bill.

1898—Japanese cruiser Kasagi launched at Philadelphia.

1901—Elisha Gray, noted inventor and electrician, died at Newtonville, Mass. Born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835.

1908—The Pennsylvania supreme court declared the 2 cent railroad fare law unconstitutional.

Streetcar Men Paid Daily.

A novel pay system, designed to save much bookkeeping and clerical work, is to be put into effect on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit system. There will be a daily payment of wages to motormen and conductors. Each employe will be paid at his respective carbarn as he finishes his run for the day. The receiving clerk at the barn will take the conductors' returns and audit them immediately. Should no error be found in either the returns or report, the crew will at once be paid the day's wage, the money being taken from the cash collected for the day.

Bishop Leigh R. Brewer's Birthday.

Rt. Rev. Leigh R. Brewer, protestant Episcopal bishop of Montana, was born in Berkshire, Vt., January 20, 1839. After graduating from Hobart college he entered the General Theological seminary to study for the ministry. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1866 by the late Bishop Henry C. Potter, and ordained a priest the following year by Bishop Coxe. His first pulpit was that of Grace church in the town of Carthage, New York, which he occupied for several years before becoming rector of Trinity church in Watertown. He was elected to the bishopric of Montana in 1880 and was consecrated with brilliant ceremonies in which a number of the leading bishops of the church took part. In addition to his prominence as a churchman Bishop Brewer is well known as an author and speaker.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The people rule—in Oregon.

• • •

The legislators kept their pledge.

• • •

The country has its eyes on Oregon.

• • •

The first ballot did it, as was right.

• • •

Oregon has shown other states how to do it.

• • •

The Journal helped some to win a victory for the people.

• • •

Let it be understood that the people are greater than party.

• • •

Considering the Republican majority, it is a new thing under the sun.

• • •

Senator Fulton beat himself last spring; The Journal told him so.

• • •

Chamberlain will be another Roosevelt policies man—in large part.

• • •

The new Oregon senator can be depended on not to sell out the people.

• • •

A Billy 'possum will be but a mollycoddle in comparison with a Teddy bear.

• • •

Still, Roosevelt may be a pretty strong man for anybody to run against in 1916.

• • •

But there will soon be a Republican governor; that ought to be some consolation.

• • •

The anti-newspapers may now allow Secretary of State Benson to live quite a while.

• • •

No senatorial election again in Oregon for four years, for which let us be thankful.

• • •

After Representative Willett had said about all he wanted to say, he was made to sit down.

• • •

No, the Republican party in Oregon is not dead, but the Oregonian is doing its best to kill it.

• • •

It is not to be inferred that after the prescribed period they will try living as the devil would.

• • •

Newspapers are liberal; any sort of a revivaling jawsmith can get almost unlimited free advertising.

• • •

Now, Mr. Ormsby McHarg can hie himself back to Washington and report that he was sent on a vain errand.

• • •

Was all this rowing in congress devised to direct attention away from its failure to do anything the people want done?

• • •

King Edward is going to visit Emperor William again. If he can make the kaiser a personal loan he will be welcome.

• • •

A Philadelphia man left home one evening 32 years ago and returned only last week. He could not very well plead that he had been attending a lodge all that time.

• • •

"Why don't clever girls marry?" is asked. Most of them do, and most of those who don't only imagine themselves clever. Then a scattering few don't have a chance.

• • •

According to the assessment roll, New York has but very few millionaires after all, and these only little ones, the richest one worth only $2,500,000. What a lot of swindlers they are.

• • •

Senator Tillman must know very well that it isn't necessary to break a legal statute to be condemned by the highest court in the land—the people—who judge things by the moral law.

• • •

The efforts to persuade Oregon legislators to break their pledges in the vote for senator may be successful, but they reflect little credit on the politicians who are back of the movement.—Louisville Post (Rep.). The efforts were not successful.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Milton is still in great need of more dwelling houses.

• • •

Postoffice receipts of Dallas increased in 1908 15 per cent over 1907.

• • •

On Jumper Flat in Wasco county last week there was 30 inches of snow.

• • •

No fruit trees were killed in Wasco county, prominent fruitgrowers say.

• • •

Echo will need new houses for men coming to work in the new mills next spring.

• • •

A Eugene man killed 14 geese and 16 ducks one day on the Long Tom near Junction City.

• • •

Northeastern Oregon and southeastern Washington will doubtless soon have a network of local railroads.

• • •

A Dalles man and his dogs killed in one day 12 coons that were in his orchard across the Columbia.

• • •

The Glacier's census shows Hood River's population to be 2313. But even these figures can't hoodoo that town.

• • •

A Lostine correspondent thinks the unusually cold weather was due to so many eastern people coming in there.

• • •

Eugene Register: Miss Willamette Valley has exchanged her eiderdown wrap for a covering done in water colors.

• • •

An examination of a Myrtle creek cougar's "innards" showed that it had feasted on somebody's hog just previous to his sudden death.

• • •

As a train was starting out of Yaquina a house was discovered on fire and the engine stopped and put it out, saving the house from destruction.

• • •

Mild and balmy air, with a temperature of 70 degrees in the middle of January. That's what the Rogue River valley offers in the way of climate, says the Medford Tribune. But how was it a week ago?

• • •

Madras Pioneer: Think of being able to live in mild and temperate Oregon, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of an arctic climate. It is wonderful, even if it occurs only once in a lifetime, and our boosters should make the most of it.

• • •

The Deschutes Irrigation & Power company has closed a contract with the state land board whereby the big irrigation company will reclaim an additional 74,000 acres of land near Bend. The company already has contracts for the reclamation of two tracts, one consisting of 84,000 acres, and the other consisting of 56,000 acres.

• • •

While the people living in Portland, Pendleton, La Grande and in fact the largest portion of the state have been shivering in from one to three feet of snow, with mercury registering from 18 to 25 degrees below zero, the citizens of Huntington have been basking in the sunshine, with the thermometer scarcely at the freezing point, said the Herald of the 16th.

• • •

Newport Mail: One of the pitiful features of the cold snap was the destroying of hundreds of small birds. Yellow hammers, robins and snowbirds suffered greatly, especially on the hills. The winters are usually so mild that birds of all sorts remain here. Consequently the small fowl did not know what to do when every bug had crawled under a stone and frozen up.

• • •

Astorian: The coast line between Tillamook Head, in Oregon, and Gray's Harbor, in Washington, is becoming famous for the softness, ease and safety with which ships may be piled upon it; there does not seem to be any danger whatever in the procedure, the three last ships to utilize the beaches, the Peter Iredale, Galena and the Alice, having slipped up on the sands quietly, comfortably, securely, without loss of a spar, a man, a boat, nor anything of value, being subsequently dismantled at leisure and left to bury themselves in the smooth sands at the due convenience of time and nature.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Our People"—By Grover Cleveland

(From an address at the Washington inauguration centennial exercises, New York city, April 30, 1889.)

Our people, in a day, assumed a place among the nations of the earth. Their mission was to teach the fitness of man for self-government, and their destiny was to outstrip every other people in national achievement and material greatness. One hundred years have passed. Our churches, our schools and universities, our benevolent institutions, which beautify every town and hamlet and look out from every hillside testify to the value our people place upon religious teaching, upon advanced education and upon deeds of charity.

That our people are still jealous of their individual rights and freedom is proved by the fact that no one in place or power has dared openly to assail them. Surely such a people can be safely trusted with their free government and there need be no fear that they have lost the qualities which fit them to be its custodians. If they should wander they will return to duty in good time. If they should be misled they will discover the true landmarks none too late for safety, and if they should even be corrupted they will speedily be found seeking with peace offerings their country's holy altar.

Let us then have an abiding faith in our people. Let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before the truth that in any and all circumstances the will of the people, however it may be exercised, is the law of our national existence—the arbiter absolute and unchangeable by which we must abide. Other than existing situations or policies can only justify themselves when they may be reached by the spread of political intelligence and the revival of unselfish and patriotic interest in public affairs. Ill natured complaints of popular incompetency and self-righteous assertion of superiority over the body of the people are impotent and useless.

But there is danger that the scope of the words, "our people" and all they import are not fully apprehended. It is only natural that those in the various walks of life should see our people within the range of their own vision and find just about them the interests most important and most worthy the care of the government. The rich merchant or capitalist in the center of wealth and enterprise hardly has a glimpse of the country blacksmith at his forge or the farmer in his field, and these in their turn know but little of the laborers who crowd our manufactories and inhabit their own world of toil, or of the thousands who labor in our mines.

If representatives of every element of our population and industries should be gathered together they would find but little of purely selfish and personal interest in common, and upon a superficial glance but little would be seen to denote that one people was represented. Yet in the spirit of our institutions, all these so separated in station and personal interest are a common brotherhood and our people all of equal value before the law, all having by their suffrage the same voice in governmental affairs, all demanding with equal force protection and defense, and all in their persons and property equally entitled to their government's scrupulous care.

The diversity of our interests, though the source of boundless wealth and prosperity, has a tendency to press our people apart. This condition demands of us a counterforce of liberality and toleration towards each other and an enlightened regard for the condition of every individual who contributes to the aggregate of our national greatness. This aggregate, fostered and increased by united earnest and unselfish effort, will yield a full return for individual enterprise and labor without drying up the fountains of brotherly love and kindness and forbearance upon which the political health of our people depends.

Let us recall to our minds the virtues and the unselfish devotion to principle of those who saw the first days of the republic. Let there be a revival of our love for the principles which our country represents. Let there be a new consecration to the cause of man's freedom and equality, and a quickened sense of the solemn responsibility assumed before the world by every man who wears the badge of "our people." The future beckons us on. Let us follow with exalted and ennobling love of country and with undaunted courage. Though clouds may sometimes darken the heavens they shall be dispelled and we shall see the bow of God's promise set clearly in the sky and shall read beneath it blazing in radiant characters the words, "Our People!"

From Trains to Stockings.

From Electric News Service.

From the gigantic task of hauling freight and passenger trains over the electrified branch of the Canadian Pacific the Aroostook falls, in Maine, performs such little chores as knitting stockings. The falls has recently been harnessed to drive electric generators which supply current to the railroad and to the knitting mills of the vicinity. An electrically operated machine will knit a stocking in less than two minutes.

As to Worry.

From the Washington Star.

"People are very much given to worrying over what they can't help."

"Very true. That tendency is what keeps them up all night every time there is an election."

The REALM FEMININE

The Real Living Room.

ALL OF US give a lingering backward glance at the charmingly cosy, comfortable looking living rooms of our friends who have built the new style houses—the long, low, substantial houses which seem to be built for real living, rather than to please one's neighbors. And some of us who admire these effects return with a sense of something wrong in our own stiff built to rent houses, where the front parlor is inevitable, and the living is supposed to be done out of sight, obscurely, and without disarranging the furniture.

Now we are beginning to find that homes are meant to be lived in, not to impress passersby. And with that sense to the fore let us try to adjust our homes to our conditions, and make out of some unpromising surroundings, a haven of restfulness and peace.

It is most difficult in the house which is built with a reception room or best parlor set off from the rest of the house after a bygone tradition. To harmonize this with a modern living room is clearly impossible, unless the landlord will consent to having the partition removed between this and the back parlor, throwing the two into one. If the construction of the house will not stand this of course a part of the partition must be left, and a beam set in at the ceiling height, to support the floors above. But having attained the opening, do not fill it with hangings. They accumulate dust, they shut out air, and they destroy the effect you are trying to obtain—that of space and room.

Try to find a dull, soft toned paper which will harmonize with other articles which are to occupy the living room. A dull green is always safe. A tan or dull brown may be used, or one that is of natural ground, lightly figured. If the ceiling is high a frieze of harmonious coloring may be used, with the picture rail below it, but if the ceiling is already low, it is better to omit it, letting the same color run up to the ceiling.

Another point of difference between the modern living room and the antiquated parlor is the windows. Formerly we had them high and narrow, with ugly shades covering the upper half. Now why should we spend money for glass and then cover it with an opaque shade? The prime use of windows is to let in light and sunshine and air. Let us have all of these that we can. Straight hanging curtains of raw silk, mercerized material, which is now to be had cheaply, or even denim, to match or to harmonize with the wall color, may be hung at the windows, with plain net curtains inside. Then when there is too much glare of sun, or when it is thought necessary to shield the interior of the room from the street, these can be drawn together over the net curtains. They can easily be removed and brushed each sweeping day, and they need to be only long enough to cover the windows.

A hardwood floor is of course the most beautiful and in the end, the most satisfactory, but it is so expensive that one would not be able to put it into a rented house, and until one can build for one's self it is out of the question. But there are many preparations which make a good looking floor out of our common fir. A brown dull stain will bring out the best in the room and be unobtrusive itself. Remove the old carpets, of course, if you want your living room to be harmonious.

They can be made into beautiful and durable rugs at several of the establishments which do such work in the city. If you have a choice as to pattern you have but to state it. If there is a part of the carpet which gives the tone you want in the room it is always possible to buy a little new carpeting of the right shade or to have made up with it woolen material dyed to the right tone. This will give a border of the predominant tone in the room—brown, green, or dull red, whichever looks best.

With the old fashioned furniture it is more difficult—and yet some common miracles may be wrought. Old gilt chairs which have survived until now can be stained dull brown. Some good shaped but inartistically upholstered chairs may be renovated and covered with greens or browns in the upholstery material. Old fashioned chairs of good shape may be had at auction rooms. But here is the place for a strong will to assert itself. Have what you have plain and good, and get rid of the superfluous objects which are only taking up space. One large sofa, davenport or settee with a few cushions, a window seat covered to match the room, and a few plain chairs, will look far better than a large assortment of chairs picked up here and there without reason or fitness.

Built in bookcases, low, and stained to the desired shade, will add greatly, and are not expensive, as they can be put up by any carpenter, and stained by the home renovater herself.

If a table is wanted—and with a large living room it is almost a necessity—let it also be substantial but plain, and do not put it where everyone must dodge around it. Let it stand at one end of the room, or near the windows, and let it have upon it a few books, magazines, a reading lamp or a jar of flowers.

We cannot all have old brass or dull green pottery to place in the most telling spots, but what we can do is to put away about half of the useless ornaments that stand about the rooms, and which serve no purpose except to afford occupation on sweeping and dusting day. We cannot all have original etchings and rare mezzo-tints, but what we can do is to remove the cheap chromos and lithographs, the last year's calendars and the photographs of near relatives from the family living room.

It will not take any great amount of self sacrifice to spend a little less on dress or desserts for a few months and buy one or two good pictures. Then we shall have something that will be always a delight. And prints of good pictures are now so cheap and so good that it means no more than the price of a matinee ticket to obtain them. They should be framed simply and hung low, without crowding. The ribbons and gaudy cords which had a brief reign are now entirely out of style, and were always offensive, since they emphasized what is not desirable to bring out—the means by which the pictures are hung.

All of this may sound like attempting a great deal—and it is, but it is worth it, many times over, to have a living room which is both pleasant to look at and comfortable to live in, and it really in the end has not cost a great deal. What it does cost is made up in the added pleasure of being at home and of being at peace, instead of having one's attention distracted by a great many diverse objects, having no relation to each other and no meaning to the home sense.

To Use the Yolks.

ONE HALF cup butter, 1 cup sugar, yolks of 6 eggs, ½ cup sweet milk, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1½ cups flour. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, beat the yolks and add. Dissolve soda in milk and sift cream of tartar in flour.

New Cranberry Pie.

TWO cups cranberries, cut open and put in colander to get out seeds, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water, 1 cup boiling water. Add to cornstarch 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup molasses, 2 teaspoons vanilla. Make two pies with two crusts.

Chopped Beef Bake.

TAKE two pounds of chopped beef and three tomatoes, add pepper and salt to taste, add three onions chopped fine, then put meat in pot, sprinkle flour over meat, and set in oven to bake three fourths of an hour, and serve. This is a cheap and wholesome dish.