EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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We must be as courteous to a man as to a picture, which we are willing to give the benefit of a good light.—Emerson.

AN IMPUDENT BILL

THE JOURNAL is anxious for the present legislature to make a good record. It is so concerned for the sake of the legislators themselves. It is so concerned also for the sake of the state and its good name. It hopes adjournment may not be followed by the old aftermath with its abuse of members and condemnation of the session. By a wise course legislators can lessen the resort to the initiative and referendum. By unwise legislation the electorate will only be incensed and resort to direct legislation be increased.

A high-handed bill offered yesterday is the height of unwisdom. It proposes to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment for a candidate for any office to sign a written pledge. It is of course aimed at Statement No. 1. Its audacity is without limit. The pledge of a candidate and the right to take it is a fundamental in self-government. Political parties make it. It is the only means the electorate has of determining the attitude of the candidate on public questions at issue. It is the only means of determining whether or not a candidate is fit to vote for.

With the pledge removed the officer is free. Without it there is no assurance that he will do his duty. Without it the people are impotent to carry their will into effect. Without it the official is not subservient to the public will, but merely to his own will. With the right to make pledges removed a pillar in self-government is gone.

By the pledges a president is elected or defeated. By the pledges of his party his policy is known. Every president and every party from the days presidents and parties came into existence has made pledges. Every governor ever elected has made pledges. Every legislator and every sheriff ever elected has made pledges. All officers make pledges as a stepping stone to election. To remove the right would be to stick a stiletto in one of the great fundamental processes of self-government. It would be an atrocity upon freedom. It is a proposition that slaps in the face every free man in Oregon. It slaps in the face the people of Oregon who by a vote of nearly three to one enacted the present primary law, living legislative candidates the right to make pledges. It is an insult to the electorate that the legislature shall ordain to be a crime that which the electorate through the initiative declares to be the law. Its introduction assumes that the legislature is higher than the people. It is regrettable that such a measure should have been introduced.

PROTESTS AND PROTESTANTS

THEIR PROTESTS robbed six Statement No. 1 legislators of much of the credit which the Statement members who did not protest have earned. They made the protests on the assurance of the discredited McHarg that thereby a basis would be afforded for defeating the people's choice. If anything should come of the protests, the act of each protestant will be as base and treacherous as if he had broken his pledge. The pledge was the means of securing election. If, in the final determination, the protests abort the legislature's action of yesterday, each protester will be a traitor to his constituents, to the truth, and to his plighted word. Each protest was made with full knowledge that it was the last desperate effort of McHarg, Clyde Fulton, and the other senatorial hangers-on to upset the electorate's will. Fortunately for the case of the protesters, the protests are false on their face, in that each member in taking the Statement had sense enough to know its meaning, and took it freely, voluntarily and without compulsion or compunction, and for that reason all the protests combined and all the inner and ulterior designs of the protestants will avail nothing.

It is gratifying to note that the published report to the effect that Representative Barrett of Umatilla was among the legislators who voted for Chamberlain under protest was not true. From the outset Mr. Barrett has been an advocate and defender of the authority of the people in selecting senator. His record is as clear as the noonday sun. In the many rumors about pledged legislators and possible recreancy the name of Mr. Barrett was never mentioned.

OBSERVATIONS PERTINENT TO TUESDAY'S RESULT

IN CLOSING this incident of a senatorship, there are a few observations that ought to be made. They refer to late political results and their causes. They are elicited by the insistence of the Oregonian that Chamberlain's election is an unfortunate incident from the Republican standpoint.

The Oregonian caused the division in the Republican party which opened the way for the election of Chamberlain. At its door lies the responsibility. At its guilty door lies the responsibility for schism in the party. At its door lies full responsibility for the defeat of Fulton. The whole state knows it, and confirms it.

Herein, from the Republican standpoint, lies the Oregonian's culpability. There was an old regime of political rottenness. Of this rottenness the federal court records afford proof. Senatorial elections with dismal sequels were the instrumentality of this rottenness. The voters rebelled. They resented those elections, and in a remarkable ballot revolution, provided for selection of senator by the electorate. Nobody denies this, not even the Oregonian.

The Oregonian refused to accept this popular method. It knows why. The people know why. There was no other opposition. Dogmatically and stubbornly, it set up its will as superior to the people's will. It set up its will as superior to the will of the Republican party, whose votes by thousands and tens of thousands passed the primary law in order to get deliverance from legislative election. The Oregonian insisted on taking this right away from the electorate, and restoring it to the legislature. Naturally it attracted followers. It attracted politicians, of course. Politicians prefer the old game. It is a game of pelf, profit and profligacy, and that is as honey to the bee or sugar to a fly to the men who live by politics.

Among other men, the Oregonian misled Senator Fulton. That man was originally for popular election. His article in the North American Review proves it.

But Senator Fulton changed. The organ of his party was on the other side. It was supposed to have influence. He wanted a reelection. Naturally he changed. The Oregonian's position and his own known lack of touch with the aspirations of the people misled him.

Senator Fulton changed and the result is that pathetic 19 votes at Salem Tuesday. He changed and the consequence was the miserable incident of McHarg, Clyde Fulton, Ralph Williams and their like intriguing and buttonholing members to enter upon a course of perjury. He changed, and the effect was the unprecedented spectacle in the voting at Salem of a name that was cast out of the running by the Republican voters in April, a name of which it had been declared that it would not, if defeated at the primaries, go before the legislature for "senator or any other office."

For all this humiliation of Senator Fulton the Oregonian is directly chargeable. Had Fulton recognized the right of the people to govern instead of accepting the Oregonian's dogmatic claim of its right to govern the Republican party and Oregon, he would in all human probability have been elected at Salem yesterday. His opposiiton to popular selection defeated him for the nomination. It made him impossible before the legislature. It reduced him to that pathetic 19 votes. It reduced him to the alternative of McHarg. It opened the way for Chamberlain. The people sought a man who embodied popular choice. Fulton refused to be that man. Cake essayed the role for a time and beat Fulton at the polls. But he swerved and the people, determined to find a man of known fidelity to their plan, sought and found him in Chamberlain. They were after a principle and a man to defend it, and that is the explanation of results at Salem Tuesday.

For all this the Oregonian is responsible. It howls now to cover its tracks. It knows its guilt and shrieks loudly in the hope of hiding it. The whole situation past and present can be summed up in one sentence: In its insanity, the Oregonian set up its will as superior to the whole people's will in governing Oregon, and the result is Chamberlain. That is the start, the finish and the whole of it.

Incidentally, the Oregonian wrought better than it knew. Chamberlain as senator will be as he has been as governor, broad, big and a getter of results.

IT IS STILL UNTRUE

"In the primary last spring a large faction or body of Democrats voted for Cake; and a large faction or body of Republicans voted for Chamberlain in the later election. In the primary, Fulton was defeated by two main incidents. First, by registration of Democrats as Republicans, and their voting in large numbers for Cake in the primary."—Oregonian.

ANY NUMBER of repetitions of these statements will not make them any more true. They were untrue when first made and are equally untrue now. A few, and only a few, Democrats, as nearly as can be ascertained by a study of the returns, voted for one or the other of the Republican candidates in the primaries. Of these Democrats it is fairly certain that a greater number voted for Fulton than for Cake. Democratic votes did not beat Fulton and nominate Cake. And in all probability Fulton, if he had received the nomination over Cake, would have been beaten in the election by Chamberlain, as Cake was, for a great many "Statement" Republicans voted for Cake who would not have voted for Fulton on that issue. The matter is of no great importance now, but the repetition of these false assertions is inexcusable.

The first credit for the preserved integrity of the legislature belongs to the pledged men, who in spite of the intrigue, bullying, wheedling, promises and all manner of pressure, kept the faith and carried the colors of the electorate to victory. Great credit is also due the grange organizations of the state. Always devoted to the interests of producers and toilers, and realizing that a great principle was on trial, many of the granges issued ringing resolutions that became a potent influence in saving the final result. These and the stand taken by the organized laboring men were efficacious in molding public sentiment and in reflecting the wishes of the masses. The politicians listen when the foundations shake.

President Roosevelt insisted that the will of the people should control in Oregon. Scores of prominent Republicans in Portland and Oregon publicly asserted the same view. Thousands of other Republicans of highest standing and unquestioned party loyalty privately took the same ground. To all these credit is due for the fact that public integrity has been preserved. To them is due credit for the fact that Oregon's public repute abroad remains unscarred. To them is due credit for the fact that the legislature has been saved from a reign of bedlam and is now free to go about its duties in a business way. To them and all of them is due credit for the fact that the Republican party has been saved from overthrow and the state from a political revolution.

The decision of the Oregon supreme court in the Yamhill county tax case is a very fortunate one for the state. Certain taxpayers of Yamhill county sought to overturn the present law by which state taxes are apportioned among the counties in proportion to county expenditures during a five year preceding period, and to restore the old law under which state taxes were apportioned according to county assessments. Theoretically the former law is right, but in practice it worked very badly, and had become fairly intolerable. The present law works very much better and it is well for the state that it is constitutional.

There is usually a justifiable suspicion about a man who disappears and after awhile turns up with the story that his mind was for a while a blank and he did not know where or who he was. Whether such a man is shamming and inventing an excuse for misbehavior can generally be determined by concurrent circumstances, as will probably be done in the strange but by no means unprecedented case of Professor Sawyer of Oakland, Or. Just what he says happened to him, except as to minor details, has happened to honest, innocent men in not a few cases.

The Oregonian says: "Nobody knows better than Chamberlain that he is not 'the people's choice.' It is a juggle of politics, and he has been the prizewinner." Neither Chamberlain nor anybody else knows this, for he was the people's choice once for attorney-general and twice for governor, and two of these elections were held under the old law. With this record to his credit, why should it be incredible that he should be the people's choice for senator?

Of some half a dozen decisions rendered by the Oregon supreme court Tuesday all but one were reversals, and this one was rendered by a circuit judge now dead. Is this circumstance a basis for an argument in favor of more circuit judges, or, rather, of better ones?

Now the president wants this country to go over and protect and reform Liberia. Really, haven't we troubles enough at home, and in our own island possessions, without butting in over in Africa?

The earth's surface has been a-tremble in many widely separated localities lately, and it might be a good time for calamity prophets to get busy. To guess the right spots is difficult, though.

A splendid beginning has been made by the presiding officers of the legislature. Their committee appointments are acknowledged to be fair and impartial. Both refused to allow their positions to be made the catspaw of McHarg in his intrigues. The organization was manifestly without reference to the senatorial situation and has been so maintained by President Bowerman and Speaker McArthur. The session can now go on with business and building legislation.

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.

Infection of Milk.

Cornelius, Or., Jan. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—Reading a communication headed "Vigorous Protest From a Farmer" with regard to infected milk, I will say that I quite agree with him. That it is not infected at the home of the farmer I am positive, as well as he, for go where you will in this valley, and I dare say in the whole of America among the farming communities, and you will find none but the healthiest of children—exceptions to every rule, always—the exceptions not the result of drinking impure milk. Forty years have seen the writer in this valley, and with "A Farmer" I will say that if the people and children of the cities are affected, as medical authorities have it, I take the stand that it is not through the milk shipped to the cities, and if so, then it becomes tainted in the cities. And that I can readily believe, for the milk if at all sensitive to such taints, like the children in the cities, takes it from the atmosphere it is introduced into. For can anyone dare say that the atmosphere of a dense city, or any city in fact, is as pure as the atmosphere circulating in the country, and breathed by those same healthy children of the farms who drink always the milk direct from the cows, as do the men and harvest hands employed, especially in the summer months? The young children on almost every farm drink nothing else almost, and eat nothing but the purest and plainest foods as well. Now then, having lived in the cities likewise, I will ask: Do the city children live the same? I will answer my own question. They do not, nor never did, nor never will, for while the children of the country are feasting on the wholesome foods of the country and breathing the purest ozone and running about bareheaded and digging and playing, the children of the cities are shut up in close rooms, poorly ventilated and if ventilated at all, it is the ventilation of some other ill ventilated house or houses, wafted about from house to house. They breathe the breaths of thousands of people of all ages and sizes; they play in the back yards, and walk in the streets, ripe with expectorations and fumes emanating from ill ventilated storerooms; inhale the smells of decaying vegetables or the smells of cook houses; inhale the dust of the streets; breathe the breaths of every conceivable kind in streetcars or theatres or other places where people are thronged together; breathe the tainted air of cesspools wafted from somewhere; breathe typhoid and other lurking germs in back yards and drains, and then eat, what? Not always our wholesome foods, but sweets and everything that looks good to the eye and is for sale, and then live in houses where the God given healthy sunshine is kept out by curtains and shades for fear of spoiling the furniture or carpets; keep all kinds of hours; learn all kinds of excesses from one another, dress in unseasonable clothing for fashion's sake; learn vices that country children know nothing of, and are at the same time sprung of many unhealthy parents who have lived in those atmospheres all their lives perhaps. And then because they are not healthy it is the milk from the farms that has tainted them, and the producer of foods has to bear the blame.

If there is death in the milk, why does it not kill the calves and chickens and pigs and everything in the country that drinks it? The fact is the microbe fallacy has become a craze and it helps fill the medical pocket, by preying on the imaginative. Let's have less of microbe talk and more common sense ways of living; more sanitary ways of dressing; let nature's laws be the laws to follow after. Don't try to know more than the creator, and then rest assured that there will be less physics to swallow and less doctor's bills to pay. Why, medical authority itself contends that to cure consumption the cases must live out of doors and breathe the pure atmosphere; that proves my assertion that it is the tainted air of cities that has more than much to do with the diseases that city dwellers are subject to, coupled with the fast and extravagant ways of living.

A. O. YATES.

Strong Testimony for John C. Young

Portland, Or., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In Monday's Journal I noticed a news item in which it is said that some of the ministers of Portland are planning to take action against John C. Young because he is a Mormon sympathizer.

I am not directly or indirectly interested in the appointment of Portland's postmaster, except that I want to see, as do all good citizens, a capable and efficient postmaster appointed.

I want also to see that every applicant is considered on his merits and is not discriminated against on account of unfair and misleading statements.

The facts are utterly at variance with the statements made relative to Mr. Young's attitude on the Mormon question. From 1872 to 1879 my father was editor of the Salt Lake Tribune. Every one conversant with the facts will know that the Salt Lake Tribune waged a bitter and relentless war on polygamy. During the seven years in which my father was editor of the Salt Lake Tribune he had no more loyal and efficient helper in his aggressive fight than John C. Young. Both my father and Mr. Young were in constant danger on account of the fearless fight they waged against polygamy.

I vividly recall one instance of the displeasure of the Mormons. Mr. Young had finished his reportorial work for the night and turned his copy in to my father. This was about 2 o'clock in the morning. A moment or two after Mr. Young had left, my father heard some one groaning at the foot of the steps which led from the editorial office. He hurried down there and found Mr. Young bleeding and unconscious from a blow between the eyes which had lacerated his forehead badly. He saw two men running down the street nearly a block distant and hailed a policeman who stood near, and asked him to pursue the men who had attacked Mr. Young. The policeman, looking at the fleeing men, responded, "Why, I don't see anybody, and anyway I couldn't catch them," so my father, revolver in hand, started in pursuit, but was unable to overtake them. Mr. Young's face is still scarred from this cowardly assault with brass knuckles. It will be very easy for the Ministerial association or any other similar body who are in doubt as to Mr. Young's attitude on the Mormon question to write to the Salt Lake Tribune, or any old time resident of Salt Lake and secure full information.

I am giving you the above facts because I do not feel that I could in justice to myself and Mr. Young, hold my peace when the charge brought against him is unjust. FRED LOCKLEY.

No Longer a Mormon.

Hillsboro, Or., Jan. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I note that at a ministerial association recently held in Portland, a clergyman viciously attacked John C. Young, and charged that he is a Mormon, and for that reason holds him to be unfit to be postmaster of the city of Portland. John C. Young was born a Mormon, which was a matter over which he had no control. His father was a brother of Brigham Young, and his mother was the original or first wife of Brigham Young's brother and was by the way, a most estimable and talented lady, who was always opposed to polygamy.

John C. Young was destined for a Mormon minister, but instead became one of the editors of the leading anti-Mormon paper in Salt Lake City, and for his vigorous denunciation of polygamy was branded as an enemy of the faith, and was bitterly persecuted. He was assaulted time and again by his enemies, and at one time was so brutally beaten that it was thought he would die. That is the kind of a Mormon John C. Young is.

These facts are well known to many people of this state, and could easily have been learned by the virtuous dominie who seeks notoriety at the expense of misrepresentation.

The writer is not a champion of political aspirants, but believes in justice to all men. If the ministerial assailant will look up the files of the Salt Lake Tribune, during the '70's, he will find John C. Young was one of the strongest and bitterest opponents of Mormonism, who ever wielded a trenchant pen.

JUSTICE.

Maryland's Presidential Vote.

Portland, Or., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—This from the New York World printed in the World's Almanac of 1909 and found on page 23:

"Although Bryan obtained 6 electoral votes in Maryland against Taft's two, this victory was obtained only by reason of the complicated ballot employed in that state by which many thousands of illiterate Republicans were unable to mark their ticket correctly."

This is an admission that Taft was elected by ignorant voters. The Republicans of Maryland should have helped their illiterate brethren by marking their ballots for them. Perhaps this was the case in most of the northern states, or maybe the ballot was less complicated. Had the Maryland Republicans been intelligent, Taft would never have received any of its electoral vote. Maryland should have followed the good example set by her brethren in Nebraska, where the ballot is less complicated or where the voters are more intelligent. Which is it? JULIUS BEYER.

This Date in History.

1766—James Quin, celebrated English actor, died. Born February 24, 1693.

1790—The Rhode Island assembly called a convention to consider the adoption of the federal constitution.

1805—The English Order of the Garter was reconstituted.

1829—Oscar II of Sweden born. Died December 8, 1907.

1855—Severe storm swept along the North Atlantic coast.

1861—Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the United States senate.

1892—Score of lives lost in burning of surgical institute in Indianapolis.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Cheer up; it will soon be spring.

Finch should have stuck to insanity.

It is to smile—at some of the protests.

Oregon is bound to keep in the national eye.

Here's health and success to soon-to-be Governor Benson.

Only some politicians and organs are complaining, not the people.

Tillman did not quite charge the president with stealing his letters.

Never did all members of a legislature vote for their real choice.

So far the president hasn't ridden his horse into either chamber of congress.

It is not yet quite definitely established that murder is conclusive proof of insanity.

The Republican party in Oregon is no more, says a Portland paper. But the state still lives.

Gumshoe Bill Stone will go back again for six years, along with several Republican undesirables.

An Italian correspondent hauls Abruzzi into notice again, but the matter is of no real importance.

A Chicago man offered his wife in personam for bail, but it was feared that he would become a bail jumper.

It will be only a few weeks till people of moderate incomes may be able to have an egg for breakfast occasionally.

A Boston doctor says, "Every one should swallow one dozen raw eggs every day." Every millionaire, we suppose he means.

New Jersey farmers report that geese are milking their cows. If this is so, the reputation of geese for silliness must be undeserved.

"No person with brains will kiss in the future," says a woman doctor. She probably imagines that everybody is going to become like herself.

In Liberia the man with the most wives can be king. His must be a crowned head that lies especially uneasy, if women have their rights in that country.

It is intimated in Arizona and New Mexico that Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia are expecting twins this year, their forty-seventh and forty-eighth offspring.

Character is after all the final test, not what a person believes, and character is not made by especially and enforced good conduct for a month, but by the regular ordinary conduct of a lifetime.

Tacoma Tribune: Statement No. 1 exists only in Oregon today. Its spread means the breaking up of the peculiar character of the United States senate; that is why its test is watched with such intense interest and why corporations—at least baneful corporations—everywhere are against it.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Two new sawmills have started up at Lostine.

The Eugene Register suggests boiling the water.

There are nearly 100 pupils in the Paisley school.

Heppner also wants the dry farming experiment station.

Wallowa county people are preparing to do much good road making.

Bandon will probably have a wireless telegraph station before long.

The postal receipts of Haines in 1908 increased 65 per cent over 1907.

Never at this time of year was the wheat prospect better in eastern Oregon.

With irrigation, the country around Grants Pass might raise great quantities of sugar beets, thinks the Courier.

Both the president of the state senate and the presidential elector who will carry the Oregon vote to Washington are from Condon, and are law partners.

Miss Sadie Douglas of Springfield was a winner for Oregon in a recent prize contest of the illustrating and cartooning course of the Correspondence Institute of America at Scranton, Pa. Her prize was $5.

Ralph Patterson of Bend walked nearly 40 miles in one day, through the snow and dragged a sled containing a lot of traps, bait, etc., part of the way, finally abandoning the sled and taking the pack on his back. Besides making the trip he set 18 traps.

The Condon postoffice receipts during every month of the year 1908 were larger than the corresponding months of the previous year. The business of registered mail during the year 1908 was more than double that of 1907, while the money orders sent out of the office amounted to $500 more.

"Within five years Medford will have a population of 25,000," stated Colonel J. F. Mundy, who, with his partner, P. F. Murphy of Springfield, Ill., have taken hold of the coal fields adjacent to Medford with a view to developing them. "I never saw a country with so many natural resources as the Rogue River valley, and so many latent possibilities."

Corvallis Times: The heavy snow covering all the feed has caused the China pheasants to visit barnyards and feeding places of sheep and cattle in great numbers. It is reported that men have taken advantage of this condition, shooting large numbers of birds. Game wardens are getting active, and there is hope of catching some of these people.

Referring to the report that the townsite of Sumpter had been sold for a hay and stock ranch, the American explains that this land is additions laid out in boom times, and is now a part of the town proper, and adds: "Sumpter is by no means a 'dead' town, as any one who will take the trouble to investigate will find out. At the present time there are over 40 firms and business houses in the city, not including lawyers, doctors and other professional men. The public schools employ six teachers, and there are in the city three active churches, and a dozen or more fraternal orders.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Our Constitution"—By Chauncey M. Depew

(From an oration at the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington, New York city, April 30, 1889.)

Our constitution since its adoption has been amended only upon the lines laid down in the original instrument and in conformity with the recorded opinion of the fathers. The first great addition was the incorporation of a bill of rights, and the last the imbedding into the constitution of the immortal principle of the declaration of independence—of the equality of all men before the law. No crisis has been too perilous for its powers, no evolution too rapid for its adaptation, and no expansion beyond its easy grasp and administration. It has assimilated diverse nationalities, with warring traditions, customs, conditions, and languages, imbued them with its spirit and won their passionate loyalty.

The flower of the youth of the nations of continental Europe are conscripted from productive industries and are drilling in camps. Vast armies stand in battle array along the frontiers, and a kaiser's whim or a minister's mistake may precipitate the most destructive war in modern times. Both monarchial and Republican governments are seeking safety in the repression and suppression of opposition and criticism. The volcanic forces of Democratic aspiration and socialistic revolt are rapidly increasing, and they threaten peace and security. We turn from these gathering storms to the British isles and find their people in the throes of a political crisis involving the form and substance of their government, and their statesmen far from confident that the enfranchised and unprepared masses will wisely use their power.

But for us no army exhausts our resources nor consumes our youth. Our navy must needs increase in order that the protecting flag may follow the expanding commerce, which is to successfully compete in all the markets of the world. The sun of our destiny is still rising, and its rays illumine vast territories as yet unoccupied and undeveloped, and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people. The question which affects powers of government and the expansion of limitation of the authority of the federal constitution are so completely settled and so unanimously approved, that our political divisions produce only the healthy antagonism of parties which is necessary for the preservation of liberty. Our institutions furnish the full equipment of shield and spear for the battles of freedom, and absolute protection against every danger which threatens the welfare of the people will always be found in the intelligence which appreciates their value, and the courage and morality with which their powers are exercised.

The spirit of Washington fills the executive office. Presidents may not rise to the full measure of his greatness, but they must not fall below his standard of public duty and obligation. His life and character, conscientiously studied and thoroughly understood by coming generations, will be for them a liberal education for private life and public station, for citizenship and patriotism, for love and devotion to union and liberty. With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of these United States, heirs of a hundred years marvelously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy.

The REALM FEMININE

Choosing a Wife.

HOW shall a man choose his wife? Do men deliberately choose their wives, or is it managed for them?

If they do choose by a definite mental process, what is that process and can it be investigated? And if that process were disclosed would it afford any valuable information to the young women who are under inspection?

A bachelor who admits having gone at the matter in a business like way, says that with him it is a process of elimination. When he began to think seriously of marrying and settling down, with a view in his mental picture gallery of home and fireside, companionship and felicitation, he made a note of all the possible candidates. "From that time," he says, "I began to seek the society of the girls that I thought would do and listen to their talk."

"I found it took the average young woman about half an hour to talk herself off the list. The plan was working admirably."

He explains that one settled the case for herself by stating that she abhorred tobacco smoke. He didn't and so that line of investigation was closed. Another made herself ineligible by stating that in her opinion married men should give up all club membership. And a third hastened the process by carrying out the logical idea that a married man should be free to do just as he likes, adding that a married woman should also.

"When I find one that can stand the test of being permitted to talk three hours straight and who doesn't in that time kick over some of my hobbies, I shall propose to her on the spot and we shall be happily married," is the way this would-be-married man finishes his little address on psychology.

All of which reminds one strongly of the braggart who announced that he could marry any girl he pleased, and then found that he couldn't please one.

The kind of partner that this bachelor will select by his eliminative process will probably be one of the softly feminine creatures who hasn't enough spirit to chase a cat out of the room, who has been instructed from her cradle up about how to "please" men, and who will hang upon his words of wisdom with bated breath. What he wants as a life comrade is one whose conversation is like that of Miss Hazy, of whom you remember Mrs. Wiggs says that it is "like talkin' to a phonograph; you get out just what you put in."

Really it is to be doubted whether this negative process of choosing a wife or a husband fits to any extent with the experience of most intelligent people. Do we not as a rule choose our friends and so our lovers, for what they are rather than for lack of the things they are not?

Strong character is seldom founded on a negative creed. The man or woman who is living an active intelligent life must have within himself or herself a dynamic force, of will, of purpose, of belief, of conscience, which marks the individual as an entity. It is not enough that a man refrains from doing certain things. This may be from lack of opportunity, or because of implicit obedience to a stronger will which has forbidden them; or even because of cowardice—the fear of what people will say.

But the strong man is he whose conscience and will are his own; who is not standing upon the brink casting a longing look at the things he dare not do, but who is throwing his whole force and energy into the forces which make for right living, right thinking, and right willing. He does right because he wills right, not because he is afraid to take the chances of doing wrong.

And choosing a wife or a husband is merely the process of choosing a friend, carried to a further degree. We must have many friends, some to suit one side of our natures, and some for another. We want as friends those whose thoughts run somewhat as our own, whose views of life harmonize with ours, who draw to themselves our admiration because they stand for certain things that to us seem admirable.

When such a liking and such a friendship grow into love and two people are so strongly drawn to each other that they both feel life incomplete without the other, we have the only foundation upon which marriage should so much as be thought of.

It is perhaps true that few people would fall in love if they did not hear it so much talked about—and yet it must be talked about. And yet for the sake of all honest minded and sensible people, and for the sake of the young who are growing up on our teaching it would be well if it could be talked about sometimes sensibly, instead of with so much arrant nonsense, bad taste and offensive sentimentality.

Choosing a wife, as did the man in the old fable, by the scraps of dough left in the mixing bowl when she made bread, by the eliminative process which distinguishes one who doesn't "kick over" any of his "hobbies" whatever that may mean, by face or figure or because of wiles or coquetry, is at best a doubtful expedient.

A sound and enduring friendship, ripening because of mutual dependence and admiration for fine traits of character, into a sane, reliable and beautiful love has been in the past and will continue to be, the only method of choosing a life comrade that is not open to grave objections and tremendous risks.

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Poise for the Body.

EVERY women can possess a supple, agile body under perfect control, says the Delineator.

The first essential is to learn to stand properly, with the head erect and the shoulders flat, not pressed backward. To acquire this, balance an object on the head, in imitation of the peasant woman, and stand against a solid wall, the heels, trunk and back of the head touching it. When you feel that you are "in position," step forward, retaining the object (it may be anything—a small pillow or a weight) upon the head.

Now raise the heels slowly, pressing the floor with the toes; repeat this 10 times. Now hold the arms flat against the sides, bend the knees and lower the body toward the heels without actually touching them; raise the body slowly, keeping the back straight and upright (otherwise the object will fall off your head), and not allowing the hands to touch the floor. Repeat 10 times.

Next, fill the lungs full of fresh air; hold it, and with the body and head erect, raise one arm forcibly above the head while the other is held close to the side; lower the raised arm, and while so doing raise the other. Continue vigorously this alternate movement (aiding yourself in the erect posture with the object upon the head) until the air in the lungs must be expelled. Slowly refill the lungs and repeat. This exercise has also a particularly stimulating action upon the liver.

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Just Right Frosting.

ONE cup sugar, one third cup boiling water, white one egg, one teaspoon vanilla or half tablespoon lemon juice. Put sugar and water in saucepan and stir to prevent sugar from adhering to saucepan, then wipe down the sides of the saucepan before cooking. Heat gradually to boiling point and boil without stirring until syrup will thread when dropped from tip of spoon or tines of silver fork. Pour syrup gradually on beaten white of egg, beating mixture constantly, and continue beating until of right consistency to spread; then add flavoring and pour over cake, spreading evenly with silver knife. For chocolate add one and one half squares melted as soon as syrup is added to whites of eggs. Crease as soon as firm. If not beaten long enough frosting will run; if beaten too long it will not be smooth. Frosting beaten too long may be improved by adding a few drops of lemon juice or boiling water. This frosting is soft inside and has a glossy surface. With care you will be successful with this and fully repaid for your work.