EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Some men, like pictures, are fitter for a corner than a full light.—Seneca.

CHEERY NEWS FOR OREGON

THERE WAS very good railroad news in yesterday's Journal to the effect that $2,000,000 has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Lytle for completion of the Nehalem line, and that if weather conditions are favorable the road will be ready for trains within the year. The line is 90 miles long, of which 37 is already completed. It opens up a territory that in agricultural products, timber and dairy resources is as rich as the richest. It is news of very great interest to Portland as well as to the territory that is to be brought into touch with the commercial life of this city.

Similarly interesting is the reported activity with reference to the Deschutes line. The engineers of the reclamation service and the engineers of Mr. Harriman are to leave Monday for inspection of the line. If, as a result of the inspection, it is found that the Deschutes line does not, as is claimed by Harriman engineers, interfere with reclamation projects, the government's objection will be withdrawn and the right of way become at once available. The statement is that with the right of way settled, work will begin at once and the Deschutes line be pushed to completion. Its air line length is more than 100 miles and its actual length much greater. It will infuse life into an empire that languishes in impotence for lack of transportation. With transportation afforded it will send millions worth of products into the world's markets. It will afford the means of development to a militant people who have already waited over long for that transportation that is the touchstone to growth. It will place Portland in touch with another vast area with which interchange of traffic will redound to the mutual profit of both.

Another point of importance in The Journal's budget of railroad news yesterday is the first explicit announcement that for the present incongruous terminal arrangements in Portland, there is to be substituted a common use of station facilities, with the conveniences and comity of arrangement due to the vast passenger and freight traffic pouring in and out of this city. All the great trains will use the union station and the public be given the celerity and comfort of transit to which a metropolitan and an indulgent city is entitled.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BENCH

APPOINTMENTS to the federal judiciary are no longer to be plums for senators and congressmen to distribute as patronage. They are to cease to be prizes to be handed out by delegations in building up political machines. This, in effect, is the announcement of President Taft, and it is one of the best policies he has promulgated. It is a move for bestowing judicial positions upon merit and to remove the bench from politics. It comes from the fact, that, having filled a judicial position, the president comprehends its function, acknowledges the necessity for keeping it clean and proceeds by a route that will restore it to the position contemplated for it by the fathers.

President Taft is also outspoken for a law that will reduce delays in the administration of justice. A bill recently introduced in congress is in harmony with his ideas along the line of judicial procedure. It amends the federal statutes so as to prohibit courts from granting a new trial or setting aside a verdict unless, after a careful examination, it shall appear that there has been a substantial miscarriage of justice. By a heavy vote the principle was heartily indorsed at the latest meeting of the American Bar association, at which the general system of reversals and new trials on mere technicalities was soundly condemned. One eminent speaker advocated abolition of appeals in criminal cases after the plan of the English courts until a short time ago, and suggested the substitution therefor of a board of pardons which should deal with cases of manifest injustice in the lower court.

Legislation in the direction of similar reform in Illinois and the attitude of judges everywhere is evidence that we are about to break away from the antique methods and worn out procedure that have brought so much criticism upon laws and courts. There can be no great bench without a great bar, was the statement of a speaker at a Portland banquet the other night. But, while there may be a measure of fact in the statement, may we not, with the president of the nation displaying leadership for a great bench and with the cooperation of the bar, ultimately have both? It would be a mighty factor for better life environment if that happy condition could come.

HARRIMAN AND THE RAILROADS

MR. HARRIMAN attempts no disguise of the fact that he desires, believes in and is working for a great, country-wide railroad consolidation. He can afford to work for this consummation now, for he would be the biggest man in the combination, as he practically controls about one third of the large railroad systems of the country.

Mr. Harriman advocates a policy of open and legalized consolidation of all the big railroads, and he injects the phrase, "under some sort of government control." There's the rub. Mr. Harriman, we may safely assume, would have just such government control as would suit him; "some sort" would be his sort. Roosevelt was altogether wrong, he says, yet all that Roosevelt did was to try to compel the railroads to obey the law. Therefore Mr. Harriman's sort of government control would be one that would either repeal all the regulative and restrictive laws, or that would allow the railroads to violate those laws. To this the country will not agree.

Mr. Harriman further remarks that if the railroad men tried to combine as he wants to, "we would all be put in jail." He did not mean this seriously, for no big railroad man was ever put in jail, however much he violated the laws, and none will be. The people have paid some fines for a few of them; that is all that has been accomplished.

As an abstract proposition, Mr. Harriman's policy is probably a good one. With all the big railroads merged into practically one giant combination, managed by a single set of men, the business could be carried on more economically and systematically, and there could be more money, even at lower rates, for extensions and new lines. But his plan would not do at all unless such extensions and new lines, such as are needed in Oregon, could be assured. And the sort of government control that would be necessary would be very different from Mr. Harriman's sort. The "big I" would have to be the government, and the "little u" Harriman, whereas he would have it the other way about.

Harriman's plan, in brief, would soon run into practical government ownership, or rather absolute government control, the Harrimans becoming merely high salaried employes of the government. Then there would be no stock watering, no "Black Fridays" and "Blue Thursdays," no violent fluctuations of railroad securities; but the business would proceed, under capable and honest administration, as a great governmental concern, its sole object being not to make multi-millionaires of a few men, but to serve fully and at reasonable charges the people of this great country.

THE HAZING FOLLY

ALBANY COLLEGE has had its hazing incident. An edict had gone forth by student authority commanding that no youth should shave off his sideburns. A very young man dared to violate the rule, and when he appeared clean shaven on the campus he was promptly thrown into the millrace. Fortunately no bad results followed and this instance of hazing is merely an episode. It does not reach the proportions of an affair, because so far as reported there was no sequel of injury. Yet there is always present the peril of personal harm. That it is so present has been proven a hundred times. Here and there, through the country there are marble slabs that are mute evidence. Here and there is a saddened home with a vacant chair, the stern reality of the folly of hazing.

Besides in the institution where the practice prevails there is a spirit that is out of tune with the American idea. It is an expression of class in a country where, in theory at least, there is no class. Existing in an educational institution it suggests that our youth in their system of education are imbibing the spirit of higher and lower social strata. It is in fact a snobbery that in the old days students did not practice and of which they ought not now to become exemplars. There are a thousand sources of social enjoyment with ample manly and womanly diversion at educational institutions, and there is no need of resort to the hazing folly as a means of amusement. A boy who, in defending himself against the efforts of a dozen others to haze him, stabbed three of their number at the Oregon Agricultural college, ended the practice there, and some melancholy occurrence will end it in all institutions, one by one, if it is not brought to a termination otherwise.

The present tax on hosiery is 60 per cent ad valorem, and the Payne bill raises it to 80 per cent, so as to prevent any possibility of importations. The industry has been prosperous, the domestic output increasing from $22,000,000 in 1900 to $43,000,000 in 1905, and to $60,000,000 now; yet it is proposed to tax the people of the country an unknown number of millions of dollars on hosiery, every dollar of which will go to the combined manufacturers, giving them perhaps 100 or 200 per cent profit, and to cut off what little revenue the government now gets from the comparatively small amount of hosiery imported. And this is a good, fair sample of the working of the system of protection.

TO ABOLISH TROUSERS

FASHIONS FOR men was the theme of a recent convention held for several days by American tailors in New York city. At other conventions men formulate great movements for study of tuberculosis, deliberate on plans for a permanent world's peace or formulate the terms of peace between warring nations. They elaborate mighty plans of international procedure and adjust the treaty rights of kingdoms, empires and republics. But this convention worried with the problem of what should be the correct model for a gentleman's vest, how much extra cloth there should be in the legs of his trousers, and unanimously agreed that this season the number of buttons on his coat should be few. Other weighty questions were also decided, among them the momentous one that the season's overcoat should be of the Taft model, which means that in shape and dimension it will fit anything from a cord of wood to a cotton gin.

The convention is a reminder that by the action of a similar one in London recently the men of the fashionable world narrowly escaped loss of their trousers. Trousers have never been considered by clothing artists as a really esthetic garment. To them, the possibilities of a pantaloons leg for lines of beauty or esthetic curvature are zero, and this led an enthusiastic delegate to move that trousers be abandoned altogether and that knee breeches or knickerbockers be substituted. The motion, however, was lost, and the trousers are to temporarily remain. The assembled Knights of the Goose were afraid they could not force the sterner sex to accept their dictum with the same submission with which fashionable women bow to many a foolish fashion dictated by Paris modistes.

WHY?

CENSURING a certain member of the Michigan legislature for opposing a law taxing the Bell telephone monopoly in Detroit, the News of that city asks:

Why is a $1000 cottage rigorously taxed under the law, and millions of dollars' worth of corporation property allowed to remain untaxed? Telephone companies make no concessions to the people either in rates or service; telegraph companies are notorious for their charges and frightfully watered securities. Why is it these wealthy combinations can find pleaders for them in the legislature, when the ordinary man who bears the burden of the tax can hardly find a timid champion?

These questions have been asked often, and will be asked oftener, and more pressingly, until the present system of taxation is revolutionized. These corporations, and the express companies, if the water were squeezed out of their securities, are making several hundred per cent on their actual investments, and are charging the people extortionate, outrageous rates. Yet they protest against any or more than a trifle of taxation, while a man with "a $1000 cottage" is taxed on 75 or 100 per cent of the value of his property. This cannot go on forever, nor, we think, for many years—at least not out here in Oregon, where the people can pass their own laws.

"That the candidates thus offered may be denominated the candidates of the Republican party will have no weight whatever, unless their fitness for the places named shall first be recognized by the electors. It must be apparent and indisputable."—Oregonian. And this after columns and pages of attempted argument to show the importance, the necessity, of always putting the Republican party, with its "principles" and "traditions" and "general tendencies and purposes," etc., etc., first and foremost.

The Payne bill, especially in the matters of gloves and hosiery, hits the women of the country hard. They can't vote, it might have been thought. But most of them have husbands or fathers who pay the bills and who do vote. And even women who pay their own bills are not entirely without influence. Every time they draw on a glove or a stocking they will mentally anathematize the G. O. P.

Trade between the United States and the orient is diminishing; therefore, urged a Republican congressman, increase the tariff on oriental products and keep them all out, so as to increase our trade with Asia. Such logic would be laughed to scorn in a rural debating society.

Uncle Jim Hill has had another acute attack of pessimism. He says times are not improving, and he sees no prospect of improvement. Yet his railroads seem to be doing considerable business, and the installments on that billion dollar iron ore contract are presumably met promptly by the steel trust. Cheer up, Uncle Jim; things might be worse.

Farmers and stock raisers have as much right to a duty on hides as many others have to the protection they get, but it is doubtful if it ever did them a dollar's worth of good. They would do well to consent to free hides, and then demand reductions of duties elsewhere.

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.

Unfair to the University.

Portland, Or., March 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—Why do so many of our grangers and other citizens attempt to belittle our state schools? From one county we hear that a referendum will be invoked on the Agricultural college and from another comes a resolution denouncing the state university because of an unfortunate hazing incident. Now comes the honorable state senate and kills the entire normal school system. These conditions should not exist. There should be no referendum on the O. A. C. bill, for the last referendum upon the state university bill showed pretty clearly the temper of the people upon this subject. Should the persons in Jackson county attempt to tie up the O. A. C. bill, the appropriation will be approved by a large majority.

I approve of The Journal's recent editorial upon the hazing incident at Eugene. The grangers should take no action until the regents make an investigation, for it may be that the hazing had nothing to do with Bristol's alleged insanity. There seems to be a tendency among the grangers to annoy and harass the university. This institution was approved by the people last June and ought to be let alone to grow and prosper as the head of the state's educational system. Anyone with a grain of sense knows that Professor Campbell and the excellent faculty of our university do not approve of hazing and do not sanction the Bristol incident. I remember how a young man named Kelley was severely stabbed in a hazing affair at Corvallis a couple of years ago, and yet no granges passed resolutions condemning O. A. C. It seems to me that the grangers are just a little unfair toward the state university. I wish to go on record as a friend of both schools, but I wish our granger friends would be a little more fair toward our splendid school at Eugene.

The state senate deserves the censure of all fair minded people for strangling the normal schools. These should have been provided for with maintenance until the November election, 1910, when the whole people should have been given a chance to vote on the normal school question. The attitude of some of our people toward our system of higher education is a positive disgrace. There should be a little more of the booster spirit behind our state schools, and our people should stop knocking, for the effects upon first class immigration will be bad. Progressive settlers will go to other states, for they are not accustomed to living within the borders of a commonwealth that starves and stints its educational institutions. Live and let live, say I, and let up on the knocking of the state university, the Agricultural college and the normal schools. ALLAN S. SEWALL.

In Indian Fighters' Days.

Roseburg, Or., March 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you kindly give space in your paper to a few lines from an Indian war veteran. We think that the late legislature did us a great injustice. In 1856 the legislature passed a law granting us compensation for the use of our horses and equipment. Governor Chamberlain referred to it in his message and was in favor of an appropriation sufficient to pay the debt. Such a bill passed the lower house but was killed in the senate after a Portland member had made the statement that there was a graft in it, that $200 had been offered a senator to put the bill through. It is a just debt and should have been paid.

Senator Chamberlain has introduced a bill in the United States senate raising our pensions to $16 per month. That is all well and good but is not what we want. Our desire is to be placed on an equal footing with the most favored soldiers.

In the first war on this coast we had to go it alone. We were not even a territority. We were living under a provisional government. It was a hard struggle but victory crowned our efforts. That was the Cayuse war of 1847 and 1848. Then followed the Rogue river war of 1853, fought by the citizens of Oregon. Next came the war of 1855-56 the heaviest of the northwest. All the Indians from the British possessions to the California line were engaged with the exception of the Nez Perces and those living in the Willamette valley. Of course the regular soldiers of the army were here at that time and there was a proposition to muster into the service of the United States all the volunteers but it was deemed best to work under the territorial officers. Events that followed proved that to be the best policy for while the regulars were in winter quarters the volunteers kept the field.

During the winter we kept the hostiles on the jump, driving them from and destroying their homes. It was a picnic for us, especially the campaign from Camp Cornelius on Mill creek near Fort Walla Walla, to The Dalles. At the crossing of Snake river we had a skirmish with the Indians, killed three and captured four. The next day we drove them down Snake river and up the Columbia opposite the mouth of the Yakima river where they crossed. We killed two Indians that day. We then went back to camp at our crossing on Snake river and from there to the mouth of the Palouse river. Here our supplies of provisions failed us and we began living on horse meat. That was late in March. After waiting there a week for supplies, we marched to White Bluffs on the Columbia river and from there down the river until we crossed the Columbia. At Yakima on the 9th of April we had a battle with the Indians, losing one man (Captain Hembree) and four slightly wounded. During all this time we had one half ration, living on what we could find in the country, jack rabbits and a horse occasionally. In going through the Simcoe mountains we met two spies, and made good men of them. We found Oregon in the possession of England, held jointly with the United states. The Hudson Bay company had forts and trading posts scattered from the line of Mexico to the Russian possessions. We wrested them from their grasp, subdued the Indians and then carried this great country, embracing Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and a part of Montana and laid it in the lap of our mother country and asked her to accept it as a free will offering from her sons and daughters of the north Pacific coast. We think that we have been of sufficient value to our country to place us on an equal footing with the most favored.

The Indian war veterans should form some sort of an alliance by which we could make the voters give us our due. We are growing old and decrepit and if we don't soon get our dues it will come too late to be of service.

A. H. GARRISON.

Selling Salmon.

Oregon City, Or., March 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you kindly print the answer to the following question in The Journal and oblige:

Is there any law prohibiting the selling of salmon caught on a hook and line before May 1? READER.

(Salmon can be caught with hook and line at any season of the year but can be sold only to licensed dealers, unless the fisherman himself holds a license as a dealer).

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

There's health in the breeze.

It is no April fool joke for Postmaster Minto.

Now comes the month when buds become blooms.

It seems the mossbacks are not all dead yet, after all.

Hold yourself hard—it won't be very long now—baseball.

To correspond, the duty on garters should also be raised.

The Coopers are going abroad, says a dispatch. To the bastile?

Among the healthy things to eat this time o' the year is rhubarb.

Harriman weighs only 134 pounds, but Jay Gould weighed even less.

What will Harriman do in H—eaven if there are no railroads there?

By the way, was a mother-in-law ever kidnaped and held for a reward?

Why not put an export duty on millionheiresses who marry foreign titles?

In Seattle the dog catcher gets busy today. Does he ever get busy in Portland?

Another lesson teaching us to tax unimproved real estate higher, and yet higher.

In the cold, dull light of the next morning, "Pike" suspicioned that it was a joke.

How would it do to publish a list of names of those rich men who will give nothing?

Trade with Ireland has been overlooked, says an exchange. But aren't the Irish mostly over here?

"Somebody will have to be drafted to run for mayor." This isn't original. The Indianapolis Star said it.

Every day a new possible candidate for mayor bobs up—or several possible candidates are mentioned.

Portland has a rather fine depot for a 200,000 town, but will need a greater one for the 500,000 town.

"God calls me to Venezuela," says Castro. Then God may know of something that will happen to him when he gets there.

Ladies, pleasant Mr. Payne has something to put in your stockings: a nice little tax of anywhere from a dime to a dollar a pair.

Spokane: Jap and coon woman married; in less than a week she sued for divorce; suit should be dismissed. Let 'em fight it out.

Some men are seeking an invitation to accept a position, and others are looking for a job, but their quest is just about the same.

New York has established a farm for the reformation of women. But how can the authorities get the suffragettes there and make them stay?

Councilman Belding doesn't like it, therefore the people should have no opportunity to vote on it. But Belding was not elected as a dictator.

There is another scandal in Washington over the increase of the duty on beer. The atmosphere around the ways and means committee is becoming thick with scandals.

The Bell Telephone corporation did an immense business and made a vast pile of profits last year, but telephone prices will remain as high as ever. Some day the people will own the telephone lines themselves.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Astorian urges $1000 saloon license.

Spring in Roseburg—horse race, $300 a side.

Curious; beeves being shipped into Tillamook.

Quietly but surely Seaside is growing right along.

Several good shallow wells, 30 to 50 feet, struck in Eugene.

Seaside is to have a mirror manufactory, according to the Signal.

Salem is going to become quite an electric railroad center. Told you so.

Prineville has a four footed chicken—should be able to do a lot of scratching.

Three years ago a man bought 118 acres on Garibaldi beach for $10 an acre, and sold the place last week for $300 an acre, tells the Tillamook Headlight.

Summerville will soon have electric lights, and is improving in other ways, has new buildings and new industries, and its people are taking much pride in its growth.

The Roseburg Review editor has paid $30 for a setting of 15 eggs from a famous $10,000 hen supposed to exist somewhere in the east. Some editors are such E. Z. Marks.

The slogan is 100,000 for Umatilla county in 1912. The residents of Pilot Rock, Echo, Athena, Adams, Weston, Helix, Stanfield and other Umatilla towns will aid Pendleton in arriving at this population, says the Tribune.

From every nook and corner of Baker county comes the good news of advancing land values and transfers of farms and ranches at prices that indicate that at last practical men appreciate the true worth of Baker county soil, says the Democrat.

Port Orford Tribune: Quite a discussion has been on hand in Port Orford during the past week, with those who deny the causes in the earth's motion which produce the zones and the seasons. We can't convince them.

The Seaside Signal says 200 people were thrown out of employment for a while by the breaking of an old rotten water main across the Wenaha, and adds: "Later—Saturday, 11 a. m.—Same thing—Busted again, by thunder!"

Statistics by the Medford Commercial club show that 75 per cent of the newcomers into the northwest during the past year turned to farming, stockraising and dairying, while of the others more than 50 per cent took up orcharding and chicken growing in districts tributary to the settled communities.

Port Orford Tribune: Addison Bennett is writing a series of articles from Coos Bay. He graciously gives them 40 feet of water on the bar and about all the Port Orford cedar in existence, ignorantly ignoring the fact that there is twice as much in Curry county, and that Port Orford harbor has twice 40 feet, which is the gift of God.

Carl Haberlach is the secretary of 13 cheese factories and several small dairies in Tillamook county, representing about 350 dairymen. He handled more cheese than any one else in Oregon last year, the amount being 2,073,390 pounds valued at $259,355.29, being two thirds of the output of Tillamook county.

A young man formerly residing in Eugene and boarding at a hotel, left in September, 1907. He returned the other day, and when he went to the hotel for breakfast he handed the clerk a meal ticket issued to him shortly before he left and which contained space for one meal which had not been punched. He had kept the ticket in his pocket for over a year and a half to use in case he should ever return there. That man ought to get rich, says the Guard.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Labor in the Right Spirit"—By Rt. Rev. J. L. Spaulding

(From a sermon on "Education and the Future of Religion.")

Thomas a Kempis speaks truth when he says that a humble peasant who serves God is better than a proud philosopher who, neglecting his own perfections, considers the course of the stars. But they who seek to know the best that is or may be known, need not therefore neglect their own perfection; while they who are content with ignorance are necessarily careless of the true self. To labor in the right spirit, to strengthen and illumine the mind, is to strive to make one's self more like unto God, more capable of doing divine work. Does not the Savior teach that they who make the best use of the talents confided to them receive the most gracious approval? If God chooses the weak to confound the strong, he does not refuse the service of men of exceptional intellectual power and moral energy, as the calling of St. Paul proves. The supernatural transcends nature, but does not annul it, as God is transcendent and yet imminent. He is the power behind the material universe, as he is the power within the soul of man. Revelation can be made only to rational beings, and reason impels to the investigation of all that is intelligible. To forbid men to think along whatever line is to place one's self in opposition to the deepest and most invincible tendency of the civilized world. Were it possible to compel obedience from Catholics in matters of this kind, the result would be a hardening and sinking of our whole religious life. We should more and more drift away from the vital movements of the age, and find ourselves at last immured in a spiritual ghetto, where no man can breathe pure air, or be joyful or strong or free.

The young, who are the hope of the future, can be won and held only by the highest ideals, in the light of which they may thrill with hope, and feel that it is a blessed thing to be alive and active, to fight the good fight, and, if needs be, to perish in a worthy cause. To speak to them with contempt of what the 19th century has done, of its science and literature, of its truer knowledge of the past, its keener critical sense, its amazing progress in carrying out the divine command that all things be made subject to man, of the success with which it has battled against ignorance, poverty and disease, would be to fill them with contempt for ourselves, as being men without understanding and without heart. We must indeed warn them against pride and conceit and halfness and dilettantism, against irreverence and knowingness; but it were a fatal mistake to imagine that we can do aught but harm, by seeking to inspire them with a distrust of science and culture, or with a dread of their influence on religious faith. We of all men should be able to walk with confidence in the paths of knowledge, for, in the matters of absolute and everlasting import we have an infallible guide to lead us. Since we are glad to receive money and to have the favor of men in high places to assist us in our spiritual work, how shall we be willing to lack the help of thoroughly disciplined and enlightened minds, to lack the power of thought which is the most irresistable force God has given to man? If we look upon theology as merely a system of crystallized formulas, as a science which need take no cognizance of the general culture of the age, content with presenting the old truths in the old way, as merely a larger catechism, with a more detailed exposition of definitions and refutations, we deprive it of power to influence men who are all alive with thoughts urgent as the growth of wings, who in the midst of problems which the new sciences raise and accentuate, have grown confused and begin to doubt whether human life shall not be emptied of its spiritual content. All knowledges are related, as all bodies attract and help to hold one another in place; and if we hope to commend and enforce revealed truth with efficacious power, we must be prepared to do so in the full blaze of the light which research and discovery have poured upon nature and the history of man.

Corn Fattens the Farmers.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Something like an economic revolution is threatened when our great corn crop, now risen to between 2,500,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 bushels a year, is becoming too dear in price to be used profitably in fattening hogs that sell at $6 the hundred pounds. It looks as if the American farmer was reaching out to become the plutocrat of the world.

Socks No Higher.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

It is feared that the new tariff will make stockings higher, but socks will continue to reach only about half way to the knees.

The REALM FEMININE

Washing Kid Gloves.

PROCURE a quart of gasoline. This can be most conveniently kept in a quart glass jar, the same kind which is used for fruit. Provide a second glass jar. Into a small dish or basin pour sufficient gasoline in which to wash a pair of gloves. Dip the gloves in the gasoline and wash as you would a handkerchief, taking care to clean most thoroughly the soiled parts. After washing well, squeeze dry and empty into the dish and rinse the gloves well, after which the second quantity may be put in with the soiled gasoline. Dry gloves outdoors and pull and stretch into shape. All odor may be removed by finishing the drying in a warm place.

All the dirt will settle to the bottom of the soiled gasoline, and if a little care is taken in pouring it off the gasoline may be used over and over. As gasoline is highly explosive, gloves cleaned in this way must be done out of doors in the daytime, and the gasoline must be kept, preferably, outdoors.

Parsnip Pie.

TAKE half a pound of salt pork—fat streaked with lean—cut in thin slices and boil for an hour, then add five parsnips peeled and cut in quarters lengthwise, and a small onion sliced; let these boil gently quarter of an hour—use as little water as possible while cooking—add six peeled potatoes cut into eighths, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and one-half as much pepper. When the potatoes are done skim out the meat and vegetables into a deep earthen dish. Thicken the gravy in the kettle with a little flour and pour it over the contents of the dish; cover with a rich biscuit dough and bake till crust is done. Serve hot.

An Inquiry.

WILL some one kindly tell me through the columns of your paper what is good to get rid of ants?

I have used oil of cedar, borax, cayenne, alum and chalk without any good results. The oil of cedar did good while it lasted but it soon evaporated, then they came back. They are only in my pantry. A SUBSCRIBER.

Borax or borax and cayenne are the usual remedy, but it seems our inquirer has tried these without effect. Who will suggest a more efficient remedy?

The Chafing Dish.

CREAMED Ham with Cheese—Melt 1½ tablespoons of butter, blend in an equal quantity of flour, add slowly 1½ cups of milk, stir until smooth, season with a dash of cayenne, add 1 cup of finely chopped cooked ham and 4 tablespoons of grated cheese; stir until the cheese melts, spread on slices of toasted bread and serve at once.

Dried Apple Pie.

ONE cup of stewed and sifted dried apples, 1 cup each of sugar and rich, sweet milk, 1 egg and yolk of another, beaten light, and nutmeg flavor. Mix well and bake in one crust. Beat the remaining white of egg to stiff froth, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, spread over the pie and brown delicately.

Oatmeal Bread.

SOAK 1 cup rolled oats in 1 pint of hot water an hour, add one half cup molasses, little salt, tablespoonful shortening. Dissolve one half yeast cake in one half cup of warm water, stir it into the mixture when cool enough, add one large quart wheat flour. Let rise like white bread overnight, or if wanted for rolls for tea mix up in morning.

Crisp Fried Oysters.

TAKE two eggs and beat to a froth; add one pint of milk and season with one tablespoon of salt; then take the oysters from their own liquor and put them in cracker dust; then take from cracker dust and put them in egg batter; then put them in breadcrumbs and fry them in deep, hot fat.

Johnny Cake.

ONE and a half cups Indian meal, one cup of flour, half a cup of molasses, one teaspoon soda, sweet milk to mix thin, pour in well greased pan. Bake until brown.

Get the Walking Habit.

From the Spokane Spokesman Review.

The good effects of fresh air in health building are so commonly understood that the really beneficial idea of exercise in the outdoor air is sometimes overlooked. The open window will not alone build up weakened bodies or impoverished lungs. To get the best effects of fresh air in the lungs the one exercise free to all not physically incapacitated is walking. Yet few will walk where they can ride and fewer still are in the habit of walking for its hygienic value.

In the Spokane country there are few days in the year when one need be kept under shelter by heavy snow or rain or discouraged from exercise by excessive heat.

But there is little hygienic value in hustling through the crowded downtown streets and breathing the dust-laden air with thousands of others. The walk that counts is one that carries the pedestrian up the hill to a higher, purer atmosphere or over the sod of nearby woods or country roads, where there are no impure exhalations and the dust of travel does not reach. The smell of the wood, of the grass, of the flowers, of the soil itself is invigorating. In the winter the sharp, frosty breath of the snow carries health building properties.

Brisk walking in the fresh air is the surest cure for lassitude, is the most healthful appetizer for the daily meals and the nightly rest. The worries of the day may be smoothed over in the cool evening stroll, the duties of the day mapped out in a brisk morning jaunt. The effects of the walking habit will be discovered in the nerve system, in the digestive organs, in the quickening of the brain faculties, as the habit grows, just as surely as it builds up muscle and health.

The Day of Fools

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.)

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If all the fools would only play their silly lot of tricks today, and then pretend that they are sane until All Fools' Day comes again, I would not murmur; when I kick a bat that's loaded with a brick, I would not foolishly reply when stumbling o'er the hempen rubbish that jesters stretched across the walk to make folks fall around a block, I would not take it quite so hard that some man packing round a card, inviting people me to kick, and do it oft, and do it quick. The timeworn jokes might well beguile an April hour, and call a smile, if there were only iron rules prohibiting the buoyant fools spreading folly through the years, asking far too much, I fear.

WALT MASON.