

THE JOURNAL

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Preparation of the world as the athletes used to do for their exercises; need of your mind and your manners; to give them the necessary suppleness and flexibility; strength alone will not do.

THE TURKISH SITUATION

REPORTS OF the uprisings and contests in Turkey leave the average reader unsatisfactorily enlightened as to causes and even more so as to probable and ultimate results. It seems fairly clear that the Young Turks, who have attacked the long existing regime, are in a broad, general sense comparative progressivists and reformers, or believe themselves so, but to what extent, or what is the measure of either their sincerity or capacity, we have little definite knowledge.

Another discouraging feature is the fact that the reform element will apparently have to rely not only now but in future upon the military, a thing likely to be unsafe to do, and in doing which civil authorities have small chance of great and permanent reforms in government.

Another discouraging fact is that the Turks are nominally and professedly, and in the observance of forms if not in sincere sentiment, a very religious people, of a kind, namely, Mohammedans. To continue to maintain this religion as a partner and the controlling element in the civil government would almost certainly prove a finally fatal mistake; yet it does not appear that the reformers are attempting to overthrow the church, nor is it probable that they could do so if they tried.

The sultan has been represented by ambassadors from this country and other countries, and by some distinguished travelers and writers, as a much slandered man, and there may have been exaggerations of his misdeeds, yet enough of what is alleged against him is probably true to justify the civilized world's hope that his political career has ended, and that he will have no imitating successor.

REACTORY TALK

THE GENERAL dominant note at the Fulton-Simon dinner was one of party, not of the people, the country, the state or the city. The success of the party, right or wrong, under all circumstances and on all occasions, was urged all along the line, and the necessity of its strong organization was dwelt on by each speaker, none of whom had anything to say about the people, the masses; they were forgotten or ignored—unless it was assumed that the Republican party was and would be always and altogether right and best for the people, an assumption that many voters of that party have come to disbelieve or doubt; and who are convinced that in many cases selfish, unscrupulous and misrepresenting men have been selected by the lauded party machine, and through the extolled virtues of party fealty, fidelity to the leaders, on every possible occasion.

Mr. Simon was both party boss and officeholder for many years, but was relieved from such service, not we think it could safely be asserted, to the people's hurt, and there is no evidence that there is any load and general demand on their part for a renewal of such services. Mr. Fulton was also long a leader and an officeholder, but because he clung tenaciously to the old system and

style, such as he yet advocates vociferously, and set himself against more real rule of the people, he too was voted out of office and power. Mr. M. C. George was always and still is a stickler for party organization and machine activity, and he also lost his job.

It seems impossible for these men to learn the lesson of these changes that took place when the people came into their own, a lesson that it would seem that any one could read as he ran. Yet it is quite natural for these men to advocate a return to a system, a program and practices of the abolition of which they have been victims, but the people, most of them Republicans, have definitely, decisively, determined and purposefully set aside that system, because of its evil aspects and results, because particularly it deprived them of real representation and participation in government, and made boasted representative government largely a farce and a fraud.

Mr. Simon says he does not know why the Republican party went to pieces in Oregon and lost some of the offices. If he doesn't know, or if knowing he is still for abolishing all the progressive and reformatory measures which the people have gained, then he is not fit for mayor of Portland, and we think a large majority of its people, if they have a fair chance, will so decide and declare.

Mr. George very candidly made this "keynote" remark: "To attempt to give government directly into the hands of the people is like allowing a child to swing a razor around its head. It is very likely to hurt itself." And he plainly stated that he was opposed to direct primary nominations. This was undoubtedly the prevailing if not the unanimous sentiment of the gathering.

The theory of these men is that the people are not at all fit for self-government, nor can become fit by more exercise of power. They should leave even all matters of local government to the politically wise and superior leaders and bosses, and their party machines. Like children or fools, they are incapable of judging what is good for them, and are not entitled to any real voice in or much knowledge of their public affairs. Hence the need of the rehabilitation of the Republican party machine, to take away from the people the rights and powers that they have recently gained.

For this purpose Mr. Simon will no doubt be an ideal candidate for mayor. Perhaps no boss ever deigned the common people more than he. As mayor he would have a large vantage ground on which to construct a machine that would relegate the rank and file of voters to their former condition of political negligible, with scarcely more political power than so many goats. "The fool people be damned," is generally the real if not the openly expressed sentiment of the party machine boss. And this appeared to be the prevailing sentiment at this feast.

TRAINS ON A SINGLE RAIL

AN EXPERIMENT with an electric railroad that has but one rail instead of two in its track is attracting wide attention: It is confidently asserted by a writer in the Technical World that it will revolutionize rapid transit in this country. It is on the New Haven line between Barrow and City Island, and in a few months will be ready to carry passengers. Some of the world's greatest engineers have declared that a speed of over 100 miles an hour can be obtained on this stretch of monorail road with absolute comfort and safety at a first cost of 30 per cent less than the standard gauge railroads, and a saving of over 25 per cent in operation and maintenance. John H. Starin, formerly vice president of the rapid transit board, says: "To put electricity on our present unwieldy cars is like hitching a thoroughbred with a dray horse. They don't belong together. The monorail goes naturally with electricity. It is equal to it. Once we have these two properly harnessed there is no doubt we shall make new and astonishing achievement in every branch of land transportation."

A vast and uneconomical expenditure of power and a great strain on locomotive and cars rapidly destroying roadbeds and bridges and always accompanied by more or less peril result from high speed on a double track. It is impossible to maintain a pair of rails exactly horizontal. There is inevitably a jerking of the train from side to side, which at high speed becomes exceedingly dangerous, because whenever the level is not perfect there is a tendency to create lateral impact against one rail or the other. The heavy wear on tracks and equipment is costly, and the danger to life great. Both the danger and a large part of the wear, it is claimed, will be obviated by the monorail system.

The monorail cars, with their cigar-shaped ends, will be 50 feet long and 4 1/2 feet wide. They will run on four wheels placed under the car, tandem fashion. Each wheel has double flanges and is driven by two separate motors, eight motors in all. The single rail is spiked to concrete ties. Above the car at each end is a flexible arm, connected with an X-shaped track. Each track contains four guide-wheels which run in two-shaped overhead rails, so arranged that the guide wheels cannot leave the rails. These guide rails, which are kept 30 inches apart, conduct the electricity, leaving the single running rail safe to animal and human life. It is contended that the device will obviate oscillation of the car and result in an immense saving of power. It differs from the French and English monorail systems, which require use of these guide rails beneath the car, and differs from the German plan, in which the carrying rail is overhead, the car being suspended underneath. Safety, great speed and vast saving in cost, both of construction and operation, are urged as advantages of this one rail system of railroad.

Activities and methods change. Devices which by long familiarity seem unalterable, serve their usefulness and are tossed aside. Inventions and improvements in quick succession teach us to be ready for any change. It seems unbelievable yet it is to be true that the next generation will speed from city to city and from state to state at a dizzy speed over a single line of steel? The bicycle was more than 5000 years in arriving.

APPLES

OCASIONALLY it is hinted that the orchard business, the production of first class fruit, may be overdone in Oregon. Such fears seem unfounded. The population of the world is constantly increasing, and the consumption of good fruit is increasing more rapidly than population. Few places, comparatively, can be depended upon for perfect fruit. Several states produce fine apples, but none, the world now acknowledges, quite so good and perfect as Oregon. The production in Oregon could be increased a hundredfold, even probably a thousandfold, without affecting the price in the world's large markets.

The horticultural bureau of agriculture reports a steady decrease in the production of eastern apples. It says that every year "thousands of eastern orchards are abandoned to the San Jose scale, to the codling moth, to the woolly aphid, to the blight and the myriad other pests that prey upon the apple. Each year the frost ruins a large percentage of the crop. The modern commercial orchard, scientifically managed, is almost unknown in many orchard sections that in years gone by produced tremendous crops."

This can be and no doubt will be remedied somewhat, but nowhere are there such ideal conditions for producing first class apples as in Oregon. Strangely, the crop of this splendid fruit fell off in this country from 65,000,000 barrels in 1896 to 23,000,000 barrels in 1908. The department gives out these figures: In 1896, 69,070,000 barrels; 1897, 41,536,000; 1898, 23,560,000; 1899, 37,560,000; 1900, 47,960,000; 1901, 26,970,000; 1902, 47,625,000; 1903, 45,000,000; 1904, 45,300,000; 1905, 23,500,000; 1906, 23,000,000; 1907, 22,000,000; 1908, 23,000,000. Yet the demand is constantly increasing, and should and will increase. The world will easily consume 100,000,000 barrels of good apples a year, and pay a good price for them. Here is Opportunity, split large, for thousands of homeseekers in Oregon.

WATERWAYS IN GERMANY

ACCORDING to the American consul at Hanover, Germany has within 20 years spent \$150,000,000 in improving her internal waterways. Through connecting canals between river systems, and the canalization of river reaches theretofore unnavigable, the country has gained 8278 miles of inland waterways. So successful has this expenditure been in producing profitable results that a joint scheme of canal building between Germany and Austria, and the combination of the Elbe system with that of the Rhine, has begun that will cost \$250,000,000 or more.

The canal furnish cheaper transportation than the railroads can, even in those thickly populated countries, and the government is building these canals regardless of the fact that the railroads are largely owned by the government. Cheap transportation for the people is considered more important than profits on government investments in railroads. Among many interesting facts reported by the consul, he says: "A horse can pull a load of two tons on a level road at the rate of three miles an hour. With the same amount of power a railroad will handle 15 tons and a canal 50 tons. Boats and barges are found to cost only one fifth as much as sufficient freight cars to equal their capacity. Capacity in water transportation is more cheaply increased than on railroads. It is found that a steamship carrying a broad canal or natural waterway can be delivered at 1000 miles distance in less time than a railroad can deliver the same tonnage."

This progressive development of inland waterways by European countries, for other countries are going the same, should be at once an example and an incentive to the American government, that has so far permitted in the matter of waterways a rather sly and short-sighted policy in this respect. Use perhaps to too much deference to the railroads and allied corporations. What Germany and Austria are doing this country should also be doing. It will cost a good deal of

money, but it will be money most excellently spent for the interest of the people.

KANSAS AND OREGON

A KANSAS editor, somewhat boastfully, as he has the right, says that "in the 20 years ending with 1908 that state raised 1,152,440,800 bushels of wheat, worth on the farms \$714,697,052—besides all the corn, cattle and other products of the ground. Corn exceeded wheat in volume and value; it during the same 20 years amounted to 3,069,126,874 bushels, worth on the farms \$942,216,115." And this in but one of our agricultural states. Great country, surely!

The cattle and the dairy products are even more significant and justify the saying of this editor that "in Kansas alfalfa finds an affinity." Alfalfa and suchlike modern products, make cows gladsome to give rich milk, and realize heaven for hogs. Wait Mason, one of whose rhymes is published daily in The Journal, recently wrote:

Kansas: Where we've torn the shackles From the farmer's leg; Kansas: Where the hen that cackles Always lays an egg: Where the cows are fairly achin' To go on with record breakin'; And the hogs are raising bacon By the keg.

Kansas is a great state, surely, but come to Oregon, to the Pacific northwest, after all, for the greatest natural riches, the most prolific production per acre: the most luscious fruits, the biggest eggs, the thickest cream, the largest and sweetest strawberries, the finest women; and in all ways the climax of exuberant nature's glorious fructuosities.

In one of the best of his 100 or more novels, "A Hungarian Nabob," Dr. Maurus Jokai, the great Hungarian novelist, vividly describes scenes of strife in and around Constantinople and minor capitals, of which one is reminded by the present fighting in the vicinity of the sultan's great palace of retreat; and considerable light on the character of the combatants and their motives and passions, of even the present time, can be gained by a reading of that very lively and in some features historical story.

The prohibitionists of the city have nominated a ticket, composed so far as The Journal knows of very good men, but, as usual, the prohibition ticket will get but a very small fraction of the total vote. It is unlikely that Portland wants prohibition, but if it does it can get it under the local option law, which does more prohibiting every year lately than the prohibitionists as a national party have done in 50 years.

The annual national convention of the D. A. R. suffered about the usual amount of jealousy, recrimination and charges of improper methods on the part of candidates and their supporters, but finally got through without any physical scrimmages. A motion to thank the press for its courtesies was scornfully voted down, from which it would appear that some newspapers have been saying mean, nasty things about the ladies.

The fruit inspector of Multnomah county says his orchards quite generally are in bad shape, have not been properly cared for, have not been duly sprayed and pruned, and make a bad showing. Here is important work to be done, both by the owners of orchards and the inspector, insofar as he can legally act. The law should be strictly enforced. Multnomah should have as good orchards, if not so many or big ones, as any county.

Two important diplomatic posts, one to China and the other to Mexico, have been offered to distinguished Oregon Republicans, both of whom have declined. But President Taft should not become discouraged, or slight Oregon, on account of these refusals. There are plenty of Republicans in this state who would gladly accept these positions, or even lower ones.

Where Are Your Thoughts? From Onward. Where are your thoughts? That 15 or 20 minutes you were sitting alone in the twilight, near six, before the lights were on—half hour before you went to sleep last night; young man, that little while before the clock struck the hour of rising this morning? "What thoughts come to dwell in your mind in these moments between dreams?" As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. Are your thoughts of loved ones whose lot you would make easier? Are they of noble services you would render? Are they of the good things you have seen in others? Victories you would achieve, of successes you would win, are they of the beautiful and the good in the world of literature and song? Are they thoughts of prayer and praise? Or are your thoughts of selfish pleasures or questionable sins you would indulge in? Of books you hide from those who love you best? Or do you think uncharitably of things or others?

Of your thoughts today, you will be more. Thoughts are but seeds. If you foster them, the fruit is inevitable. Think mean thoughts today, you will be a mean soul tomorrow. Think great thoughts today, you cannot but grow great. Dream not your thoughts are secrets of your own. They mold your face, they make your character, they come forth and startle you when you least expect it in word and deed. They are your real self.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGES Oregon Sidelights The state needs rain, and it is going to rain. Sure, the people can get needed railroads. They must. Teddy will soon begin to earn, or make, that \$3 a word. April 26, 1909, and Harrison has not begun that railroad yet. Somebody, before long, will say that it never rains but pours. Will it be a credit to Portland to make Mr. Simon its mayor? Opportunity is continually writ larger than ever before in Oregon. Apparently the Turk, as represented by Abdul Hamid, will have to go. It still looks like there are small fortunes in raising poultry and eggs. The wheat is all right, anyway, whatever one may think of the speculators. Some farmers cannot be expected to be rampant against wheat speculators. The microbe is likely to get in its work on the fellow who is afraid of it. But the merits of McKenna's measure are not to be judged by Reinestein's action. How can Castro make any kick and his friends be allowed to return to the delights of Paris? Mr. Simon is classed as a millionaire. Portland has been good to him. What, in 57 years, did he do for Portland? A Chicago man recently coughed up three cents a day for \$10,000,000 to give their husbands awfully undigestible breakfasts. If congress passes an income tax law, it will probably be done on the theory and supposition that it will be unconstitutional. With several hundred natives beating tom-toms, a lot of African beasts are likely to be scared to death—which doesn't hurt their hides. Old man Weston has been walking through the streets of the Great North report says. That is worse than any part of Oregon, till it rains again. The Seattle P. says that town will show a population of close to 400,000 in the census next year. Sure, if visitors to the A.-Y.-P. exposition this year are all counted. A Boston professor says we can talk to the moon, if we have a good enough telephone. To a man whose wife has called him up over a long distance telephone to give him instructions this looks trivially cheap. So long as the price of beer and other liquors remains at the present normal a good many citizens are not going to lose any flesh worrying about the price of flour or bread. These luxuries are of no great consequence, anyway. Vice President Sherman, a news item states, has paraded 50 formal dinners in 89 days. He seems to be forgetful or careless of what happened to Vice President Hobart, and other; and it is a pity Chicago's last summer. But then, if he eats himself to death, the country will easily survive.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS The Burns commercial club holds a weekly dinner. Farmers are going to build a great warehouse at Condon. Lots of people are expected in the Goose Lake, Lake county, valley this year, many of them from Chicago and vicinity. Two forest rangers were attacked by an angry bear, were driven away, but after several shots they killed it. Diphtheria scare reduced the Methodist Sunday school attendance from 170 to nothing, but it is now nearly as great as ever. A Toledo man last fall shipped all the potatoes he could get with an order with the Portland firm for 50 sacks to supply the home trade, says the Leader.

The amount of snow in the mountains indicates that we will have all of the water for irrigation purposes which this county will need in the coming summer, says the Pendleton Tribune. Of five cows recently sold by a Sandridge, Union county farmer, one weighed 1074 pounds, and the others 888, 852, 810 and 790 pounds respectively. They were fattened on alfalfa and not stall fed. An \$8000 span of horses, big, glossy black, harness bred, was sold at the Toledo, Ind. sale by J. L. Peeta, says the Observer. Few counties in America produce better horses than Sherman county, Oregon. A black fur glove was lost on the railroad, and the finder, who was in the windmill on April 5, 1909, finder will please return to the Mayville hotel, (Mayville, Minn. in the Condon Times). Some particulars might be interesting.

South Fork correspondence of the Milton Eagle: There is quite a howl going up for another school building here this time. This is somewhat like a boy that tore up a watch worth \$5 and then wanted a \$250 regulator clock to wear on his wrist, it was bigger and he could do better on that. Eugene Register: Oregon is the angler's paradise. Fishermen here and far have long since learned that fact. An electric line up the McKenna would have been a grand thing. The present summer as well as with pleasure-seekers, who cannot find finer resorts than around our mountains and along our dashing rivers. Toledo Leader: The new crab law does not seem to be doing much for remunerative business on the bay. They say the season should have been entirely closed during July, August and September, the present law being the result of the county restricted during these months. Those who intend to fish will do so this season for the present; they will not cut the price.

The Albany Democrat took a ride to Target, and speaks thus of the road: The Albany road is a fine one, well rounded and even, with a distinct flange at the sides, wide enough and smooth enough for four or five teams to pass anywhere, a mecca for automobilists and teamsters. It is the same all the way to Target. This is the same road, because it probably indicates a drift, a movement, toward good roads in the valley. This work should and we believe will become general.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"Men Who Rule Themselves"--By Grover Cleveland (Address, as president of the United States, in starting the machinery of the Chicago World's Fair, on the grand stand in front of the administration building, May 1, 1893). I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidence of American skill and intelligence, it is our duty, and it is our privilege, to express our congratulations. We stand today in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor, and to witness the fruits of a higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to witness the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement; while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the marvellous fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, which have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we cooperate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the taking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the opportunity to witness the triumph of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the marvellous fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, which have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we cooperate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the taking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the opportunity to witness the triumph of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the marvellous fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, which have also made men who rule themselves.

This Date in History. 1607—First settlers in Virginia arrived at Cape Henry. 1773—Danbury, Conn., burned by the British. 1815—Edward Maynard, inventor of breech-loading rifle, born at Madison, N. Y. Died in Washington, D. C., May 1, 1901. 1831—Imprisonment for debt abolished in the state of New York. 1856—George M. Troup, fourteenth governor of Georgia, died. Born September 3, 1780. 1887—Consecration of Rt. Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, first Catholic bishop of Altou, Ill. 1865—General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman. 1873—United States warship Kansas released the steamship Virginius from blockade by Spanish men-of-war at Aspinwall.

James T. Powers' Birthday. James T. Powers, the well known comedian, was born in New York city, April 25, 1843, and made his stage debut in 1875 at Long Branch, N. J., as a vaudeville performer for several years. In 1882 he went to London, making his debut at the London Avenue theatre, and subsequently traveled through the English provinces. Later he filled comedy roles at the Empire and Drury Lane theatres in London. In 1888 he returned to the United States, and during the next three or four years he won wide popularity in the farce comedies of the late Charles Henry. In 1891 Mr. Powers joined the New York Castro company under the management of Rudolph Aronson and played comedy parts in "Ermine" and other popular operas of that period. Since 1893 he has starred in a number of farce comedies and comic operas.

How Women Make Money. OEBN'T it make some of us city women feel small and useless to read what our sisters on the farm or in country towns do with their time and talents? Here, for instance, is Mrs. M. T.'s reply to the question, "How can women make money in the country?" She says: "I see you ask the question, 'How can a woman make money on a farm?' Now, I will give my own experience. I have kept postoffice, kept boarders, canvassed with books, am serving as school clerk at present, which brings in a few dimes; but the most money I make is out of my poultry raising. I have sold since February 13 to April 17, 247 worth of eggs, have a nice lot of young chicks, several hens sitting and only have 50 hens left. I expect to reach \$125 by the first of next year. Some people say it doesn't pay to keep poultry if you have the feed to buy. This is a sad mistake. I see my chickens in the pen, and I wish to prove the same. We buy our feed. We bought \$35 worth of wheat at 85c per bushel, and we had 1000 lbs. of corn and by so doing feed goes a third farther. I fattened four hogs, one weighing 175 pounds, dressed one 170, one 80 and the other one 215 pounds; all dressed, and I have kept a brood sow which has five nice pigs six weeks ago. I have a nice lot of young chicks, but I sold 140 worth of eggs last fall after we bought the wheat and 327 worth of this spring, which makes a total of 1400 worth of eggs and 327 of hogs and I have enough wheat to feed my chickens a month more. I will keep up all the fruit and vegetables, which I keep no account of, and I am careful for rightly I could not ask to make money easier, for I do love to be busy with my chickens. I have a nice gallon bucket of eggs every evening and place in my crate for market. I aim to go to town once every eight or ten days, and I will be sure to have our best value our time on a farm. In cropping season there is where you can make money. You can have empty bins for the winter and things to buy instead of selling. I find it easy to sell up all the chickens and things and there are four in the family. I never allow a store bill to reach over \$5 if possible."

THE WARFARE OF STYLES

PARIS is the battle ground for the great war—between the empire style and the style of Louis XV. At one time it looks as though the revivalist line were destined to be victorious, as the most day it seems as though the empire and the pointed toe were sure to be successful in the long campaign; and I suppose it will, although there is no haste to present it with the crowd of people who are the fashioners to conceive that even such a beautiful style as the empire will be forever popular, and surely we need not hasten it to oblivion. We need not be too confident of knowing that the next fashion will be so lovely as that to be founded upon the gown of the present. The summit of beauty attained at the court of Versailles. It is really lovely, indeed, to have such a beautiful selection of styles. The empire and the pointed toe and the princess become things of the past. The gowns created for the best dressed Parisians possess the beauties of Nattier's coloring besides the lines of the bouffant panier. You must understand the difference between the two in connection with the gown I do not mean the hideous gathering on each side of the skirt worn years ago which made the circumference of woman more than 18 feet. What I mean is the slight gathering below the lines of the hips which greatly resemble the drapery of Diana and Venus in the statues belonging to the era of the Grecian supremacy. We must consider the dress which the fashioners of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the marvellous fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, which have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we cooperate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the taking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the opportunity to witness the triumph of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the marvellous fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, which have also made men who rule themselves.

FRUIT SANDWICHES

FIG Sandwiches—Remove stems and finely chop figs; add a small quantity of water; cook in double boiler until a paste is formed, then add a few drops of lemon juice. Cool mixture and spread on thin slices of buttered bread; sprinkle with finely chopped peanuts and cover with pieces of buttered bread.

The REALM FEMINE

How Women Make Money. OEBN'T it make some of us city women feel small and useless to read what our sisters on the farm or in country towns do with their time and talents? Here, for instance, is Mrs. M. T.'s reply to the question, "How can women make money in the country?" She says: "I see you ask the question, 'How can a woman make money on a farm?' Now, I will give my own experience. I have kept postoffice, kept boarders, canvassed with books, am serving as school clerk at present, which brings in a few dimes; but the most money I make is out of my poultry raising. I have sold since February 13 to April 17, 247 worth of eggs, have a nice lot of young chicks, several hens sitting and only have 50 hens left. I expect to reach \$125 by the first of next year. Some people say it doesn't pay to keep poultry if you have the feed to buy. This is a sad mistake. I see my chickens in the pen, and I wish to prove the same. We buy our feed. We bought \$35 worth of wheat at 85c per bushel, and we had 1000 lbs. of corn and by so doing feed goes a third farther. I fattened four hogs, one weighing 175 pounds, dressed one 170, one 80 and the other one 215 pounds; all dressed, and I have kept a brood sow which has five nice pigs six weeks ago. I have a nice lot of young chicks, but I sold 140 worth of eggs last fall after we bought the wheat and 327 worth of this spring, which makes a total of 1400 worth of eggs and 327 of hogs and I have enough wheat to feed my chickens a month more. I will keep up all the fruit and vegetables, which I keep no account of, and I am careful for rightly I could not ask to make money easier, for I do love to be busy with my chickens. I have a nice gallon bucket of eggs every evening and place in my crate for market. I aim to go to town once every eight or ten days, and I will be sure to have our best value our time on a farm. In cropping season there is where you can make money. You can have empty bins for the winter and things to buy instead of selling. I find it easy to sell up all the chickens and things and there are four in the family. I never allow a store bill to reach over \$5 if possible."

THE WARFARE OF STYLES

PARIS is the battle ground for the great war—between the empire style and the style of Louis XV. At one time it looks as though the revivalist line were destined to be victorious, as the most day it seems as though the empire and the pointed toe were sure to be successful in the long campaign; and I suppose it will, although there is no haste to present it with the crowd of people who are the fashioners to conceive that even such a beautiful style as the empire will be forever popular, and surely we need not hasten it to oblivion. We need not be too confident of knowing that the next fashion will be so lovely as that to be founded upon the gown of the present. The summit of beauty attained at the court of Versailles. It is really lovely, indeed, to have such a beautiful selection of styles. The empire and the pointed toe and the princess become things of the past. The gowns created for the best dressed Parisians possess the beauties of Nattier's coloring besides the lines of the bouffant panier. You must understand the difference between the two in connection with the gown I do not mean the hideous gathering on each side of the skirt worn years ago which made the circumference of woman more than 18 feet. What I mean is the slight gathering below the lines of the hips which greatly resemble the drapery of Diana and Venus in the statues belonging to the era of the Grecian supremacy. We must consider the dress which the fashioners of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the marvellous fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, which have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we cooperate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the taking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the opportunity to witness the triumph of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the marvellous fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, which have also made men who rule themselves.

FRUIT SANDWICHES

FIG Sandwiches—Remove stems and finely chop figs; add a small quantity of water; cook in double boiler until a paste is formed, then add a few drops of lemon juice. Cool mixture and spread on thin slices of buttered bread; sprinkle with finely chopped peanuts and cover with pieces of buttered bread. Ginger Sandwiches—Cut Canton ginger into thin slices. Prepare as other sandwiches. Quince jelly makes a delicious filling for buttered white bread or spherettes if sprigged with chocolate or walnut meat. Any kind of jelly or marmalade may be used with either walnut or plain bread. Nut bread used with a filling of orange or grape fruit marmalade or any of the "conserves" such as strawberry, pineapple or raspberry-current will be found delicious.

How It Looks Up the Country. From the Woodburn Independent. Let us consider that the lineup is being formed in the Republican party of Oregon—Simon and Bourne factions. Take your choice.

THE SIXTON'S INN

(Contributed to The Journal by Wall Mason, one of our regular writers in this column in The Daily Journal.) Only a little longer, and the journey is done, my friend! Only a little further, and the road will have an end! The shadows begin to lengthen, the evening stars will chime, and it's he for the Sixton's Inn. The inn where we'll all repose. The inn has no Bridal Chamber, no suites for the famed or great, the guests, when they go to slumber, are all of the same estate; the chambers are small and narrow, the couches are hard and cold, and the grinning, fleshless landlord is not to be bribed with gold. A sheet for the beggar guest, a sheet for the blooming maid—sheet for us all and rest! No bells at the dawn of morning, rap at the chamber door, but silence is there, and slumber for ever and ever! There's a room for the inn of the Sixton, the inn where we'll all sleep, when our heads are down, and our eyes are closed, and our feet are cold, and our hearts are still, and our spirits are dead, and our souls are free.