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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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As a word of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.—Fuller.

SHALL PORTLAND BE SCUTTLED?

PORTLAND IS a splendid city. It is a city of homes. The surrounding hills and beautiful river vie in giving it beauty. The water courses lead to its gate to give it commercial strength. The grades in transportation are downhill to its doors to give it power. Fair skies, pure water from the mountains and balmy breezes give its people health. The products of the fields, forests and orchards and the stored wealth of the mountains gravitate here to give Portland riches. Nature has been prodigal with Portland and Portland has been prodigal with her people. The city's growth has been matchless, and its usufruct for its homeowners, generous. Peace, good order and good will have for several years been their portion. Other cities are ruled by bosses and ridden with bossism, but Portland is not. It is a beautiful picture for a splendid people.

But what is in prospect? There is a plan to drive out orderly government and restore disorder. Politicians are plotting the fall of the people and the restoration of a boss. They would mutilate fair Portland with Machiavelli. They would tear down the fabric of peace and bring out the fleshpots of strife. The City of Roses with its magnificent expansion during an interregnum of good order, they would put into the hands of conventionism, machinism and bossism.

All this is meant by Simonism. Here is illustration of what it means. April 24, 1902, speaking of Portland people, the Oregonian said, editorially: "These men knew very well that Mr. Simon had been a failure in the senate, and that his failure was universally recognized. They had the opportunity to join in the popular movement to unhorse him from his control of the party throughout the state, in Marion and Wasco counties as well as at the Multnomah county courthouse and in the city hall at Portland. But they could muster neither courage to antagonize his machine nor the strength of vision to see that upon an appeal to the party at a fair primary he was certain of defeat. Their confidence in the Simon machine was supreme, their confidence in the people was nil. It is a serious misadventure in political life to rate an intelligent and aroused people as helplessly bound in the web of a discredited but indefatigable boss when a secret ballot and an honest count is put into their hands for their redemption."

What a prospect for the new Portland! Ridden and riven by Simon and his machine then, it is proposed to again place this City of Roses with its matchless outlook into the hands of Simon and his machine. The beginning of it was the Simon convention, held in contempt of the primary law.

The end of it, if the people consent, will be the downfall of order and peace and restoration of the rotten conditions of the past. What else but all this did Simonism mean yesterday? What else will it mean tomorrow? Shall Portland's prospects be sacrificed? Shall Portland be scuttled?

OREGON APPLES

AT MONROE, Benton county, recently, about \$40,000 was paid for more than 1000 acres of land, which it is planned to set to apple orchards. A syndicate of which J. O. Booth of Grants Pass is the head, made the purchase, and will plant the orchards. Before acquiring it, borings of the land and a careful analysis of the soil were made, so as to determine its fitness for apple production. In the same locality, other lands have been acquired under the same tests by a Corvallis syndicate, which will devote it to the same use. In the vicinity of Corvallis three large orchards, the smallest of which is 40 acres, are being planted under similar conditions.

The movement is due to the results achieved at the agricultural college in demonstrating that Yellow Newtown apples of the finest quality can be produced in the Willamette valley. A private orchard was located by the college and placed in charge of Professors Lewis and

Cordley. It was properly sprayed and cultivated, with the result that apples approximating if not equal to the very best were produced.

In Polk, Linn and other counties, a similar movement is observable, with the prospect that within a few years, with sagacious care of the orchards, the Willamette valley will become a heavy apple producer. An encouragement that new growers will have is the wide success that has come to M. O. Lowndale through a long period of years in the business. The danger is, that some of those who undertake orcharding will not apply correct methods and that losses and failures will in some instances result. A way to avoid this is for all who engage in the business to count in advance on its drawbacks, to weigh well its discouragements and to thoroughly understand that success is attainable only through complete and unvarying application of correct methods. Any other rule will result in failure and a black eye to the industry.

The matter of overproduction seems impossible. In New York, Michigan, Missouri and other heavy apple producing states the business is on the decline. Orchards there are, in many cases, 50 to 100 years old. Comparatively few new orchards have been planted, due to new problems of pests, and the better apples grown in the west. The maximum production of 1896 when the aggregate of the country ran to 69,000,000 barrels, dropped last year to 23,000,000 barrels. In the 12 year period since 1896 it has not run above 47,000,000 barrels. The better apples of Oregon, the method and cleanliness of their packing, their unsurpassed size, color and form, their unrivaled reputation and their premier place in the world's markets, seem to justify the movement in the Willamette valley for large attention to the industry.

FOR PURE WATER

TUESDAY, Forest Grove, by nearly eight to one, voted an issue of \$70,000 in bonds for construction of a gravity water plant. The supply is to be piped to the city from the mountains, a distance of nine miles. The plan is in line with progress. The importance of a perfectly pure water supply has become almost universally known. Portland has demonstrated it with Bull Run water and a death rate reduced to the minimum. While other cities of the country have a death rate running as high as 28 at New Orleans or 26 to 22 in many other American cities, Portland's was but little above seven last year. At Corvallis, a gravity plant, piping water 15 miles from a mountain gorge far up the sides of Mary's peak, has been an immense factor in city expansion. The financial end of the enterprise has been so successful that the receipts are almost double the aggregate expected by those who pioneered the project.

At Dallas, McMinnville and several other Oregon towns the need of a perfect water supply has been met with gravity plants. The ancient well, with its numerous avenues for being contaminated is no longer accepted as satisfactory to residents of thickly populated towns. Few of them are sanitary and most are a frequent means of transmitting disease. A bulletin on impure waters, just published by Professor Pernot of the Oregon Agricultural college, gives results of water analyses that leads him to conclude that many cases of illness have no other source than impure water. If a hundred other reasons were not apparent the bulletin in question would establish the wisdom of the Forest Grove people in providing for the best obtainable water supply.

COLLEGES AND COMMON SCHOOLS

THERE IS a familiar contention in Oregon that state aid given institutions of higher education results in starving the public schools. It has been heard often from the platform and from the public prints in this state. That it is a fallacy was strongly urged by State Superintendent Ackerman in an address before the students of the Oregon Agricultural college Monday. Mr. Ackerman maintains the doctrine that the strongest influence for a liberal strengthening of the public schools is the forces set in motion by the colleges and universities. The activities surrounding each are an appeal for enlightenment. They set the example and hold up to the citizen the object lesson that awakens desire for knowledge that shall extend to all. Every one in the annual army of cultured young people that these institutions send out into the world is a soldier for the common schools. Every person who has had the advantage of education is a worker for the privilege to be extended to all others. No influence is more potent in such a behalf than that thus radiated from the institutions of advanced learning. It is scarcely overstatement to say that from this source flows the chief inspiration for a system of public schools that shall be adequate, effective and complete. It is an agency that everywhere assumes leadership for the widest spread and deepest grounded rudimentary instruction with graduated steps that shall send out the best possible finished product.

The soundness of the doctrine is attested by experience. Illiteracy is the spawning ground of tyranny, and nihilism the cradle of liberty. Throughout history the colleges and universities have been the hotbeds of freedom. The German students and their riots were forerunners of the German constitution. The riots of students at Russian colleges and universities have been phases of the agitation for a constitutional government in the realm of the czar. Universally and always the men who have drunk at the fountain of knowledge want knowledge, freedom and clean government for all the race. The money spent on colleges and universities, as Mr. Ackerman insists, is inspiration and life for the public schools.

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OREGON'S NEW SYSTEM

"NONE has a right to sneer at Portland," says the Tacoma Tribune. "Tacoma would do well to emulate the spirit of the Oregon metropolis." And after making the pardonably boastful remark that "with superlative advantages, superior in every natural way to Portland and Seattle, Tacoma should outgrow both of them combined," the Tribune gives a long list of recent and projected Portland improvements and enterprises, remarking that "Portland is one of the richest cities in America, and can afford to do all these things at once."

All of which fraternal observations are duly appreciated, and show that the Tribune is one Puget sound newspaper that is broad enough not to snarl and sneer at Portland. But in conclusion the Tribune says further:

Tacoma can do as well, if not better. If Portland's political advantages are acquired. These include the people's power measures, initiative, referendum and recall, which restored public confidence and convinced the people that men in office were compelled to be honest or run the risk of being discharged. Portland has confidence in her hired men, though it was not always so. The bond issues which are now voted so eagerly certainly would have been withheld before the people's power measures were adopted. This is the lesson for Tacoma.

Whether it be fully true or not that all this progress would not have been made or undertaken if these people's measures had not been adopted, it certainly is true that the dire predictions of loss, injury and stagnation if these measures were adopted have not in the slightest degree been fulfilled. It was said that under the new political system no railroads would be built, that no eastern money would come here for investment, that no large manufacturing or industrial enterprises would be started, and so on.

All of which has proved totally untrue. On the contrary, the exact opposite has happened. More railroads have been built or are building than for 20 years before; more big enterprises have been established and buildings erected or are under way, more money has come to Oregon for investment, and more yet is coming; and all over Oregon there has been more progress and development in the past five years than in the preceding 25, and the prospect is that the pace will be kept up and even accelerated for years to come.

So it is a certainty that the initiative and referendum, direct primaries, election of senators by the people through Statement No. 1, the railroad commission law, the recall, the election of a Democratic governor and senator and all things done that were denounced as calculated to harm the state, have not done so, and on the contrary have probably greatly benefited it.

The new sultan in his message to the world talks fairly and encouragingly and other nations and religionists will be disposed to give him and his government a fair trial before passing hostile judgment on them. Yet it will probably turn out to be an impossible task even if sincerely attempted, to maintain a fair, honest, progressive, increasingly enlightened government when it is yoked up with and made secondary to Mohammedanism.

On the morning of the day when the late Republican "assembly" met, the Oregonian predicted the nomination of Mr. Simon, and expressed itself in favor of that action, mentioning no other name of several candidates, and suggesting, in effect, that no other name be considered. This was quite in line with the program, which by that time was apparent to everybody. The assembly was Simon's from the moment the delegates were selected.

Japanese warships have arrived already on the Pacific coast of the United States, Captain Hobson. There are two of them, big, fine fighting vessels, too, under command of a veteran fighting admiral. They are down off Los Angeles, and threaten to pass all along our coast. But it is a visit of peace, instead of one of war, which is very different. And so may all future visits be.

That the deposed sultan was not also sentenced to death is an encouraging sign of comparative moderation on the part of the new rulers. They seem to be at least a little more civilized than successful revolutionaries were a few generations ago, even in more progressive countries than Turkey. The final act in constituting Justice Bean a judge of the United States district court for Oregon was consummated yesterday at Washington when his nomination for the position was confirmed by the sen-

ate. The act reflects credit upon all who contributed to it, beginning with the president in making the selection and including the endorsement by the Portland bar in his behalf. It is another precedent for a clean judiciary, and a clean judiciary is a chief bulwark among the country's institutions.

Sheriff T. D. Taylor of Umatilla county has proved a terror to lawbreakers and has displayed remarkable efficiency in the capture of desperate characters. Sheriff Stevens of Multnomah county has been equally efficient in the apprehension of criminals.

Breaking the Wheat Corner

From the Wall Street Journal. In suggesting a remedy for the so-called wheat corner, The Wall Street Journal hereby proposes a real test of the sincerity of the protests made by a number of members of congress, in the senate and the house of representatives. Before suggesting the remedy, however, it may simplify matters to state the facts from both points of view.

It is universally admitted that the price of wheat has been tending higher for natural reasons, but it is said that James Patten, and others associated with him, have taken advantage of this fact to secure enormous profits out of the necessities of the poor. It is suggested that by some process of law, not very clearly defined, these so-called manipulators shall be punished, while their future activity shall be curtailed by making it illegal to trade on margin in wheat or indeed in any other necessity of life.

It is true that no considerations of public interest are likely to have entered into the minds of these speculators, but it is also possible that they have rendered the world a service in calling attention to the growing competitive demand for wheat, and the failure of its producers to keep pace with the demand. All the world is using more wheat than it did even 10 years ago. The proportion of white bread to black in Russia increases as the wealth of the country increases, and the same may be said of other parts of the world.

The peasant in central and southeastern Europe uses more wheat and less rye bread. In Scotland the agricultural laborer discards the oatmeal cakes cooked upon a griddle, to use what he calls "the baker's bread," as part of his food. Ireland has grown more prosperous. It is even replacing rice in Asia. With extending education the prejudices of ages are dying. In a very striking story Rudyard Kipling tells of a famine in southern India where the natives would not eat the wheat which was sent them when the rice crop failed, and how the wheat was fed to the goats so that the children might be kept alive with their milk.

India consumes increasingly of the wheat it produces. And if there were no extended speculative position at all the price of wheat would still be higher for these reasons. Now if the members of congress and the popular newspapers are really in earnest in demanding a remedy which shall in a large measure protect the consumer from artificial prices, they never had such a chance as the have at present to do it. They could put wheat on the free list.

Tax Wealth—Not Poverty.

From the New York World. The Republican majority in congress is indeed driven to a direful extremity when Senator Aldrich, yesterday, asserts that economy in expenditure would be preferable either to an income tax or a tax on corporation earnings. "What shall we do," he asked in his speech on the tariff bill yesterday. "If the revenue actually received are less than those I have anticipated and large deficiencies are threatened? I answer with emphasis that it would then be the imperative duty of congress to reduce expenditures. They should conform to actual revenue conditions, and not impose new and onerous taxes."

But why not have both economy and an income tax, as Senator Bailey suggested? In extravagant government to reduce taxes is not only a contradiction, but a farce. The fact that sufficient revenue could be produced by an unjust tax sweep away all argument for just taxation? When Senator Aldrich, yesterday, committee described income and corporation dividend taxes as "new and onerous." They are certainly not new, and when did a tax on wealth become more onerous than a tax on poverty? The "new taxes" which he so warmly commended to Republican campaign funds and look to the Republican party to protect their interests. Therefore they should not be compelled to pay a tax which they regard as onerous. In view of the fact that the country cannot find out exactly how much they pay and are less disposed to make trouble about it.

"Under the Sun."

The men who have gone before us have sung the song of the day. The words of our clamorous chorus. They were heard of the ancient king. The chords of the lyre that thrill us. They were struck in the years gone by. And the arrows of death that kill us are found where our fathers lie.

The vanity sung of the Preacher is vanity still today. The moan of the wretched creature has rung in the woods all day.

But the songs are worth resting for a moment to sing a note. And the spoken words are ringing. As they rang in the years remote.

There is no new road to follow, love! Nor need there ever be. For the old with its hills and hollows. Love. Is enough for you and me.

—Charles R. Bacon in Century.

Lorado Taft's Birthday.

Lorado Taft, the noted sculptor who was recently awarded a contract for a statue of Columbus, to be erected in the place of the union station in Washington, D. C., was born in Elmwood, Ill. April 23, 1857. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1879 he studied art in Paris and other cities of Europe. Since 1884 he has been an instructor in the art institute of Chicago and a lecturer on art in the university extension department of the University of Chicago. His works are numerous and he has received several medals for his sculpture. His advocacy of the art institute of Chicago has been written an extensive history of American sculpture.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Murrah for Harriman and Tillamook.

Mr. Simon may get a plurality, never a majority.

The new sultan makes fine promises, which is easy.

Abdul Hamid always yielded, when he had to, never before.

The quick and the dead—pedestrians in the path of automobiles.

Aldrich is a smart fellow; he is able to make the Payne bill worse.

We may have a new tariff bill contemporaneously with the June bugs.

Squabbling endangers life, says the Seattle P.-I. Especially with guns.

The good work of dividing up big farms into little ones goes bravely on.

The sultan of Turkey has, or had, 240 cooks. No wonder he had dyspepsia and was cruel.

If another machine is built up in Oregon there will be need of a sort of a young Turk party here.

The big-railroad men say prosperity will return as soon as they are let entirely alone. For them, no doubt.

A "Pen Picture of Abdul Hamid," published on the editorial page of Tuesday's Journal, should have been credited to the New York Globe.

A Louisville paper speaks of "the rain all over the country." But this portion of the country has not been getting its share for weeks.

The new sultan's first speech to the parliament consisted of about 80 words. It had been an American student. It would have been nearer 60,000.

What do women think of Wheat King Patten, who goes off by himself to feed his persecutors and leaves his wife at home to stand them off?

Since he has had to talk, people have found out, or can find out by reading his remarks, that Aldrich is really a shallow man. He can't even lie well.

Every rainstorm costs Jefferson county thousands of dollars.—Birmingham Age-Herald. Switch 'em out to Oregon, where they will be worth millions.

In a tornado in Texas three churches of town were wrecked and a minister's family killed or injured. A tornado is no respecter of persons or the uses of buildings.

Some day, probably, Jack Peterson, instead of running over his head in a ditch, will get into or over himself. Then it won't be so funny for him, but a lot of other people will consider it a good joke.

It is this way every year. Worshipping about the crops, and praying for rain, or hail, or snow. One time too much frost, next the lack of rain; anteloping cold, giving place to heat; drought coming on, and then the worst; helping please the devil, viewing nature curst. "This mere habit folly, can't do any good," you will say. Well, harvests fail us never in good years. Rain and sun shine duly come as nature sends; year by year she truly works out her good plan. Harvests fail us never in good years; ever and forever God's gifts to man are won.

THE MASTER'S VOICE

From the Philadelphia North American, Rep.

In view of the size and strength and power of this nation, it is strange that the United States, a country that has the right to representation as a sovereign state should lay down the law to 90,000,000 of Americans in 45 commonwealths almost every one of which is an empire by comparison with Rhode Island—the petty little corner of New England that would be a pauper colony but for its subservience to certain railroads, certain corporations, a group of New York city taxodgers and the turf hunting "yellow rich," who make of Newport the heaven of snobocracy.

But when the Rhode Island corner grocer Aldrich, made as much of a statement as he cared to make about what he proposes to allow this country to have in the way of a tariff, the representatives of a supposedly free people listened reverently to his insouciant ultimatum.

For Aldrich does not speak for Rhode Island. Through him speak Wall Street and Standard Oil and every one of the moneyed powers of prey.

Every intelligent student of our political conditions knows from the first that the Payne bill was a straw filled dummy—just a scarecrow excuse to enable Cannon and his crowd to soothe President Taft. It was foreordained to be tossed aside, while Cannon, ready to the last measure which the country would be called upon to consider.

But it is the silliest sort of euphemism to call it a senate bill. The finance committee is the senate. Aldrich is the finance committee. And Aldrich is the organized and unscrupulous greed that makes our worst and breaks our best laws.

The sun and substance of his unadmitted intention is that the schedules he proposes will produce enough revenue to run the government, provided that the government makes only such expenditures as will meet with the approval of Rockefeller, Harriman and the kind.

The fact is that the most conservative estimates of experienced treasury officials forecast an annual deficit of nearly \$50,000,000 under the Aldrich plan.

And his own statement now is an admission that there will be a general increase of duties, while the total reductions of necessities under his own definition will be only \$1,250,000 in a total of \$134,000,000, or seven tenths of 1 per cent.

It is only because Aldrich felt so sure of his power, we think, that he dealt so cynically with his advocacy of his bill. Truly he is a craft when he wishes to deceive. But on this occasion he supplied a host of arguments not only to critics of any one measure, but to the opponents of the whole high protective tariff system.

He declared that certain increases would bring in enlarged revenues. Just as if business men are children, not capable of understanding that an inequality of taxation would become prohibitive and so shut out all revenue.

Several foreigners in Yamhill looking for land.

A farm of 630 acres near Milton sold for \$44,875.

Much improvement is beginning in Klamath Falls.

Business of Month's creamery is increasing right along.

The town cow is the paramount issue in Coquille. Last year the cow won.

There are many good opportunities to buy farming land around Brownsville.

Fifty thousand baby trout have been planted in tributaries of the Grand Ronde river.

Twenty people of Orenco, Washington county, have organized for a Presbyterian church.

Ten cattle of an immigrant licker up some sugar of lead in a shed near Albany and were killed.

Yoncalla people have the boost germ thoroughly developed, says the Coquille. Another plant is shearing 2500 a day and will shear a week yet.

The Cottage Grove Leader has offered a reward of \$50 for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of men selling liquor contrary to law.

At Wallawa a big lumber mill is being built, also six other buildings, a warehouse, a barn, an office building, a planing mill, a saw mill, a box factory, and all will be rushed to completion.

"I believe Hillsboro has the best and purest water in the state, Portland not excepted," said the superintendent of the Electric Light and Water plant. In fact, Hillsboro water has been analyzed and found to be as pure as the best, says the Argus.

A Canby man who sowed an acre of alfalfa within the city limits three years ago says that the alfalfa has cut three crops of about two tons each. The crop now stands 14 inches in height after being pastured all winter by 17 head of sheep.

A Canby man, relates the Tribune, is shipping about 600 pounds of rhubarb a day from three-fourths of an acre of ground which is netting him five cents per pound. On this same ground last season he cut nine and one-half tons of rhubarb. He says the expense of wintering the breeding fowls.

"We make good money by dressing them ourselves, as we not only save freight and cartage, but also the cost of space, as a much larger box is needed when shipping live poultry, but gain 1 cent and 1/2 a pair, which is a good thing. In raising your young chickens with the older ones a great convenience is a low price box made large enough so that the older ones can feed on the chicks placed in the center.

"Invert the box, chop off about three inches of the top, and then cut a hole in the entrance, and remove one board off top, pull nails and tack in place loosely with wire. If you can't find a board, it can be turned to one side to admit feed.

"Keep cover in place with rock. It will prove a great aid in care of young chicks. If you feed on the floor, it is to do a day or two.

"Plant sunflowers in lot to provide shade for birds. If you have a lot of young birds, you will need to secure regular customers and you will soon demand for eggs. Letting your clean, fresh produce and fair dealing.

"And always when you have customers depending on you to supply them do not fail to let them know that you know in time to buy elsewhere."

Pointers for Housewives.

THE resistance of glass jars that refuse to open can be overcome by setting them, top downward, in an inch or two of hot water.

Canned goods that "turned" back downward in cooking, so that any acid may, by any chance, settle upon the white portions.

To remove dried up glue from woodwork, rub the woodwork with a cloth dipped in vinegar. Vinegar is also much better for dissolving glue than ordinary water.

In preparing a bed for an invalid, have two sets of bedclothing, so that one may be changed without the other is in use. Wool blankets are preferable to cotton ones.

To clean a drier of parlor ornaments, cover them with a thick coating of starch dissolved in little water and allow this to become dry. Then it may be brushed off and the ornaments will be as good as new.

To destroy moths in carpets without taking up. On parts of a carpet where moths are suspected, lay a coverlet slightly wrung out of clear water, spreading out smoothly, then place a piece of firm wrapping paper upon the coverlet, and leave it for a day or two, thoroughly with a hot iron. The heat and steam kills them. Repeat at any time if necessary. The coverlet will come out from under the base board.

To remove mildew, put the articles to be cleaned into a pail of warm water until they are completely soaked, then take out soaking wet and hang on clothes line in sun and put a thick layer of newspaper over them, and repeat layer of salt. Let hang until dry and repeat next day in sun. Be sure to use plenty of soap. This will wash out and not hurt the articles at all.

To Can Asparagus.

NOW that this delicious vegetable is at its best and cheapest in our markets is the time to put up some for winter use, when it will be a rare delicacy. A "down east" housekeeper gives this recipe for canning asparagus. She says she can't find any other so fine fresh asparagus, cut it in even lengths and fit it neatly in wide-mouthed glass jars. Fill 4 quarts of cold water with salt and pour it over the jar to overflowing with this close and boil them in a boiler for 20 minutes. Then take them out, and drain them, and pack them in a jar. Return them to the bath and cook 2 1/2 hours. Take the jars out, set them on a towel, and let them dry. They are cool, dry place. Asparagus preserved in this way keeps well and tastes the same as fresh.

Crocus.

The REALM FEMININE

How Women Make Money.

THE earning of women to the wage relation occupations is a large subject and a very important one, but we are dealing with only one phase of it, the question of how women situated on farms or in small villages can make money. Some of these letters from country dwellers have been published. This day we give some new thoughts on poultry raising and marketing of turkeys. Mrs. L. C. writes: In approaching the subject of various ways in which women are making money, either as a family support or to produce a little pin money all their own to be used at their own free will, I will give only a passing thought to the dressmaker, clerk of various kinds, agents, teachers, doctors and nurses, and all the various tradeswomen and professionals who are making themselves a good living and when necessary supporting others.

"But the woman on a farm or ranch, with a family of children, can and does make money in more or less quantities, and it does not necessitate her leaving her home nor neglecting her home making."

"There has been so much good information regarding successful methods of making money that one would naturally think it could be the means of providing a good many extra dollars, provided the worker lived near a good market."

"I call to mind a neighbor who, having a large quantity of small chickens, sold them on the ground all winter (being of a late planting and not matured for pulling in the fall) and made quite a number of them and tied them in bunches and took them to town quite early in the spring and they were sold at a high price for the store for a fancy price."

"She disposed of all they had and placed them in a box and sent them by parcel post, so that the men would have no objection to them."

"Another time a large quantity of culled apples were sold at a low price and a neighbor picked and made cider of them, which surplus they sold thereby making a good deal of money, and otherwise would have been wasted."

"Many women can pick up a good many quarters by giving meals to travelers along the road, and it is wise to be prepared with a nice little stock of canned goods and you will not have to go away from home to keep them long in hunger."

"But the occupation