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There is a false gravity which is a very ill symptom; and it may be said that as rivers which run very slowly have always the most mud at the bottom, so a solid stiffness in the constant course of a man's life is a sign of a thick bed of mud at the bottom of his brain.—Saville.

THE MISSING TWENTY THOUSAND.

TWENTY THOUSAND voters remained away from the polls Monday. Twenty thousand voters were either opposed or indifferent to Mr. Simon's candidacy for mayor. If they had wanted him they would have gone to the polls and voted for him. Thousands of voters were discouraged by the fantastic spectacle of so many opposition candidates in the field to beat Simon, and also remained away from the polls. Thousands of voters were disgusted with the Simon convention and its threat to supercede the primary law with the old-time convention game, and by remaining at home refused to be a party to a program of retrogression. Twenty thousand voters that by refraining from voting, refused to be factors in a returning era of Simonism, are a warning to the mayor-elect that he has had no endorsement from the people that will warrant him in restoring the reveals of the old convention days. The 20,000 voters that held aloof from the polls are 20,000 voters who will watch to see if the mayor-elect keeps his promises of good, clean government in Portland, and are 20,000 voters with whom there will be a stern reckoning if those promises are not kept in the complete fulness of their spirit and letter.

No incident that has happened in Portland in 20 years is so full of menace to any program of folly as this failure of Mr. Simon to induce a mere one-third of the Republican vote to go to the polls and support him. The two-thirds that did not vote as well as the many who actually booted his candidacy, are a significant hint to him that the time is not ripe nor the hour here for destruction of existing election laws by resurrection of the wicked and vicious methods that rent the party and scandalized the state in the past. It means that two-thirds of the Republican voters of the city distrust Simonism and Oregonianism, and that they are a great reserve force that will pull down over the bulldozers any house of folly these twin jems of evil might attempt to erect. Save the new powers the mayor-elect may have—powers he will employ for unworthy purposes at his peril—there is not one atom of comfort in the election for those who seek restoration of the old political game.

A PLEA FOR SUBSIDIES

MR. HARRIMAN recently stated that he sustained a large deficit every year rather than haul down the American flag from his Pacific Mail steamers, and the New York American makes this a text for an article urging subsidies to American ships, saying that our people should be willing to be taxed "to help our manufacturers and producers to send out the surplus goods which are made in this country"—this "as a logical sequence of the policy of protection." We are further told that "our profoundest policy is to find a way to get them—our products—out to the world"; and further: "Under this policy we will build up our marine—we will support our ships—by making our competitors pay the subsidies required to keep them on the seas."

This appears to be a recurrence of the old, exploded fallacy that we can make the foreigner pay the tariff or the subsidy tax. There seems to be no trouble about getting our surplus products carried abroad. It is wholly a question of supply and demand, except where foreign nations lessen natural demand abroad for our goods by retaliatory tariff taxes. To protect our steamships by big subsidies would merely tend to the formation of another great trust, and American commerce would be handicapped and American producers taxed to the amount of the subsidies, and more.

American ships are not engaged in the foreign carrying business because

cause ships can be built abroad at about one half the cost of their building in this country, and foreign built ships are denied American registry. Foreign sailors are also more available and cheaper, and of this fact American producers get the benefit in lower charters. There has never been any difficulty about getting our surplus products carried abroad. It would be a matter of satisfaction and pride to see a large American merchant marine, but the way to get it is not by resorting to this "logical sequence of protection," subsidies, but to cut down the excessive duties and give all ships, wherever built American registry.

A MANUFACTURER'S OPINION

EX-GOVERNOR DOUGLAS of Massachusetts, a large shoe manufacturer, predicts "a gigantic trust controlling the beef packing, leather tanning and shoe manufacturing industries of the country"—this trust to be "built around the present beef trust," and a result, in part, of the duty on hides. He says that the beef trust already directly controls 55 per cent of the hides of the country and indirectly most of the other 45 per cent, so that the independent tanner is practically shut off from raw material. In fact, most of the tanneries are now under control of the trust, and it is almost inevitable that it will soon control most of the shoe manufacturing of the country, and can then dictate prices of shoes, as it does now of meat and hides. Mr. Douglas says:

"I predict that, if the duties on hides and leather are continued ten years longer, not only will the monopoly of the tanning industry by the beef trust be complete but the boot and shoe industry will then be a part of the tariff-fostered and tariff-nourished beef trust. Independent shoe manufacturers cannot pay 20 per cent more for leather than will its trust competitors and live. The handicap is too great. Then there will be a monopoly in the production of shoes and, as soon as the independents are killed, the 25 per cent duty on shoes will become effective and the prices of shoes in this country will be advanced to 20 or 25 per cent above foreign prices and, probably, above export prices." Mr. Douglas says further that the only hope of the people for reasonable priced shoes lies in free hides and reduced duties on leather and its manufactures. He points out, as others have done, that the cattle raisers are really not benefited by a duty on hides, but that the duty enures solely to the benefit of the packers' trust, and he concludes: "I am not afraid of free shoes if I can have free hides and free leather, I would gladly swap any doubtful benefit from the duty on shoes for the certain benefit of free hides and leather."

But this congress, or at least Mr. Aldrich and his followers, are intent and insistent on high duties on these as well as other necessities, so as to tax the people on all hands for the benefit and enrichment of the big combinations and trusts.

BAD EXAMPLE FOR BOYS

REV. DR. LONG, who on one occasion was charged by President Roosevelt with being a "nature faker," and ignorant of what he wrote about, lately denounced the ex-president for slaughtering animals in Africa, which, Dr. Long says, tends to demoralize American boys. He says that every little boy in the United States reading about Mr. Roosevelt butchering elephants burlesques off as fast as he can to butcher a cat, a mouse, a dog, or some other helpless animal, thinking that killing must be heroic and desirable.

This is probably somewhat of an exaggeration. Dr. Long naturally has a grudge against Roosevelt on account of the latter's severe criticism of him, and so perhaps overstates the evil effect of Roosevelt's example; yet there seems to be a good deal of merit in the criticism. To kill an animal that has no chance for its life, merely for sport, is not a good example to set before American boys. To do this requires no great amount of even physical courage, and it is only or chiefly moral courage that is worth while in this civilized age.

The tendency of teaching ought to be that it is nothing admirable and praiseworthy to kill a practically helpless and harmless animal merely for the sake of bloodshed, to see it die. There is no more real bravery about killing an unsuspecting animal than in killing an old man or woman in a back alley. Boys should be taught to admire and emulate a very different kind of courage from this, and to find sport in other ways.

BENEFITING CITIES

AMONG THE many congresses that have met recently was the City Planners' congress, which held a session last week in Washington, D. C. These people are working for the artistic and aesthetic development of cities, better sanitation, prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases due to unsanitary conditions, and they also considered the land question in cities, municipal taxes and other practical questions. They are generally agreed that the problem of the cities is wholly one of land and

taxes. Slums, sweatshops and alley tenements, they say, exist because there is a profit for somebody in their existence, and they will exist so long as this profit is made the incentive for their existence. This incentive, it is declared, lies in the system which permits individual owners of property to take for themselves the unearned increment in the increase in city land values, and makes it profitable for landlords to compel people to live in congested districts.

"The remedy," it is suggested, "is for the cities to take a large portion of the increase in land values through taxation, or to buy land when it is cheap and secure the profit due to its increased value." This is railed at as socialism, but there is a large measure of manifest justice in it, because the increased values are not created by the owners, as a rule, but by the whole community, which therefore has a right to the "unearned increment." Both these systems, it is stated, are in vogue in European cities. In one German city, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, instead of levying the same tax rate on all property, the city adjusts the rate according to the increased value of the land. Beginning with an increase of 2 per cent in taxes on land that has shown an increased value of from 15 to 20 per cent, 1 per cent of additional taxation is added for each additional 5 per cent of increase in land value up to a maximum tax rate of 25 per cent. This may be impracticable as yet in this country, but it is high time that the people were considering some more equitable means of assessment and taxation for municipal purposes. The men who are made rich through increased land values caused by the enterprise and labor of the whole community should be obliged to pay an equitable proportion of taxes, in accordance with the benefits received. It makes no difference if this is socialism, so long as it is clearly justice.

During May there were incorporated railroad, industrial and other companies with a capital stock aggregating \$258,460,000. A dry goods combination put out a stock issue in New York of \$10,000,000. When Mr. Harriman was asked about a reported disposition abroad of \$150,000,000 of bonds, he said: "I wouldn't have to go out of this house to do that in half an hour." Yet a few months ago he was complaining that he couldn't get money. It is evidently a billion-dollar era. A million in a big financial center is now scarcely a modest competence. The "swollen fortunes" of today may be but the slender financial reeds of tomorrow. But what is to be the end of it all?

The coal production of Oregon in 1908 was 86,259 tons, as compared with 70,981 tons in 1907, an increase of 15,278 tons, or 21.52 per cent. The value increased from \$166,304 to \$236,021, a difference of \$69,717, or 41.92 per cent. Practically all the coal of Oregon was produced in Coos county, and the increase was almost all in the Beaver Hill mines. There is no doubt, however, of the existence of large beds of coal in several parts of Oregon, notably in Jackson, Clatsop and Morrow counties, and it should not be many years till other mines besides those of Coos county are producing in commercial quantities.

The election of Congressman Lorimer to the Illinois senatorship is followed by the mention of distinguished Chicagoans who are not residents of Lorimer's district, as possibilities for the vacancy in the lower house. That a congressional district may elect as its representative a man who resides in the state but not in the district is true, but is so seldom resorted to that the fact is not generally known. There are usually too many local statesmen in all districts, as well as in cities, for outside timber to be called upon when office is to be bestowed.

Art, invention and magic combined in yielding a result beautiful in last night's festival parade pageant. It was a creation of splendor and beauty that gratified the city's guests, delighted our own people and that was immensely creditable to all participants in its production. The vast throng of 150,000 or more who viewed the spectacle got "dollars for doughnuts" in such inconvenience or trouble as they experienced in getting a view of the passing panorama.

But, when so beautiful a scene as the splendid pageant of last night passes along the street, why are there not more tokens of appreciation? The one thing and only feature lacking during the parade was the enthusiastic applause from the side lines that the beautiful picture merited. Spectators during the rest of the festival week should do their part.

A recent issue of the Standard, a Baptist periodical published in Chicago, was largely devoted to descriptive articles of Oregon and Portland, which should be a considerable aid to the desired immigration movement.

Admiral Stribee says the government ought to be building three or four Dreadnaughts every year, for an indefinite period. Of course it is always to be expected that naval

officers will hold this point of view and will urge a great and ever greater navy. Our admirals are admirable men and officers, but their opinions on this subject should be largely discounted.

Professor Todd of Amherst college and an aeronaut will ascend by balloon this summer to see if the inhabitants of Mars are trying to send us wireless messages. They will unroll a wire as they ascend so as to keep up telephonic communication with the earth. The wire will serve as a "ground" for the wireless apparatus they will carry. They will take with them enough bottled air to sustain life while experimenting in the dizzy regions, and if they get back, are expected to have at least something that will add to the common store of aerial and electrical knowledge.

In the Portland market yesterday, 196 head of fat hogs brought the fancy figure of \$8.15 per 100. The sale is the more interesting because the best figure obtainable in the Chicago market the same day was \$7.67. The high price is the sign of scarcity, and the scarcity is the oft told tale of Oregon's failure to feed herself.

Portland's most notable guest is Admiral Ijichi of the Japanese navy, and he will doubtless be sure before he departs that he is very welcome, and that Portland delights to do him due honor.

Befriending the American Workman.

From the New York World. Up to the time of the present tariff debate there was no more sacred tradition than the efficiency of the American workman, and particularly of the laborer on the stump who wanted his vote. He was better paid and better educated than the "pauper" laborer of Europe. He had more of the material comforts of life that go with a higher standard of life and freer social conditions. On account of American inventiveness and adaptability he had at his disposal the best mechanical appliances in the world. Measured by his actual capacity of production without a peer anywhere, instead of his labor being excessively dear to his employer, it was the more profitable because of his surpassing efficiency.

Within a few weeks our standpatners and their political statesmen are to be asked to support the tariff bill, which is the more profitable because of his surpassing efficiency. In the few weeks our standpatners and their political statesmen are to be asked to support the tariff bill, which is the more profitable because of his surpassing efficiency. In the few weeks our standpatners and their political statesmen are to be asked to support the tariff bill, which is the more profitable because of his surpassing efficiency.

According to Senator Aldrich's theory, that the American workman needs to be taxed more heavily on the necessities of life. Apparently he not only is less efficient than he has been, but he is less happy. His needs will not be overflowing until he is made to pay more for the food, clothing and shelter that he and his family require in order to exist.

Charles J. Bonaparte's Birthday.

Charles J. Bonaparte, former secretary of the navy and attorney general of the United States, was born in Baltimore, June 9, 1851, and is a direct descendant of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, who married Miss Patterson of Baltimore. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1871 and from the Harvard law school three years later. He engaged in the practice of law in Baltimore and soon attained a high standing in his profession. He took an active interest in the municipal affairs and was one of the pioneer workers for civil service reform. He was also one of the organizers of the National Finance committee, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Civic federation. At the earnest solicitation of President Roosevelt, Mr. Bonaparte entered the cabinet in 1906, as secretary of the cabinet at the beginning of 1907 he changed the navy portfolio for the position of attorney general of the United States, which position he held until the expiration of President Roosevelt's term of office.

This Date in History.

1765—The English effected a landing at Louisbourg. Spanish prizes were captured and sent to Boston. 1826—The Seminoles, under Osceola, were repulsed in an attack on the post at Micanopy, Fla. 1861—San Francisco vigilance committee was formed. 1862—Federals under General Shields defeated by the Confederates under General Jackson at battle of Port Republic. 1868—Senate passed admission bills for the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida. 1872—Charles Dickens, famous English novelist, died. Born February 7, 1812. 1891—British parliament passed the Bering sea bill. 1899—A. J. Cassatt elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. 1902—House of Representatives passed an anti-anarchy bill.

Salmon in Curry County.

From the Port Orford Tribune. Though the Hume cannery is idle there are two rival companies buying fish, but the prices are 20 and 25 cents according to the furnishing of sea. This is a petty price for fish that are selling on the Columbia for 5 to 7 cents a pound. Those who own valuable eddies and frontages along the river say: "Just wait till the coast railroad comes"—And therein lies one of the fishing problems of the near future, when it will be impossible for private or state hatcheries to save the finest salmon in the world from extermination, for greed destroys all things—even liberty and nations.

Cutworms have destroyed some hop-yards around Harrisburg.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

No six-er, Mr. Kellaher was not beaten. Now let's all make the most of the Rose Festival.

It turned out—the election—about as most people expected.

The supporters of Mr. Albee helped elect Mr. Simon all right.

Yes, apparently, Portland is for the present a Republican city.

If Seattle needs any roses, Portland can spare a million or two.

The next council may be even worse, but it probably will be more harmonious.

Now that election is over, let us all make the best of it, and hope for the best.

The roses are gracious flowers; they bloom perfectly even right alongside of a lot of ugly barbed on an adjoining lot.

The Republican progressives are worrying Aldrich some, but he will get there with his trust fattening bill just the same.

Mr. James J. Hill was also right when he said that a few years of law enforcement would be better than years of new law making.

Patten held up the country for \$2,500,000, says an exchange. He didn't; he only used knowledge and good judgment in buying wheat.

The June number of Better Fruit, published at Hood River, is called the "peach number" and it is itself indeed a "peach" for descriptive and artistic excellence and completeness. It is the best issue yet of that praiseworthy publication, which is saying much in its favor.

The Tacoma Tribune, the only Puget sound paper ever fair to Portland, remarks: "Portland and Seattle are run by the nation and neck in point of population at the rate of 200 to 1; but the wealth of Portland exceeds that of her rival by at least 200 per cent. Portland is one of the richest cities in the United States of its size."

Even if what you thought was good and best was voted out and down, don't get bitter. Let the growl and growl, with sneer and jeer about it. You just believe that what is right will uppermost some day, through the medium of the people's will, and in God's own time and way. What is right and best we may not know in the present, but we know that it will come, and we know that it will be better.

The salmon catch so far is a failure, but our old fishermen are not surprised, as the net was for a while, says the Astorian. The auger craze has struck Astoria hard all at once and probably will spread to other ports. There will be double the present number.

A good, strong pull altogether will break up another railroad because the time is ripe for railroad development in the Willamette valley, says the Oregonian. It is not good news for our people to get together on this railroad movement.

Seaside Signal: For years ago A. W. Utzinger was about the only resident of the city who raised any garden truck for market. Now flourishing patches are to be seen scattered all over town, but when one goes to buy he finds that prices are about as high as they were when.

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THE REALM OF THE FEMININE

What Women Did.

TALKING of the rose show—and you certainly are talking of it if you have seen it—does it not convey to you a new idea of what women can do by cooperation?

It is a favorite fling at femininity that women are able to unite as well as men in any enterprise. That they have no idea of sinking individually into the common mire, that they have an esprit de corps, and that they are in any association is noticeably lacking when women get together for any such purpose.

And yet the rose show, which is presently the women's part of the Rose festival, attests to a success, so unparalleled because of the women of the city have united in the most friendly and generous spirit to make it go.

It is true that the women have had generous and able assistance from men in completing the show and in making it what it is, yet it stands as mainly the product of women's hands and brains, and the praise are due for the supreme beautiful result. Women have not had training in unity that men have; the same development that men had; their opportunities were limited their field of action is narrower, and their common occupations tended to develop individuality rather than the spirit of mutual helpfulness.

It is upon women's individual economic independence that rests the ordinary home department of the ordinary home body sort of woman has very little training in united effort. She stands in personal isolation, and her own family; she waits upon them, washes their clothes, does their meals, attends to their personal wants from early morning until they are in bed at night, and so it is no wonder that the idea of cooperation is something a little strange, something that has not been cultivated in the ordinary home department of the ordinary woman.

But that it is foreign to woman nature, that it is a something lacking in a woman's constitution, which cannot be developed, which debars her from taking her place as a thinking, doing, human being, is a thing that is claimed by anyone who looks at this great civic undertaking, Portland's most beautiful rose show, and who comprehends that women did it.

Roses? Why roses have been carried to California building by every device, and the roses have arrived they have been cared for, and the willing hands of many workers. They have been grouped in bowls and baskets, and in rows, and hung from above, and banked in rows, and in every conceivable way for carrying out the general purpose of the show. And when a corner was done you might see women carrying crates and baskets of roses to their workers to help them in their efforts.

It was a labor of love, a labor of citizenship, a labor of whole-hearted enthusiasm, and it was the work of women it is only fitting to say "Good for the women," and here's a refutation of those who say that women have no idea of cooperation.

English Tea Cakes.

IN THE English home afternoon tea is a serious consideration, and one which demands a certain sort of culinary effort. And the tea cakes are quite as important as the tea itself. These are some recipes for their making:

Yorkshire Tea Cakes—Three quarters of a pound of flour, half an ounce of yeast, one ounce of butter, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of milk, one egg. Sift the flour into a warm bowl. Cream the butter and sugar, melt the butter, add it to the milk and make it tepid. Beat the egg, add the tepid milk and mix it with a spoon. Stir in the sugar and mix it on to a dough with a rolling pin. Turn it on to a floured board and divide it into small pieces. Knead slightly and make such pieces, into the top, and drop into a greased ring on a baking sheet. Cover and set in a warm place for one hour, until the mixture has risen to the top of the ring. Bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes. While hot, dip into milk and sugar.

Gateaux—Four ounces of flour, half an ounce of yeast, half an ounce of granulated sugar, one gill of milk. Sift the flour, cream the yeast and sugar, add the tepid milk, mix it into the flour and beat this mixture until smooth. Cover it with a cloth and put it in a warm place for one hour (about one hour). Have ready half a pound of butter, four ounces of sugar, four small eggs. Break up the butter, and the eggs, incorporate them with the risen dough. Let it rise for one hour. Form into round cakes, let rise until spongy and bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes. Brush with a little clarified butter.

Cheese Biscuits—Four ounces of flour, two ounces of butter, one ounce of grated cheddar cheese, a pinch of salt, one ounce of grated Parmesan cheese, a pinch of cayenne, one egg, one gill of milk, a little water. Sift the flour, rub in the butter, add the grated cheese and salt, mix with the milk and water, knead with a stiff paste. Knead lightly, roll out thinly, prick well and cut into rounds. Place on a greased tin and bake in a quick oven for seven to ten minutes. Dropped Scones—Half a teaspoonful of tartar, half a pound of flour, one ounce of granulated sugar, butter, one egg. Sift the dry ingredients into a basin, make a well in the center, and drop in the egg and milk. Beat well together with the back of a wooden spoon until perfectly smooth. Beat enough buttermilk to make a thick, creamy batter. Grease a hot griddle and drop on the mixture in small rounds. When the surface rises in bubbles turn the surface with a knife and brown the other side.

Jemima's Hat

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

Jemima wears a stylish hat, that's fashioned like a bowl, and she can only see the ground when she goes for a walk. The birds make a gambol in the air, she looks up at the sky, but she knows it not, for she can't see beyond her hat. She knows not if the skies are blue, or dark with threat of rain; for her hat is so high, she never sees their bloom in vain. It is a natural, charming sight, but she'll have a vision of that—she might as well be blind for she can't see beyond her hat. Next time she goes for a walk she'll see where once there was a crowd, the calves and lambs; for she'll fall the day when she may see some feet beyond her hat.

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