EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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The science of legislation is like that of medicine in one respect: that it is far more easy to point out what will do harm than what will do good.—Colton.

WATER POWERS

CONSERVATION of water power is a new policy of the federal government, and has been adopted none too soon, and as yet not to a sufficient extent. And what the federal government is doing to some extent on the great reserves the states should do with as little delay as possible with respect to all water powers not under federal control, or that have not already passed irrevocably into the hands of private corporations or individuals. And no such corporation or person should be allowed to retain possession of a valuable water power without using it, nor to use it with large profit without being taxed a reasonable percentage for such use. The valuable water powers, like coal beds, are gifts of God to man, to all men and not a few, and should be so regarded by the authorities, the agents of all the people.

Secretary Ballinger, it will be remembered, at first reversed his predecessor's policy of restoring reserve water powers to the public domain, but he did so only as he thought, because he had no authority of law to do otherwise; but he soon concluded that he was mistaken, or that the urgent interests of the country justified his action in holding these water powers for the use and benefit of the people. Probably no such righteous law could be passed through this trust-serving congress; so it is to be hoped that Secretary Ballinger has and that Secretary Garfield had sufficient legal power thus to preserve these water powers for the people's benefit. Indeed, it would seem that no specific law was necessary for that purpose. Discussing Ballinger's reversal of himself, the Atlanta Journal throws some light on the matter, in part as follows:

He did not withdraw the same lands he had restored; but he turned to the geological survey, which has records of many water powers, and asked that service to designate the actual lands the possession of which would control the power sites, and when these designations are made the sites are withdrawn. Better yet, where the specific sites are not known, lands all along streams believed to afford power are withdrawn while the geological survey works out the profiles. Practically this is a return to the policy of Garfield, with the added accuracy lent by the work of the geological survey. Followed out conscientiously, it will do everything that the Garfield policy did, and more. For it covers many streams the Garfield withdrawals did not cover, and it ought to cover all of them more completely, while leaving open to entry much land not affording power sites, which the blanket withdrawals of Mr. Garfield necessarily covered.

The people will certainly approve this policy, and will watch its outworking with interest. They cannot depend on congress for new and needed legislation. The "Roosevelt policies" are ignored, contemned, forgotten, trampled in the mire. But Garfield and after him Ballinger seem to have done what they could to safeguard the people's interests.

States should act along the same lines. Up on the McKenzie river and Clear lake, it is reported, the Southern Pacific, or some parties supposedly acting for that corporation, have been trying to hold very valuable water rights without using them. Six months ago, an account in the Eugene Register states, a supervisor served notice on these parties "that they would have to commence some kind of construction work there or the filing would be cancelled under the provision of the state law and the forestry regulations. They asked a continuance of that length of time and promised that some development work would be done within that period, but it was not done and the supervisor at once commenced proceedings to nullify their right. The men who were attempting to hold it now give the matter up and the right has been abandoned. It is claimed that this right is one of the most easily developed in the entire coast country and also will produce more power for the outlay than any other, but the supervisor is going to see to it that the party that files on it must fulfill the law in the matter of immediate development."

This is a valuable law, and a valuable service. Mr. Seitz, this supervisor, says that more power can be developed there than will be sufficient to haul every piece of lumber over the Cascades that has grown on this side of the mountains, with thousands of horse power to spare. Let the power be used in this and other cases, by the railroad companies or other companies—for it usually takes much capital to get the water into use—but let no corporation or individual seize and hold the power without use, as against others, and when the use becomes profitable, tax it reasonably. This should be the policy of state and nation.

SOME ADVICE TO PORTLAND

THE FIRES of development are ablaze in interior Oregon. A movement is on that flows from the masses in various districts, and in which there is resolute purpose for local expansion. Forces are assembling that are almost certain to crystalize into action, in which event there will be results surprising to the rest of the state. There is a growing determination to have deliverance in the way of transportation for products. It is manifest in one instance by a long list of organizations for the construction of local railroads, an account of which recently appeared in this newspaper. At Baker City, Coos Bay, Burns, Eugene, Corvallis, Salem, Brownsville, Lebanon, Independence, in Umatilla county and elsewhere there is a resolute insistance upon deliverance, and a studied purpose on the part of the citizens to themselves build local lines if they cannot be otherwise secured. In some localities, it appears in a clamorous demand for district built railroads by issue of bonds, as for instance in the case of Burns, where a thousand people joined in the meeting of the Oregon-Idaho Development congress, some of them journeying by team 150 miles to be at the meeting.

The movement is without prearranged concert of action, and is spontaneous. It flows from knowledge by the citizen of the richness of each locality and of the handicap in lack of transportation. It is a gathering of forces that will grow and that will ultimately find concert and results. When these people finally gather together they will find a way to achieve their purposes. They cannot be held back nor turned aside for long. Their inspiration is the knowledge that they are bottled up so far as transportation is concerned and that thereby they are sufferers in a material way. Their substance is wasting and the fertility of their soil unused. Their annual loss is continually before their eyes, and that is an agency by which men are aroused into performance.

In the situation there is much that is significant for Portland. It is contended that the large interests in this city are little concerned with the aspirations of the interior. The state newspapers frequently make such a charge. It is an unfortunate sentiment for this city to allow to develop. It can cost Portland jobbers a heavy loss in trade. It can send otherwhere than into Portland heavy orders for merchandise and heavy consignments of products. It can be a source of very great mischief to the business and growth of this city. This development of the interior is going to come. Vast stretches of fertile lands in central and southeastern Oregon are to be brought under productivity. A huge commerce is to be developed everywhere from Ontario to Coos Bay and from Portland to Ashland, if not by the intervention of railroad owners, then by other means. Portland will be very short sighted if she fails to be a factor and promoter in the evolution that is to come.

It is good advice to Portland to say to her men that when interior Oregon is ablaze with efforts at development activities Portland cannot afford to hibernate. She must show her hand and be a part of the procession. She must send delegations to development congresses and expansion meetings that the interior of the state programs. She must join in the slogan of development, not of one corner or one spot, but of all Oregon in its every part. When the development congress meets at Marshfield on the twentieth of August the commercial bodies of Portland should charter a steamer and go there en masse. It is a policy to be of infinite service to Portland and all Oregon. If Portland fails to meet her responsibilities in these matters, if she permits the old-time cry of the alleged selfishness of Portland to reappear throughout the state, it will be very much to her disadvantage. The sanest shibboleth ever heard in Oregon was that one of a few years ago which demanded "a united and greater Oregon" and a pull all together for the entire state.

A GOOD ROADS CONGRESS

THE AMERICAN Congress of Good Roads Builders is in session now in Seattle, that city being selected so as to give delegates a chance to visit the A.-Y.-P. exposition. Washington state itself has a strong Good Roads association, of which, though he is scarcely a resident of the state, Samuel Hill, son-in-law of J. J. Hill, is the very active and enthusiastic president. Mr. Hill sent attractive invitations to the governors of all the states and territories, and many of them are in attendance. The congress is being well attended, and its deliberations are sure to have good results. There are few more important subjects for the consideration of progressive Americans than that of good roads. It is one that touches directly not only the farmers but all classes of business people in the cities.

Commenting on this meeting the Seattle Post-Inteligencer says: "No doubt the congress to be held here will materially benefit the state in many ways. It will aid those who are active in furthering the good roads movement by affording them a more intimate knowledge of the methods and materials used in road building in other states and will otherwise be of benefit to them. The American Congress of Road Builders has entered upon a great work, and this state and city is glad to receive and entertain its members."

Such a meeting in this portion of the country should be of benefit to Oregon, too, by way not only of instruction to all county authorities but also in the way of inspiration to all earnest, active workers in this state for good roads, of whom there is a constantly increasing number.

CHEAP COAST COAL

THE announcement that Alaska coal is to be delivered at Pacific coast ports at $6 per ton is, if it materializes, important news. Fuel, independent of its use for domestic purposes, is a tremendous factor in industrial activity. San Francisco was greatly handicapped in this respect until the discovery of oil, of which in 1908 45,000,000 barrels were marketed from the California fields at about 50 cents per barrel. The stimulus given San Francisco industries as a result was phenomenal. Portland has long felt the heavy hand of remoteness from a cheap coal supply in her industrial development. It is now the more acute by reason of withdrawal of the forests as a fuel supply because of the increased prices. Experts believe that oil is yet to be discovered in exhaustless quantities in Oregon, but the time for it has not yet arrived.

Meantime it is promised that the shipments of coal from Alaska to Pacific coast ports will begin within a few months. Mines have been opened in many places and already about 1300 square miles of good workable coal land are available. The coal is of good quality and the supply unlimited. It is estimated that the coal lands of Alaska have an area of 13,000 square miles. If all the promises shall be fulfilled large commercial and industrial changes will take place in the cities of the coast. Heretofore Alaska has been an importer of coal and the amount shipped there from the United States in 1908 was valued at $182,942. Every new announcement from there abounds with new tales of the wealth of Alaska, and enjoins Portland to seek more intimate trade relations.

WHY HE OBJECTS

IN THE senate yesterday, when Senator Bristow proposed a constitutional amendment for direct election of senator, Aldrich promptly announced his opposition. Aldrich is boss of the senate and ruler of the country by virtue of the manner of his election. Statesmen of his stamp would pass on if once the people, rather than legislatures, had the power of selection. His power is the product of his remoteness from the ballot box. His perpetuation in the rulership of the nation depends upon his ability to perpetuate legislative election of senators. To yield to the Bristow proposition would be to yield to that which would hasten his own downfall. We have seen him contrive a tariff bill of his own liking against the expressed wishes of the people, against the promises of the president, against the pledges of his party, against the united demand of his party newspapers and against the known wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the country. We have seen him, on the point of the republic's fiscal policy, exercising more power than any other man and directing more of forces than almost all other men combined. On such a pedestal and amid such omnipotence in personal government, Mr. Aldrich is the mortal foe of direct election of senator and will trample that reform under his feet so long as he continues to hold the reins of his party and his country.

The deficit for the last fiscal year was about $92,000,000, a good deal larger sum than Aldrich mentioned not long before. He makes the curious pretense, as though the people were utter fools, that this shortage of revenues justified the higher duties he proposes. Just the opposite is true. A radical reduction of duties would increase the revenues, for a great many duties are prohibitive of imports. "So here," remarks the New York American, "we have high tariff for revenue. And apparently President Taft has fallen into the trap. He says we must have revenue. To be sure! A corporation tax will be fine. But will not the corporation tax, at last, come out of the pocket of the individual stockholder?"

Herve, who shot and killed Sullivan on a hotel porch at Gates two months ago, has died in a Salem hospital from the pistol wound inflicted by his antagonist in the duel. Thus the curtain falls over this tragedy of the mountains, and in the falling proves once more to the world the folly of the pistol and the madness of attempting to settle differences by gun play.

Very few members of congress unexpectedly dying would be mourned so widely and sincerely throughout the nation as Francis W. Cushman. He was a brilliant, happy soul, yet highly useful, too, and always outspoken and courageous in his advocacy of what he thought was right.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

State Printing Expert.

Salem, Or., July 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is funny to note that not a word has been said about the appointment of L. R. Stinson as the state's printing expert. This official is appointed by the governor for the purpose of keeping an eye on the state printer. The different state departments are not all familiar with the laws of measuring, presswork, etc., of the state printing. For that reason, an expert printer is appointed to measure all the work done by the state printer. But strange as it may seem, the governor appointed one of Mr. Dunlway's most trusted employes. What is the use of wasting this $5 a day? Why not leave it to the state printer entirely? READER.

A Challenge to the President.

From the New York American, July 1.

The senate debate of yesterday reveals the entire plot and scheme of the Aldrich cohorts of privilege to defeat by any means the income tax which the Republican president promised and which the people have a right to expect.

Nothing so brazen has shamed the history of this tariff debate as the open confession of Senator Aldrich that this corporation tax was presented as a means of sidetracking the income tax.

A mere subterfuge, in other words, to defeat the wish of the people and the pledge of the president.

It is becoming more and more evident to the public that the president is betrayed and seriously compromised by the coterie that rules the senate and dictates the tariff. The marvel is that he does not see it.

The country believes that Mr. Taft is a sincere and honest man. The New York American shares that opinion.

But the time has come when the president must take strong ground on this tariff matter to vindicate his own consistency and integrity.

Either Mr. Taft has such an understanding with the house leaders as to justify a confidence that he can defeat or amend the senate bill in conference,

Or he has thoroughly in mind his own reserve power of veto against the inconsistencies to which Aldrich is driving him.

Or the unthinkable alternative that the president has forgotten or is indifferent to his own convictions and advocacies of the present twelvemonth.

Senator Aldrich, asked by Senator Bailey whether he had converted the president or the president had persuaded him to this corporation tax, insinuatingly responded that he "would not repeat private conversations had with the president."

Which makes once more a definite challenge to the president to vindicate his position before the country.

Let us remember:

That the president is openly and unequivocally committed to the income tax as a means of raising revenue.

That the president is clearly committed to opposition to federal licenses for corporations.

That he so committed himself in the opening speech of his campaign for the nomination at Columbus, Ohio, on August 9, 1907.

That he again committed himself to this opposition in his speech of July 28, 1908.

That this new corporation tax deftly provides for and distinctly aims at federal license for all corporations.

That the president is above all things distinctly and definitely committed to a reform of the tariff along his own line of reduced schedules.

And that this Aldrich tariff is distinctly committing his administration to a program of increased schedules along the abhorrent lines of privilege.

The country is impatiently waiting for its popular president to redeem his position and vindicate his consistency.

Will he do it through the house conferees or through the power of veto?

Or will he boldly and positively enter the lists, here and now, and vigorously persuade his party senators to be loyal to the pledges of their platform and to the promise of his candidacy?

Yesterday's debate is a clear and startling challenge to the president along these lines.

Ask the Courts in Advance.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Courts make a mockery of legislative effort when they proceed as has the Illinois supreme court in relation to the primary election enactments of that state. By sticking exactly to the practice of ruling only on the precise point raised in the pending litigation it can keep a legislature legislating forever and vainly on so large a matter as a primary election law. After three times setting aside such a law on different grounds, the Illinois court now ventures outside the immediate point at issue and expresses an opinion that no valid law of the kind can probably be enacted without an amendment of the state constitution. Why could it not have said as much in the first place and saved all this trouble? Since the courts have become so large a part of the legislative power in the states and nation, they may well indulge more freely in obiter dita for the enlightenment of those who make the laws in the first instance.

A new Chicago office building, designed with a view to admitting as much light as possible, is built in the form of a letter E, with 800 windows on its five floors.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Pretty tough on cherry fairs.

• •

The dust is laid, sure enough.

• •

There'll be fine vacation weather yet.

• •

Portland still needs a lot of waking up.

• •

It is always folly to kick at the weather gods.

• •

Taxation is, as ever, about the most troublesome question.

• •

Wonderful man, Harriman; he survives even the specialists.

• •

The Seaside resort people don't like it. But let them have patience.

• •

Even Senator Tillman seems to have become more than half Republican.

• •

You rich men, wake up to the immeasurable riches of interior Oregon.

• •

The weather of all years is similar; but that of no two years is just alike.

• •

Heney and Hermann will probably need an introduction after all these years. Where's Puter?

• •

Mexico Herald: Those who contend that the world is growing worse refute the argument when they die.

• •

King Alfonso has been operated on for a polypus. King Aldrich seems to need an operation for an octopus.

• •

It is strange, remarks the Salem Journal, that a blind pig can see clearly enough to dodge the officers in a dry town.

• •

A St. Louis woman has been divorced by her husband because she smoked cigarettes. Perhaps he wanted them all himself.

• •

"Cut it," says the Seattle P.-I., referring to the suffragists' quarrels. But they won't and how are you going to make them, eh?

• •

An old professor of Harvard advises girls to do less studying and more flirting. He is probably another exemplification of the saying that there is no fool so big a fool as an old fool.

• •

The worm was happy when it rained; the soil grew soft and feasts he found. The scurrying robin was happy too; he found easy food in the soft, soaked ground. The creature with wings and a long sharp bill will always win, as near as we see; but the worm had his day, and like us fulfilled his preordained destiny.

• •

Farmers quite naturally are not in love with the airships, that have a predilection for open cleared fields on which to alight, and if there are growing crops they alight just the same. Some of these days a farmer may take a shot at a descending aeroplane and the courts will have a new question to decide.

• •

It is reported that Mr. Harriman now weighs 144 pounds, a gain of 10 pounds lately, and which gives him a fully normal weight for his height. His physician is said to have prescribed for him a diet of cereals, meat, milk and unlimited malt beer. On this, at over 60 years of age, Mr. Harriman is growing "fat and sassy." But is not this accumulation of adipose tissue dangerous to Mr. Harriman's schemes? Caesar, according to Shakespeare, knew the sedative effect of fat, for he said:

Let me have men about me that are fat;
Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Astoria is entitled to all the wheat shipments she can get, and is to be commended for trying to get them.

• •

Every vacant lot in Baker City should have been planted to potatoes this year, says the Herald. This would be a good idea to carry out hereafter in any town.

• •

More permanent road work is being done in Douglas county this year than ever before, says the Review. In nearly every district the work is all being done by home people.

• •

In order to keep up with the demand for brick and tile the proprietor of a Corvallis plant has just electrified it, and now turns out from 16,000 to 20,000 brick per day.

• •

Six years ago T. B. Goodpasture of Medford purchased 80 acres of land near Central Point for $3000. Thursday he sold one half of it, or 40 acres, for an even $10,000. It is probably something better than good pasture.

• •

This exceedingly strange item is in the Peedee correspondence of the Dallas Itemizer: Three doctors from Corvallis performed an operation on Mrs. Manley Bevens last Thursday and she is getting along very well. That she is getting well is a mystery.

• •

With a work team selling on the street for $500 cash, and a public auction of 33 head of horses, about half of which were yearlings and 2-year-olds, bringing $2787.50, or an average of over $84 a head, it certainly looks like "horses are waking up," says the Wallowa Chieftain.

• •

Ontario Optimist: At least six paper railroads for Coos Bay are being promoted at the present time, but the only one of them which bids fair to come into actual existence is the one the people of the bay are backing with their own money. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.

• •

Wallowa Chieftain: The horse business in Wallowa county, after years of depression, took a turn for the better at the time of the Boer war, 10 years ago when the small stock, ponies, etc., were got rid of. Since then the horse market has risen with the grade of horses until today the grade and class rank as high as any in the northwest, and the price is responding.

• •

Newport Signal: In an interview with the Honorable B. F. Jones of Independence he gave his opinion that the proposed railroad from Airlie in Polk county through the Siletz valley to the coast is a sure thing and will be built as fast as money can build it. He said the incorporators were composed of such men as H. Hirschberg and O. W. Taylor, who were abundantly able to build the road themselves.

• •

Arlington Record: Judge Mariner has a small experiment station at his place near Blalock which he is conducting with a hope of benefiting himself and the community at large. The age of haphazard farming will soon be a thing of the past. The successful farmer of the future will know to a certainty what crops his soil is best fitted for and what are the best methods of cultivation.

• •

Business in all lines is better in Eugene than ever before, says the Guard. One prominent drygoods merchant said yesterday that his business for June exceeded that of the corresponding month of June last year by $2000, and a hardware store reports business for May $5000 in excess of that of May last year. Nearly every firm in the city could make a similar report.

PROTECTION AND PLUNDER

By Richard Roe

Let us call to account those who are chiefly responsible for the villainous tariff about to be imposed upon a protesting nation. Our philanthropic captains of industry of spotless integrity and lily white virtue deserve a place of high distinction amongst the patriots of protection. Such is their devotion to their native land that they would rather rob a fellow citizen than have fair dealings with a foreigner.

Incidentally, it has always been at once the ambition and the despair of card sharpers, ruffians and blacklegs to devise a means to swindle their victims without allowing them to discover the trickery by which they have been fleeced. But wherein these intellects of inferior order have failed, our industrial dictators can boast that they have scored an unqualified success. By means of an excessive tariff they have for years robbed the people of hundreds upon hundreds of millions—and instead of crossing their fingers—they simply utter the magic word "portection." And the public, devoid of bitter resentment, sit and gaze upon them in stupid amazement. But the writing is writ upon the wall. Ripeness anticipates decay. And the fruits of protection are over ripe.

Joseph Cannon, I accuse you of intelligence; I hold you guilty of discernment and understanding. I refuse to believe that you are a deluded visionary, a simple minded idiot, or an innocent fool. I charge that you are well aware that the tariff you have framed is an abominable imposture by means of which the rich may exploit the poor, and the unscrupulous manufacturer set an iron heel upon the prostrate neck of the consumer. I charge that you know full well that for every dollar that is collected in import duties the protected trusts will collect four times that amount in plunder from the public whose interests you have sworn a solemn oath to protect. All this you know and yet you shamefully deliver the nation into the hands of the despoilers. But your reward is secure. Rest assured that the nation you have so disgracefully served has for you the utmost degree of contempt that you have so richly earned.

And you, Nelson Aldrich! Stand forth in your senatorial robes and face that public that you serve only to defraud! "Thou too hast eaten of the tree of knowledge and knowest good from evil." I charge that you too have wilfully conspired to expose an unfortunate public to the rapacity of the trusts. I charge that none know so well as you that your tariff will cost the nation more than a thousand millions a year—not in public taxes, but in private plunder.

You know also that American industry—with the richest natural resources and the most economical labor in the world—craves protection not in legitimate production, but only in the vested injustice of robbery. Nevertheless, you can sincerely assert that you have fostered at least one infant industry and can boast that you are the father of a tariff that each year gives birth to 1000 millionaires. And yet it is no matter of surprise—considering in what bonds of blood and oil you are wedded to protection—that you have sacrificed the public before the altars of avarice and thereby won the applause and gratitude of every respectable thief in the community.

And you, William H. Taft! Chief executive of 90,000,000 Americans—selected by their votes and honored by their confidence! Think not that you can lightly place the responsibility for this tariff of extortion upon the shoulders of an imbecile congress!

You, too, are gifted with wisdom and judgment and know to a certainty that this tariff is merely a weapon by which the rica may despoil the poor, a mask of hypocrisy behind which the trusts may steal hundreds of millions from the toiling masses! By sacred oath you are consecrated to serve and defend the people! I charge you on behalf of the American nation to veto this shameful measure that Cannon, Payne and Aldrich and their ready crew have prepared for your signature.

Fulfill your pledge to the people and compel an honest revision of the tariff! It is given to you to lighten the load under which we stagger.

Hitherto, in your public career, the highways of honor have spread before you broad and smooth; but now comes the crisis in your destiny. You must either arise in your strength and boldly lay waste the stronghold of entrenched injustice and cast down the brazen images of protection, or else you must openly indorse a conspiracy of the rich to rob the poor. If your own conscience does not impel you to veto this measure, you may well remember that thereby you will earn a nation's gratitude. But if you shall elect to authorize a new regime of licensed spoliation, you may do so boldly, for you can rest assured that the misery of the masses will but little check the rejoicing in the labyrinths of the capitol.

But know this also—thou leader and servant of a free people—that thenceforward never again can you stand in honor amongst true Americans.

This Date in History.

1535—Sir Thomas Moore executed in London. Born February 7, 1478.

1640—The inhabitants of Providence, R. I., united in forming a civil government.

1779—British under Governor Tryon plundered and burned Fairfield, Conn.

1798—Washington appointed Lieutenant general of the armies of the United States.

1807—First Masonic lodge in Missouri chartered at Ste. Genevieve.

1814—United States troops attacked the British at Chippewa.

1865—Execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harold and Mrs. Surratt, for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

1905—Elihu Root appointed secretary of state to succeed John Hay.

1908—Democratic national convention assembled in Denver.

Bishop Van Buren's Birthday.

Rt. Rev. James Heartt Van Buren, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Porto Rico, was born in Watertown, N. Y., July 7, 1850. He was educated at Yale university, graduating in the class of 1873. In 1876 he took orders as deacon of the Episcopal church and was a year later ordained priest by Bishop Williams. Following his entry to the ministry, he was for a number of years connected with various churches in New England, New York and New Jersey. He was elected missionary bishop of Porto Rico in 1902, and has since resided at San Juan.

A patent has been granted on a dinner table ornament which combines electric lights supplied by a storage battery contained in its base and a vase for flowers.

The REALM FEMININE

What Would You Do?

IT IS NOT a pleasant thing to contemplate, but supposing your husband or father were to pass away, leaving you unprovided for, how would you make your living?

Many men who have held excellent positions all their lives have neglected to make investment or even take out life insurance—going to, of course, but always waiting a more convenient season. Frequently a last sickness and attendant expenses will make telling inroads upon such a bank account as they may have had, and the family will find itself face to face with the problem of bread winning and very little capital to start with.

Is there a more pitiable thing in the world than for a woman who has been in the shelter of a home all her life, suddenly to find herself out in this big bustling world of ours? The world looks very differently to her then. From the vantage ground of home it was really delightful and her place was unquestioned.

The people whom she has known in her social life seemed transformed in the business world, and she wonders if she ever really knew them. Every one seems to have his own work but nowhere a niche for her; no place where a woman can make a living, and no one to advise or to help her.

Now, whose fault is this? Look it fairly in the face. Is it not a faulty training of the woman in the home?

In these days of commercialism it is necessary to give value received and the workman must indeed be worthy of his hire. When you go even to your friends and tell them that you must go to work, what is the first question that they will put to you? Here it is: "What can you do?"

And what can you do that would be worth a salary to the average business office or establishment? Nothing! Of course, you never expected that it would be necessary for you to work, and you were never taught to do anything special. You have absolutely no training in anything. Successful people, you will notice, are specialists. They may have engaged in several lines of work before they found the right one, and each one of the experiences will have its place in the final achievement.

What better place to begin specializing than in the home, before the necessity for actual work comes? It is the duty of every mother to see that her girls are fitted to earn their living whether she expects them to or not. The importance of such a course cannot be overestimated, and such training will be of value to the girl, even if she does not use it. It will at least give a sense of appreciation of those who do such work, and that is well worth possessing.

Every girl should learn to cook and sew, even if her father's house is filled with servants, and there does not seem to be the remotest possibility of her ever having to use either of these accomplishments. She might even marry a man in very moderate circumstances—such things have been known to occur—and there is nothing like being prepared for any emergency.

If a girl shows talent for sewing, why not teach her to do it well, so that it could be of use to her if need be? If she wishes real power over womankind, what mightier scepter than a needle could she wish to wield! The woman with ideas knows no limit, and what a short step from the mere handling of the needle to the designing, or even importing, of real creations. The girl who is mistress of culinary science has a wide field for catering, "home cooked" products and such like.

Music has been one of woman's standbys, and if she must stop short of a career she can teach, do accompanying, orchestra work or play in the many music departments. But she must have the training. That is generally recognized as being true of music, and it is just as true of other departments, only so many of the initiated have the feeling that it is otherwise—that they would only have to launch out in the thing that they would enjoy doing to be successful. But that is not so.

Women with business talents are every day finding greater scope for their ability in those lines, and a course in a good business college is an absolute necessity in many cases and a very great help in others. For the woman who paints or draws there is an unlimited field. Painting, drawing, tinting, illustrating and many other lines are open to her.

Was there ever a time when a good milliner was not kept busy? Good teachers and kindergarteners are in ever-increasing demand. In the world of nursing woman stands supreme. We also see her successful in medicine, literature, photography—which is a splendid work for women—and in fact, in almost every department of life we now find trained women making splendid successes.

But there is one high calling in which almost every woman feels that she would have been preeminent—the stage. It would surprise you to learn how many there are who feel that they would have succeeded there if they had only been given the chance. And of all the professions in which we find women the stage is one of the hardest and least profitable in the end.

At the present day we find women in 300 occupations, which shows plainly that there is no lack of opportunity for women. It is only lack of preparation that hampers her. It is natural that parents wish to shield their children; but they are too frequently inclined to neglect their daughters in the matter of fitting them to earn a living because such an idea seems absolutely remote as a probability in their lives.

Nevertheless, just ask yourself the question: "How would I make my living if I had it to do?" If you are prepared to do so, all good and well; but if not, search for your talent and cultivate it. You may never need it, but your life will be the richer for it, and you will be prepared to meet the unexpected, or possibly help another.

Extremes of fortune are true wisdom's test,
And he's of men most wise who bears them best.—Cumberland.

The Graduate

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

No more of midnight oil for me, of grammar's curve or rule of three; from mathematics I am free; the world's before me! I'm done with maps and slates and books, with pedagogues of weary looks; with French and Greek I'm done—gadzooks, they used to bore me! Toward the world I turn my face; it seems to me a bully place, and I am eager for the race to fame and glory; but greybeards come, with aspect wise, and sorrow in their brooding eyes, and tell me off, with heavy sighs, a mournful story. They say the world is stern and grim; the dirge more frequent than the hymn; and hearts grow cold, and eyes grow dim, from life's endeavor; and weariness o'erwhelms the strong, and men's ambitions guide them wrong; to reach the goal they struggle long, and gain it never. They hand me prophecies absurd; they say that when my heart is stirred to mutiny by hope deferred, I'll be a-yearning, to see the good old school once more, to see the teacher at the door; aroint! the world is all before, its lights are burning!

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