EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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No liberal man would impute a charge of unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion.—Cicero.

A TRIBUTE TO TOIL

IT IS FITTING and proper that the people of the United States, in their mad rush for wealth and fame, should stop once in each year and pay a brief tribute to labor, the producer of all that is worth having, the creator of all real wealth. Organized or unorganized, labor is entitled to a full share of credit for the advancement and development of the country.

Labor day, set aside by legislative enactment, is not intended as a tribute to organized labor or to any craft or clique, but as a tribute to labor, skilled and unskilled, engaged in doing the work, whether with hand or with brain, required in the wonderful development of the country. Labor day is set aside in honor of labor, whether it be on the farm, in the workshop, factory or mill, in the bank or in the store; in front of the typewriter or in front of the range; wherever toil is required to produce a livelihood, there Labor day is intended to carry cheer and hope to the toiler and brighter prospects to his posterity.

A narrow view has been taken by many, that the day is set aside for the glory of the labor union, for the men who my some secret combination propose to control the conditions of labor and the wages to be paid for certain service. Labor day should have a broader purpose than that. It was intended to have, and only the perverted prejudice of people has narrowed its scope down to a day of labor unions, for labor unions and by labor unions.

Still, narrowed down to the last analysis, Labor day has a startling significance. When it is understood that an army of 8,000,000 men and women, banded together by bonds of mutual helpfulness, stand shoulder to shoulder, in all parts of the world, where labor has dignity and wealth has power, demanding fair conditions of labor and fair remuneration for toil freely given, Labor day assumes respectability, even if it is given credit as being only for organized workers. When it is known that over 2,500,000 of these organized toilers live in the United States and struggle day in and day out for the welfare of the country at large and for their own gain, something can be realized of the importance of the celebration that is being held throughout the United States today.

The combination of toilers in trades unions was but the natural and necessary result of the wonderful industrial development of this country during the past half century. Organization was but the legitimate prerogative of toilers, especially with the example of combination and trust among the masters who controlled the development of the country and the ability of men to earn. Organization came and will remain. There is no longer need for debate upon the problem of the perpetuity of the labor union in one form or another.

Whatever abuses may have crept into union organizations in rare cases may be overlooked largely for the good that has been done by the promulgation of the idea of mutual helpfulness and encouragement in times of distress and trouble. When workingmen realize that they are supported by their fellows, that they are not fighting alone the battles against unfair conditions and starvation wages, courage and determination are fostered and maintained, giving the world a better citizen and a more competent workman. No man can do his best when he is "afraid of his job," or on the verge of starvation.

Unionism in principle is right, but perverted by dishonest and unscrupulous shysters, it becomes, like a flood of water, a dangerous element, almost beyond control. So far in this country it has made conditions better, raised the standard of workmanship, forced children to be kept in school instead of in factory or in mill, and exerted a tremendous influence against women laboring in competition with men, whose duty it is held to be to provide for the home and give childhood a chance in the world.

A big fight is on between several of the western railroads to secure the mail carrying contracts for the next four years. The Santa Fe offers to put on an exclusive mail and baggage train, carrying no passengers, and to reduce the time many hours between Chicago and Los Angeles, and the northern roads are also contesting eagerly for this prize. That it is a rich one is thus proven; the government is extremely liberal with the railroads in the matter of carrying mails. There is always a big deficit in the postoffice department, but nobody ever seems to think of economizing by cutting the cost of carrying the mails down to reasonable figures.

LABOR DAY

TO OREGON belongs the distinction of being the first state in the Union to constitute a Labor day by law. When the measure was adopted by the Oregon legislature, a similar one was pending in the New York legislature. The New York measure was in fact the first to be proposed, but that in Oregon was first to become a statute. The fitness of the act is now confirmed by the fact that it has been copied in nearly if not all the states.

Labor day is a splendid conception. It contemplates a laying aside of the usual duties by employer and employe for the period of one working day, to the end that employed and employer may mingle together and counsel for the common good. It is a hint by the legislative arm that the interests of capital and labor lie in the same direction, and that by signalizing the day, peace and concord may settle over their manifold interests. It is a confirmation by the legislative authority of the dignity of labor, and of its exalted part in the common prosperity. In emphasis of the principle, the action of the states has been followed by the federal congress with legislation exalting labor by proclamation of a national holiday in its honor.

The more men of all classes come to understand the respectability of honest toil, the more permanent existing civic institutions will be. Toil has a part in the creation of all wealth, and it is a most formidable part. It is not only a formidable factor in creating, but it was the beginning of wealth. It was the labor of men's hands that made the original capital, and by that same labor capital has ever since been supported. Conversely, the capital in the evolution of processes has become as essential to labor as labor is essential to capital. The interests of the two are immediately and intimately joined. Their inter-dependent movements and operations should be as harmonious as the smoothly and noiselessly working machines that enter into the activities in which both are factors. Each should recognize and reward the efforts of the other, and Labor day is an appeal in that commendable behalf.

WELL IRRIGATION

MR. R. M. BRERETON has published an instructive pamphlet that should be of much value to western Oregon farmers, on "Well Irrigation for Small Farms." In the introduction he says: "As blood is the life of living beings, so water is the life of all vegetation. Population will multiply, but land that produces food can never increase in area. * * * The tillable lands of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys now produce, without irrigation, but a third of the crops which the soil is capable of yielding, if provided with the necessary moisture during the best growing and maturing portion of the year. * * * The necessary amount of water is contained in the subsoil within easy reach; the cost of applying it is a small percentage of the value of the crop; by its use the bulk is doubled and trebled, and the size and quality largely increased. Utilization of water, underlying every acre, will soon treble present population and establish small farms in place of large ones."

The Willamette valley contains approximately 8,000,000 acres of land, of which 3,200,000 are available for tillage; Umpqua valley has 200,000 acres suitable for small farms, and Rogue river valley 1,500,000 acres, though the total area of these three valleys is about 3,550,000 acres, assessed at $39,000,000. With water from wells on portions where it is quite feasible, this value would be increased to at least $100,000,000.

Mr. Brereton proceeds to discuss scientifically and elaborately the means of development which the title of his pamphlet suggests, and presents numerous illustrations to explain and fortify the text. He discusses soils, artesian basins, values of products, cooperative banking systems in rural districts for irrigation purposes, and means and cost of pumping water for irrigation purposes. What he has to say is upon a matter of very great importance and his pamphlet ought to be studied by every western Oregon farmer.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

ACCORDING to a digest of a report of the census of religious bodies, church membership in the United States increased from 32.7 per cent of the population in 1890 to 39.1 per cent of the population in 1906. The relative gain in the 16 years for Protestant churches, 1.8 per cent; for Roman Catholic, 4.4 per cent; for all others, .01 per cent. The number of religious denominations in the United States is given as 186, with 212,230 local religious organizations, 32,936,445 church members, and $1,257,575,867 invested in church edifices.

The number of organizations of the principal sects in 1906 are given as follows: Methodists, 64,701; Baptists, 54,880; Presbyterians, 15,506; Lutherans, 12,703; Roman Catholics, 12,482; Disciples, or Christians, 10,942; Episcopalians, 6845; Congregationalists, 5713; United Brethren, 4304; Evangelical Association, 2738; Reformed, 2585; Adventists, 2551; Jewish, 1700. Yet of the total number of members reported, 61.6 per cent were returned by Protestant bodies, 36.7 per cent by Catholic bodies, and 1.7 per cent by all others, while in 1890 the Protestants returned 68 per cent, Catholics 30.3 per cent, and other bodies 1.7. The rate of increase for the Catholic church was 93.5 per cent more than twice that of all Protestant bodies taken together. Of all church members in 1906, 43.1 per cent were male and 56.9 per cent female.

The states and territories where Catholics predominate over Protestants are: Arizona, 66.2 per cent; California, 58; Connecticut, 59.6; Louisiana, 61.3; Massachusetts, 69.2; Maine, 53.3; Michigan, 50.1; Montana, 73.1; New York, 63.6; New Jersey, 51.5; New Hampshire, 63; New Mexico, 88.7; Nevada, 66.7; Rhode Island, 74; Vermont, 55.9; Wisconsin, 50.5. In Wyoming and Colorado the largest proportion, though not a majority, are Catholics, and in Utah and Idaho Mormons lead.

DR. GIESY'S FORMULA

"HARMONIZE officials, determine definitely the center of authority and responsibility, give honor where honor is due, condemnation where condemnation is due; publish conditions as they are, and in a month the dairies will be sanitary, the milk supply clean." There is an absolutely correct diagnosis of the situation. It is an effective formula, by which to reach results. By applying it, clean milk can be secured for Portland "in a month." It is a matter of the utmost ease, if only the means above outlined be followed. The authority is ample. The state and city governments have done their full part. The existing laws are efficacious. The end sought is not extremely difficult. All that is required is for officialdom to do its duty under the law. The finality will be clean, wholesome milk for Portland, safety for children, more confidence and happiness for adults, more milk consumed and a far better business for the dairymen, better repute for Portland, and one more stride made toward a greater city. Is it not worth while?

It is Dr. Giesy who puts forth the formula above, which this newspaper fully indorses as a complete working plan for securing perfectly clean milk for Portland. Dr. Giesy knows. His connection with the former health board placed him in complete touch with the situation. His experience and attainments as a physician enable him to speak with authority. He knows fully the relations of officials, the relations of each to the situation, and the facts and reasons that contribute to present and past failures in behalf of wholesome milk.

Portland wants safe and sane milk. Every home in Portland wants it. There is not one family in the city that wants any chances taken on the question of whether or not the milk contains impurities. If there is to be any error, every mother and every father in Portland wants that error made on the side of safety. Not one of them has any patience with the thesis that public effort cannot secure good milk. They know better. Every one of them will at once recognize the soundness of the plan proposed by Dr. Giesy. He says: "Harmonize officials, determine definitely the center of authority and responsibility, give honor where honor is due, condemnation where condemnation is due; publish conditions as they are, and in a month the dairies will be sanitary and the milk supply clean."

Missouri is the latest state to take radical action against the firearms pest. It has a law forbidding the display of pistols in store windows, and the illegal carrying of a shooting weapon is a penitentiary offense. Several other southern states have passed similar laws, that of Texas, where a few years ago shooting was exceedingly frequent, being perhaps the most radical of any. The better elements of society in the south have become intolerant of the guntoters, and northern states and cities would do well to follow their example.

Mr. Henry Wemme, president of the Portland Automobile club and leading champion, in deeds as well as words, of good roads, is a specimen of the sort of men who build up cities and make them great and famous. Mr. Wemme is not only a noted automobilist, but is an enthusiast on aviation, and he is endeavoring to secure for this city the meeting next year of the world's aviators, such as has just been held at Rheims, France. This is a big scheme, but therefore all the more attractive and acceptable to Mr. Wemme. Knowing that in any such matter "money talks," he proposes that $150,000 be raised here, to bestow in prizes, as an inducement, and will start a subscription with a contribution of $2500 himself. He has also interested others, and has a good many thousand dollars in sight already. This meeting, if it could be secured, would certainly be a very big thing for Portland, and if anybody can bring it about, Mr. Wemme can.

The Japanese naval counselor corresponding to our secretary of the navy, urges the enlargement of the Japanese navy, and wants 15 new Dreadnaughts built as soon as possible. Japan is a country that peculiarly needs a navy, yet to build and maintain such a navy as she thinks she needs will impose an almost crushing cost upon her already heavily burdened people. Japan is in debt almost to the limit of endurance now, but it seems that its enormous debt, for so little a country, must go on increasing. But the Japanese are an exceedingly patient and patriotic people. If they can stand it, the rest of the world has no business to complain.

TANGLEFOOT

BY MILES OVERHOLT

AT THE VILLAGE POSTOFFICE.

I wandered to the village, Tom, the place where we were boys
About a hundred years ago, when we made all the noise
That ever happened in the town. I saw Postmaster Jones,
I saw the people call for mail; the same uncertain tones
Were still in vogue, the same old crowd asked for their mail, you know,
Who never got a letter since a hundred years ago.

A MELLOW DRAMA.

"Have you no sole?"

The speaker, clad in clerical garb, gazed into the eyes of the young lady opposite. She bowed her head as if to hide her shame. Outside the noise of the buyer and seller in the busy mart went on unmindful of what was taking place inside those doors. The silence in the room was tense. Once more the clerical gentleman was speaking.

"I say, have you no sole?"

"No," came the low, tremulous answer.

"Well, then, bring me some salmon."

THE POCKET DICTIONARY.

To the man who rises to remark that all our troubles are but figments of the brain and that nothing is really bad I would submit a vest pocket dictionary. If he does not know the meaning of such words as cow, hen, father, dog or hay he will continue his remarks. But if he really thirsts for knowledge and fondly imagines he will get it by perusing the little pocket mind destroyer he will die a drunkard and an outcast.

A PAINFUL LIFE.

"There's something sad and melancholy about the harvest time, isn't there?" spake the city boarder to Farmer Boggs.

"They shore is," replied the farmer. "Ef you listen to th' hired man over thar in th' medder you kin hear the grass scythe and mown. An' I 'low ef you wuz a good listener you could hear the crops growin'. Sorter like a field hospittle, ain't it?"

Photographing the Invisible.

From Popular Mechanics.

There are many movements so rapid that the eye cannot see them, yet attempts are being made, and with partial success, to catch such movements with kinematograph cameras and reduce the action to a speed that can be clearly seen.

The picture taking machine that has met with the most success so far is the invention of Privy Councillor Cranz of Berlin, and it takes no less than 5000 pictures a second. The secret is the use for illuminating purposes of the electric spark, each spark representing a fresh picture. Among the sets of pictures taken of rapidly moving bodies is one which shows a bone being penetrated by a rifle bullet, and a bullet entering a bladder filled with water. The films, run through the projecting machine at a slower speed than that at which they were taken, show the bone hanging free, the bullet approaching it gradually, piercing and splitting it, and proceeding on its way. The films also show parts of the powder gases leaving the barrel of the gun before the shot.

Jane Addams' Birthday.

Miss Jane Addams, one of the foremost social reform workers in America and founder of Hull House, Chicago's famous social settlement, was born in Cedarville, Ill., September 6, 1860. As a girl she attended a country school near her home and then entered Rockford college, from which she was graduated in 1881. She began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, but ill health caused her to abandon her plan to become a physician, and for several years she traveled in Europe. While abroad she became interested in the work that was being done to better the condition of the poor of London. In 1888, when she returned to America, Miss Addams decided to try the London experiment on a small scale among the poor of Chicago. With several associates she secured an old residence in the midst of a foreign and poverty-stricken section of the city. The first activity of the settlement was devoted to caring for the children of the neighborhood. The institution was successful from the beginning. New buildings have been added to Hull House from time to time, including a coffee house, a children's building and a gymnasium.

This Date in History.

1718—Mississippi company secured charter for Louisiana.

1781—A British force under Benedict Arnold ravaged the coast of Connecticut.

1814—British captured Plattsburg, N. Y.

1838—Ferdinand I of Austria crowned at Milan.

1846—Monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas dedicated in Chicago.

1876—Lafayette statue unveiled in Union Square, New York City.

1901—President McKinley shot at the Buffalo exposition.

A woman is suing for a divorce on the ground that her husband tried to shoot her in the pantry.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The North Pole isn't anything like a totem pole.

* *

Who will go and find that flag and hurrah to it?

* *

All other nations keep their hands off that pole.

* *

Not much trade will follow the flag to the north pole.

* *

Maybe the rain is holding off for the state fair next week.

* *

How high is the north pole, grandpapa, that people call so great?

* *

When Evelyn says she wants money more than a divorce, we can believe her.

* *

Won't the next move be a collection to send missionaries up to convert the north pole?

* *

An 11-year-old girl is writing a play. It will no doubt be more tolerable than some that are put on the stage.

* *

Now there is to be a feminine Cook hat. There is nothing on earth as audacious as an inventing milliner.

* *

The hop aroma in the Willamette valley is richer and sweeter in the nostrils of growers than it has been for several years past.

* *

An ultra religious man of Tillamook writes to the Headlight that two things are a needless expense, a dog and a preacher.

* *

The weather bureau thought it was about time to rain, but Jupiter Pluvius is a jolly old soul and wanted the hops gathered.

* *

Judging from descriptions of Dr. Cook, it might not be safe for any of the doubters to tell him to his face that he is a geographical or scientific faker.

* *

Mrs. Cook is very glad that her husband has discovered the pole. Mrs. Peary congratulates Dr. Cook if he has discovered the pole. Mrs. Cook has no doubt. Mrs. Peary uses an "if." They are typical women.

* *

She has come back, or is coming soon, from the wave-capped sandy seashore, with tanned face and arms, and a tramp's appetite, and with busted hearts a score. The tan will vanish, the sea-scenes fade; she will now dress and be demure; and the broken male hearts will grow sound again; they're an easy thing to cure. She's a joy of life' she's a danger sweet; she sets male minds a-whirl; she's heaven in part, the other part's—well, she's the Oregon Summer Girl!

* *

A magazine writer gives a valuable recipe for exterminating flies. He observes that a fly is far more easily caught by a slow than by a swift motion of the hand. A slow motion does not alarm the beast, and a fly, being a fly creature, is quicker than the quickest possible motion of a human hand. Therefore the best way to catch a fly is to gradually extend the hand over him, from the rear preferably, and then while he is unsuspecting drop the fore finger upon the fly. If this can be done often enough, the flies are done for.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Lebanon's new schoolhouse will cost $26,310.

* *

A Lebanon sunflower is 48 inches in circumference.

* *

Sixty girls are employed packing green prunes in Salem.

* *

Chicago claims over 2,500,000 souls, but it means human beings.

* *

Between 25 and 30 carloads of prunes will have been shipped from Corvallis.

* *

About 15,000 people are picking hops in the district tributary to Independence.

* *

How would it do for the monoplanists and the biplanists to have an aerial battle?

* *

The more newspapers roast "The Girl From Rector's" the more most people want to see her.

* *

We have always read in country newspapers of "flying trips," but now they are a reality.

* *

"What is a baby worth?" is one of the silly season questions. It depends on who is valuing it.

* *

The Springfield News refers to Eugene as a suburb, and says the courthouse will be moved to Springfield.

* *

In every section of Hood River new residences are being built, while in the business section four buildings are being erected.

* *

A branch from a pear tree near Eugene scarcely six inches in length contained seven large pears, weighing 3¾ pounds.

* *

One Eugene man lost $25 to another on a bet that two teams could not pull a dump wagon loaded with dirt out of a pit.

* *

The Guard claims that in Eugene this year there is a new business building being commenced every week, and a new residence every day.

* *

A farm near Talent of 305 acres of choice fruit land, 50 of which is in young apples, with 30 acres of peach trees, sold for $105,000.

* *

We are also to have currency reform by Mr. Aldrich and men who follow him and Joe Cannon; that is, currency reform by the friends of Wall street.

* *

Van B. DeLashmutt says: "Hillsboro will have 10,000 population inside of five years—now you mark what I say. You are going to get mills here, and other industries, and I know it."

* *

Newport Signal: This is the first newspaper office with which the writer was ever connected where there was no west mail to put up. The Pacific ocean butts in to prevent the extension of our circulation in that direction.

* *

The prune crop, in Lane county is not heavy, but the quality is excellent, the best for years. The prunes are very large, are splendidly shaped and have an excellent flavor. In Eugene 25 girls are packing green Italian prunes.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

Vigor of Democratic Governments—By Charles James Fox

(From a speech on a motion for leave to present a reform election bill in the English house of commons, May 26, 1797.)

When we look at the democracies of the ancient world we are compelled to acknowledge their oppressions to their dependencies; their horrible acts of injustice and of ingratitude to their own citizens; but they compel us, also, to admiration, by their vigor, their constancy, their spirit and their exertions, in every great emergency in which they were called upon to act. We are compelled to own that the democratic form of government gives a power of which no other form is capable. Why? Because it incorporates every man with the state. Because it arouses everything that belongs to the soul as well as to the body of man. Because it makes every individual feel that he is fighting for himself; that it is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity, on the face of the earth, that he is asserting. Who, that reads the history of the Persian war—what boy, whose heart is warmed by the grand and sublime actions which the democratic spirit produced—does not find, in this principle, the key to all the wonders which were achieved at Thermopylae and elsewhere and of which the recent and marvelous acts of the French people are pregnant examples? Without disguising the vices of France—without overlooking the horrors that have been committed and that have tarnished the glory of the revolution—it cannot be denied that they have exemplified the doctrine that if you wish for power you must look to liberty. If ever there was a moment when this maxim ought to be dear to us, it is the present. We have tried all other means. We have addressed ourselves to all the base passions of the people. We have tried to terrify them into exertion; and all has been unequal to our emergency. Let us try them by the only means which experience demonstrates to be invincible. Let us address ourselves to their love! Let us identify them with ourselves. Let us make it their own cause as well as ours!

An Oracle of Mossbackism.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

"Before we had all these physicians and their prophylactics," said the oracle of mossbackism, "we managed somehow to live. Indeed, the health of the state gave alarm to nobody, till these learned persons got at it and told by their diathesis how feverish, how distressingly cachetic, its condition was."

This is an advanced stand indeed, the Oregonian takes.

Sure, "people lived" before they had any dairy inspection. So did they live before they had sewer systems, before vaccination was adopted and before careful quarantine regulations stopped the entrance of old world plagues into this country. But people live better and longer because of the successful battle science is waging with disease. Medical men are now striving vigorously to eliminate tuberculosis, the most dreaded of all diseases, and the attack upon impure milk is but one move in the campaign. It is important that the milk supply of a city should be protected for the reason that milk constitutes almost a perfect media for the propagation of disease germs.

Oregon has suffered through slack work in the office of the food and dairy commissioner. In other lines some good up to date work has been done. Through the work of the sheep commission and the federal bureau of animal industry scab has been almost eliminated from the state. Horticultural inspectors are doing away with the wormy apple and other classes of diseased fruit. But in the matter of dairy inspection Oregon has remained where it was 50 years ago. This has largely been due to the fact that for many years the state has had a dairy commissioner who is notoriously unfit. It looks now like his day of reckoning has come. It is certainly time for a new deal in the food and dairy commissioner's office and neither the poor grammar of the present incumbent nor the sneering defense made for him by the Oregonian should stop his going.

The Way to Do It.

From the Dallas Observer.

If the people of Dallas want their town to grown to a city of 5000 or 10,000 population within the next five years, the Observer can tell them exactly how they can bring about the desired result: Go into the mountains west of town, build an immense dam across any one of the numerous canyons in the LaCreole river, and thus form a great storage reservoir from which every foot of land in the LaCreole bottom from Ellendale to the Willamette river can be irrigated in the dry summer months. Such a project would cost money, and lots of it, but the returns on the investment would prove profitable from the first day that water was turned into the ditch. The fertile land of the LaCreole valley, immensely productive even under present conditions, would then yield an annual profit five times as great as that which the farmers are now realizing from it. An acre of ground now worth $100 would then find eager buyers at $500, and it would be better worth the latter sum than it is now worth its present price. With the transportation facilities already provided, and those sure to be added within the next few years, the farmer, orchardist and gardner would find a ready market for every pound of fruit and vegetables he could produce. With a plentiful supply of water for irrigation purposes, it would then be possible for a farmer to make a living for himself and family on five acres of ground, and 10 or 15 acres would soon make him independent. This favored portion of Polk county would then afford homes for five times the present suburban population, and Dallas would keep pace with the growth. Such a project would in no way interfere with the water supply of the farmers living along the stream in the east end of the county, as the water which would be stored in the mountains is the water which is now running to waste in the winter season. This water poured out on the thirsty land in the dry months would bring a steady stream of golden dollars that would soon make Dallas one of the big towns of western Oregon, and the day will as surely come when this work of development will be carried to a successful reality as it is certain that the sun will rise over the Cascade mountains tomorrow morning.

Discreditable Sport.

From the Myrtle Point Enterprise.

The Coos Bay Times of recent date contains an article supposed to be creditable to a party of seven hunters, of whom four were women, who went into Curry county and killed between 20 and 25 deer. While the party may have been strictly within their legal rights in slaughtering that many deer, it is this sort of hoggishness that disgusts the legitimate hunter who hunts for the sport's sake or because he can use the meat. This would be a big killing to extend through the season, but is a record that must have been made in three weeks at the most. If every party that went out would slaughter all the deer that they could or that the law allows there would be little such sport left in a very few years, but fortunately there are many hunters who are satisfied to stop within a reasonable limit, and leave a few animals for others or to keep the stock of game up for future years. There was certainly nothing very smart or glorifying in the reported achievement of the Coos Bay party.

The REALM FEMININE

Grace Van Studdiford.

Grace Van Studdiford, the prima donna, whose devotion to her husband in his misfortune was hailed as a golden example for women, has filed a plea for divorce on the grounds of desertion. Mrs. Van Studdiford made her stage debut as Miss Quive with the Bostonians. After a brilliant success as Maid Marion" she left the stage and married Charles Van Studdiford, a St. Louis banker, a man of great wealth, large estates and fast horses.

* * *

The Woman Question.

WOMAN has for some time been held before the public thought as an abstract problem to be solved as if she had no more power of initiative than the tariff has power to reform itself or "natural resources" power of self-conservation. The "woman question" has been the subject of learned debate, of palliative or concessive measures, of upward or downward revision—as one happens to see it—quite as if woman were a bale of gloves or a matter of millinery. Today, however, she has proved that she has hands under her lily gloves and a head even under the peach basket, and just now there are signs of abstracting man into a race problem in his turn, say the Christian Science Daily Monitor. What shall we do with man—for him, by him? Is it for his highest interest to associate with the gentler sex? W. L. Thomas in the American magazine says that at first it was feared lest coeducation should masculinize women; but already the cry is that it feminizes man. And this is a saying of deep moment. It shows that the influence of woman is already preponderating at the coeducational colleges, though she is very much in the minority there still.

The loudest clamor against the political development of women is that it will coarsen and soil her to touch the grossness of man's ideas about public activities. Given a generation of mingling with men in the field of public duty, will the cry then be that woman's influence so far preponderates—though she may still be in a minority at the polls—that she is feminizing politics? Ex-Chief Justice Fuller speaks thus of the feminizing influence in Wyoming: "When the Republicans nominate a bad man and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment to 'scratch' the bad and substitute the good. It is just so with the Democrats: Hence we must always have a mixture of officeholders. I have seen the effects of female suffrage, and, instead of being a means of encouragement to fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections and promote better government."

"Every man can make the world better to the extent, at least, of making himself better."

* * *

Velvet Sponge Cake.

TWO eggs beaten light, beat in one cupful of granulated or powdered sugar, one half cup of sifted flour, next one half cupful of flour sifted with one teaspoon full of baking powder and lastly add gradually one half (scant) cupful of boiling water. Have the tins buttered, fill and bake immediately in a well heated oven. The batter will seem thin, but the cake is excellent. By the use of one more egg any layer cake may be made better than with butter. For this save two of the whites for frosting, using the other egg and the two yolks for the cake.

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Baked Summer Squash.

REMOVE the insides of eight summer squashes with a spoon and mix it with one sixth head of solid cabbage, four large onions and three bell peppers, and chop fine all together; season with salt and pepper. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in spider and fry chopped ingredients light brown. Remove and stuff sauce in the squash skins and place in pan and bake 45 minutes in hot oven.

Killing the Salmon.

From the Technical World Magazine.

Ten thousand people are in the salmon catching and canning business. The season is short and the harvest is said to be uncertain. The salmon run, as it is called—the plunge of the mating pairs to the nesting grounds far up stream from the sea, lasts from one to three weeks only. Yet 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 cases, each containing 48 one pound cans, are packed annually, with 42,000,000 fish, and the market value of the product is $28,000,000. There are 200 canning plants along the Pacific coast from California to Alaska and so many thousands of snares for the finny victims that new comers in the trade actually have difficulty to find places in which to spread their own decoys.

It is a short time they have and the work is fast and furious, and has in it all the ruthlessness of other such killings. The fish must be dressed and canned while they are fresh and firm, and the speed to handle at the canneries the huge takes of the multitude of fishermen must be great. The hands of men are too slow for the work. Even specialists—and there were multitudes of them a very few years since—in the art of cleaning fish, are useless. A short time ago, thousands of Chinese employed in the canneries, who did nothing else and knew almost nothing else but to wield the knife over the salmon, worked with almost incredible skill to keep pace with the supply. Now a machine, called the iron chink, because it does the human chink's work—or rather the work of many chinks—is established in each factory and turns the shinning river beauties into eatables at the rate of one a second instead of the hand rate of one a minute that used to be a boast. A two horse power engine thus does the work of 60 Chinese workers, for each machine contents itself with so little power.

Harry Thaw

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

I'm sorry for Harry, so woefully tried! The sweet boon of freedom to him is denied; in gloomy asylums he's destined to dwell, to eat in a dungeon and sleep in a cell; removed from the world, with its clamor and strife, to mix with the flotsam and jetsam of life. I haven't the gall, or I haven't the guile, to ask this poor fellow to cheer up and smile; I haven't the conscience to go to his cell, and murmur: "Don't worry, and all will be well!" I'd rather approach him and whisper: "Old sport, when next they are testing your brains in the court, be out on a foul. You brought yourself back to your present distress, by saying you wanted to write for the press. Before that announcement your chances were great; by making it public you sealed your own fate; 'to the cops,' said the judge, 'I must give you in charge; you're surely too batty to wander at large!'"

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Walt Mason