EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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"The fact is that a man ought to be optimistic about everything in this world except himself."—Business Man.

A DECISION OF VALUE

IN THE course of its decision in the Ross case the supreme court of Oregon says:

The trust company is a corporation, an intangible thing, existing only in contemplation of law; a collection of individuals, authorized to act as if they were one; the individuals are its component parts and the existence of a corporation independently of its stockholders is a fiction. Its rights and duties are the rights and duties of the persons composing it. . . . There may be acts for which the corporation will be held criminally liable, but not in any case in which intent is involved or where the punishment is more than a fine, because other punishment cannot be enforced. However, if the officers and directors of a corporation join in a criminal act, as a corporate act, they are jointly liable with the corporation if it is an act for which the corporation may be prosecuted, and if it is a felony the officers and directors are individually liable. It is their criminal act and not that of the corporation.

In view of the many successful attempts of officers of great corporations to evade criminal responsibility, and at most to pay the penalty of criminal acts with fines, this plain, clear, sound statement of law is important, gratifying and refreshing. Everybody knew all along that it was and must be true, in reason, in morals, in equity, yet this important truth has been sidetracked or submerged in various cases during the past few years.

Even President Roosevelt, when his special attorneys, one of them the present governor of Ohio, found that officials of the Santa Fe railroad were persistent, habitual criminals, and were prepared to prove it, restrained them, and would not allow those officials to be prosecuted on the false and mischievous theory that only the corporation, the "intangible thing," could be punished, and that its officers were individually guiltless.

In Oregon at least, hereafter, officers of a corporation will not go into court with the technical, pettifogging plea that only an intangible, unpunishable thing, the corporation, is guilty of their criminal acts as such officers, and will know that it is they as individuals who must personally answer to charges of laws violated and defied.

The Ross case furnished the basis for a very healthy decision not only in this respect, but in the further adjudication that the deposits of State Treasurer Steel were special and not general deposits, and could not be loaned out or otherwise used; also that a check that could be cashed any moment was in law money. These subterfuges of the defense obtained no favor with the court, which could not allow such paltry technicalities to defeat justice. And it is gratifying also that the decision was unanimous. Not one of the supreme court justices could find any merit whatever in these defenses.

Oregon will be a better, safer, healthier state, from a financial, a business point of view, for this decision.

A SIGNIFICANT POSSIBILITY

A MOVE OF unusual consequence seems on the verge of taking place in England. It is a political phenomenon no less significant than the possibility that the referendum is to be invoked for settlement of the differences that may arise between the commons and lords over the pending budget. The opposition of the lords to the budget with its very radical provisions is well known, and it is expected that the body will reject it and thus usher in a crisis. It is not only seriously proposed, but several of the great tory newspapers are ardently urging that instead of the usual dissolution of parliament, the issue be submitted to the people in the form of the referendum. Not only are the tory leaders urging this plan, but the conservative liberals favor it, and the Asquith government is believed to be seriously considering it. Lord Rosebery complained months ago that there is a weakness in the British constitution in that it does not provide against abuse of power by the majority. Though a liberal, he is opposed to the radical attitude that finds expression in the pending budget and is with those who favor a referendum of the measure as a best means of settling the differences between the lords and commons.

Immense significance would attach, if the step should be taken. For so great a government with so extended an electorate to employ the referendum would be to give that implement of government an unusual and unexpected indorsement. The English system is already a very close approximation to a pure democracy, and the submission by the referendum of so important a measure as the pending budget would be to take a step nearer. In the meantime the fact that the action is seriously considered shows the trend of political thought and confirms the sagacity of those who are already employing the referendum and kindred models in their system of government

COLOSSAL RAILROAD EARNINGS

THERE WAS held in Cincinnati Tuesday an important and widely attended conference of shippers from many states for the purpose of protesting against a proposed and general advance in railroad rates. About a year ago the trunk lines began an agitation for increased rates on every class of freight, and it is expected that the advances will be announced at any time. It is to combat the increase that a campaign has been inaugurated by the Ohio Shippers' association. At the conference there were representatives from all the commercial bodies and traffic bureaus of Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo and other points, as well as many shippers from other states. Statistics were cited showing that the average earnings per mile for the railroads are such as to eliminate the necessity of an increase in rates. Resolutions of protest were adopted and the foundation laid for a campaign of vigorous resistance to the railroad program.

In the past ten years in this country the net railroad earnings have increased 453 per cent. In 1897 the net earnings of all the railroads in the country were $81,000,000. Ten years later, or in 1907, which is reckoned as about a normal year, the aggregate earnings had mounted to $449,000,000, an increase exceeding in all probability that of any other known activity. It was a sum sufficient to pay an average dividend of 6.23 per cent on all stock, the watered variety included.

A NATURAL ORDER

RESIDENTS OF the Willamette valley are pleased with the announcement that another electric railroad is programmed for their section. It is the Welch road and its promoters relate that they are to build from Salem to Eugene via Albany, Peoria, Junction and other intervening points. At Salem it is to connect with the United Railways for access to Portland, and from Eugene other extensions are to be built. Power for the purpose is owned by the Welch company in the Cascades east of Eugene. Light and power plants are owned by the same company in Corvallis, Albany, Eugene and other principal Willamette valley cities. The plant for supplying this power would obviously be a plant for railroad power, and the program for combining the two activities is a natural order. Incidentally, the same corporation owns power and light plants as well as water privileges in eastern Oregon and other sections, and recently merged into a corporation of several millions capital. If it carries out its announced program it will enter into large factorship in the transportation affairs of Oregon.

Whether the Salem-Eugene line shall be built or not it may be set down as certain that a vast network of electric lines will ultimately thread the Willamette valley as well as many parts of eastern Oregon. Power unlimited is in the mountain streams, and productivity for support of a great population is in the soil. In the Willamette region natural conditions are peculiarly favorable for the intensified cultivation that is the basis for dense settlement, and it is dense settlement on which railroad earnings feed. The Oregon Electric after the experiment of a few months' operation announces considerable extensions. There must have been demonstrated profits to assure that swift sale of the corporation's bonds, which went to the amount of $2,000,000 within the period of three hours after being placed on the New York market. The net earnings of the Southern Pacific in Oregon as announced a day or two ago were nearly $3,000,000 for the past year.

Even with the region but thinly peopled the roads are earning enormous dividends. This is an influence to encourage the building of other lines. The multiplication of lines in itself adds to population and to traffic. Large farm areas are subdivided and a dozen families located where there was but one before, as is already seen along the Oregon Electric. The farmer is brought nearer the railroad and his weary haul of products over country roads shortened. Thus in every way there is stimulus to greater production, enlarged wealth and more people. It is destiny for electric roads to vastly multiply in Oregon, and a decade or two will see destiny fulfilled.

THE SUPREME COURT

SPEAKING OF the Oregon constitution, the Oregonian says, "It distinctly limits the justices of the supreme court to three and says nothing at all about seven." The confidence with which this assertion is made indicates unfamiliarity with the constitution, or willingness to misrepresent it, or both. The very fact that there is controversy over what is the number of justices the constitution attempts to fix, shows to any layman that the provisions are indefinite, wherefore, when the Oregonian says "the constitution distinctly limits the justices of the supreme court to three," it becomes ludicrous. When it says the constitution "says nothing at all about seven," it simply denies that which is to be found in cold black type on the printed page of the document, as will be seen in the last biennial message of Governor Chamberlain to the legislature, a part of which appears on another page in this paper.

As to the question of what limit the constitution fixes, very few if any lawyers in Oregon believe the number limited to three. The late legislature had in its membership many able lawyers. The measure for increase of the number of judges was introduced by a lawyer of known ability, and its passage through both branches was urged by leading lawyer members. None of these men believed the number of justices limited by the constitution to three. The legislature was an excellent and honorable body and in the passage of the measure it went on record as believing an increase to five permitted by the constitution. If the body had believed to the contrary it would not have passed the measure.

The unbiased opinion of the lawyer members of the legislature about the supreme court is worth a great deal more than the Oregonian's. They have no grudge against the supreme court; the Oregonian has; it lost a case there.

KANSAS CITIES BEING COMMISSIONIZED

AT THE present rate of progress of the commission form of municipal government in Kansas, it seems probable that most of the cities of that state will adopt that system within the next year or two. Leavenworth adopted the commission plan two years ago, with such good results that the legislature last winter amended the municipal charter law so that cities of the first and second classes could adopt this form. Four cities—Wichita, Independence, Hutchinson and Anthony—adopted the commission form and elected commissioners last April. Only one city, Winfield, voted against it. Kansas City, Topeka, Parsons and Coffeyville expect to adopt it next month, and Ottawa, Lawrence and Salinas are preparing to vote on it next year. The prevailing impression is that nearly if not quite all these cities will vote in favor of the commission plan. Kansas City, the largest city in the state, will have the initiative and referendum and the recall. In the main the commission system as legalized in Kansas gives municipalities the power to regulate corporations, and adopts the initiative and non-partisan elections. The recall applies only to the larger cities.

One of the active agencies in the campaign in Kansas City in favor of the commission system is the Mercantile club, a commercial organization comprising many prominent business men, who have become tired of party politics and municipal grafting. Kansas City has recently acquired control of the waterworks by issuing bonds in the amount of $1,000,000, and $500,000 more for improvements. It is building a $60,000 addition to its high school, will spend $75,000 for park and boulevard development, and is opening a system of municipal playgrounds. Hence, and for other reasons, it adopted the commission form of government. Readers should keep in mind that this is not Kansas City, Missouri, but Kansas City, Kansas, a comparatively small city, with a population of probably not over 60,000.

The author of "Oregon Literature," a book which has passed through two editions, is to lecture tomorrow afternoon before the Woman's clubs in Portland. He is Professor J. B. Horner, a prominent educator known throughout Oregon, and with such a theme his address should be very entertaining.

The Oregonian says The Oregon Journal is unreliable, and in discussing the theme, has several catfits. It is the known reliability and honesty of The Journal that has won it hosts of friends throughout the Oregon country. Incidentally, speaking of "reliability," how about the Oregonian's statement that it was unlawful to draw a check of less than $1, which statement The Journal had to correct? How about its publication of false names of students suspended from an educational institution, a statement which The Journal had to correct? How about its addition of about a million names to the paid admissions to the Lewis and Clark, and its most ludicrous statement that the Lewis and Clark fair had more paid admissions than the A.-Y.-P.—a statement, by the way, The Journal had to correct because the Oregonian wouldn't? How about—but there is not space here to mention them all.

GIMME A MATCH.

The statistical cuss took his pencil in hand to write down a choice bit of knowledge;
He had handles galore attached to his name, for he had gone through every college.
He thought and he thought and he thought once again till he almost disrupted his thinker,
His eyes grew quite red, his nose grew quite redder, and he looked a good deal like a drinker.
For he wanted a phrase that is common today—a phrase that is used by the masses,
He tried, "How dye-do," "Good morning," "Hullo," but each sifted down to the classes.
He studied for days, his hair all fell out, for he was exceedingly worried,
He began to lose sleep, his appetite fled, alas, the poor man soon was buried.
A newsboy one day picked up this man's notes and smiled when he noticed the query:
"What pharse is most common all over the world?" then turning with manner quite cheery,
He said: "What a skinch, partner, gimme a match, and kindly take hold of me hand, sir,"
The newsboy was right, as experience shows, for "Gimme a match" is the answer.

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.

Judge Dimick Replies Vigorously.

Oregon City, Or., Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice in your valuable paper of October 18 an interview held with one R. L. Ward, Barton, Clackamas county, Oregon, wherein he states that the residents who reside north of the Clackamas river are desirous of being annexed to Multnomah county, and to withdraw from Clackamas county.

In the first place I will state that there are a few residents who reside in Clackamas county who imagine that if they were annexed to Multnomah county they could force the city of Portland to build their public highways for them, to macadamize the same without expense to themselves; but they never take into consideration that the city of Portland, assessed at its true cash value, is now paying 20 mills on the dollar for the state, county and city government, including public schools, and that sooner or later the taxpayers of Portland will ask the residents of the rural districts to assist themselves the same as in other counties in building their public highways, which greatly enhances the value of their own real property, and not depend solely upon an overtaxed city to build public highways for them so as to enhance the value of the real property lying out in the interior districts.

The undersigned has known Mr. Ward for a great many years, and in all probability every resident in Barton district who has ever traded at the store of Burkhardt & Co. has seen him. His usual position is on a dry goods box in Mr. Burkhardt's store whittling, talking politics and informing the road supervisors and other officials regarding the best method of building public highways and making other improvements.

Mr. Ward was a candidate for road supervisor of his district two years ago, and on account of the overwhelming petition against him he did not receive the appointment, and since that time he has been an advocate of attaching all that part of Clackamas county north of the Clackamas river to Multnomah county.

He states in his interview of yesterday that during the past 20 years they have never had but one commissioner north of the Clackamas river, but from the records in the courthouse it appears that J. R. Morton, of Damascus, served one term as commissioner, Richard Scott of Milwaukie served one term as commissioner, and John W. Meldrum one term as county judge, and during that time they have had several members in the state legislature, and at the present time they have the county treasurer of Clackamas county.

He also states in his interview that while they raised one-sixth of the taxes, they only receive a one-sixteenth share of the road money.

I am not prepared to say that Mr. Ward wilfully falsified, but I am prepared to say that the statement was made on account of ignorance, and I make this statement for the reason that I am so well acquainted with the gentleman that I make no mistake when I say that his fund of information on any subject is so small that it is not worth consideration.

The county court, since 1906, has given to every road district in Clackamas county every dollar of road money raised in that particular district, and all of those districts lying north of the Clackamas river have received every dollar of road money raised in their territory, and more than 20 per cent additional, which was taken from the road fund raised within the corporate limits of Oregon City and expended in those districts; and in Mr. Ward's district in particular they have always received ever since the district was created twice the road money raised in that district.

If any of our citizens, like Mr. Ward, will take this matter up with the road supervisors in those districts lying north of the Clackamas river and ascertain from them the amount of road work done and the amount of money received, together with the amount of money raised for road purposes annually in those particular road districts, they will be convinced that the county court of Clackamas county has treated them fairly.

The road law compels the county court of Clackamas county to give each road district 50 per cent of the amount of money raised in that particular district, and we have always given each road district 100 per cent of the money raised in each district, and usually from 10 to 30 per cent more than the 100 per cent.

I have always endeavored since I have been on the bench to treat every section of Clackamas county fairly and honorably, and in order to induce the people residing in the several road districts to levy special assessments for road purposes we have turned back to each road district all of the road money that is raised by general levy, so as to let each road district stand upon an equal footing, and then, if it required more road money to carry on their work the legislature has provided for special assessments to be made in each road district for road purposes.

We have always considered that system to be fair and equitable, and in fact it meets the approval of a large majority of our citizens.

I admit that in the northern part of Clackamas county, where speculators are buying up large tracts of land and cutting it up into small acreage and placing it on the market, there is a heavier call for road money to open up new roads dedicated to the county so as to give purchasers ingress and egress to and from the lands purchased.

When we take into consideration that we have 3300 miles of road in Clackamas county, with 364 bridges more than 75 feet in length, and some of these more than 600 feet long, and over 1800 smaller bridges, with about $70,000 road money to maintain and improve our large mileage of road and about $30,000 to be used in building and repairing our large number of bridges, the county does not have a great amount of money to use in making extensive permanent improvements.

But in addition to the sums of money above mentioned a large number of the road districts have levied special assessments for road purposes, and have thereby assisted in putting the public highways of Clackamas county in fairly good condition.

In every county in the state taxes are high, but not caused wholly by the general tax levy. The general tax levy in Clackamas county upon the tax roll of 1908 was 14 mills. That included state tax, general running expenses of the county, general school tax and road tax.

Now, as an example, we will take the general school tax raised in Clackamas county for the year 1909, wherein we raised under the law of 1907 $7 per scholar for every child between the age of 4 and 20 years, which amounted approximately to $65,000. Then there was received from interest on the irreducible state school fund about $1 per scholar, amounting in the aggregate to about $15,000, making a total of $53,000 raised for school purposes from the sources above mentioned.

Then we find from the report of the county school superintendent that there was expended in Clackamas county for school purposes for the year ending July 30, $152,224.47, and the difference between that sum and the $32,000 above mentioned was raised by special assessments in the several school districts in the county.

The county court has a general supervision over all expenditures of road money, and audits all claims presented for road work, and audits all bills and accounts against the general fund of the county for running expenses, and while a large majority of the accounts against the general fund of the county are not incurred by the county court, such as jury fees, salary of officers, witnesses in the circuit court and before the grand jury, costs of justice cases, insane accounts, election expenses, we have endeavored, during my administration, to keep our running expenses at a minimum, and I am certain that the running expenses of Clackamas county compare favorably with the running expenses of other counties in the state of equal size and population, and I herewith submit the amount of running expenses of a few counties in the state of about the same population, that we have for the year 1907:

County.	Amount.
Baker	$60,272.83
Clackamas	35,179.61
Clatsop	64,433.50
Lane	71,153.71
Marion	64,239.75
Umatilla	80,466.01

Now, during the year 1908, the grand jury system was reestablished by law, and each county of the state was compelled to bear its share of the election expenses in the primary, state and presidential elections, which included the general running expenses of each county for that year, so we find from the reports filed in the secretary of state's office that the running expenses of the counties above mentioned for the year 1908 are as follows:

County.	Amount.
Baker	$60,172.66
Clackamas	53,602.50
Clatsop	64,433.50
Lane	63,272.29
Marion	80,956.05
Umatilla	72,485.50

The running expenses of some of the counties above mentioned for the year 1908 were less than in 1907, but in any event they exceed the running expenses of Clackamas county.

It should be remembered that the general running expenses of the counties do not include road tax, state tax or school tax.

GRANT B. DIMICK,
County Judge.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

No industry is more prosperous than that of the divorce court.

* *

A falsehood is never converted into a truth by being sworn to.

* *

Perhaps hereafter not so many hop-growers will tie themselves up with one sided contracts.

* *

If Cook's audiences are small, not enough, it is said to pay expenses, what will Peary's be?

* *

A Philadelphia scientist says man need not die unless he wants to. But he must have neglected to consider the constantly increasing cost of living.

* *

All the flimsy, sophistical technicalities interposed in the Ross case were brushed aside by the supreme court, which kept its learned judicial eye on justice.

* *

Apparently J. Thorburn Ross should have the company of some other bankers who were operating in Portland about the same time, and if possible even more recklessly.

* *

Everybody must admit that Senator Bourne, in his statement published in The Journal Tuesday, used plain language and resorted to no evasion or subterfuge. He will not be found bargaining with the "assembly" bunch.

* *

Some Virginia Presbyterians refuse to invite President Taft to talk in their burg because he is a Unitarian. They wouldn't go to hear such an "infidel." When their souls get to heaven, St. Peter will need a microscope of great magnifying power.

* *

These milk microbes are little things, to cause so much ado, but enough of them, it is agreed, can make a stiff of you. But it takes a lot of them, they say; to do up e'en a kid; a hundred thousand can't do harm, if in a spoonful hid. But when a million or more collect in a teaspoonful, beware; the colony then is stout enough to tackle a baby fair. (Which, by the way, shows us again, as often has been done, that by combination of forces small great victories may be won). Just how these infinitesimal things, of which the naked eye, a million all piled up in a bunch could by no effort espy, can be counted by the microbe sharps, folk don't quite understand, but we'll take their word that in some milk, there are microbes "to beat the band."

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Two additions to Lebanon are being platted.

* *

A big walnut tree near Halsey is 56 years old.

* *

The Newport Commercial club is becoming active.

* *

A Jefferson sunflower measures 22½ inches across.

* *

Fine pears were shipped from Baker City to England.

* *

Milton K. of P.'s have purchased a site for a new temple.

* *

One of the Twohys bought 300 tons of hay in Wallowa county.

* *

People of Harrisburg and vicinity are going to try to get a creamery.

* *

An Irrigon man named Cabbage expects to cut a sixth crop of alfalfa.

* *

Bear Creek d'Anjou pears sold for $7.25 a box; a carload brought $2900.

* *

Much seeding will be done in Morrow county in spite of light crops this year.

* *

Men interested in the Bohemia district are confident that the mines will make good.

* *

One Rogue River man will have 3300 boxes of Newtowns and 4000 boxes of Spitzenbergs.

* *

Young orchard near McMinnville yielded from 6 to 20 boxes of good apples per tree.

* *

Medford wants a $150,000 federal building, a weather bureau, and a federal appropriation of $100,000 for the Crater Lake road.

* *

Three fine quinces weighing five pounds and four ounces and each measuring 15½ inches in circumference, were raised near Clatskanie.

* *

Captain Edward McCoy, 10 years ago a master of a Columbia bar tug, went to Tacoma and raised chickens, and recently sold a piece of ground for $150,000.

* *

The fruit inspector of Benton county received for his labors for the six months ending September 30, 1909, $83.60. This amount is not sufficient to encourage a man to overwork himself.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

Boswell's Life of Johnson—By Thomas B. Macaulay

(From the essay on Croker's edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson.")

Of all confessors, Boswell is the most candid. Other men have pretended to lay open their own hearts, Rousseau, for example and Lord Byron, have evidently written with a constant view to effect, and are to be then most distrusted when they seem to be most sincere. There is scarcely any man who would not rather accuse himself of great crimes and of dark and tempestuous passions than proclaim all his little vanities and wild fancies. It would be easier to find a person who would avow actions like those of Caesar Borgia or Danton, than one who would publish a day-dream like those of Almaschar and Malvolio. Those weaknesses which most men keep covered up in the most secret places of the mind, not to be disclosed to the eye of friendship or of love, were precisely the weaknesses which Boswell paraded before all the world. He was perfectly frank, because the weakness of his understanding and the tumult of his spirits prevented him from knowing when he made himself ridiculous. His book resembles nothing so much as the conversation of the inmates of the palace of truth.

His fame is great; and it will, we have no doubt, be lasting; but it is fame of a peculiar kind, and indeed marvelously resembles infamy. We remember no other case in which the world has made so great a distinction between a book and its author. In general, the book and the author are considered as one. To admire the book is to admire the author. The case of Boswell is an exception, we think the only exception to this rule. His work is universally allowed to be interesting, instructive, eminently original; yet it has brought him nothing but contempt. All the world reads it; all the world delights in it; yet we do not remember ever to have read or ever to have heard any expression of respect and admiration for the man to whom we owe so much instruction and amusement.

The REALM FEMININE

Children's School Lunches.

IT is estimated that at least 60 per cent of the school children carry lunches, so that the question of suitable lunches is considerable of a problem for those mothers whose children are not able to come home at noon.

Lunches are objectionable for a number of reasons and should never be given where it is possible for the boy or girl to come home at noon. First in the line of objections comes the fact that the lunch must always be cold, and cold lunches are heartily condemned by all those in a position to speak with authority on the subject.

It is practically impossible to do away with cold lunches for the school children unless some plan, similar to that in a number of the eastern schools, be introduced here which provides a plate of hot soup for the children at the cost of a penny or two a plate. Until some such plan can be instituted the next best thing is for mothers to use care in the preparation of lunches.

Many mothers seem to think that any left-over is good enough for a lunch, and with this in mind they put together almost anything they can find, wrapped in any sort of paper they have handy, and send the youngster off with this concoction for his midday repast. It is not a good plan to wrap lunches in newspaper or put them in paper sacks, for the lunches so frequently get mashed and the paper becomes greasy with the result that the whole is made unappetizing.

The lunches should be put up in little baskets or pasteboard boxes. The folding pasteboard lunch box is a handy contrivance and is so cheap that a fresh one can easily be had every day. A lunch should always be wrapped in waxed paper and paper napkins supplied, which will add greatly to the attractiveness and make it much more palatable.

With a little thought a mother can easily give her child a lunch which will be not only tempting in appearance, but to the palate as well. Cut the sandwiches thin and fill them with such things as ground meats, nuts, with lettuce or anything that the child likes. Add some cold boiled eggs, a few olives and always fresh fruit, with a bit of candy or something of the sort to satisfy the child's natural craving for sweets. The lunch should be substantial, but not too abundant, and if possible there should be enough of a variety so that the child will not grow tired and lose appetite for the lunch.

It is always preferable to have children come home at noon if it is at all possible, and the mother who gives her children a lunch day after day simply to be rid of them when they could just as well come home makes a very grave mistake.

The greatest objection to the lunch system is that the children very frequently get into serious mischief at these noon hours. That the seriousness of this has been recognized by a number of the schools is proved by the fact that a teacher is detailed to stay in the room where the children eat their lunches. In many of the schools it was the practice for the children to eat in the basement, but that has largely been done away with, and there are frequently rooms provided for the purpose of lunches.

A little care will make the child's lunch dainty and refreshing. It is well worth the effort, too, for as one person declared: "The school atmosphere is often overcharged with cross currents that ty the pupil and teacher both, but a good luncheon will often short-circuit disturbing elements, and the normal condition be restored."

* * *

Pan Dowdy.

ONE large cupful of grated bread crumbs, six or eight sliced apples, one-half cupful of molasses, butter, spices, one-half cupful of cold water, sugar. Take a quart pudding dish. Butter it well. Lay on the bottom a layer of apples; over this a layer of stale grated bread crumbs, just thick enough to cover the apples; add little lumps of butter, sugar and a pinch each of cloves, allspice and twice as big a pinch of cinnamon. Then begin again with the apples, crumbs, etc., and continue until the dish is filled, ending with a thick layer of bread crumbs and lumps of butter. Then with the blade of a knife make a space on four sides, between the dish and the pudding, and pour in one-half a cupful of molasses and the same quantity of cold water. Smooth the spaces over. Set the dish in a pan, into which pour boiling water to one-half the depth of the pudding dish. Bake for three-quarters of an hour on until a broom whisk can be easily pushed into the apple. Use plenty of butter and bake well and the dish will be a success. Eat hot or cold, with cream. Raisins and citron may be added to each layer.

* * *

Wanted, a Recipe.

A REQUEST has come in for a green tomato sweet pickle recipe. If some of our readers have a good one which they care to send to the Realm Feminine it will be published for the benefit of the inquirer.

The Lawbooks

(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.)

The laws are numerous as flies upon a summer day; at maxing laws the statesmen wise still pound and pound away. No man on earth could recollect a list of all the laws; I tried it once—my mind is wrecked, and now you know the cause. Some gents who are in prison yet proclaim with angry shout that they are so with laws beset, they really can't stay out. "A man can't walk around a block," I heard a sad man wail, "but what the cops will round him flock, and chuck him into jail." I heard the butcher man repine, and weep, and rail at fate, because he had to pay a fine for being short on weight. I heard the corner grocer snort, and use some language sour, because they yanked him into court for selling moldy flour. The milkman bottled half the creek, and sold it on his route; he said: "The law just makes me sick," when friends had bailed him out. The laws are numerous as scales upon a fish, no doubt; and so some people are in jails, and simply can't stay out; but all the time and everywhere one great truth stands out clear: The man who acts upon the square, has nothing must to fear.

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This Date in History.

1790—Alphonse Marie Lamartine, famous French statesman and poet, born at Macon, France. Died at Paris, March 1, 1869.

1805—Horatio Lord Nelson killed at the battle of Trafalgar.

1835—New York Anti-Slavery society formed at the house of Gerrit Smith at Peterboro.

1841—John Forsyth, fifteenth governor of Georgia and United States secretary of state, died in Washington, D. C. Born in Virginia, October 22, 1780.

1872—First telegraphic messages sent between England and Australia.

1891—The Henry W. Grady monument in Atlanta was unveiled.

1893—World's Columbia exposition at Chicago formally dedicated to science at Lake Geneva, Wis.

1902—Great anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania declared off.

Never before in history of Astoria have the prospects for her future been so bright and promising as they are at present and there is every reason to believe that the coming year will be an exceptionally prosperous one for all local interests, says the Budget, which gives facts to support this opinion.