EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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With respect to the authority of great names, it should be remembered that he alone deserves to have any weight or influence with posterity who has shown himself superior to the particular and predominant error of his own times.
—Colton.

PLANNING A GREATER PORTLAND

A MOVEMENT IS on to give form to the city of Portland. Save a very few, all the cities in the world were built haphazard. The transition from village to town and town to city has been without intelligent plan, and the consequence is a mighty loss in dollars and human effort.

Narrow and congested streets obstruct and delay traffic, and delays and unnecessary effort are costly in time and time is money. Instead of grouping transportation agencies in one district, we scatter them about, and at great cost of time and energy cart articles from one station or wharf to another. Streetcar lines for transit of persons are usually planned by transitory and often hostile lines and passage to a fixed point is often subject to delays and waits that are a heavy toll on a lifetime. Congested settlements are allowed to grow up in certain quarters of cities and the psychological trend of denizens of such neighborhoods is toward a constantly lowering life level, and every lowering of this level means more crime, more disease and a greater cost for courts, jails, hospitals and maintenance of prisoners. Public works are constructed on temporary plans and the pipes that were laid in paved or unpaved streets yesterday are digged up and replaced with others today, all at heavy cost of time and money. Bridges are built without any comprehensive and symmetrical plan, with the result that the structure of yesterday is inadequate today, and another of the ill planned and inefficient variety is constructed tomorrow. Large public buildings are erected in widely separated districts, though their work is intimately related and a colossal loss of time and energy forced upon the public that must journey constantly from one to the other and back again. Lack of a comprehensive plan that takes account of growth and lays down complete lines of detail for city building is one of the deep seated influences that gives public officials opportunity both to make costly blunders and to launch schemes of city plundering out of which they enrich themselves at the public expense. With a well authenticated and far reaching plan of public works, transportation, streets, parks and other activities that enter into the life of a city, half if not more than half the opportunity for graft, misfeasance in office and other official shortcomings and disturbances, would be eliminated from city life.

In a city that is well planned, movement is free and transit easy. Traffic is transferred at the lowest cost and distance saved by intelligent grouping. The lowly are better housed and their efficiency for work greater. Vice is lessened and public expense reduced to the minimum. Makeshift public activities are eliminated and their colossal cost saved. All endeavor is well ordered and facilitated, and facility is the essence of efficiency and economy.

To such a plan the wealthy and substantial men of Portland are turning their attention. In no city in the world could such a plan be more resultful. On the final test of a water grade, Portland has a tributary territory more than double that of any other city in the world. It has by reason of this condition incomparable possibilities for growth. It must reckon on accommodating a vastly expanded population and traffic, and that accommodation will be infinitely served by placing her house in order.

It is proposed to employ the best architects in the world to plan a greater Portland. Into this plan it is proposed to gradually build the future city. The initial move in itself would be testimonial to the whole country of a Portland spirit, that would attract nation-wide attention, and enlist nation-wide interest in this city. As a temporary advertising feature alone the proposition is worth many times what it will cost.

About a year ago it was reported that there were 400,000 idle freight cars in the country, which was proof enough of a tremendous business slump since the preceding year, when the cry of car shortage arose all over the land. Now the Association of Car Accountants reports that all cars are again in use. It says, perhaps with not quite literal accuracy, that "there is not an idle car left." Indeed, some shortage complaints have been made. But a shortage is preferable to a great number of idle cars. And the railroads have been ordering thousands of new cars. The country has become prosperous again, and the great west, both middle and Pacific, is fat with it. The west itself is now big and strong enough to pull the nation out of a Wall street hole.

NEED OF BETTER FARMING

MR. JAMES J. HILL made an excellent speech, as he usually does, at the dryland farming congress. He said that the railroads and the people ought to be mutually good neighbors; they are in the same boat, and must prosper or grow poor together. He advised looking forward, rather than backward, and said that this country could easily and without crowding support five times its present population. He was not afraid that the country was not sufficient for the increased number of people, but his anxiety was "how they shall be taught." They will need to take up their work as intelligent men, and "modern scientific agriculture calls for as high an order of intelligence as any other science."

Mr. Hill pointed out that the country requires 15,000,000 bushels more wheat every year, and repeated a former prediction that unless methods of production were changed we would become a non-exporting country in ten years. He believes that a large area of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana not now producing can be successfully cultivated, and with good, intelligent cultivation "will give results that will surprise us." Mr. Hill is right. In a few years this country will be an importer instead of an exporter of wheat unless by careful, intelligent, scientific methods far more wheat is produced. But this will be done. The work of development is making good headway, and will steadily progress.

THE JOURNAL AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

THE WIDE difference with which readers will interpret written expressions is almost beyond belief. The same sentence is often given widely different meanings by readers, each according to his point of view. Here is E. T. Johnson, with a Journal editorial for a text, questioning this newspaper's attitude as to saloons. His article appeared in Wednesday's Journal, and among other things says: "The gist of the editorial was that a saloon has, per se, as much right to do business as any other business."

In the light of the record, it would hardly seem necessary for this newspaper to be so amazingly misunderstood. When the local option law was proposed for adoption by the electorate The Journal was the only metropolitan newspaper in Oregon that championed the measure. All other newspapers of its class opposed local option, and fought tooth and nail to defeat it. It was only by a narrow margin of less than 4000 votes that the measure carried. Was or was not The Journal's assistance of value, and by what process of reasoning can its attitude be questioned?

In every election since, and on every occasion since, this newspaper has defended local option, opposing the amendments that were proposed to scuttle it, both in the legislature and before the electorate. When, in Portland, by colonizing voters in Sellwood and other precincts, for the purpose of carrying for the wets territory known in sentiment to be dry, it was The Journal, and The Journal alone, that exposed the fraud and fought the infamy to a finish. In that notable fraud it was evidence gathered and published by The Journal that forced the matter into the courts with the result that no similar fraud has since been attempted in Portland or elsewhere in Oregon.

When the question of an open town was the burning and almost the only issue in the Portland municipal election four and two years ago, it was The Journal that helped to carry the colors and fire the guns for cleanliness, with all other Portland dailies thundering in behalf of the opposition. There were victories for cleanliness in those elections, and in the four years Portland became one of the best ordered towns in the United States, a fact that no man can contradict or deny. These known items in the record, this championship by this paper of a town and a state suitable for homes and rearing children, this rendering of aid by the paper when the forces of good order were in sore need of newspaper aid, ought to deliver The Journal forever from such hint as appears in Mr. Johnson's article.

Today the paper stands exactly where it has always stood. It believes in the efficacy and in the principle of local option. It is a sane and practical method of dealing with saloons. But The Journal must be excused from advocating at this time statewide prohibition. It believes that there is a possibility that the measure will pass, but fears that the ripening of sentiment through the processes of education and experience have not yet sufficiently advanced to make the law effective, if adopted. It concedes sincerity to those who advocate it, but questions their judgment as to the practical politics. A law is not enforceable that has not a strong public sentiment back of it. A law but half enforced is as bad as no law. Statewide prohibition attained through the gradual extension of local option, each county joining the dry belt as its public sentiment justifies, would be a statewide prohibition that would prohibit, and is the kind and the only kind that appeals to the conservative element of the reform forces. This conservative element has cooperated with the local option people because the plan is practicable and reasonable. But are we all sure that they will follow to the extent of supporting statewide prohibition? If they do follow, and on adoption statewide prohibition proves ineffective, will they not become reactionaries, and will not ground that has been won, be hopelessly lost?

These are considerations well worth deep concern. The old maxim, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," is sound to the core, and a mighty good guide at all times. It is nowhere of more vital importance than in the weighty movement about to be undertaken.

NOW FOR GOOD MILK

FIFTY-ONE per cent of the cows from which Portland's milk supply comes are tuberculous. Milk from tuberculous cows will, in many cases, produce tuberculosis in children and probably in adults. These were statements hurled at a deeply concerned body of men and women in Mayor's Simon's committee room at the city hall yesterday. The first announcement was by Dr. McClure of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C., and it is the result of investigations conducted at the dairies. The second statement was by Dr. Wheeler, health officer of the city of Portland. "It is a deplorable condition," declared Dr. McClure, giving to Portland the worst standing of any city in the United States of which there is record.

It was a meeting at which Joseph Simon, mayor of Portland, presided. The conference was attended by representatives of the various health boards, members of the city council, representative Portland women and citizens. Added to the statements of Dr. McClure and Dr. Wheeler was the testimony of Mrs. Rockey, William MacMaster and others relative to the filthy conditions at many of the dairies. The revelations were most eloquent and most effective proof of how important it is that a campaign for pure milk is being pushed in this city. If all there said could be carried into the homes of Portland the thunder of sentiment that it would arouse would make mighty short shrift of dirty milk in this city.

For the first time since the agitation began there is to be a concentrated and definite plan in dealing with the situation. Impressed with the disclosures made, Mayor Simon from the chair suggested the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a plan of procedure. He gave assurance that all the power of the mayor's office, and any legislation by the city council that might be required, would be available. At the head of the committee is Dr. McClure, who proffered the aid of the federal government, provided the city and other authorities would extend a concentrated and intelligent cooperation. Dr. McClure announced that for the purpose of aiding the people of Portland in the good milk movement, $10,000 in federal funds would be set aside for use in the cleaning up process, provided the city and other authorities would afford efficient assistance. On the committee are able men who, like all others at the conference, are of determined purpose with respect to the situation.

While the facts disclosed at the conference are discouraging, it is encouraging to know that for the first time strong men and the strong arms of official authority are to be brought unitedly and vigorously into the campaign. The mayor's committee and the plan it is to provide are the final crystallization of sentiment into practical and intelligent action. It is the voice of all these citywide protests and demands transformed into specific search for the remedy and determination to apply it. It seems to mean that, bad as the situation is now, the turning point has been reached, and that as fast as power and authority and intelligence can make it, conditions will be better.

Pure air, pure water and pure milk—these are the fundamental essentials to good health. After exhaustive investigation the Roosevelt health commission declares these three cardinal fundamentals to life will reduce preventable diseases one half. Portland has pure air, pure water and no matter what the obstacles she is going to have pure milk.

When it can be said of Portland that her milk supply is as good as her air supply and water supply we shall be the envy of cities and people everywhere. Milk is a first factor in the food in every home, and for the protection of every home it should be good. It can be had for the effort, and when we do get it, the security we shall enjoy and the boasts we can make will be worth a thousand times more to Portland than all the trouble it cost.

It is announced that the prosecutions of the sugar trust will fail, because of the statute of limitations. Great care was taken, it is presumed, not to bring these actions until the time when they could be made to stick was past.

Now there is to be a girls' as well as a boys' industrial school, which will also be a good thing. It is an era of equal education for the sexes, and for making education more practical.

As soon as Speaker Cannon recovered from a brief spasm of patriotism he reconsidered his announcement in favor of waterways.

There seems to be a good deal of sound common sense in Mr. C. N. Crittenton's views regarding the openly bad women.

As it now appears, the mere matter of discovering a Pole is trifling compared with the trouble of establishing the proof.

The people also voted the dock bonds; shall the people rule?

Though many a man is shot for a deer,
Which you will agree is unpleasant,
But what do you know 'bout this piece of news:
"A Portland Man Shot for a Pheasant."

HIS FAREWELL SERMON.

"Yes, I used to be a preacher in a country village," said the barber, as he deftly carved a freckle from the customer's face. "But I was in the wrong chair, as you might call it. Eating time came around with the same regularity as it does now, I suppose, but somehow I don't notice it so much as I used to. I remember when I turned in my resignation. I preached a little sermon something like this:

"'Brethren,' I said, 'I am enclosing my resignation with this sermon. I might say that I am clothing the sermon with my resignation. It is the first clothing I ever had a chance to possess other than that I brought to this field with me. The field as I go to press is about the barrenest patch of acreage I ever tried to harvest. It is about as productive as a skating rink. You have scratched the word 'salary' from your vocabularies and no one will pass his hat for fear some brother will steal it.

"'I am preaching to you on the golden rule text; also on an empty stomach. I have labored here six months and my daily fare has consisted of bacon and repentance for breakfast, cabbage and righteousness for lunch and prayers and apple sauce for the evening meal.

"'In a few minutes I shall leave here and walk down the railroad track and secure a position from the section foreman and when you ring in another victim to point out the straight and narrow way, I will come up here and drop a dollar in his hat with a low, mellow plunk and then I will stop long enough to say 'Fudge.' Then I will leave through the back door.'

"Those are about the words I used. I understand the church has burned down since then, however. I don't know whether the lightning struck it or whether the match that I dropped onto a pile of shavings in the basement caused the conflagration."

No, Percival, a "leaden messenger" is popularly supposed to be a bullet and does not really mean a telegraph delivery boy. Still it seems—oh, let it go at that.

John F. Hill's Birthday.

John Fremont Hill, acting chairman of the Republican national committee, was born in Eliot, Maine, October 29, 1855. After receiving his early education at Berwick academy he studied medicine at Bowdoin college and in New York. In 1879 he began the practice of medicine in Augusta. A few years later, however, he virtually abandoned his profession to engage in the publishing business, in which he acquired a large fortune. His public career dates from 1889, when he was elected to the Maine house of representatives. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the Maine senate. He was elected governor of Maine on the Republican ticket in 1900 and was reelected for a second term in 1902. Mr. Hill has been the Maine representative on the Republican national committee the past 10 years, and was regarded as one of the most important factors in New England in the campaign which led up to the nomination of William H. Taft for president.

This Date in History.

1618—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded at Westminster for high treason.

1757—Edward Vernon, a British admiral for whom Mount Vernon was named, died. Born November 12, 1684.

1795—John Keats, English poet, born. Died February 24, 1821.

1814—The Fulton, the first steam war vessel, launched at New York.

1864—Maryland proclaimed a free state by Governor Bradford.

1879—Dedication of Confederate monument in Macon, Ga.

1884—Prince Clevis von Hohenlohe appointed German chancellor.

1901—Czolgosz executed at Auburn prison for the murder of President McKinley.

1906—Isaac Lea Nicholson, P. E. bishop of Milwaukee, died. Born in Baltimore, January 18, 1846.

1908—The American battleship fleet arrived at Amoy, China.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Clean streets and clean politics should go together.

The number of North Pole controversy liars grows daily.

Uncle Joe might consent to do something for the Mississippi.

Evidence accumulates that Barrill has not always told the truth.

He gets the most out of life who does the most good to others.

Automobilists seem to be behaving better or else are having better luck.

The next appointee as minister to China will be careful not to tell the truth.

Cannon also says it's the best tariff law ever passed. That's enough to condemn it.

Since the execution of Ferrer it is suspected that Alfonso is about as silly as he looks.

It seems that the big financial interests want to control the country's foreign relations also.

Nobody doubts that the Aldrich financial scheme will be satisfactory to Rockefeller and Morgan.

It doesn't take much reason and common sense to make a heretic of a man, in some people's estimation.

Representative government in fact doesn't correspond very well to the theory of representative government.

As diplomatically as he could President Taft has intimated that he desires possum only on very rare occasions.

Some miscreant dynamited a telephone exchange in Indianapolis. Perhaps he had been vainly trying to "get central."

For general good behavior Portland will probably compare well with any city of approximately its size in the country.

Maybe Roosevelt will go to the top of Mount McKinley, and then to the North Pole when he comes back. Of course he could.

Tammany may not be quite so black as painted, in some respects, but it is so bad that most people will believe anything charged against it.

The Washington Star is quite right when it says that profanity is "an evil, an ugly habit, coarse and vulgar, and without sense or satisfaction."

Some anti-Hearst New Yorker no doubt thought he had invented a good one when he said that Hearst's speeches were all written by Arthur Hisbrain.

So far mere man has not charged that the great amounts contributed by Lady Cook, Mrs. Belmont and other wealthy women to the suffragist cause are to be used as a corruption fund.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says wives would not be suspicious if husbands would always tell them the truth. They wouldn't eh? It is to be suspected that Ella isn't much acquainted with married women.

There's a fine old farmer, by the name o' Hill, who frequently gives advice, and as an adviser he well fills the bill, for he is farseeing and wise. As a railroad builder he gained most fame, a developer he, without peer; in the great northwest his honored name shines out to inspire and cheer. But 'tis as a farmer, and the farmers' friend, that most we admire Jim Hill; his counsel ever to them he lends and proves his friendly will.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Catholic church will soon be built in Dallas.

Athena Artesian well down 750 feet, in hard rock yet.

Bishop Barclay presented 300 volumes to Philomath college.

Albany apple fair is a fine success; Hood River apple fair next.

Polk county man shipped a thoroughbred goat to South Carolina.

Pure water is cheaper for a town than an annual epidemic of typhoid.

Some of the many borers for oil in Oregon will strike it some time, probably.

War against fruit pests has been taken up in earnest in the Rogue river valley.

A Eugene real estate man who placed a small advertisement in an eastern paper received over 600 inquiries about small farms.

Klamath Falls Herald: Business is booming on the upper lake water front, the sawmill, box factory, two big dredgers, the steam shovel and construction trains making it a busy place.

Harrisburg does not relish the idea of being left off the proposed electric railway route between Salem and Eugene. The people there will endeavor to induce a reconsideration by the promoters of the line.

Eugene Register: Portland keeps right on doing the things that are building it into the greatest city on the Pacific coast. It is proposed to raise $100,000 for the Rose Festival next year and it will be done.

There has been a considerable drop in the price of alfalfa around Merrill, due to the fact that ranchers realize that they have been holding it too high to warrant cattlemen feeding their stock here this year. It is being sold at $6 to $6.50.

Sheer grit alone saved the life of William Cottrell of Jackson county when the horse he was riding slipped while descending a range of mountains, and fell, fracturing Cottrell's leg. All night long he clung to the horse with his leg dangling, until he reached his home.

At Corvallis Representative Hawley predicted 6,000,000 people for Oregon and gave Portland 2,500,000 in less than half a century, and proclaimed an agricultural, horticultural, mining and lumber development unsurpassed by that of other states in their palmiest days.

Glendale is keeping pace with her sister towns of southern Oregon. Pacific avenue is graded and graveled, and buildings are going up. Several business blocks have been enlarged and stocks increased; also an exclusive shoe store and furniture store have been added.

Eugene Register: Up at Cottage Grove a 9-year-old lad while out rabbit hunting accidentally shot his 4-year-old brother in the face. The question arises, what business has a 9-year-old child with a gun or a 4-year-old brother to be out with him on a hunting expedition? Guns are not made for children to use.

Burns Times-Herald: Twelve hogs recently disposed of to a local butcher, brought the rancher over $250. These porkers had likely been raised upon alfalfa and skimmed milk with a little grain feeding to top them off. Does it pay to raise hogs in Harney county? There is no over production of hogs in the local market and farmers should raise more of them. The same may be said of dairy products and poultry.

HILL MAKES STRONG PLEA IN INTEREST OF FARMER

"Land without population is a wilderness, and population without land is a mob. The United States has many social, political and economic questions, some old, some new, to settle in the near future; but none so fundamental as the true relation of the land to the national life. The first act in the progress of any civilization is to provide homes for those who desire to sit under their own vine and fig tree."

So states James J. Hill, one of the foremost builders of the northwest and practical master of the large problems of the nation's progress in the opening paragraph of an article, "What We Must Do to Be Fed," appearing in the November number of the World's Work as the first of a series of articles concerning "Highways of Progress." Mr. Hill continues in part as follows:

"A prosperous agricultural interest is to a nation what good digestion is to a man. The farm is the basis of all industry. The soil is the only resource that renews itself continually after having produced value. I do not wish to belittle the importance of manufacture or its relative value in general growth. But for many years this country has made the mistake of unduly assisting manufacture, commerce, and other activities that center in cities, at the expense of the farm. The result is a neglected system of agriculture and the decline of the farming interest. But all these other activities are founded upon the agricultural growth of the nation and must continue to depend upon it. Every manufacturer, every merchant, every business man and every good citizen is deeply interested in maintaining the growth and development of our agricultural resources.

"It is strange that almost all countries, including our own, should, until taught by approaching misfortune, fail to realize the primary and indispensable place of agriculture in sound national development. Probably, as both industry and society grow more complex, we lose sight of their plain connection with the soil, just as some of the most baffling diseases with which modern medical science has to deal originate in violations of the simplest and most ancient laws of health. At any rate, it is but recently that there has been revived somewhat in this country a sense of the dependence of all progress, of national prosperity and individual existence upon the land and its proper care. We do not even yet feel the force of this old law as we should and must. Some other peoples, equally intelligent, appear to have almost lost sight of it, although accepting it heartily in earlier ages, when there were fewer great interests to distract attention and confuse judgment.

"In view of such contrasts it is most important that our own country should realize the situation and take thought for its own future. When the United States shall have from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 people, they must be employed; they must earn a living. How will their occupations and products stand in relation to one another? Will there be mutual internal support, or mutual destruction and decay? Who will employ these millions? Who will buy the goods they produce? In what shape will they be to meet the competition that England faces today? Hosts of idle men in Great Britain ask for the opportunity to win bread by work, and there is nothing for them but the dole of charity. We must avoid for all time that extremity.

"For the sake of our national future, for the sake of the coming millions who will be helpless unless each can be furnished with a piece of tillable land as a defense against misfortune, we should see that the speculative abuses which these laws have fostered are brought to an end. It should not be possible to obtain public land of any kind anywhere in the United States henceforth except after complying with all the terms of the homestead law. I cannot urge too strongly upon every man who wishes his country well and who desires to be prosperous in order that he may prosper wth them, the importance and growing necessity of taking such care of our public domain as shall preserve the remnant of it for the use of generations yet unborn.

"Such close and careful cultivation as will yield the highest profit per acre can best be given to land when it is cultivated in comparatively small farms. The greater the number of prosperous farmers, the greater will be the prosperity of every business man. It takes more labor to earn the same profit from a tract too large to be tilled thoroughly. Ten farmers, each cultivating from 40 to 160 acres at the outside, with the most approved methods, supplemented where necessary by irrigation, can each earn a profit equal to that taken from two or three times the area by slovenly tillage. Ten farmers instead of one increase the aggregate volume of trade with the merchants of the community and add in the same ratio to the general prosperity.

"Including Alaska, this country has about the same area as Europe. It has a little more than one fifth as much population. With a trifle more than 5 per cent of the population of the world, we are producing 43 per cent of the world's supply of wheat, corn and oats. We raise more than 70 per cent of the world's cotton. All political economy that is not mere empty theory rests upon the ratio of population to land area, the abundance and value of the products of the soil, and the proper balance and inter-relation of different industries. We have been busy as a nation helping the so called industrial interests of the country—in fact, everybody except the man on the farm.

"But when we have as many people to the square mile as Europe has now, we will know the economic troubles of Europe. Our task will be to increase correspondingly the volume of the earth's product.

"It is made clear by every process of logic and by the proof of historic fact that the wealth of a nation, the character of its people, the quality and permanence of its institutions are all dependent upon a sound and sufficient agricultural foundation. Not armies or navies or commerce or diversity of manufacture or anything other than the farm is the anchor which will hold through the storms of time that sweep all else away.

"Our agricultural population will compare favorably with any in the world; but it must be taught to honor its occupation and to make that occupation worthy of honor."

The REALM FEMININE

Women Control Courtesy.

A GREAT many women do a great deal of talking about the great lack of courtesy in a great number of men, but does it ever enter the minds of those same women that they are frequently responsible for that same lack in the men? This is partly due to the era of woman's increasing independence and partly due to other things.

In the days of long ago women did not know so well how to care for themselves. They cultivated a gentle dependence, with the result that the men were far more courteous and thoughtful. Courtesy in men is not necessarily dependent upon woman's lack of independence but it is largely dependent upon the demands which women create for courteous treatment. The same man may be courteous beyond reproach with one woman and decidedly lax with another, depending entirely upon what the woman demands.

A wife who is made unhappy by her husband's lack of courtesy has, as a rule, only herself to blame for his falling off in this respect. There was probably no lack of it in their courtship days and there is probably no lack of it where other women are concerned. That wife does not realize that, after the first golden days of the honeymoon began to wane and life took on its everyday proportions, she began doing for herself many of the things which "the man" had done before. She began waiting on herself, picking up her handkerchief, putting on her own wrap and a multitude of similar things from a mistaken sense of kindness to her husband, with the result that she is soon wailing because her husband is not so thoughtful as he was at first.

One sensible wife said that she forgot how to put on her coat as soon as she was married and another gently asked her husband if he would have married her if she were not the first woman in the world to him. He assured her that he would not, and she then asked him if that were true why he should not be more careful in the matter of raising his hat to her than to any other woman. He saw the point and the time has never come when he has not raised his hat on leaving or meeting his wife with all of the care that he would have used to any other woman of his acquaintance.

Courtesy does not cost anything but a slight effort and a man would indeed be pressed for time who was too busy to be courteous, yet if men are not held up to the standard by women, courtesy is one of the easiest things in the world for them to neglect.

Men, as a rule, are not sticklers for courtesy in their dealings with one another and the invasion of women into the business world has tended to put them on the same plane as another man. Women in business are efficient and generally able to take care of themselves, so that the men soon forget that they are women, even if in business, to whom courtesy is due.

On the street the other day a man and woman were engaged in conversation when the woman dropped one of her parcels. Before he could possibly have had time to pick it up she had snatched it up from the pavement with never a thought of leaving it for her companion to do. This is only one of many ways in which women spoil men in the matter of courtesy.

Lack of courtesy is many times due to lack of early training in such matters, but it is a pretty poor sort of man who will not respond if properly put to the test by a woman. He will at least do the best that he knows and that is all that can be expected at times.

If women want to be treated courteously they must demand it, which does not mean that they are to go around with a large placard on announcing the fact. Women must keep their standards high for men will all the more respect the woman to whom they must show respect and courtesy.

Parker House Corn Rolls.

A NEW and most delicious breakfast appetizer, easily made and quickly baked, is Parker House corn rolls. Sift together one and one fourth cupfuls of white flour, three fourths cupful corn meal, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful of sugar; chop in two tablespoonfuls butter; add one beaten egg to one half cupful of milk, and turn into the dry ingredients, making a soft dough that can be handled. Add more milk if necessary. Turn on a floured board, toss lightly, and roll out to thickness of one half inch; cut with a biscuit cutter; put bit of butter in center of each round, and fold opposite edges to meet in center. Brush tops with milk, and bake in quick oven 15 minutes.

Nut Kisses.

PUT through a meat chopper one half cupful pecans, a dozen English walnuts and two blanched almonds. Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, using a wire whip and not the Dover beater for this purpose. Then fold in gradually three quarters of a pound of powdered sugar and the nuts. Drop by teaspoonfuls, on a waxed paper, laid in a dripping pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Help Wanted

(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 need a man," said the Merchant Prince, "to work in my stately store; I'll pay him well when he starts to work, and soon I will pay him more. I want a man with a spirit clean, and an honest, hopeful face; I want a man with an earnest wish to climb to the highest place. I have sought him high, I have sought him low, and I'm almost in despair; I've hunted all through the billiard halls, and I didn't find him there. I want a man with a purpose high that always he keeps in view; I want a man with a soul attuned to the things that are good and true; a youth who knows that the rich rewards are not for the idle shirk; a youth who comes from a pleasant home, and comes with a zest for work; I have sought this youth till my feet are tired, and my mind is filled with care; I looked for him in the grog bazaars, and I didn't find him there. I want a youth with a healthy mind who sees that the world is good, who knows that the men who win belong to industry's brotherhood; I want a youth who would rather own a dime that is fairly earned, than rolls of gold that were won at night in a room where the cards are turned; alas, alas! such a golden youth in this weary old world is rare! I've looked and looked where the loafers rest, and I didn't find him there."

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