# THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON ..... Publisher

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The cynic is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl, vigilant in darkness and blind to light, mousing for vermin, and never seeing noble game.—Henry Ward Beecher, "The Portrait Gallery" (Lectures to Young Men).

## WITHOUT REASON AND WITHOUT EXCUSE.

THERE is nothing on which to base an argument for the assembly. The state is prosperous. Conditions are orderly. Public affairs are satisfactorily conducted. Other states are full of official scandals, but Oregon is delightfully free from them. The average standard of the office holders is higher than under the convention system. Officials never hearkened so much to the will of the people as now, when they are directly responsible to the people instead of to convention bosses. Though split and torn under the convention system, the Republican party was in peace and harmony until this movement for an assembly began. There have been, since the direct primary went into effect, no legislative holdups, no senatorial deadlocks, no riot and bedlam at Salem. Conditions were never so satisfactory, or so creditable to the state and people.

So, there is not a single legitimate argument for an assembly with its surreptious purpose of a return to the convention system and the destruction of the direct primary. Wherefore, a resort must be had to illegitimate arguments, and here is the Oregonian insisting that it is Democrats who are opposing the assembly. Never was there a more barefaced misrepresentation. Democrats are remaining silent on the subject of the assembly. They see that if the foolhardy attempt of so-called "leaders" succeeds in committing the Republican party to the convention scheme that party will be stigmatized as unworthy of the people's confidence and be deserted by thousands of its own voters. The Republican masses see this and are fighting manfully to ward off the assembly nightmare. Why, from the partisanship standpoint, should Democrats raise a fuss when the assembly propaganda is playing directly into their hands?

Besides, the direct primary is not a Democratic measure. It is not a partisan measure. It had the full indorsement of the state Republican platform when the law was pending before the people in 1904. The law would never have been passed but for the support of it by Republicans. There is no more partisanship in the primary law than in the Mosaic law, or in the Pythagorean theorem. It is no more a measure of the Democrats than it is of the Republicans, the Prohibitionists, the Baptists, the Free Masons, or a Methodist campmeeting. When the Oregonian insists that the opposition to the assembly comes from the Democrats, it is absurd. Has it read the resolutions of the Oregon granges?

## SNEERING AT THE GRANGERS

SOME of the anti-primary organs of Oregon that were recently sneering openly at the grangers have apparently abandoned that species of argument, though their sentiments have not changed any. If they don't express their opinion of the grangers as freely as they did, they are refraining to do so only from policy. Probably from this on only our candid and honest, if mistaken contemporary, The Dalles Optimist, will continue to assert that the grangers are an aggregation of ignoramuses and intellectual and social nincompoops, and that they are mostly composed of women and children, who along with the few adult Rubes and hayseeds of the male gender among them don't amount to anything and are not worth considering politically anyway.

It has perhaps begun to dawn on the assembly politicians that with all the grangers against their scheme and against a ticket that may be produced by it, success at the polls will be very doubtful, if not impossible. The grangers alone might not be numerous enough to defeat a convention ticket, though they are not so few and far between as some town politicians seem to imagine; but they express the opinions of most other farmers also, and of thousands of working people of other classes, too, an overwhelming majority of all of whom are ordinarily Republicans.

And, contrary to the opinion of these politicians and their organs, the grangers are by no means a class of men to be despised. Most of them are not only intelligent in a general sense, but are well informed on political matters, national, state and local. They are usually readers of news and other literature, are students of economic and social problems, are enlightened and progressive citizens. It is just for this reason that they will not give up the primary law and the other political privileges and powers that they have gained, that they will not approve a reversion to the old convention system, that they have become to a great extent independent of party, and that they will wield a great and widespread interest over farmers and other working people who are not grangers.

## THE PORTLAND FAIR

IT WILL be wise and timely if all interests can cooperate in accentuation of the next Portland fair. No matter what the activity, unity is always better than distraction. Success comes from cooperation and failure is almost universally the price of demoralization.

Of the good ends to be served by a Portland fair there is no question. Its good purposes are both proven and confessed. It is a game worth all and more than all the energy that can be expended in its behalf. If every interest that has something to make an attractive exhibit can be assembled on the Portland fair grounds, it will be infinitely helpful, both to Portland and the Oregon country. Every added feature has its bearing on the final result, and the more of such features, the more attractive the activity will be to the general public. One feature is effective in attracting visitors that others would not draw, in consequence of which every exhibit is helpful to all others, and the product of the whole a harmonized and effective show.

The show on the Portland fair grounds can help the manufacturers' exhibit and the manufacturers' exhibit can help the Portland fair. It is better to join the two than for them to be given as separate shows. It is better, not only for each interest, but for Portland and the state. A harmonious cooperation will swell the importance of each and contrive for a show that will be heightened in importance and attractiveness.

When the harvests are garnered and the agricultural year closed, the interior resident wants excuse to visit the metropolis. He wants a meeting place where he can compare notes with residents of other sections and get a view of the products of other districts. A cooperation in this city for adding every possible feature to the Portland fair will be a course of unquestioned wisdom. If all the resources in the way of exhibits can be assembled on one ground the effect will be of lasting benefit to the city and the state.

## SOME GOOD ADVICE

ROBERT WUERST, national commissioner of the National Metal Trades association, an organization of employers of men engaged in the metal trades throughout the country, said recently:

"Indistinctly we hear mutterings which indicate the restlessness of labor. These sounds will grow louder and more menacing as the year advances. We have not heard this before for several years, but with increasing prosperity the familiar sounds and signs recur, as an indication of labor's desire for a larger share in the profits of its toil. To increase wages as the demand for labor increases is good business. It is doubly good business when an era of great prosperity is at hand."

This clear-sighted employer proceeds to show why it is good policy to increase wages as follows:

"First, it will keep good workmen in our shops, instead of driving them to others; second, it will keep them contented and ready to work with hearty good will; third, it will keep our product up to the standard." He further said that "it is the wise policy for manufacturers to pay their employes the best wages they can afford to pay. The better this is remembered and the more it is practiced, the longer will employers be immune from strikes and their consequences."

Referring to the increased cost of living and the various causes assigned therefor, Mr. Wuerst says that whatever the theories advanced the patent fact is that "a dollar does not go nearly as far today as four or five years ago." Hence he urges upon employers this advice: "Good wages; the proper education of employes, especially apprentices; the adoption of practical and equitable profit-sharing systems—these are the important factors in the solution of the labor problem."

This is a broad-minded, clear-visioned man. His advice is good, his ideas right. If there is great prosperity, the workingmen are justly entitled to their share of it. If most employers would look at this matter as this one does, and act accordingly, there would be industrial peace and prosperity.

## IT IS THE LANDOWNER THAT IS BENEFITED

WHEN A subscription for some public improvement or development, or any good purpose, is circulated, it is usually the men and firms engaged in active business, principally merchants, who are expected to sign and who do sign it, and contribute the greater part of the amount raised, and this regardless of whether they are large or small landowners, or landowners at all. Yet it is the latter far more than the business men who will profit by the proposed improvement or development.

If the town grows, other merchants and business and professional men of all kinds will flock in to divide the business, but the amount of land does not increase by an inch. A city may multiply its population many times within the same area, and while this increases business proportionately it also increases in like proportion the number of business men, but the landowners are subjected to no such competition. Their holdings multiply in value, while the business and profits of any one man or firm may have increased but little.

In the case of an electric road, or a factory, or any large enterprise, for which a bonus, or a site, is asked, it is the landowners who get the resultant benefit, rather than the business men who own little or no land, and it is the landowners who should contribute most of the money needed. But in too many cases large landholders not in active business will contribute but little in such a case, or if in business will give only as business men.

In matters of voluntary contributions this cannot be helped, unless by appeals to landowners showing them that they would profit principally by their town's development, but in taxation a more equitable system could and should be established, one that would tax the vacant lots, held for speculation, more, and the man who builds and develops and does business, less.

## THROTTLING COMMERCE

PRESIDENT TAFT has announced that under the new tariff law Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Switzerland are entitled to have their exports to the United States admitted under the minimum rates after March 31. Other countries may be similarly designated before that time, but apparently neither France nor Germany will be of that number, and perhaps not Canada. Even this minimum tariff is far too high; it despoils the consumer, enhances the cost of living, and swells the profits of monopolists. But in addition to this, an additional 25 per cent is to be levied against imports from France and Germany, two great, friendly nations, that within a decade have bought from us $3,066,000,000 worth of goods, which is $960,000,000 worth more than we have bought from them. They want to buy even more, but under such conditions will buy as little as possible. They are bound to retaliate, and will be justified in doing so. Thus the high tariff policy simply amounts to throttling commerce. It is just as sensible as if the inhabitants of a village should heavily tax everything not grown or manufactured within its limits.

## IN AUSTRALIA

SPEAKING of the working classes in Australia, a recent traveler says: "They all appeared happy and wholesome; not one looked jaded or worn. The girls looked especially happy, trim and neat. They were not tired out when their day's work was done, because under the strict labor laws they had been treated with consideration."

There are no labor strikes in Australia. When an employe has a grievance, he presents it to the arbitration court. The employer is cited into court and compelled to put in his defense. When the case is decided, the decision stands for three years—and the court enforces its decisions. In one case a Melbourne judge gave a mining company the alternative of paying better wages or closing its plant. Women and boys under 18 are not permitted to work in any factory or business house between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Railroads carry pupils to distant high schools, if none is near, free; some pupils travel 60 miles to school.

A telegram to any part of the country costs 12 cents of our money. The government operates the telegraph, which is now earning profits. Might we not get some other good ideas from Australia, besides that of the ballot law?

## CONCOCTED REPORTS

THE newspapers that are determined to stand by Ballinger and the coal land grabbers, whatever the evidence, the standpat "interest" organs that hate Pinchot and on every occasion are champions of the great combines of looters, are already coloring the reports of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation in their dispatches. The Portland paper of that sort will go as far as any of them in this direction. Some of its dispatches are manifestly concocted for the express purpose of discrediting and misrepresenting Glavis. Some members of the committee will endeavor to freeze Glavis and Pinchot, and the "interest" organs will distort and color their reports of the investigation, but the public will get at most of the essential facts nevertheless.

Speaker Cannon remarked to D. M. Watson that he hoped that if Watson ever changed to be a Republican he would not become "one of those d—— fool Statement One Republicans we read so much about." The speaker usually has the merit of candor. Statement One Republicans are those who believe in and stand for true and faithful representation of the people, and who are willing to obey the will of the people. For such Republicans Cannon has no use; his ideal Republican is one who represents the privileged and predatory interests, and who thinks, if he does not say, "The people be d——d."

In his speech on the amendment to the national banking law Senator La Follette said:

Blind indeed is he who does not see what the time portends. There is just one issue before the country today. It is not currency. It is not tariff. It is not railroad regulation. These and other important questions are phases of one conflict. There is no remote corner of the country where the power of special interests is not encroaching on public rights.

The special, privileged, predatory interests are all against postal savings banks, a parcels post system, improvement of waterways, income taxes, conservation of mineral lands and everything else that would be advantageous to the masses of the people. Aldrichism and Cannonism serve these special interests solely. So do the Republicans in congress who are led by them.

## TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt

THE OREGON BOOSTER.

"Hear about Booster's heroic act? Crossing the desert. No water. Four men in party. Still no water. Thirsty, famishing, choking. No water still. What'd he do? Showed 'em a picture of Oregon climate in January. Made their mouths water. Lives saved. Showed 'em picture of climate in February and they had to swim. Showed 'em in April and it drowned 'em.

## 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.

### Statewide Prohibition.

Portland, Or., Jan. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Some months ago the word was sent out that the temperance forces of Oregon would attempt to enact a state wide prohibitory law in 1910. The large dry vote of 1908 when 21 counties in our state voted against the saloon, and the general dry movement now going on throughout the nation, has led the reform forces of Oregon to believe that the time is ripe for a great state wide campaign in Oregon, and the plan is being received with great favor by the people. The law is now being prepared and will soon be ready for publication. No doubt this effort to make Oregon "dry" will result in the greatest and fiercest moral conflict the state has ever known. The loyalty and courage of those who believe in the suppression of the liquor traffic and its attendant evils, will be tried and tested as they have never been before.

The city of Portland, the headquarters of the opposing forces, will be the center of the conflict. Already the liquor forces are attempting to line up the business interests of the city of Portland in opposition to the dry movement by securing their signatures to a remonstrance petition on the ground that the commercial and industrial interests will be greatly injured and disturbed by this movement. This is a shrewd move on the part of the liquor men. In this way they will get many business men to thoughtlessly commit themselves to the support of the saloon cause before the campaign is fairly open. But no doubt many of these men will regret this action long before the campaign is over. No one in these days attempts to argue in favor of the saloon on moral grounds. The saloon is now quite generally recognized as an unmoral institution about which all of the most vicious elements of human life and society gather. All reasonable people agree that the closing of the saloons of our state will be highly beneficial to us in a moral way. And any movement that is helpful to morals will also be beneficial to commerce and industry.

This attempt of the liquor men to array the business interests of our city in opposition to the moral, is not good and will only react and result in harm to themselves. E. F. ZIMMERMAN.

### Our Life Saving Service.

Seaview, Wash., January 25.—To the Editor of the Journal—I have been much interested in the articles about the wreck of the Czarina off Coos Bay, but sorely indignant at the wholesale criticism of the life saving service indulged in by the editor of the Coos Bay Times and others. I know the official taciturnity of Captain Emory and also the regulation that forbids any member of his excellent service from defending himself or his fellows. So it seems to me that I would be justified in telling some facts that have been left wholly out of the controversy over the ill-starred Czarina.

What the exact facts of that wreck are I do not know. I have not seen the papers, nor have I any other information relative to the loss of the steamer other than what was told me three days ago by two or three master mariners while I was coming into Astoria. None of my informants, and they were experienced and thoughtful men, ventured a criticism of anybody.

So what I wish to emphasize is not the actual loss and circumstances of the crew of the Czarina, but this single point: the life savers of this district have proved themselves able, daring and resourceful through many years. Any wrathful and home-keeping citizen can assure himself of this by an hour's study of the reports of the bureau. So why blame a whole service for the loss of 24 men? Why does the editor of the Coos Bay Times venture to assert loudly that something "is damnably rotten?" To my mind this is worse than unjust; it is indecent.

From personal experience and observation and from somewhat close acquaintance with many members of the life saving service I am justified in saying that no service has more careful and conscientious officers nor hardier and more daring crews. True, they do look slothful on summer days and the exorbitant pay they receive would make it appear that any extravagance might be imputed to them. The life saver's monthly pay is from $65 to $70 a month. And if he is killed or injured his pension from the government is the immense sum of $9.00 a year. But putting aside this, how many of his critics have any notion whatever of the might and violence of a Pacific surf in time of storm? It is very easy to sneer at the life savers from a warm chair. It is another thing entirely to try to drive a two-ton life boat through an explosive surf across a rocky reef in the pitch blackness of a January gale.

As a state with great maritime interests it behooves us to be just to those who protect our commerce. Rank and fretful injustice never has accomplished any good. If the Coos Bay crew was at fault, no one will more quickly adjudge the matter than Captain Emory, whose pride in his service is only equaled by the rigidness of his discipline. If the Coos Bay men failed in their duty (which I hate to believe) it is a single stain on a most brilliant record. If they did their duty, to the last ounce of their muscle and endurance and strength, it isn't the place of the editor of the Coos Bay Times, nor of the man ashore, nor of myself to make one grain heavier the burden that brave men must bear when they have bitterly failed.

I feel that I can speak with some show of assurance on such points. I have spent several years in studying the various sea services and coast services of the government and I am just in from some stormy weeks with one branch of our federal supervision and guardianship of those who go down to the sea in ships. Every added day of experience teaches me more plainly and surely that nowhere are braver men to be found, nowhere are more skilful officers to be discovered than right here on this Pacific coast. The life saving service is a credit to the personnel from surfman to inspector, in spite of what any hot headed critic may rashly affirm.

In closing I would like to say this: there are two impossibilities at sea. The first is to get 1200 horsepower out of 8 men. The second is to convince owners that unseaworthy ships are not more valuable than crews. Some of the vessels plying on this coast have no business out in such gales as those of the past month, however safe they are in fair weather. But men are cheap and freights must be earned and God help the live saving crew that fails completely to repair an error on the part of owner, skipper or pilot. Until the error of judgment that resulted in the loss of the Czarina is definitely fixed upon the Coos Bay crew, let us suspend sentence.

JOHN FLEMING WILSON.

### Likes Casino Dances.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have just returned here from a little business trip to Portland. I was there last Wednesday evening, and finding myself with a few hours' leisure time, called in at the Casino dance. Although I intended to stop for only one or two dances, on finding such a jolly crowd, good music, and everybody apparently enjoying the splendid recreation, I found it too hard to resist staying on until near the closing hour.

Being a stranger in Portland, I came away from the evening's pleasure much impressed with the opportunities afforded one for an evening of good, healthy enjoyment. But imagine my surprise on reading your issue of the twentieth, in which appeared an article emanating from a certain woman, whom it seems is recognized as a leader in reform work, good government, etc. Having attended many public dances in several larger cities, also in cities of smaller population, in the United States, it is but fair to state that from all I saw and heard while attending the dance at the Casino, the place is well conducted, being very orderly, and would compare favorably with the best anywhere. I am rather inclined to believe that the good woman is needlessly alarmed. Doubtless she has made some investigation; but I fear that while searching for the evil, much good has been entirely overlooked. Hoping soon to share once more in Portland's hospitality, and be numbered among the live ones at the Casino, of any other good dance, I am very truly yours,

J. A. M'VAY.

2326 Larkin St., San Francisco, Cal.

### Steamer Liberty to Make the Run.

North Bend, Or., Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of January 17 your Eugene correspondent makes a rather misleading statement which he might have avoided by consulting the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, which is in possession of the correct information. It is the steamer Liberty instead of the steamer Favorite that is going to the Siuslaw river, and she is allowed 150 passengers instead of 125.

C. J. M'LEAN,
Managing owner Steamer Liberty.

### The Difference.

From the Boston Globe.

Bobby—Say, pop, what's the difference between a lunch and a luncheon.

Pop—About a dollar and a half.

Now is the best time to buy a site for a home or to build

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE.

Good evening; what are you going to have in place of meat for dinner?

* * *

Whichever way he moves, abroad, the secretary of state gets knox.

* * *

"Congress can now go to work," says the New York World. "Can," yes.

* * *

It won't be long now till we will hear the chirp of the early spring robins.

* * *

By getting a balloon and rising above the clouds one may be able to see the comet.

* * *

Why doesn't Halley's comet get out an injunction against the A-1910 interloper?

* * *

Some people seem to do pretty well who eat no other meat than fish. And then it is supposed that fish is good brain food.

* * *

Jeff has told in choice language what he thinks of the coon. Now if Jack will express his opinion of Jeff, the first round will be over, resulting probably in a draw.

* * *

Which would you rather do, slip on the ice or have a snowslide come down on your head? Boston Globe. We'd rather live in Oregon and look at the green grass.

* * *

Astronomers say that the tail of comet A 1910 is composed principally of sodium. Is this anything like bicarbonate of soda? If so, Dr. Wiley is likely to shoot at it.

* * *

J. Pierpont Morgan has devoted $100,000 to establishing a professorship in Assyriology and Egyptology at Yale, but people who are hungry may not care much about this.

* * *

It must be nice to be a comet, with a flaunting, flaming tail, and among the suns and planets flauntingly to sail through unimaginable spaces to frisk and flirt and flare, and cause all sorts of little creatures to wonder and to stare. To travel in an aeroplane, or go 'way up in a balloon, is going some, yet one can't get in one of them up close e'en to the moon; for a really jolly joy ride, swift and far we'd like to sail a thousand years or so upon a comet's sodium tail.

### OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

There are 245 school children in the Echo district.

* * *

Gervais grange is growing, both in numbers and interest.

* * *

Burns postoffice business gained last year over 1908 about 14 per cent.

* * *

Dufur fruit growers have a union; will hold an institute February 26.

* * *

A Douglas county farmer received $213.52 for December for the butter fat from 12 cows. That was $18.21 per cow.

* * *

In 1907 Dr. Littlefield bought 180 acres near Newberg for $6000, and sold it last week to a man from Texas for $20,000.

* * *

The Commercial club of Cottage Grove has arranged for a display of agricultural, horticultural, mineral and forest products at the Southern Pacific passenger station.

* * *

Several tracts of land in this section have changed hands the past week, says the Woodburn Independent. Homeseekers are coming in quietly and buying, some coming from the east, others from California and southern Oregon.

* * *

The young people of Silver Lake have surely done their duty this winter so far as booming the matrimonial market is concerned, and the end is not yet so far as the young men are concerned, as the air is yet full of the matrimonial perfume, says the Leader.

* * *

The Medford Commercial club adopted a motion appointing a committee to draw up petitions invoking the initiative asking that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people of the state of Oregon next November giving the counties of the state the power to bond themselves for the purpose of building good roads.

* * *

The people of Woodburn should feel highly gratified that this city is at last connected with the Oregon Electric, which passes through one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of the Willamette valley, says the Independent. Many homeseekers will patronize this road and a large number will come to Woodburn. The Valley Electric road is one of the factors that will be the making of Woodburn.

## January 29 in History—Light Horse Harry Lee

No phrase, not even the immortal words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty, or give me death," are more familiar to every school boy in America than "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," the famous words used by Harry Lee in the oration he delivered commemorating the services of General Washington.

Today is "Light Horse Harry's" birthday. He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 29th day of January, 1756. The nickname was affectionately given him by his followers during the fight for independence. Graduating from Princeton in 1774, young Lee, at the beginning of the trouble with the mother country, entered heart and soul into the struggle for liberty. Promoted for gallantry in 1778, he was placed in command of an independent troop of horse, which came to be known as "Lee's Legion." The Mosby of the "days that tried men's souls," Major Lee was here, there and everywhere, quick as lightning in his movements, ever cutting and slashing in the good cause of freedom.

His most brilliant achievement came off on August 19, 1779, when, like "the Assyrian that came down as a wolf on the plain," he surprised the British garrison at Paulus Hook. For this gallant action he was voted a gold medal by congress. In General Greene's famous retreat through North Carolina in 1781, Lee's Legion covered the retreat of the patriot army, and at Guilford Court House, Eutaw Springs, and other points the son of the "Lowland Beauty," as George Washington described his mother, was in the thick of the fight.

When peace came Lee was not forgotten by the public whose freedom his good sword had helped to win, and we find him a trusted delegate to the continental congress, and in other high positions in the gift of a grateful people.

Washington while president trusted him implicitly, and during the threatening crisis, known as the "Whiskey Insurrection," he put Lee in command of the 15,000 men raised to quell the insurgents. It may be interesting to note that this Henry Lee was the father of that other soldier, whose bronze effigy was but recently set up in Statuary hall, under the great dome of the capitol at Washington—Robert E. Lee, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Today in history is also the birthday of the late lamented William McKinley (1843), of Thomas Payne (1737), Albert Gallatin (1761), and in England it marks the day of the establishing of the Victoria Cross, so much coveted in that country.

## Is January 29 Your Birthday, Too?

January 29 has come to be known in American chronology as "Carnation day" because it is the birthday anniversary of William McKinley, who always wore a bloom of his favorite flower. He would have been 67 today.

The Duke of Abruzzi, who has not yet obtained the hand of Miss Elkins in marriage, is 37 years old this morning. He ascended Mount St. Elias, Alaska, in 1896, and proceeded within less than four degrees of the North Pole in 1900.

Richard A. McCurdy, New York capitalist, who was president of the Mutual Life Insurance company for 21 years, resigning when the Hughes attack was producing results, is 75 today. He is a native of New York and a Harvard man.

Frederick Palmer, author and magazine writer, who went around the horn with the Atlantic battleship fleet, was born in Pleasantville, Pa., 37 years ago today. He was with the first Japanese army in the field for Collier's.

Henry C. Bates, native of Vermont and judge of the court of first instance in the Philippines, is 67. He was a soldier in the Civil war and once lieutenant governor of his native state.

Alfred C. Lane, state geologist of Michigan over 20 years, is 47. He is a native of Boston and a Harvard graduate.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago, coal merchant and Republican pathfinder who helped gather the sinews of war for the national campaign of 1908, is 49. He is a Badger by birth and belongs to 13 Chicago clubs.

Among the great dead who celebrated on this date were: Charles F. Crisp (1845), Confederate soldier who became speaker of the national house; Thomas Paine (1737), Anglo-American politician and free thinker, who wrote "Age of Reason"; Daniel Francois Auber (1782), French operatic composer, who wrote, among other things, "Fra Diavolo"; Emanuel Swedenborg (1688), out of whose teachings, which he believed were inspired, grew the New Church; Albert Gallatin (1761), American statesman and financier who was secretary of the treasury 100 years ago; Christian VII, king of Denmark (1749), who became insane while on the throne because of dissipation.

## The REALM FEMININE

### Fads and Fashions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The winter has been rather severe so far, but that does not prove by any means that the worst is over. There is pretty sure to be one more month of winter, perhaps two, which means that at least for one month to come winter styles will practically monopolize the attention of all fashionable women. There will be ample time a month hence to think of early spring and summer fashions.

It is difficult to decide whether it was the severity of the weather this winter or merely a whim of fashion which made furs in every form so popular. Even at this time, with the season half over, the interest in fur garments is undiminished. Among the many seasonable things made of fur are whole dresses fashioned of seal or "near-seal," Persian lamb, moleskin or other short haired furs. The dresses are made with the hairy side out and are not lined. For reasons of weight, perhaps also of cost, these dresses are cut with as little fullness as possible, and the pelts are seamed in the usual way. The underside is remarkably neat, there being not even a hem, but a firm, though narrow, Russian binding hemmed against the lower edge on the under side.

The skirt is almost tight fitting, opened at the side and connected with the slightly bloused bodice by a belt of crushed satin fitted perfectly to the figure and fastened at the left of the front with a jeweled clasp. The collar resembles the belt, and there is a graceful fall of creamy lace at the neck and wrist; the bodice is dress and coat in one.

And now there is heralded corded silk for the street costume, whether it be dress or coat suit. This is a likely fashion, called forth, no doubt, by the present Russian coat, which would, indeed, be too warm for spring, if made of rough cloth, or even smooth, and by the coming of the Eton coat or jacket, which is so admirably adapted to silk of the corded variety.

The mode of wearing top blouses is gaining ground, and it is only right to encourage such a charming and practical fashion. Over any kind of lingerie blouse, as long as it is worked and inlet with lace, slip a mousseline de sole blouse the same color as the skirt; this is generally braided or embroidered. This little bodice is much cut down and the sleeves are short or long. Some even have no sleeve at all, forming simple fronts and backs. Not only are these bodices worn over linen blouses, but the latest novelty is "cretonne de jouy," of a rather vivid tone and which is veiled with a somber mousseline de sole of the same color as the costume. Naturally, the collar, the chemisette and wristbands are of white tulle, or of light colored and embroidered mousseline de sole.

The very newest hats are of immense size and the vogue still continues for flowers and bows of dull metallic ribbons and jeweled ornaments. Crowns are made of immense flowers with fur brims. This winter all the hats, no matter of what size, are set far down on the head, coming to the tops of the ears at the side and well over the forehead in front, the hair being pulled down about the forehead and temples to show beneath the hat brim. If the headgear is a jaunty turban model or a small tricorne, it may be tipped the least bit to one side; but the larger hats are usually worn straight on the head, one side being rolled upward a bit, so that the wearer may be able to look out. No matter how big a hat is, it is not too big to wear with a veil, and it takes a clever knack to adjust a veil smoothly over some of the big affairs one sees everywhere. The veil is thrown loosely around the hat and pinned to the center front of the brim. Then it is pinned beneath the hair at the back of the neck, after which the ends are drawn up and neatly fastened at the back of the brim, no stray ends being allowed to hang loose.

Tan boots are little worn by the smart dressers this season. The correct walking boot for general street wear is of dull finished black calf, in either laced or buttoned style, and these shoes are daintified by perforated band trimmings and heavy stitching. The very short vamp is now left exclusively to the chorus girls. The very smart boot has a moderately short toe with a smart swing under the ball of the foot; a graceful instep arch and a Cuban heel not too high. For dress wear in the afternoon one may match one's costume with all manner of dainty boots and slippers in suede, bronze, velvet and patent leather. For evening the chic slipper is of gold leather, and these little gold slippers are worn with cobwebby silk hose to match and look charming.

Some years ago fashion veered from the suede glove to the smooth glace kid glove, and for a long time even our evening gloves have been of the polished kid. Now suede is once more in favor and glace kid gloves may be picked up for a third of recent prices. With the tailored morning suit loose gray mocha leather gloves are the proper thing, or the washable chamois gloves in natural color. Buff colored gloves are considered smarter now than pure white ones, even for dressy wear, and many of the dressy evening gowns are accompanied by long gloves in the new creamy yellow shade. Gloves for street wear should be loose in fit and not too thin. The hand kept constantly in a muff is very sensitve to cold and will become chapped and red in a few moments if exposed to the cold air in a thin kid glove. Hands encased in tight gloves also chap more easily than when the glove is loose and comfortable like a man's.

FLORENCE FAIRBANKS.

## Human Hands

(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.)

There's the man whose hand is clammy as a fish that lately died, and to grasp it sends a shudder percolating through your hide, and you feel its cold impression in your muscles and your glands, and you wish he'd wear an oven on his blamed antarctic hands. There's the man with hands so horny that they feel like chunks of slate, and when he is shaking with you, you can feel them grind and grate; and he nearly breaks your fingers, and you mutter through your hat: "I would run them through a smelter if my hands were hard as that!" There's the man whose hands are always pawing, pawing while he talks; they are fussing with your whiskers, they are reaching for your socks; they are patting on your bosom, they are clawing on your arm, and you'd like to meet their owner on the Mrs. Gunness farm. There's the man whose hands are always sliding down into his jeans, to relieve some broken pilgrims of their miseries and pains; and such hands, that in their giving, never falter, never tire, in the golden time a-coming will be twanging at a lyre!

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