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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards. More than that, no man is entitled to a deal less than that no man shall have—Theodore Roosevelt. Speech at Springfield, Ill. July 4, 1903.

PORTLAND SCHOOL BUILDINGS

IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL, Architect Bennett is quoted as emphasizing the importance of great care and intelligence in the erection of school buildings. It is not likely that there is a resident of Portland that will differ with his view. In his lines and proportions every school building should be an appeal to the beauty sense of the observer, whether child or adult. There is an eternal harmony and an eternal discord. The nearer everything in the material environs of life approaches eternal harmony, the stronger will be the tendency for uplift and good living. If a child attends school in a rookery, the tendency will be to rookeryize its life. The men who lived in caves led a cave existence in their daily conduct. Every dilapidated tenement, every unsightly structure, whether public or private, is harmful as a life setting. On the other hand, every edifice that has lines of beauty and symmetry has an individuality that the observer unconsciously assimilates and makes a part of his own taste and of his own purpose. School buildings and their grounds, in the object lesson they afford, should be such as to be a part of the training of the educative.

It is human to copy. We are all copyists. Almost every act in every human life is an aping of the act of some one who is or was. There may be limited exceptions in the case of peculiarly gifted persons with dominant traits, but the exceptions are so rare that the rule is a law. If there is symmetry in our public school buildings, there will be symmetry to a far greater extent in the after life of those who are pupils in them than there will be if the structures are haphazard and unsymmetrical. At the moment when Portland is planning a City Beautiful, it is important that an immediate beginning be made in the new school buildings that are to be erected.

AN EARLY BIG DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL retells in Hampton's magazine the old story, with, however, some amplifications and additional facts, of the building of the Central Pacific railroad, from Granger, Wyo., to Sacramento. He asserts that the four projectors of the road, C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker, divided among themselves in landgrants, government bonds and bonds guaranteed by the government, stock and donations, the sum of \$149,000,000, for which they did not pay one cent. The total government subsidy was \$60,000,000. And at that time, nearly 50 years ago, multimillionaires were very rare. The government issued \$16,000 in bonds for every mile of valley or level land, \$32,000 for every mile of foothills and \$48,000 for each mile through the mountains; but on many miles of the level land the company charged and secured the mountain land price.

It was a great and admirable piece of work, but "it was also a monstrous triumph of greed, fraud and corruption"; and the blessing to the coast region that the pond might have been made rather a blight because of the closing of the gateway and the policy of charging all the traffic would bear. There came the sensational race between the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific for government gifts and for occupation and control of the strategic points, and later an adjustment in the interest of the millionaire builders.

Rehearsal of the story is of some interest now as showing what sort of "conservation" and what methods of development the government has practiced—for these landgrants were only some of many, and during all this time it has been the interests of these great captains of promotion, construction and finance, rather than the people's, that have guided the government. The lands have been in many cases withheld from settlement, or sold on far different terms from those provided in the law, and the people have been compelled to pay in traffic rates and otherwise for vast amounts of bonuses and gifts to a privileged few. In the light of these facts, to which but the briefest allusion can be made herein, it is assuredly reasonable for the people to demand of the government that it shall be far more careful in future to guard their rights and interests, to pre-

serve for them such of the comparatively few great natural resources—public lands, timber, minerals and water powers—as are left; and to see to it that these resources are not seized and exploited for their own immense profit by a few people of great wealth and consequent power. Development should go hand in hand with conservation, but both should hereafter be for the benefit of the people rather than that of the Morgans, Rockefellers and Guggenheims.

MARVELOUS FORTUNES

NEVER BEFORE in the world's history have private fortunes reached or approached such vast accumulations as in recent years. As compared with the reputed fortunes of Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie and some others, those of Croesus, of the magnates of ancient Greece and Rome, of the Conde family of France, of any private citizens of former times, were but small. Even Solomon in all his glory probably could not have "sized up" with any of our multimillionaire magnates. Rockefeller alone has given away, according to reports, more than \$137,000,000, and has several times that much for a great philanthropic "foundation." Though there is some reasonable doubt whether society should allow so great a sum to be thus tied up and removed from active circulation, even for the best of purposes.

This and the other great fortunes of the present have mostly been piled up within a generation, or at least since the elder of the multimillionaires were young men. Morgan and some others inherited a considerable fortune while young, yet those sums were but as drops in the bucket compared with their possessions now. Rockefeller started with nothing, as did Harriman and some others who amassed enormous wealth. A single product, oil, made many of these vast fortunes—of the Rockefellers, Archbald, Rogers, Flagler and others. Other immense fortunes were made in monopolizing other prime necessities—steel, sugar, meat, etc. Some were made from landgrant railroads, some from manipulating millions of insurance money, some in monopoly of traction and other public utility service, the telephone, express carriage, etc.

Of course, after accumulating a few millions these men branched out into other enterprises besides the initial one. Into banking, railroading, land grabbing, especially of timber lands, and under a complaintant government, which indeed they to a great extent controlled as far as they desired, their already great fortunes grew and swelled to proportions that half a century ago would have been utterly incredible. Where is this acquisition of vast fortunes by a comparatively few men to stop? Will there be any limit? And if so, who shall set it, and how? Can and should any man be limited in the amount of his fortune? And if so, how is this to be accomplished? Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller and Mrs. Sage have been giving much away, for certain purposes; they seem to be seeking to re-convey to society much of the vast wealth of which they feel in their old age they are only trustees or stewards. But others do not feel this way, and seek to keep the accumulations going on after their death. If some men in 40 years have amassed hundreds of millions, may not their sons or successors amass billions during the next 40 years? And is it wise or safe for society to tolerate this? Are not such enormous, almost inconceivable fortunes a menace to human society? Every man should be allowed to reap the fruit of his endeavor, his intelligence, his ability; socialism is no right solution of the problem; yet perhaps it will be necessary to fix some limit to a person's or a corporation's possessions, or so to tax them progressively that acquisition on the part of a few will be checked and circumscribed in the interest, nay, for the sake of the very life, of the many. Really, in the ultimate analysis, it is the many who have made these vast fortunes for their possessors. The multitude of consumers have an equitable relation coming.

THE DOWNFALL OF CANNONISM

WHAT "CANNONISM" is, what its most objectionable features are, can be pretty accurately comprehended abstractly, and in a broad general sense understood, better than very briefly and specifically stated. The gravamen of the charges against Cannon, expressed in common popular phraseology, is that he is invariably allied with the "interests," with privileged classes, with those who seek to use the government as a means of increasing the wealth and power of the comparatively few at the expense of the many; that he directs legislation to the advantage of corporations, great capitalists, combinations of wealth, and very highly and unduly protected concerns, that he causes the government and his party to serve social, privileged and to some extent predatory interests rather than the masses of the people; that he is arbitrary, nonprogressive and fossilized in this attitude.

Cannon's chief instrument in doing this was the house committee on rules, which was practically himself. He selected the other two Republican members, and they three were a majority of the five; the two Democrats were mere figureheads. This committee on rules, as long as the majority party would stand by it, was almost all powerful in legislation; could either press a bill forward to a vote, or could prevent a

bill's consideration throughout a session.

Cannon appointed all the regular house committees, and did not scruple to "pack" them so that they would act on bills to suit him and the interests or the combination or coteries with which he was associated or which he favored. Thus many good bills, such as the people desired should pass, were pigeon-holed and suppressed. Several bills of national importance are in that position now. Cannon moreover exercised his arbitrary pleasure about recognizing members; if what a member desired to present did not suit Cannon, the member would not be recognized and he might about as well have been at home as in the house.

Complaints on these scores have been multiplying, and reached a climax Saturday, when the Cannon rules committee was abolished and a resolution for a new committee of 10 members of which the speaker should not be one was adopted. To what extent this will revolutionize or reform the Cannon methods cannot be foreseen, but much of his arbitrary and often abused power has been taken away. There must be rules, of course; there must be limitations to debate, there must be such regulations and restrictions as will allow business to be done; but hereafter it will be almost solely the Cannon business, and done in his way. Representatives who want to speak and act for the people will have more liberty and power.

EDWIN A BROWN

EDWIN A. BROWN, the humanitarian, can be of service to the city of Portland. No man in the country is more familiar with life on the lower levels. To inform himself as to the facts, he has repeatedly discarded the habits of the well-to-do and in overalls, jumper and rough shoes has himself played the tramp and learned at first hand how the unemployed live, what are their aspirations, and why they are derelicts. As a result of his investigations, he has reached the conclusion that 90 per cent of the unemployed are honest men, and that in the remaining 10 per cent there are elements of character more or less worthy.

There is need in the country of more men of the Brown type. The human units in society are so busy with the problems of life that they all forget the unfortunate. Few of them take time to stop and inquire how fares it with mankind at large. Many who seem selfish would be more generous if they knew the true inwardness of things. In his rounds Mr. Brown has found as many as 30 unemployed men sleeping on the steps of a costly Carnegie library. The books inside offered them neither sustenance nor work, but the stone steps of the building were a rest spot, a fact that to some extent signals the true value of the library philanthropy of the laird of Skibo. Mr. Brown found an army of 200 regiments of unemployed in New York last summer and 100 regiments in Philadelphia. The numbers were 200,000 and 100,000 respectively.

There is a terrific struggle among the very humble in every country for survival. It takes all the strength of the father and mother in the household to keep head above water, and in millions of instances the children are mustered into the working army to help keep the ship from sinking. It is fortunate to have some one that is competent and of mind for leadership in behalf of the hapless and Mr. Brown is such a man. He should be very welcome in Portland.

PLURALITY CANDIDATES

THE DALLAS OBSERVER, an opponent of the direct primary law, says: Let us suppose that there are 1500 Republican voters in Polk county. Let us suppose further that six Republican candidates are in the field for the same office. With the primary vote divided anything like equally among the six, it would be possible under existing law for a candidate to win the nomination with less than 300 votes. The successful candidate might be a man whom the remaining 1200 voters would not be willing to support for office under any condition. Would such a nomination represent the "will of the people"? The Observer thinks not.

This is supposing an extreme case. It would very rarely if ever happen that a candidate was nominated by so small a percentage of Republican votes. But if the possibility of nomination by a small plurality is a serious defect in the law, it can be remedied either by taking a second ballot or by second choice voting, the system in vogue in the state of Washington.

But even if some candidates are nominated by a plurality, and sometimes by not a very large plurality, this is better than nominations by a few scheming, trading and in some cases bribing "leaders," whose main object is their own and not the people's welfare. And this is what the convention system amounts to. It has always worked that way in this country, and there is no assurance, nor any means of assurance, that it will not work that way again if revived. Under the convention system the rank and file of voters have practically nothing to say, are not considered; but under the primary system they all have an equal voice, and the plurality candidate comes nearer being their choice than any other.

tomers. Speaking broadly, Canada buys twice as much from us as we buy from Canada. Every commercial interest of the United States is concerned in having a very liberal reciprocity arrangement, if not absolute free trade with Canada. But our over-protected interests have always deflected a jag handle policy in dealing with Canada and maintaining far higher rates of duties than Canada does, which causes retaliation, restriction of commerce and ill will. The matter is being again discussed by no less eminent persons than President Taft and Earl Grey, but nothing much beneficial can come of it until our absurd tariff law is radically revised.

Chancellor Day has been heard from again; he is now attacking President Taft on account of the federal prosecutions, and is pleading vociferously for the poor, downtrodden, persecuted trusts. Evidently Chancellor Day thinks criminal laws are only for the poor.

TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt



The boy stood on the boating deck, Whence all but him had fled, Fearing to let his boat be wrecked, He splashed 'em back to head.

Letters From the People

Ballinger's Appointment.

Daily, Or. March 18.—To the Editor of The Journal: I see it stated in the press, giving Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio as authority, that "it is the intention of the Interior Secretary of the Interior at the request of demand of the Guggenheim interests, because he had to, in order to pay the Guggenheim syndicate for money and influence in carrying the Rocky mountain states in 1908." The sworn statement of Ballinger that Ballinger urged to delay his resignation, and the Comptroller's report of the election land claims during the 1908 campaign and the Guggenheims had made their contribution to the Republican campaign fund. (2) That Ballinger is in favor of the Guggenheims and the great interests which corrupted the election of 1908. (3) That Mr. Taft has steadfastly protected Ballinger to the verge of infamy, as was evidenced by his dismissal of Ballinger to the extent of a hearing in reply to Ballinger. Mr. Taft was for many years a judge on the bench and cannot be permitted to evade the charge of unfairness by the plea of circumstances at the time of his resignation. It must be admitted that the charge made by Congressman Sherwood is not very wide of the mark. That Mr. Taft has, during the first year of his administration, come far short of meeting public expectations in many directions, he is admitted on every hand, but in no direction are his derelictions more evidenced than in regard to the Ballinger matter. So it seems.

C. W. SHERMAN, SR.

Irate Frenchman's Demand of Shah.

The Shah of Persia on his visit to France received many curious letters. The following, quoted in the reminiscences of M. Paul in McClure's, is a sample: "Thorky on my way home, August 27, 1902, four Majors—Yesterday, Tuesday, I was in Paris waiting to have the pleasure of seeing you leave your hotel. That pleasure was not vouchsafed me. "But, on the other hand, a ring set with a diamond, which I was taking to be repaired, was stolen from me by a pickpocket. "The ring was the only diamond which my wife possessed. In consequence of the theft, she now possesses none. "I put myself the question whether I could not indict you before a French court, as being the direct cause of the theft. "I find nothing in our French law-books likely to decide in my favor. "And so I give up and beseech you to redress the involuntary injury which you have done me. "A choice stone, which I could have set as a ring, would make good all the damage that I have suffered. "I am well aware that you must have numerous and various requests for assistance. This is not one of them. "But I should be infinitely grateful to you if you would understand that, not have been robbed, and if you would kindly send me a choice stone to replace the one stolen from me. "Will your majesty pray receive the homage of my most profound respect. "G. P. "Attorney at Law. "Barbezieux (Gironde), France."

A Fortune for an Idea.

From Technical World Magazine. One million dollars—more money than any man can save in a lifetime working for salary or wages—awaits the inventor who will give to the world an appliance, no matter how simple, which will consume smelter smoke. Smoke consumers are used with success in many of the large cities of our country, but ordinary household heating, heating coal or wood. Smelter smoke contains fumes and gases from the roasting ores and thus far the human mind has failed to find an appliance that will combat the atmospheric effect of the smoke which fills the atmosphere in the vicinity of every smelter.

This million dollar reward for the successful inventor is no fairy tale or pipe dream. The big smelting companies of the United States have spent many times that amount fighting damage claims or settling with damaged and disgruntled neighbors. A year ago the Guggenheim interests, which practically control the smelting trust, publicly offered \$1,000,000 for a successful smoke consumer and the offer was accepted, though unofficially, by the Amalgamated Copper company, which runs some of the largest smelting plants in the world.

The attraction of what a costly proposition this smoke business is the Amalgamated Copper company or the Anaconda Copper Mining company which is a subsidiary concern, is still in the throes of a deadly struggle with a portion of the population of Montana

The Pawn of Empire.

From the Chicago Tribune. All that once was Kaskaskia, the center of French and later of British power in Illinois and later of the state, has long since vanished into the maw of the hungry Mississippi, still, unappreciated, gnaws at this shore and at that, dissolving the land in its slow flood. But less than 150 years ago the settlement and its tributary territory loomed large in the fortunes of Great Britain. Today Kaskaskia is nothing but a name, and her annals, those chronicles written in the French of the revolutionary days, misspelled English, or the Latin of the church, lie in dusty archives in far off Quebec or in the vaults of historical societies in various state capitals. Some must be sought in the mazes of London and Paris. The Illinois state historical library, however, is doing a magnificent thing in selecting, collating, arranging and editing all extant documents relating to Virginia

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Ellis and Hawley—hah! Oh, it will be a fine garden—if Uncle Joe tried to hang on too long. Oregon has pointed the way to people's rule. Hetty Green gives no sign of intending to die poor. Cannonism is downed. Its twin, Aldrichism, will go next. Makes a fellow feel like home-grown radishes, onions, lettuce, etc. The near-beer doubtless deserves all the hard jobs it is getting. "Good heavens," says Morgan, will have to come back and take charge. It looks as though a good many people had put Peary in the Cook class. "Tass the pork," says an exchange. Many people will, if the price continues to rise. Peary found it about as cold down in Georgia as he did up in the Arctic regions. They will be fine, glorious dawning mornings to get up in to see the comet, in May in Oregon.

Rosenburg will pave parts of 11 streets, 39 blocks. Medford women are doing much to aid development. Fine ore was caught on Salmon river, Yamhill county. Bend has doubled the near-beer license, made it \$200. Stone building will replace the recently burned Geisler building in Baker City. Subscriptions to the Newberg college building fund now "amounts to about \$27,000. McMinnville soda works is doing a thriving business, reports the News-Reporter. Lincoln county has a new townsite. It is named Oceanview Lake Beach, and is located at Devils Lake, a few miles north of the Siletz river.

Many people are buying tracts and preparing to improve them, reports the Clatsop county fruit inspector to the Astoria Budget. Bellevue correspondence of the McMinnville Telephone-Register. Several drummers, an excise-duty, and a few tramps around last week—times are improving. Hillsboro is moving right along, thank you, says the Oregon County Advertiser. A pull for the one already here, and two to add to the one already here, and a pull altogether will put Hillsboro in the 5000 class in a year or so.

A stockman just returned from the lava beds near Bly, Ore., says the Herald that the past winter in that section has been the best for stock in many years, and there was practically no loss to speak of during the winter. Jefferson Review: The Review would much appreciate the favor of our delinquent subscribers would pay up. We need the money. It costs money to build our new home. We don't often ask you for money, but now we do—now make good and pay up when we need it.

Amity correspondence of the McMinnville Telephone-Register. Monday morning a number of people arrived from the city who were very happy with such beautiful weather and our thrilling little town that they have bought together and begun building their homes at once. The Dalles Optimist: Oil near Dalles, Ore., has been found in Harney—all oil over Oregon, or under Oregon, and we believe the strike will soon become a reality. The Dalles Optimist: Oil near Dalles, Ore., has been found in Harney—all oil over Oregon, or under Oregon, and we believe the strike will soon become a reality.

I've been a hower of wood and a drawer of water for the last year or so in the ranks of the Republican party, and now I am going to be a candidate for Legislature. It is the declaration made by G. Stellanor, member of the Oregon State Bar, who is to be elected to give some new laws, reamending books.

Two new Jersey birds are to be started in Oregon, says the Dallas Journal. Ross C. Nelson and J. H. Stump of Independence and Monmouth, Ind., have secured a large number of birds from the Isle of Jersey 11 animals and they have together bought a herd bull, which will be the nucleus of a stock farm. Senator Aldis testified that he has no recollection of the source of \$2360 which he deposited in two banks within the State, in order to rescue the New York legislature in 1903, or of \$1500 which he deposited six days after the legislature adjourned in 1904. Probably the source of the money was a person in the country believes him. Yet he cannot be successfully prosecuted for perjury.

Shanku Star: Forerunners of the great war of 1914 are on the point of pouring into central Oregon during the current year have begun to trek southward. Early last week eight Oregonians on one train purchased heavy supplies from local stores, and since that 22 prairie schooners have sailed westward, and it is believed that the Silver Lake, 185 miles, though some will locate near Deschutes river towns: Bend, Redmond, Laidlaw and Madras.

Another astronomer has assured us that Halley's comet will do the earth no harm, but that it will create very little worry about it at all. Such as were really worried.

Jefferson Review: The Review would much appreciate the favor of our delinquent subscribers would pay up. We need the money. It costs money to build our new home. We don't often ask you for money, but now we do—now make good and pay up when we need it.

Some literati are arguing that "It is me" as well as "It is I" is correct enough. "It is well," most people will say "me," anyway. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer estimates that city's floating population at 10,000 and most of them will be counted in this census. Another astronomer has assured us that Halley's comet will do the earth no harm, but that it will create very little worry about it at all. Such as were really worried.

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Builds House for Her Pet Cats.

ERIAPS the greatest enthusiast of a world over regarding cats is Mrs. W. Eames Colburn, wife of the Chicago banker, Mrs. Colburn's blue ribbon cat alone number 35, and she has a big collection of less patriotic pussies which receive as much loving care. Each of the 35 odd cats in her possession is known to its mistress by name and pedigree and each of them shows by its delighted "meows" and purrings it also recognizes its benefactress. For her prize cat, Mrs. Colburn recently began her education as a woman. She learns what is expected of her as sister, daughter, wife and mother. She is not deprived of her European friends nor of the chance of making new ones. She is permitted to study and to go about freely, although always vetted and attended.

A Turkish Girl's Life.

THE first twelve or thirteen years of a Turkish girl's life are not different from that of any other girl. She plays with children of both sexes, Turks and Europeans. The innocent, however, that she becomes a woman and takes school as much loving care. Her education is in the figure—her companionship with boys ends. She no longer accompanies her father or visits that part of the house called selamlik, where the men are. She lives in the part of the house called haremlik, and begins her education as a woman. She learns what is expected of her as sister, daughter, wife and mother. She is not deprived of her European friends nor of the chance of making new ones. She is permitted to study and to go about freely, although always vetted and attended.

March 21 in History—Robert Bruce

One of the most picturesque figures in Scottish history is Robert Bruce, who followed William Wallace as the leader of the people. Today is the day he ascended the throne of Scotland as Robert I, and wherever you find a Scotchman his heart beats for the love of the patriot, and his whole being thrills while recounting his services to his country. Robert was the eldest of the 12 children of the Earl of Carrick. He was born July 11, 1274. During his early years he lived at the court of King Edward I, and it is said that he even learned to play the English game of chess. He led into Scotland to fight the brave Wallace. But soon after the shameful death of that chief, Bruce began to think that he would put himself at the head of the Scots, in order to rescue his country from the harsh rule of the English, and obtain the crown for himself. He dared not openly avow this design, because he was still in the power of the English king. But he told a friend of his trust, King Edward, in his heart, and this friend, whose name was Agnes, after pretending that he quite agreed with Bruce in his plan, shamefully went and betrayed him to Edward. Edward did not seize him immediately, but he was warned by the Earl of Gloucester, who sent him, by a servant, a purse of money and a pair of spurs.

A Rier Dish.

TO PREPARE rice as it is cooked in a French convent, boil half a pound, drain and dry it. Season it with a pinch of salt, pepper, mixed herbs and a little parsley. Add a flaked, dried haddock, which has been soaked and dried. When the fish and herbs have been soaked in a mixture of white sauce seasoned with grated cheese and mixed with hard boiled eggs, chopped fine. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake for half an hour.

This was rather a puzzling present, but he was quick enough to comprehend it, and he took the hint immediately, shoeing his horse, we are told, wrong side before, in order that any one who pursued him might think he had gone in an opposite direction. He regained the north and under the leadership of his new leader the Scots took fresh heart and in a very short time drove the English into their own country.

Delicious Macaroni.

FAVORITE way of cooking macaroni in northern Italy is to boil it tender in salted water, drain it, add a little oil, and mix with a generous amount of butter, and a little of the sauce. The mixture is then covered with buttered crumbs and baked.

over the question of smoke damage. Through a recent court decision, but the matter is being appealed. The hearing of the case and in the event it is refused their threat to appeal to the United States supreme court. Recently an \$8,000,000 smelter was closed by the people of Utah, and the owners everywhere await with anxiety the final outcome of the great Montana suit which will probably be accepted as a precedent.

Foss for Congress.

From the Boston Globe (Ind.) Voters of the Fourteenth district will shortly have an opportunity to register their opinion of Cannonism, Aldrichism and standpatism. The whole country will await with interest the expression of that opinion at the balloting for member of congress March 22.

The Fourteenth is a typical district. Old colony to the backbone and Cape Cod in its underpinnings. It is thoroughly American in its aspirations and its enterprises. Composed of communities which are representative of our national versatility, its verdict will be instructive. Fortunately, the case to be tried at the polls is not between persons, but between principles. The Republican nominee is well qualified to sit in the national legislature. So is the Democratic nominee. But the Republican nominee, Mr. Buchanan, represents the conservative, or reactionary, wing of his party, a wing which many think has thwarted and retarded the best efforts of the American people in behalf of more progressive legislation.

At Sundown

(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.) When the sun of your life's going down in the west, you'll try to recall all the deeds that were best for soon when the sun is going down, you'll try to give an account of your stewardship here. Each day you are doing something that may seem as smart and as brilliant as any man's scheme; perhaps it is straight, you have your defenses and begin to orate. "There's fierce competition, and men who would win, mustn't be too afraid of the shadow of sin." That logic may do in the hour, bustling town, but when it comes to the sun's going down, you'll like to be good if you only had time, but you are so busy pursuing the dime that helping your brother or trying to cheer the grief-stricken pilgrims now journeying here in every an omnibus, that comes to fade; there's only one temple, whose idol is Trade; and there you may grovel for wealth and renown—but how will it seem when the sun's going down? Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams, Co., Kansas City, Mo.

On the other hand, Mr. Foss, the Democratic candidate, is unequivocally representative of the advanced elements in both parties.

When the sun of your life's going down in the west, you'll try to recall all the deeds that were best for soon when the sun is going down, you'll try to give an account of your stewardship here. Each day you are doing something that may seem as smart and as brilliant as any man's scheme; perhaps it is straight, you have your defenses and begin to orate. "There's fierce competition, and men who would win, mustn't be too afraid of the shadow of sin." That logic may do in the hour, bustling town, but when it comes to the sun's going down, you'll like to be good if you only had time, but you are so busy pursuing the dime that helping your brother or trying to cheer the grief-stricken pilgrims now journeying here in every an omnibus, that comes to fade; there's only one temple, whose idol is Trade; and there you may grovel for wealth and renown—but how will it seem when the sun's going down? Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams, Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Today Kaskaskia is nothing but a name, and her annals, those chronicles written in the French of the revolutionary days, misspelled English, or the Latin of the church, lie in dusty archives in far off Quebec or in the vaults of historical societies in various state capitals. Some must be sought in the mazes of London and Paris. The Illinois state historical library, however, is doing a magnificent thing in selecting, collating, arranging and editing all extant documents relating to Virginia

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the question of smoke damage. Through a recent court decision, but the matter is being appealed. The hearing of the case and in the event it is refused their threat to appeal to the United States supreme court. Recently an \$8,000,000 smelter was closed by the people of Utah, and the owners everywhere await with anxiety the final outcome of the great Montana suit which will probably be accepted as a precedent.

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