

THE JOURNAL

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Man is the only creature endowed with the power of laughter; he is not also the only one that deserves to be laughed at.—Greiville.

THE CURRICULA ORDER

RESOLUTION adopted by the Linn County Council of the Graige, Saturday, proposed an initiative bill to cut out the duplication of work and fix the fields of the agricultural college and state university.

Almost simultaneously, the state board of higher curricula issued an order eliminating the duplication and permanently fixing the field of the two institutions.

Civil engineering, hitherto given at both institutions, and which has been a main cause of conflict, is taken away from both, though, to meet the great activity in road building and reclamation work in the state, highway engineering and irrigation engineering, which are prominent branches of civil engineering, are left at the college.

The action establishes the university in undisputed control of liberal arts and all the educational and graduate activities incident to a great institution of cultural education. It establishes the college exclusively in the field of technical education, which is the field set apart for it by acts of Congress by which the agricultural colleges of the United States were founded.

Under the circumstances, it is likely that the Linn County grangers will accept the board's action, and that everywhere the new order will be approved as a permanent solution of the vexed problem of higher education in Oregon.

PROTECT THE DEPENDENTS

DURING the year ending June 30 last 345 employees in the industries of Massachusetts were killed in the course of their duties. In the same period 89,694 persons were the victims of non-fatal accidents.

Figures compiled by the Massachusetts industrial accident board are significant. Out of the total killed, 362 victims of industry left behind 770 wholly dependent persons and 103 who are partially dependent. The extent of dependency resulting from permanent disability among the 89,694 injured workers was not given in the report.

Of the total number killed, 290 were insured under a workmen's compensation law, and 255 were not insured. During the period approximately \$2,000,000 in wages was lost by injured workers, only a portion of whom were insured under the compensation law.

The Massachusetts law is similar to the Oregon act in that both give employers and employes the option of coming under its provisions. The two acts differ in the amount of compensation fixed by law and inducements offered employers to continue using casualty insurance. The Oregon law is much more favorable to the employe.

The importance of the Massachusetts figures lies in the fact that compensation to the dependents of 290 dead workmen was certain, while the dependents of 255 dead workmen were required to take their chances in collecting from casualty companies. It is imperative that the care be provided for their care after his untimely death.

The dependents of a poor workman who is killed must, as a rule, be cared for by society at large—they often become objects of charity. Many working families are always within a few dollars of the end of their resources. For that reason the workman should make his family independent of charity, and this can be done by electing

to come under the compensation law. The casualty companies can read but they cannot stop the nation-wide movement toward adequate compensation laws.

GETTING RESULTS

IT IS estimated that the annual road expenditure of the United States exceeds by some twenty-four million dollars the amount spent by England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Spain combined.

One hundred and fifty million dollars was spent in the United States last year, yet the results were not commensurate with so large an expenditure. Only that portion which was spent in a business like and scientific way will be of lasting benefit.

The prime need of the county or the state engaged in road building is the service of public spirited and skilled men who will direct the work upon lines of economy and permanency. When such methods are general the United States will lead the world in quality as well as expenditure.

The most important consideration, above every other one in an pending money for roads, is to obtain a dollar's worth of road for every dollar spent. Such a road is a good investment and will soon pay for itself.

BUYING SPECIAL FAVORS

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST, official organ of the high protectionists, has published a list of contributors to the fund for spreading the gospel of high tariff duties. These contributors are termed "defenders" of the cause.

Among the 800 persons named, 251 are residents of New York, 148 are Pennsylvanians, 59 live in Massachusetts, 42 in Connecticut, 52 in New Jersey, and 33 in Rhode Island—a total of 590 out of 800. They represent the big manufacturers of six eastern states. Their proportion is 590 to 300,000,000 of the people of the United States.

A remarkable thing about the Economist's list of defenders is the fact that such a small number of men seeking their own selfish interests were so long able to control the destinies of millions of people. But there is cause for congratulation that the Economist now classes as defenders these 590 eastern manufacturers.

Once they were the aggressors. But their relative position in the fight changed when President Wilson walked into the White House.

SYNDICALISM FAILS

THE recent collapse of syndicalism in New Zealand is explained by an Auckland correspondent of the Springfield Republican. He says that last October's strike was really against the world's first compulsory arbitration act.

New Zealand is cut off by sea from ready importation of workmen, and seeing their opportunity in this fact, English and Australian agitators, beginning in 1910, organized a "federation of labor" which slowly induced almost all unions to withdraw their registration under the arbitration law. It was argued that a general strike would reduce New Zealand to subjection.

The strike was called by the syndicalists. Artisans, common laborers and even shop girls quit work. "It would be hard to imagine a situation," says the correspondent, "in which the doctrines of the syndicalist could be reduced to practice with greater promise of success."

But the situation was handled, and there was no surrender to the syndicalists. In Auckland, where 10,000 men struck, 1000 volunteers went to work, and in a few hours 1800 farmers, representing a co-operative association, rode into town and went to work on the docks. Much the same thing happened in other cities. New unions were formed under the arbitration act, and in three weeks the strike was crushed without violence.

The Republican's correspondent says syndicalism and its methods have been utterly discredited in New Zealand. Its advocates have gone back to Australia.

THE ALIEN INSANE

THE state of New York has 9241 alien insane persons in her hospitals. During 1913 the federal government contributed \$2320 toward the care and deportation of aliens, while New York paid out \$2,579,902.

Governor Glynn, in a special message to the legislature, says the care of this large number of aliens is a national duty because of the unfairness of the present immigration laws. A state has no right to require mental tests of aliens entering it, and neither has a state authority to remove insane aliens.

Under the federal laws, it takes five years for an alien to become a citizen. When three years have elapsed, after which the immigration laws forbid deportation, an alien may become insane and escape being sent back to his mother country. He becomes a charge upon the state to which he owes no allegiance.

fortune. The insane should have the best of care, but there is no reason why our immigration laws should continue making America the melting pot of the nations. If it is just that the period during which an alien can be deported be kept at three years, it cannot be just to force his care upon one state. There should be a more thorough supervision of the mental condition of all immigrants; more responsibility should be placed upon the steamship companies.

America is experiencing difficulty in assimilating the physically and mentally fit immigrants who are pouring into this country. We should not be further burdened by the unfit. There are 31,624 insane in New York's hospitals. Of these 13,728 are foreign born, and of the latter only 4487 are naturalized. Evidently, something is radically wrong with immigration laws which permit the accumulation of such a large number of alien insane in one state.

AN ANTIQUATED PLAN

A CHANGE in the present tax law whereby taxes may be paid quarterly is favored by the Linn County Council of the Graige.

The yearly plan of paying taxes was adopted in the days when store bills were settled but once a year, when the long credit system was in full career, and when wheat was almost the only crop and settlements were impossible oftener than once in a twelvemonth.

We put the plan in effect then, and haven't had the public progress yet to realize that it is economically wrong to take from circulation millions of money all at one time and store it up in banks for a whole year's use. Under our heavy taxation, we are robbing the channels of trade of so much money by the single annual tax collecting process that it has a bankrupting effect on general business.

The Linn County grangers are right. The yearly system is antiquated. It is unbusinesslike. It ought to go where the flint lock went.

WOMEN'S KILLINGS

NEW YORK is thoroughly awake to dangers attending reckless automobile driving. The number of killings in that city is startling—especially so in view of the fact that the people who ride in automobiles are a small minority of the total.

In January, 28 people were killed. The total number of killings in 1913 was 302, which is more than double the record for 1911. In 1912 the total was 221, as against 142 in 1911, an increase of more than 50 per cent in one year.

The enormous passenger traffic of New York's trolley cars was carried with only 108 deaths in 1913, as compared with 302 deaths caused by automobiles. The comparison is a tremendous argument for more efficient regulation of the motor car. There is to be a strong effort to secure laws, and their enforcement, which will check this taking of human life.

The Evening Post says the greater part of this automobile slaughter was caused by people driving for pleasure or to save a few minutes of time in getting from one point to another. They have the benefit of use of the streets in a degree far beyond what is just, considering their number or amount in maintaining the streets.

Nobody objects to this, but there is objection that a small minority who happen to be possessed of a luxury should be permitted to put nine-tenths of the people in danger. Automobiles should have reasonable use of the streets, but when, as in New York, these machines kill almost three times as many people as do the trolley cars, thoughtful owners of cars will agree that something should be done.

The problem is up to automobile owners themselves. The large majority of them exercise reasonable care. But there is a minority who utterly disregard the rights of others in the streets. It is this minority which should be regulated or prohibited from driving cars if efficient regulations cannot be devised.

The Washington supreme court declares 99 year and 45 year leases of land to aliens unconstitutional. Every constitution should deny leases of such duration to either aliens or citizens. Such a lease sucks the blood out of business endeavor, forces tribute out of the landlord, takes toll out of the tenant and in the end extorts a reward from the public. A long lease stagnates improvements on the site, because the approaching expiration of the lease forbids improvements. Fifty millionaires flitted from flower to flower in European capitals after the Baltimore fire, and drew long-lease rentals on city blocks, forcing an unnatural profit while tenants, landlords and the public kept the property, paid the taxes, and financed the leisure tourists in their European pleasures. Long leases bright a city.

Alcohol and Man's Body.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—For the benefit of "Perplexed," who wished information on whiskey, permit me to say that Dr. Russell's theory is that the harmful division of the American army, says regarding alcohol: "It causes sickness, impairs health and usefulness, adds greatly to the national burden, and both officers and men, adds a great burden and cost to the medical department, deprives the government of many able-bodied men, and forces them to be recruited at a much earlier period than they should be."

The wholesomeness of well directed college life was visualized by the Oregon Agricultural College Glee club in its Portland entertainment Saturday night. The quartet, the subadversors, the violin solos, the vocal solos, the choruses, the reading, and the splendid performances of Mr. Russell were better

than the average vaudeville numbers by professionals, and were clean and delightful. Few quartets as good have been heard in Portland. If there had been realization of the true worth of the bill, there would have been, instead of the large audience, more people in attendance than the room could hold.

Swindlers are reported abroad in Oregon with picture propositions in connection with the Panama exposition at San Francisco. Their plans and methods were exposed in yesterday's Sunday Journal. Many a scheme will be attempted by fakers with the exposition as a basis, and the work will profit by a skeptical non-participation in any schemes of the kind that may be presented by smooth strangers.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to the Journal for publication in this department should be on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 100 words, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and gives them the force of reality. It has no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up new ones in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Twenty Million Dollars. Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—Annually the churches of America spend \$20,000,000 in the cause of foreign missions. What efforts could be wrought with that amount of money here at home! No need would there be for empty stockpiles, and the thousands of thousands of men to tramp through the country hungry and cold.

Surely "charity should begin at home, and should stay there until the need of help has been met. With a population of 92,000,000 people, what a field we have to work in—the prisons, the insane asylums, our Indians and negroes, our orphans, our blind and widows! The hordes of immigrants that come yearly to our shores, and the tens of thousands of Slavic and Mediterranean stock unskilled in labor, the opening of the Panama canal will usher in, alone eliminates the necessity of establishing missions in foreign lands, and most strenuous efforts are needed to help our own people.

With the churches working for our own country, expending the \$20,000,000 secured annually from our people, this glorious cause of foreign missions is being neglected. The people of this country need something besides brown stone churches with arrays of automobiles in front, and the throngs of befeathered ladies and silk-tied gentlemen going to hear some emissary of the gospel clad in white broadcloth deliver a vaudeville sermon in baseball cap and necktie under the dome of a cathedral. Religion, then, should be devoted to the masses who are not fortunate enough to be situated in a city to grasp the best of civilization.

In the state of Georgia, the "officially" unexplored territory of over 700 square miles, is inhabited by a mixture of whites, negroes and Indians, who know nothing of modern civilization. The work required to bring these, the "Piney" of New Jersey, the Florida "crackers," the inhabitants of the Ozark mountains, and numerous other groups to the light of day, elevate them to the sense of proper morals and manner of living, and care for their hundreds of thousands of ignorant and generation of missionizing cannot accomplish.

A Homesteader's Letter.

Albany, Or., Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—My writing in regard to Congressman Hawley's proposed amended homestead bill. I think the bill, as printed in The Journal, will do much good for the class of homesteaders, and most of them are poor.

I have applied for a homestead in the State of Oregon. My land is 10 miles from a wagon road and 20 miles from a town or railroad. It is covered with brush, stumps and logs, as it was all burnt over. I have a family of five. My wife will have to build my house and other buildings from boards split out on the place. I will have to work out part of each year to get money for supplies, and it will be almost impossible to live up to the letter of the present law, in regard to having 20 acres under cultivation at the end of three years, as my only income from the place for years to come would be from stock, while if I could get help, I know it would be big help for such things would have to be done before I could begin to grub out my cultivation. One man cannot do the amount of clearing under these conditions that the present law calls for, and for a poor man to hire labor on a homestead is out of the question.

"The Status of the Smoker."

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—I was interested in the communication under the heading "Status of the Smoker," in the issue of February 5. It is not a matter to marvel over that nicotine will destroy microbes, when we know that the blood of a man who will kill in five minutes. This has been demonstrated. The smoker would not believe it until the first cough fell off, dead, as did the first one I had.

An old physician told me once, in answer to questions, "Yes, the use of nicotine poisons the blood more or less, but the most difficult cases we have to treat are tobacco users. Their blood is so loaded with nicotine poison that our medicines have little or no effect on them."

The tobacco habit is so disgusting—yes, sickening—to many that it is a fair way to be outlawed, before many years, in all public places, as a prominent United States physician, Dr. Wood, predicted a year or two ago.

Workingman Helped.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—If you will kindly grant me space I would like to state the fact that about a month ago I found myself out of employment and I was compelled to write a letter to The Journal asking for work in order to keep my family from want. Of all the thousands who read that letter, only one charitable institution in the city, only one responded to my call for help. That was one Sister Mary Theresa of Oak Grove, a suburb of Portland, who responded very quickly and substantially, and God bless her for it. She, being of a different faith, was the last one whom I would have expected to answer my call for help. I know it for a fact that she is doing a great and good work, in a quiet way, and that there are a great many people in this city who have reasons for being thankful to her.

Charity vs. Opportunity.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—The people of this world have always been long on charity, but they have been short on opportunity for the working people as they do to charitable undertakings there would be very little need for charity. But we differ widely from you on the good roads proposition, and on the navy. Jonathan Bourne Jr., has a better plan for roads, and he should have been returned to the United States by the Government. The first one of our first class fighting ship each year than does Japan, and if a national vote was to be taken, the result would more than justify my statement in your Journal.

Scoffs at Suffragists.

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—The suffragists have read numerous articles recently published in The Journal regarding woman suffrage. It seems to be a mystery why women do not register in larger numbers with the same enthusiasm and energy which they used in order to obtain the adoption of woman suffrage. From talking with friends, I have come to believe that if only women had been allowed to vote upon the adoption of woman suffrage it would have been

A FEW SMILES

A young man who had just been engaged as a commercial traveler by an important firm was warned that a great fault of his predecessor had been want of tact. The man started out, and, to the surprise of his employers, orders began to come in at an unprecedented rate.

The climax came when a big order was sent in from a firm with whom the whole hotel had been quarantined, ending in a total stoppage of business.

The traveler's employers sent for him on his return and asked him how he had managed that particular miracle.

"I used tact, sir," was the reply, "as you warned me. When I got to Mr. B's shop he came up and asked me what firm I represented. Remembering the circumstances, I handed him my card and said: 'Why, these blooming idiots!'"

A good for nothing fellow was asked by his wife to keep awake long enough one day to dig out the potatoes in the garden. He consented, and after digging a few minutes he returned to the house.

"What's that?" she asked. "I found a coin," he answered. "I washed the dirt off and it proved to be a gold piece."

British school teachers are on a strike for a minimum salary of \$500 a year. In America that would hardly suffice for vacation expenses.

There is no danger of speeding automobilists and motorcyclists being punished too severely under the law. Any one of them at any time can kill a child or other innocent person.

Grouchy Voter—I think congress ought to quit sending out seeds to us farmers.

Congressman (visiting in his district)—Why, aren't the seeds good?

Voter—Oh, yes, the seeds are all right, but I think congress ought to plant the seeds and send us the vegetables.—Lippincott.

teach his countrymen the truth regarding alcohol. His book, "Alcohol and the Human Body," has had a wide circulation among English speaking people. What Sir Victor de Witt, in England, and Dr. Jacques Robinovitch, a noted nerve specialist, is doing in France.

At the request of the government he lectures on alcoholism in the most numerous lectures to the school children and has organized them into temperance societies.

On the other hand, the great German general, said years ago: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."

The "Doll Baby" Article. Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal.—An editorial that appeared in a morning paper of recent date was such a gross insult to the character of southern women as to make one think it from the pen of an ill bred, ignorant person whose narrow mind was hard put to find something to say to discredit the noble woman.

On the other hand, it has been widely commented upon as being beneath notice, even by friends of the aforesaid newspaper. The editor, who is ever ready to advise me to do with my little piece.

"How much it is?" I asked. She drew her purse from a desk drawer and counted out a few dollars. "It's all I've got," she said with a laugh which meant that she never expected to get more.

"Why isn't it in a savings bank?" I asked. "That's why, they wouldn't take it!" And she told me what her idea of a savings bank was—a place where only the poorest and most ignorant of the banks house themselves in fine buildings serves also to help keep many humble minded persons away.

It is difficult to tell which party to the proscription is more delighted—the people or St. Paul. The city, for

SMALL CHANGE

Now we know that the sun still exists. The split infinitive is often found in very good company.

The Red Cross has become a very big as well as a very good institution, and tortured lives than in the least.

Uncle J. D. Rockefeller never can understand why he should be expected to pay any taxes.

Of eleven decisions of the state supreme court, only eight were reversals of the circuit court.

Almost everywhere the liquor traffic is being more and more restricted, if not legally suppressed.

Increase in the number of judges seems to be a definite thing in the arrears of judicial work.

This is the biennial season when reports are published that Representative Highway is doing or is going to do this and so.

Champs Clark is such a good man that he can be forgiven for talking a little too much and too loosely occasionally.

In the various wet vs. dry cases, the people's votes, and not mazy, muddly legal subtleties and technicalities, won out a right decision.

George Creel in Everybody's. Now comes the Minnesota city of St. Paul, proudly claiming to have found a "broader" way of handling "public money troubles" and an equally infallible method for sinking the spur of self interest into the flank of a lethargic citizen.

"Ten dollar bonds" is the answer. Sold every day in the week, except Sunday, over the broad counter in the city hall.

The thing is simplicity itself. Any one able to read print can understand it. It is just what the city really has. Participating certificates representing a 10 interest in a bond. They bear 4 per cent interest, payable on the second of each month, and can be bought or cashed in any month or any minute.

Excited and fired by success, St. Paul has thrown off its cobble and is earnestly endeavoring to kick holes in the established horizon. With each kick it has kicked up a nice, inviting little \$10 stamp, which is a little purchase, what's to prevent the gradual acquisition of all outstanding securities and eventually the entire bonded indebtedness of the city will be owned by the citizen? For St. Paul today is paying almost \$600,000 annual interest on bonds owned in Wall street.

YOUR MONEY IN A SAVINGS FUND

By John M. Oskison. A young woman who works in an office in New York city said to me the other day:

"I've read a good many of your articles about saving and investing money. Now what would you advise me to do with my little pile?"

"How much it is?" I asked. She drew her purse from a desk drawer and counted out a few dollars. "It's all I've got," she said with a laugh which meant that she never expected to get more.

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Appreciation of the Journal.

Paxton Station, Crook County, Or., Feb. 6.—To the Editor of the Journal.—We think your paper is fair to all classes. We think it is soon to become the leading paper of the northwest. If it is not already that, I think that by its spirit of fairness it is accomplishing more than all other papers on the Pacific coast for the general good. We think it has been instrumental in defeating corrupt candidates for office and electing decent candidates to office. We think it has rendered great service by striving to keep the courts clean.

But we differ widely from you on the good roads proposition, and on the navy. Jonathan Bourne Jr., has a better plan for roads, and he should have been returned to the United States by the Government. The first one of our first class fighting ship each year than does Japan, and if a national vote was to be taken, the result would more than justify my statement in your Journal.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Medford has a new anti-cigarette ordinance, framed after the fashion of the state law, and it is being enforced.

Dr. Linklater of Hillsboro, the Astoria, is an ardent admirer of his cash book every year in a little entry, giving day and date, "Crocua bloom today."

Baker policemen work only eight hours a day. They will accept plenty of time hereafter for road work, but physical culture, says the Democrat, "and the freer hand after look out."

The town of Rogue River is to have a new railway depot. While workmen were clearing the old building off the site, telephone men were clearing the street of the old poles and wire. The Argus says the unobstructed view down certainly looks good.

Eugene Guard: Eugene is the only city in Oregon where the "face" comes where the exhibit of paintings of the 16 leading painters of America will be held. It is a little appreciation of the people of Eugene have shown themselves equal to those of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

At the risk of incurring the censure that attaches to comparisons, the Brownsville Times ventures this: "We are not a city of the future, but we are the good people of Brownsville would be were they suddenly transplanted to the streets above, which we are told are paved with gold."

Oregon Mining Journal: Greenhorn, Baker county, Oregon—where the Nugget mine is situated upon a hill beneath a midwinter covering of 77 inches of snow on the level. Mail is carried by a pack trail, and the mine is a limited stage from Whitney, but no one has any business here at this time of the year except to travel on skis. The altitude is 6249.

CITY SALVATION AT ST. PAUL

Instance, is no longer forced to cool its heels in the ante-chambers of the bond St. Paul, proudly claiming to have found a "broader" way of handling "public money troubles" and an equally infallible method for sinking the spur of self interest into the flank of a lethargic citizen.

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The Ragtime Muse

Such is Fame, What is the end of fame? Behold the fate Of the "smart Aleck" who was once Of 1852, the hero worshipper in his own hour.

The average woman hater can give no satisfactory reason For the man with a chip on his shoulder—get an axe.

Sometimes single blessedness is a greater failure than marriage. The self-made man credits himself with the boasts given him by others.

Every woman is a good housekeeper—or, at least, it is wisdom to tell her so.

You will find many of heaven's suburbs on earth if you care to look for them.

Pointed Paragraphs

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The Sunday Journal

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