

The Oregonian

Entered at Portland (Oregon) Postoffice as second-class mail matter. Subscription rates—Invariably in advance.

Daily, Sunday included, one year \$9.00 Daily, Sunday included, six months 5.25 Daily, Sunday included, three months 2.75 Daily, Sunday included, one month .75

How to Read—Send postoffice money order, express or personal check on your local bank. Stamp on the back of the check.

Postage Paid—12 pages, 18 cents; 16 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 64 pages, 4 cents; 66 to 80 pages, 5 cents; 82 to 96 pages, 6 cents; Foreign postage, double rates.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news hereon credited to this paper and also the local news hereon.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1918.

AN EDUCATIONAL CRISIS.

The approximate end of the war has hastened a condition which easily may prove to be a crisis in American educational affairs. This is being observed in all schools, but in particular in the colleges which were chosen as seats of the Students' Army Training Corps.

The S. A. T. C. was an ambitious scheme. It is not disparaging its originators to say that its introduction was attended by mistakes of omission and commission. We expect some waste in war. It is not surprising to be told that it is a mistake to deal with students in classes which were enormously too large, or that its sudden intrusion into the orderly scheme of the average university produced profound confusion.

But the students are once more adrift upon an uncharted sea. Deprived of their purpose to serve their country in the very practical field of war, they are confronted with the necessity for making a new decision. Shall they return to their pre-war tasks? What courses shall they take? Or what future shall they prepare themselves? To what extent is the cultural going to fit into the coming scheme? Are we going to have a riot of industrialism in which men will be judged chiefly or only by their power to produce food and to fabricate "useful" commodities? And if the latter, shall they turn to chemistry, or engineering, or foreign trade? It must have been observed by this time that young men are asking themselves, in deeper earnestness than they ever before, whether they ought to do to make themselves able to bear their share of the burden of their own generation.

The war has sobered many minds. Boys have become men overnight. The experience of the war has matured us greatly. It seems almost as if there were no happy-go-lucky lads of 16 or thereabouts any more. It would not be accurate to say that there is a sense of foreboding, or a feeling of uncertainty, or a lack of appreciation that it means more to take the right or the wrong step than it has meant in less eventful days. Professors are more frequently called upon for serious advice. Youth is in a mood of quiet reflection and understanding that the time has come when the trained men. The outlook becomes less and less parochial. We are acquiring a broader social viewpoint. The war has made us understand the value of service, as it will put a premium on the deeds of deeds, and as it may cast the mere theorists and preachers of homilies into the rubbish heap.

The moment is ripe psychologically to take advantage of the situation thus created. It may mean a good deal of rearranging of chairs on the deck, but it will be well to avoid lost motion so far as possible in taking up the slack. If the S. A. T. C. is to be continued in some form, it ought to be removed from the atmosphere of uncertainty without delay, and the usual work of the colleges at least should be placed upon an enduring basis. It may be that we shall see fit to revise the work of the lower grades to meet the needs of those who do not intend to seek higher education in the universities.

The question will recur now whether the grammar and high schools ought to continue to be way stations, or revised in accordance with a new idea, that they represent all the schooling that a vast majority of young men and women ever will acquire. This issue remains undetermined, and it is important that some action should be taken before interest is lost again.

The question is broader than that of demobilization and readjustment, which is temporary at most. It is a question whether or not the long, steady pull there shall be trained leaders and educated workers for the task. Students are asking now, "What shall I do?" and the more quickly the answer is ready for them the better it will be for America and for the world.

OUR IMPROVED CABINET.

The American people, in the case of Mr. McAdoo, certainly will not be denied the National prerogative of looking for a deeper motive for retirement from high office than that expressed in the formal letter of resignation.

The reasons Mr. McAdoo has given are plausible without doubt. Living expenses have vastly increased in Washington, and Cabinet salaries remain at the old figure. Other Cabinet members have found the living problem severe in normal times. It was not recently that Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, resigned his position with pay as a Chattanooga lecturer, probably with some degree of necessity. But there are other members of the President's Cabinet who do not enjoy independent means, yet are expected to maintain a certain social position, and obligations, and to do their duty. It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay.

He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

It is not necessary that there is among them a single Wanamaker, or one who has married great wealth, like John Hay. He is a deeper motive and it concerns political ambition, one must admit the reticence of Mr. McAdoo. He retired still in the good graces of the Administration and his party. He has successfully directed the financing of a great war. He has converted the pooled railroads of the country into an efficient wartime machine.

THE PRESIDENT AS PEACEMAKER.

It is to be presumed that the President read and considered deeply the opinions of the newspapers canvassed by the New York Times on the subject of his going to France. Having read and considered deeply, the President has decided to adopt his own judgment.

The opinions quoted by the Times were given prior to the President's decision. He was at that time merely considering personal participation in the peace conference. Of the journals that were other than noncommittal, nineteen opposed his participation and ten approved.

The reasons of the opponents do not impress one strongly. There is the matter of breaking time-honored precedent. No President has ever crossed the Atlantic while in office. Most precedent are founded on good and sufficient reasons. Once a journey of this kind would have been ill advised. It was a long and somewhat perilous voyage in those early days of the Nation when Presidential precedents were formed. Communication was uncertain and long on the way. It would have been a virtual retirement from office. The President would be but very little less in touch with Washington at Versailles than at Portland, Or. There is nothing sacred about a precedent as such. When the reason for it no longer exists there is not any serious argument for its maintenance.

The further objection that domestic issues require his attention crumble under the same analysis, and there is left only the suggestion that the President will outrank the other members of the conference. But American delegates, if they are to be successful, must outrank or under-rank the peace delegates from other countries. The United States, for example, has no Premier. It is but journalistic fiction to term the Secretary of State. His functions are not those of a European Premier.

And all those of a European Premier are more of a rank in a democracy than in a monarchy. The Presidential ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

But it is not to be denied that the opinions of the President at the peace table would be given greater weight than like opinions expressed by delegates less representative of the whole American people. If the United States sought indemnities or territory, or any material gain, it would be a democracy that would be the arbiter of the peace. The President's ideal is one whose qualities of leadership are admitted, one whom the people revere and in whom they have confidence. The President was not yesterday a private citizen; tomorrow he will be that again.

SNAP JUDGMENT.

The Oregon Legislature, when it adopted the public utilities law, wholly exempted from the operations of the act any utility owned or operated by a municipality. At the time of the law's adoption no one could foresee that the day would come when the National Government would operate local utilities. Likely if the Legislature had foreseen such a circumstance it would also have excluded Government-operated utilities. The theory of the exemption seems to have been that government can do no wrong.

It follows that if it were the city of Portland that owned the Federal Postoffice Department, the higher rates now in controversy could be applied without interference by the Public Service Commission.

Yet the city incident indicates that government is not always considerate of the patrons of a utility it operates. So far as reports go, there has been no detailed study by the Postoffice Department of the need of the local telephone company for the exact figure of increase proposed, or for an estimate of the additional revenues required to provide for contemplated increases in salaries and wages, and the Postmaster-General has accepted the report as satisfactory.

The question is not a good will of people generally and which would not find outlet or opportunity for development through payment of taxes. We commend this extract from the writings of another of the Russell Sage Foundation's staff, Dr. L. Walter Mason, as expressive of a fine ideal.

The highest excellence of human character can only come from the sense of obligation which gives to the weak and the dependent, knowing that to the greater the comes from the exercise of the highest function of the mind and heart—parental love.

As a matter of fact, we are informed, quite one-half of the population would be taken care of by the other half. "All have rights," he adds, "but only a few have powers." And it would be an ill-considered system which would either destroy these powers or refuse them opportunity for self-expression.

A WATER OPPOSES TIPPING. The most encouraging sign in recent times that the "tipping evil" may be abated may be read in the statement made by Benjamin F. Parker, president of the Chicago Waiters' Association. Speaking presumably on behalf of the members of his association, he says that "it is time the public knew that the custom of tipping is an imported, non-American institution."

Further, he wants to know "why the man who serves a slice of roast beef and a baked potato to me is any worse than the clerk who sells me an undershirt?"

Mr. Parker exhibits a mistaken self-consciousness when he also says that the "waiter is regarded as a social outcast." Probably in the mind of the average American he is regarded as nothing of the kind. The essential democracy of the people of this country is far too real to foster the kind of snobbishness.

There are waiters who succeed in making themselves exceedingly well thought of, and there are others who do not. But the material difference between the waiter and the clerk is that the latter does not exact a gratuity for the service he renders. At least by implication, most commonly does. The slice of roast beef and a baked potato is as necessary a commodity as the intimate article of wearing apparel, but nobody feels called upon to fee the clerk, and hence the issue of inferiority is never raised.

It is significant of the "study" so made by Dr. Slingerland that although he and his colleagues recognize the duty of the state to assume the responsibility of caring for the children of the children within its borders, they do not construe this to mean that the state shall rear its needy children in institutions, or that the poorest shall be denied the benefits of a private home. The report, indeed, if its most important chapters are considered, is a study of the child which is printed and may be regarded as a plea for the wide extension of the system of child-placing. This, it is admitted, should be safeguarded, but the arguments in favor of the system are well-unsustainable. Financial economy is perhaps the least of the reasons for the child-placing method is the point most in its favor. "It is an accepted fact," says the report, "that children reared in institutions are in abnormal relations to family life and society so long as they are thus massed." When they finally separate from the institution, they are away from institutional habits and customs and learn the ways of private homes and communities. From these handicaps the child placed early in a suitable home is saved.

It will interest many to be told that the child-placing system, which is now being used by the state of Oregon, was first legally and nationally used by the Jews, "who have been active in child welfare work longer than any other people in history." To continue:

In the laws of Moses, recorded in the Bible, the child-placing system is mentioned and included in the Pentateuch, we find the first historical records of child-placing. It was practiced by only careful and definite provision for orphan and destitute children known contemporary with the Jews. It was required that children lacking parental care should be taken into the homes of relatives, if any were available; and if none were, some other available home should be found. The child was to be reared as if he were a member of the family. According to the Talmud, the custom in regard to foundlings was that each such child was taken into the home of a childless couple, who brought it up as their own.

Christians, who originally were mainly Jews, took into the new church the child welfare method of the older organization. In the year 290 A. D. child-placing in families was the only method for the care of orphan children. It was practiced by the Emperor Constantine, who placed orphan and other dependent children, for their labor, in the hands of the church. It was offered in the care of selected widows at church expense, thus establishing the equivalent of the permanent family to-day of modern societies. Later, institutions were founded, but child-placing in families never was abandoned as an operative way on a larger scale, and with more systematic methods, than ever in past ages.

The universality of a plan does not always recommend it, but this instance it would seem that the state should recognize the method in some form. It is a natural corollary to the claim that these arrangements are not declining remnants of former processes, but are the up-to-date developments of all the leading states of the Union. Final place is given, as a fitting climax, to the contention that "whatever makeshifts we create and use in the care of dependent children are heartily better than the ultimate institution." The child finally, whether he wills it or not, returns to ordinary social conditions. Institutions

THE CURSE OF THE HAPSBURGS.

Count Karoly, one of an ancient and long powerful Hungarian family, is in charge of affairs of the troubled state of Hungary. Charles, King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria-Hungary, has abdicated his throne.

The passing of the famous Hapsburg dynasty and the rise to power of Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is a story of the house of Hapsburg since that day seventy years ago when the aged Countess Karoly pronounced the "curse of the Hapsburgs" upon Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

Francis Joseph had good cause to remember the name of Karoly. This ruler, often referred to as the "Emperor of Sorrows" because of the many tragedies in his household, was believed by many of his superstitious subjects to have been under the baneful influence of the curse upon him. The "curse" was pronounced by Countess Karoly, whose son was put to death for participation in the Hungarian uprising of 1848.

Countess Karoly announced the Emperor in the most scathing terms; she prayed that his life might be devoid of happiness; that misery and suffering come to those dearest to him, and that he be crushed in despair.

From that time sorrow filled the house of Hapsburg. The Emperor's brother, Maximilian, was sent to Mexico as Emperor, where, after a short reign, he was executed by Mexican soldiers. Carlotta, wife of Maximilian, went into exile, and the ultimate fate of her husband's execution. The Emperor was wounded by an assassin who tried to kill him with a knife in 1853. Again in 1882 he was a target for an assassin's bullet and later that same year he barely escaped being placed on the anarchist's list. The Crown Prince Rudolph and Baroness Vetsera were found dead together in 1889 and the mystery of the death has never been cleared. Then the Archduke, John Salvator, nephew of Francis Joseph, was shot and succeeded to the throne, assumed the name of John Orth and sailed for America, never

Your Boy in France.</