

Sunday Oregonian

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WHITNEY'S RECIPE. Henry Ford on the witness stand, testifying that he wrote books by proxy, reveals nothing new as to the fact for authorship that possesses even those who have neither talent nor technical equipment for writing. It is a curious trait of human nature that makes every man unwilling to confess that he cannot put words together in readable sequence. One will admit that he cannot repair an automobile, but not that he could not, if he but had the time, write a book. Talent for self-expression does not come all written down in the brain, but it can be regarded as literary is practically universal.

Mr. Ford has been too busy to write books. This has not, however, impaired his ambition. What could be easier in his line than to hire them to write for him? He could not have foreseen, of course, that he would be called to the witness stand and there embarrassed with questions as to whether he had read them. He had been too busy to read them, but it had not been for his shortsightedness in bringing a libel suit it might never have been known that all of his literary work had been done by proxy. And such is the power of a thought to make itself heard that we can easily imagine Mr. Ford in his later years taking greater pride in himself as an author, which he was not, than as the genius who put several million people in all parts of the world in automobiles as he undoubtedly did.

The millions who would like to write and who persuade themselves that the only reason why they do not do so is that they are too busy with the sordid business of making a living will wonder, perhaps, why Mr. Ford did not, as an author, do what he did. Fortune, allow himself the leisure which they, if they had it, would exempt from writing. The commonest excuse for procrastination in this matter is that leisure is lacking. But the fact is that leisure is not a commodity of fixed production. Tennyson was stimulated by a moderate civil pension, which did not quite keep the wolf from the door, but not by a contract with his publishers which left him free to think of nothing else, but his chosen work, and his productivity of stanzas has been busy men, commonly spurred by necessity. We should, for example, have had no O. Henry if Sydney Porter had inherited a fortune in early life. Some of Mark Twain's best work was done under the stimulus of a heavy pension which could be multiplied, with hardly exceptions enough to test the rule.

Mr. Ford lost his chance to shine in authorship in his proper person when he made himself an income of several millions a year, which we can be termed "vocational authorship" seldom if ever amounts to much. It is possible, having acquired the knack, to go on writing after the products of one's pen have put him on easy street, but hardly probable that one will make a beginning after having arrived there by another route. If the itch does not manifest itself with sufficient intensity to impel a man to make the necessary leisure in any and all circumstances, it is safe to predict that he will never be deeply interested. He only thinks he is. Our literature will continue to be created by men and women who think more of writing than of anything else, and who do not wait until they are rich before setting about the task.

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM. Since it is conceded that whatever devices may be employed to evade the spirit of the prohibition amendment, the open saloon has gone from us to stay, it is natural to discover a tendency to speak good words for the bartender now out of a job. It was a common argument not long ago that prohibition would work an economic hardship by throwing out of employment a large class of deserving people. Enmity for the saloon as such never quite assumed the quality of personal hostility to the individual behind the bar. It is agreed that he often was not only an agreeable, but a sympathetic personage. If, one after another, the lodges barred him from membership, this was not due to objection to his person, but embodied a protest against the business in which he was engaged.

Now with prohibition a full mouth in effect in the whole country, it is being discovered that the bartender himself is the individual behind the bar. It is not the bartender who is the occasional talk of unemployment here and there, but nowhere any organized movement to provide work for ex-bartenders. The reason is that the bartender is taking pretty good care of himself. If he is opposed to the business of dispensing refreshments to the thirsty multitude, his superiority over the old-time dispenser in the soft drink establishment is generally recognized. In particular, he has always understood, which many of us do not, the high business value of friendships. He has been pre-eminently a master student of human nature. Knowing when to talk, and when to listen, when to offer counsel and when to merely let the customer unburden himself of his private woes, he has developed the art of salesmanship in the highest possible degree.

Now that there are so many other things to sell besides liquor former

bartenders who possess any adaptability at all are finding themselves in demand. There are life insurance and real estate, to mention only two examples. But there is work to do everywhere there are goods to sell. All the writers on the "psychology" of salesmanship agree that the whole art is summed up in creating desire and then persuading the prospective customer that he should gratify it without delay. What a field for ex-bartenders the automobile field affords! Or the new business of selling airplanes for pleasure riding, or a score of other fields. The technical part of the business of inducing was the smallest part of it. All that the successful bartender knew about the mixing of drinks he can afford to cast into the scrap heap, in confidence that he owns better things.

The infinite tact and patience required to serve customers on the other side of a bar, in all stages of inebriety, and serve them well and keep them coming, are marketable commodities. It is not an accident that we do not see any outcry from bartenders out of jobs. They have been first to adapt themselves to the new order. And if prohibition should continue for only a year, we venture that the saloons would find difficulty in getting help to run them. A great number of interviews were for ex-bartenders who close that they are happy over the change. The best of them always kept sober themselves. In their new occupations they will not be compelled to associate with their great and unwisely. And the stupidest of them will be the world for a sober man is one who has taken on more alcohol than he can carry.

ROLE OF LAUGHING STOCK. The interesting symposium of newspaper and community sentiment on republican candidates for president and issues of the forthcoming campaign, published today in the news columns of The Oregonian, will be discussed formally on another day. The purpose now is to point out that nowhere is any suggestion made as to a candidate for vice-president.

In fact the editors solicited for their views were not asked for sentiment as to vice-president. Though considered when the letters were sent out by The Oregonian, the task of finding any opinion anywhere at this time concerning second place on the ticket was not intended.

Yet in Oregon the presidential primary law calls for a vote of the members of the party on that nomination. It will be recalled that the law was enacted in 1916 by a person whose name is not in the history of the state, but who was subjected to a new test of their capacity to administer justice in dealing with an oppressed race.

Roumania's open violation of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, made in 1878, to which Roumania, no less than Serbia and Bulgaria, were freed, has on a previous occasion received the attention of American statesmen. It was protested by Secretary Hay during the latter's incumbency from Hungary, and subjected to a new test of their capacity to administer justice in dealing with an oppressed race.

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their physical plants at 100 per cent of efficiency instead of about 80, as they have been doing heretofore. There is a drift among institutions of higher learning toward constant employment of their educational facilities. The summer school is one manifestation of this, even where the four-term year has not been adopted. There is a growing tendency, we think, to regard time as something more and more to be valued. The all-year school furnishes a way for the earnest pupil to employ his time, either by shortening his school period or by obtaining more education in a given number of years. It denies neither to the needy nor to those physically unequal to constant application the chance for vacations. The old-time contention that summer is not a suitable time for work or study does not make a deep impression any more. It is confused by every boy who goes to work instead of staying in school. No lad worth while expects to remain away from work all summer. There is no reason why education should not be regarded with equal seriousness.

HOW COLLEGE PAYS FOR ITSELF. In the latter part of July, 1915, an editorial was published in The Oregonian relating to experiments then being carried on at the southern Oregon experiment station, in the Rogue river valley, near Medford, for ascertaining the best fertilizer for alfalfa. The article was founded upon results obtained in an old alfalfa field near Medford which had been seeded for several years, but the yield had fallen so low that the crop was hardly worth cutting, the yield in 1914 being less than a ton to the acre, and at least half of that weeds.

The alfalfa field was owned by the director of the station, had fallen to the consent of the owner of the field to test various ingredients on an acre of the land. This acre was divided into plots of 16 square rods each. The alfalfa field was owned by the director of the station, had fallen to the consent of the owner of the field to test various ingredients on an acre of the land. This acre was divided into plots of 16 square rods each.

These experiments have continued in the Rogue river valley on various sorts of soil, and in that vicinity is the alfalfa field which has been developed that on any sort of soil the crop can be increased from 25 to 500 per cent by the application of 100 pounds of sulphur to the acre. The alfalfa field was owned by the director of the station, had fallen to the consent of the owner of the field to test various ingredients on an acre of the land. This acre was divided into plots of 16 square rods each.

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of the insects to conclude with M. Fabre that it has not the slightest glimmering of intelligence. But we may not so denominate the obstinacy of neighbors of ours who persist in disregarding the signs which call for adaptation to new conditions, and for changes of policy in keeping with new emergencies. The Great Peacock behaves no better than the Pelopaeus when a new situation arises. Though the protective trap at its entrance be removed with the shears, it continues its work as if nothing had happened. Our preconceived ideas as to universal instinct of maternity receives a shock in the light of M. Fabre's observations. We had been taught that this instinct pervaded all animal creation. The French naturalist believes that at least there is no consciousness of it. "The stimulus to labor is the bait of pleasure, that chief motive power of the animal." One is tempted to add that even on the human plane we have not escaped this wholly. He denies that the mother has foreknowledge of her future larvae; she does not build, he says; she does not know how to handle with the conscious aim of rearing a family. The real object of her work is hidden from her. But so is the real object of the work of most of us, if we insist on the final definition of "real object."

The necessary but exciting aim, the pleasure experienced, is the only guide to the labor of the wasp, as it is to that of so many human beings. As has been said, we find one great charm of nature to be her infinite variety. Generalizations can succeed only sooner conclude that there is no intelligence in instinct than we are confronted with the seeming exceptions to the rule. The Osmin, a mason bee, is a case in point. The mason bee, it is said, constructs a cell for its young in a hollow tube of mud, and the cell is made of a certain elastic material which it will use artificial cylinders if the observer provides them. Here M. Fabre finds that animal resources have a certain elasticity within limits. There are certain latent powers held in reserve for use in emergencies—in the case of the mason bee if not in that of the Great Peacock and its companion in blindness of intelligence. These are certain latent powers held in reserve for use in emergencies—require it, suddenly these powers burst forth, free of any previous attempts."

To the philosopher there is profit in nature study beyond the acquisition of mere "information" as to the habits of animals. The gift of making this plain is not possessed by the old school of scientists. The newer school is acquiring a better pedagogy. The New York philanthropist who is trying, by establishing a chain of vegetarian restaurants, to prove that food profiteering is exceeding the fount of reason is proving nothing at all so long as he is depending upon "information" help to perform the labor of his well-intentioned enterprise. It should be explained that he has enlisted several volunteer enthusiasts who are serving without pay, and that by furnishing meals at cost he has been able to make a comparison of the profits to be made. But it is not charity that anyone needs just now, and least of all do we expect that the laborer shall work for nothing. If this New Yorker wishes really to enlighten us, he will open a restaurant or two, and let the workers on sound business principles, and then will make known just what it costs him to do it. If a vegetarian diet will reduce the cost of living, a matter on which we have our doubts, a good many people will be glad to try it. But to be convincing the experiment must eliminate the eleemosynary phase, which is now its conspicuous feature.

An eastern newspaper has been taking a questionnaire to ascertain the number of men, and has found that dark complexioned ones are in favor, in the proportion of about five to one. The pronounced blonde young man with an equally pronounced bank account, however, will prove the exception to the rule. Even if we do not punish the higher-ups for the offenses that "Hard-Rolled" Smith is charged with, we ought not to forget the German officers responsible for outrages committed on our boys in Germany.

There is, according to Maxim Gorky, a startling growth of newspapers in Russia, which we modestly venture to suggest may offer hope of enlightenment in a land that sadly needs it. Of course some people do not sympathize with a food dealer who places of business in the hands of those who can confiscate property that they owned, it would be different. The American temperance board has made an appropriation for work in Mexico, but we judge that is not without starting missionaries into the field.

Heywood Brown speaks of the "professional genial," as if any one could be genial in the face of present costs of living unless he made a profession of it. After fighting a war without selfish ends in view, it would seem as if we might be a little less selfish in dealing with our home reconstruction problems. Success of a one-legged man as a burglar suggests that someone may have been working the vocational rehabilitation scheme overtime.

Now we know why they serve a glass of water with the beverage we order at the soda fountain, it is to make the place seem more natural. Chinese troops are being transported in automobiles. Now watch for the start of a great good roads movement in the celestial empire.

Having gone through a war in Europe, General Pershing still has an ordeal of banquets in this country ahead of him. The number of secret treaties cropping out suggests that the open covenantants were not openly arrived at in time. The soviet government executions show that tyranny is tyranny under any name it may assume for the occasion. It is a safe bet that when order is restored in Russia, the people will not be clamoring for greenbackism.

It was thoughtful of Mr. Burleson to change the color of the postage stamp from wine to cider. GENS OF THE HOWE PHILOSOPHY. How to Be Happy, Though Married. Shall Sin Be Forgiveness? Youth and Age. By Grace E. Hall.

Why are we so many married couples opposed to children? I know a husband and wife who did not get along during the first years of their marriage; I did not expect them to live together long. But there was a marked change for the better after a baby arrived. The baby made their marriage a success; the husband is a better man, and the wife a better woman. There are thousands of other cranky married people who might be useful and happy had they not fought children to the detriment of their health and morals. We hear a great deal about forgiving sin. I do not believe in it. Our trouble is we have been forgiving too much sin. And we don't do it because we have good hearts, but because we are cowardly, and dread becoming all mixed up in a fight. We must meet the sin now being practiced against us, to the point of fighting to a finish. Forgiveness of sin is an invitation to the sinner to sin more, and impose on us.

Diplomacy is a word of tremendous importance in the drama, but it is not to be taken too much to see plays, but to see pretty women. But even Shaw overlooked a fact that the learned men who wrote the dramas and treatises on the drama are chiefly kept to the job by sparkling eyes and a ready tongue. The drama is a late child of great eminence—for years a Broadway sage. Read any of the plays, and you will find out what was the matter with the drama. He was forever falling in love with some prancing girl in grass-paint. Half the drama is a series of carnal hymns to such charmers. He was an intensely respectable man—but he had an eye, a sure secret that I allude to William Winter.

TWO FINE PARK TRACTS NAMED. Correspondent Calls City's Attention to Vacant West Side Properties. PORTLAND, Aug. 1.—(To the Editor.)—Noticed in The Oregonian a few days ago that our city commissioners and a committee were going about the city looking for additional park and playground properties. I refer to the vacant property located west of North Twenty-fifth street, between Pettygrove and Quincy streets. The north side of this tract has a group of majestic fir trees, which would be a crime to remove. This property especially should be acquired, together with the additional vacant property, by the city. The city commissioners think advisable and developed as part of the park and playground system. This district, particularly the north and east, is populated by working people, who, of course, have the usual families of small folk. The vacant property located west of the park blocks, and the ground surrounding the forestry building, and this district is certainly entitled to consideration.

Another tract of land which should be acquired is what is known as the "Scotty" tract, located east of Asper and west of the city. This property I understand has been offered to the city by the owners for a reasonable consideration, and is a site for a park and school. A school badly needed in this district, as the children from the city are crowded into the public schools. This tract should be acquired, and placed in condition for a site for a school and also developed for park purposes, for which it is so well suited.

I recall the beautiful trees and creek formerly on East Twelfth and Hawthorne avenues, which was owned by a man named East. The city is now considering purchasing this barren tract. Probably this district needs a park. How many more beautiful tracts would be had if we allowed to remain as nature made it? Will those in authority be so kind as to give us the opportunity to acquire the two vacant tracts to which I refer? T. H. FORTION Is to Disturb Unjust Rates. PORTLAND, Aug. 1.—(To the Editor.)—At the rate hearing before the interstate commerce commission the other day a railroad expert testified in the warrent case that any proposed present conditions as to rates "would result in a demand to break down the rates to the next point beyond." And further, that "if benefits of rates were extended outside of blanketed territory it would have a tendency to disturb rates in other places."

Well, there is a well-grounded opinion among the common people that one of the very first reasons that justify the interstate commerce commission is to "disturb" rates, when found to be unjust in any territory or section. That is why the subcommittee is now in Portland looking into the matter. It was tacitly admitted that what Warrent asks is reasonable and just, but there is opposition to granting it, lest it would disturb other unjust conditions. Goodness knows we don't want any disturbance in rate conditions. No, no. T. T. GEER.

Pay for Hop Picking. LEBANON, Or., July 31.—(To the Editor.)—I would like to say to you that I have raised hops in Oregon for years. I paid 1 cent a pound for picking, \$5.50 a day for yard hands, and \$1.00 a day for a pound of hops. I had a young fortune in the present price of 50 cents a pound. Growers can very well afford to double the price for picking and yard hands. Everything the picker has to do has doubled and more than doubled in price. How pickers can come from Portland and pick hops at 50 cents a box and make anything is more than I can see. I doubt very much if pickers could break even, know they couldn't. If there were few farmers, and the price of picking, when expenses would be going on and the picker not making anything. RETIRED HOP GROWER.

Soldier's Admission to Citizenship. THE DALLES, Or., July 31.—(To the Editor.)—An Italian discharged from the United States Army in Camp Lewis on or about January 1, 1919, after about one year's service, claims that he was advised by one of the camp officers when he was leaving that citizenship papers were made out for him and could be had on application. Where must he now apply to get these citizenship papers? E. L. F.

He should make application to the United States naturalization service, Postoffice building, Portland. Soldiers' Educational Aid Bill. WARRENDALE, Or., July 31.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me whether the bill for educational aid to soldiers passed? If so, please tell me how best I may apply for it. EDWARD R. DING.

The state aid bill was passed by vote of the people. Write to James Conville, Liberty temple, Portland, or to the attorney-general of Oregon, Salem.

Call him not old though three-score years and ten shall pass him by and leave his mind unimpaired, his soul undeveloped, his imagination unkindled and his heart unripened. And call him not old though three-score years and ten shall pass him by and leave his mentality unimpaired, his interest undimmed, his soul unembittered, his heart unburdened. For many a man of full stature and mature years is but an infant still, and an infant he shall forever remain; his hair may be like frosted floss and yet his mind be but the blank surface of uncomprehending babyhood. And again, oft there is one scarce past his twenties, with raven locks and crimson lips, whose soul may know the heights wither of many decades; may be old and shriveled and heavy beneath the weight of maturity pressed upon him.

No two shall live the same span of life and bear upon the soul the same marks when at length shall come the time of reckoning; for one may be longer in the day than another in a dozen years. Not the hours but the agonies, the joys, the hopes, the disappointments, the best and the worst of things, these are these measure time, and these alone. Not the days but the deeds; not the learning but the knowing; not the spectacles which are seen, but the wondering but the living; not the placid plodding but the passionate, aggressive leading—

Oh, how shall anything become old which has not lived, which has scarce known beginning, has achieved no advancement and shall never realize fruition? And yet, count not as old that one whose soul has compassed and comprehended all things in full, and who has lived upon eagerly and gladly because of well-known and appreciated values.

That one alone is old who, fully comprehending the good and the evil, the joy and the sorrow, the privilege and the handicap, yet moves about laden with the burden of the weight of oldness, of outlived philosophies, discarded theories, threadbare dogmas and ridiculous superstitions. And who, with maturity thus cluttered, deliberately steps aside from the thoroughfare of progress and, shifting his burden to other shoulders, weakly declares, "Yes, verily, I am weary of it all!"

While he alone is forever young whose mind, equally comprehending, yet living, is constantly upon all things, dwelling most upon that which was joyous, good and beautiful along the way; and who bids farewell to life reluctantly, declaring emphatically to the last that it was upon "life's game and well worth the playing!"

THE GRANDEST SIGHT. PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 2.—(To the Editor.)—A wounded Canadian soldier told my brother that the grandest sight he had ever seen was the American army at the time described in the following poem. It was written by my brother, W. H. L. WRIGHT.

You ask the grandest sight I've seen In war, the grandest sight, Of battle scenes, of Canadian, And the dread Tullon advance. Well, listen and I'll tell you. 'Twas eighteen months ago, That time when I was a Canadian, Bent back before the blow, The crest lay in the hands of us. Fast did the count of our men, Our orders were to take it. And still the roaring guns. Before we went in action. The colors of the Canadian. And said the Yanks would back us. With lines of burnished steel. He told us and we only laughed. We'd heard that story many a time. We knew there wasn't any Yanks. The thought plumb made us sore, All knew that we would take the crest. In war, each one of us a Canadian. That we could never hold the place. Though every soldier fell. The order came at sunrise, As the shadows fell on gray. And well do I remember. The men who died that day. We took the crest at awful cost. With a lost and a Canadian. And held it with the bayonet. Perhaps an hour or so. They slowly pushed us backward. In the shell and smoke of war. 'Til every last Canadian. Was fighting for his life. I had engaged a Prussian. Well, you know, six weeks ago. Who battled like a demon. I saw that I must fall. Just then I heard an echo. Like a lost and a Canadian. And I knew it in an instant. As the fighting Yanks' yell. I glanced back o'er my shoulder. And I remember that day. Those lines of charging khaki. I never shall forget. I saw the price of that last vision. 'Twas the price of a Canadian. My shoulder caught his bayonet. I was the last to fall. On came the charging Yanks. Past us and on and on. Fighting like hell's own demons. 'Til their shells were all gone. The grandest sight I ever saw, Was that brown line so near. And the sweetest song I ever heard. Was that ringing Yankee cheer.

THE LAND WHERE DREAMS COME TRUE. Picture to yourself a pretty woodland where the noble firs and pine trees stand tall and straight. Far above the sordid things below them and aspire to rear their branches to the skies. Here, in the heart of God is all apparent; here the moonlight pure and cool comes filtering through. Here I love to stroll through evening in twilight and ponder on the land where dreams come true. Picture then a narrow trail a-winding in and out among those stately aged trees; Picture to yourself the mellow moonlight in enjoyment with the gentle cooling breeze. Laden with a wondrous woody odor, and moistened by a bit of heaven's dew. Come wander with me down this winding pathway, we'll vision that fair land where dreams come true. Unprofaned by hand of man, for profit; here's a glimpse of Mother Nature at her best. Here I come for true disenchantment; here I come to calmly ponder, dream and rest. Nothing here detracts from admiration, of a Lutan's reign o'er starry skies of blue. While we in blissful fancy are transported, to realms of that fair land where dreams come true. In fancy then we wander down the vistas, exploring pleasant valleys of the moon. While dimly in the distance gleams the planet, which mortals call the earth, where all too soon We realize our transient fancies will leave us; still so long as hearts beat true. I'll cherish hopes that you'll be close beside me, when all my fond dreams at last come true. —R. E. URE.

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