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Ambition is the spur that makes man struggle with destiny. It is Heaven's own incentive to man's purpose great and achievement greater.—Donald G. Mitchell.

A SANE CHRISTMAS WE HAVE made the Fourth of July sane. Why not sanctify Christmas?

Mrs. Belmont and Miss Ann Morgan are leading a movement for such a result. Under their leadership, an organization of New York working girls will wear badges proclaiming their opposition to useless giving on Christmas.

Many of us have been making the great holiday a tragedy. We have bought beyond our means. We have bestowed beyond our power to give. We have plunged ourselves into financial straits.

It is not the price tag that makes the gift welcome. Christmas is not a dollar-mark occasion. The kindness of the giver is not to be fixed by a measuring stick. Affection is not counted off in dollars. Good will is not symbolized by a cash register.

What a strain to put on government! We put down a civil war, and we licked George III. We have chained the lightning and harnessed steam. We can dig the Panama canal, and defend ourselves against all the world.

WOMAN'S organization at Chicago proposes a department of government for regulation of woman's attire.

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fluency is felt wherever steel is sold and in whatever form. Its financial strength, direct and indirect, exceeds that of any corporation in the world.

Such control may be no less dangerous to the best interests of a nation, which demands equal opportunities for all its citizens.

THE CONTESTED PRECINCTS

BECAUSE 96 "Blank A" votes were attested by a notary instead of election officers, there is suggestion of throwing out of the Portland count 28 precincts aggregating 9000 votes.

The Journal does not know the law. But it has some views on common sense. It would regard the proposed action as an absurd and grotesque travesty on sane procedure.

The law requiring acknowledgment of "Blank A" votes before election officials is a good one. It was passed because of great abuses that formerly prevailed at elections with such acknowledgments by notaries.

This provision of the law can be perfectly applied without throwing out 9000 ballots. Every ballot cast at the election is capable of identification. The 96 that are said to be illegally cast can be found, and be destroyed without even disclosing the identity of the candidates.

The claim that 28 precincts with 9000 ballots should be invalidated because of 96 illegal votes, when every one of the 96 can be identified ought never to stand. It is not a contention that can be made to square with common sense, decisions or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

OREGON'S INSANE

TOTAL of 1372 patients was received at the Oregon insane asylum the past two years. Forty-two per cent of them were discharged as cured.

One means of cure was useful employment. Hundreds of patients were kept at work about the farm with the result that an unusual percentage of recovery is anounced.

A contemporaneous statement is that the cost of keep per capita is \$13.71 per month. This covers all expense of food, clothing, medical attention, heating, light, amusement, upkeep of buildings and all incidental expenses.

The showing is excellent. The percentage of cures is gratifying. The low cost of keep in these times of expensive living raises the issue of how it was accomplished.

At Salem, Superintendent Steiner has discovered the curability of a heavier fraction of insanity, and by practical methods has translated that discovery into actual results.

The showing of the Oregon asylum for the past two years is harmonious with the two preceding years under Dr. Steiner. It recalls the partisan effort in the 1911 legislature to harass and discredit his work, but two years of further administration have increased the wide public confidence in the asylum management and shown the legislative attack to have been unwarranted and unjust.

AS OTHERS SEE US

ONE of the most influential of the London weeklies comments on the recent election. It finds the greatest point of interest in the share taken in it by American women.

It sketches the advance of our women to power in most departments of national life. In industrialism they have gained an importance far surpassing anything known in Europe. Their rank in the professions, especially in teaching, is unquestioned. They are recognized as writers, lawyers, physicians, ministers, architects and designers.

In matters of education their influence has become so marked that in schools in various great cities among us the new danger of "feminism" is proclaimed. In religious and philanthropic activities they have become guides. In social problems and public morals they are leaders. But politics has been for them until recently a forbidden and undesired field.

American women been content to play so small a part in the political life of the country? Partly because what we call politics has been a game played by professional players, and those not of the highest type of men.

But to the distant critic a marked change in the national attitude in dealing with social problems from the moral standpoint has become more apparent than to the American people themselves. Social reform, the conditions under which the masses of our people live, questions of housing, sanitation, the minimum wage, congestion in cities and towns, both city and rural life, have grown to burning issues in our politics, and morals, apart from money, are today the chief factors in their solution.

In all these women have been aroused to take a decided part. The recent election has given them scope, and their right to both influence and part in the new politics has been admitted without dispute.

CAMPAIGNING FOR 1914

THE campaign of 1914 has already been opened by the Bull Moose party in Illinois.

The opening was a banquet at which more than 1000 men and women were present. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Jane Addams of Hull House expressed the spirit of the occasion as "jubilant."

Three notable messages were delivered to the confident banqueters. Medill McCormick, fresh from Sagamore Hill, made known the attitude of the man who led the new party in its opening fight. He said the Colonel is devoting his entire time to the task of making the new movement permanent. "He appreciates more than does anybody else the tremendous victory that has been won."

Miss Addams testified to her own faith in the future of the third party. "There are qualities of genuineness in the vision and practicality that assure the future of the new movement," she said.

Charles E. Merriam, late Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago, and prominent figure in the third party affairs in Illinois, was another notable speaker. He warned the banqueters not to play the kind of politics either in or out of office that has been "played by the old parties." It was enthusiastically declared by those present that the meeting "starts the campaign to capture congress in 1914."

Those who look for the immediate disappearance of the third party will be fooled. Oyster Bay is not in mood for abandonment of the program. The great conflict of 1912 will not reach its climax until 1916.

There are those who claim that there can only be two great parties in the United States. Perhaps. If so, the struggle for survival is still on between the Republican party and the third party.

We have apparently reached an extraordinary political situation in this country.

PROGRESS IN CHINA

ON OCTOBER 10 the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese revolution occurred. It was celebrated with much rejoicing in Peking. Yuan Shi Kai delivered his presidential message in approved style. He was received with much popular applause, which pleased him greatly. Meanwhile, according to the Peking correspondent of the Times of London, he is as much a mystery as ever.

Whether he is the self-seeker, opportunist, turncoat, painted by his critics, or whether the master intellect guiding the vast republic through the troubled waters of revolution and evolution drawn by his admirers, the fact remains that he is the man of the hour, and holds the unchallenged primacy among the leaders of the revolution.

Just as many conflicting opinions as there are on the character of Yuan Shi Kai there are on the question of whether the Republic is gaining steadily, or is fast losing ground.

But, even apart from the triumph won by Yuan and the republic in the success of the Crip-Lloyd's Bank London loan as against the machinations of the six powers, it is plain that the machinery of government, by the republic is in full operation. The budget, prepared by the Ministry of Finance, in printed pamphlet form, has been referred to the National Council and is now being considered. The estimated income of the nation for the year is \$207,872,000, and the estimated expenditure is \$233,072,000. The deficiency stands at only \$25,200,000, no great sum for a great and immensely wealthy nation. The pay of troops and police amounts to over \$2,100,000 a month, and this is provided for by the London loan.

The vast mass of the Chinese people plods on its way, tilling the little fields, eating freely when harvests are good, and starving more or less when nature is unkind. But the impulse of the revolution is gradually making itself felt, even in distant provinces. Sun Yat Sen is heart and soul in his great work of drawing in railroads from the west to build the railroads and highways, and start the factories of the new China of the revolution. As the golden stream flows in to pay an army of workers

of every grade the popularity of the republic will rise high.

The Merchants' Associations of the great Chinese cities entertain no doubts as to the future of the republic. They are planning to send a large steamship to the ports of the world, giving each Chinese city space for an exhibit of its products and industries. A motion-picture in the ship's saloon is to tell the story of farm and home life, of cities, industries, and of the openings of the new China. It is to have a place in San Francisco in 1915.

The work of American missionaries in China is opening out as never before. Not only are recruits going forth, but schools, colleges, hospitals, and medical teaching of all kinds, are being extended, and even multiplied.

MARRY YOUNG, WHY NOT?

YET the common observation of our times is that the courage of the older generation, and of their parents, fails today, and that the young man fears to ask the girl of his choice to marry him until his struggle for the prizes of money and position has raised him to the level on which her father and mother stand now, and which she, as a member of their household, shares.

The young man's hesitation is natural enough if he knows, or at least confidently believes, that the gewgaws of Vanity Fair, the high living, which absorbs so much effort and money today, are of prime necessity to the happiness of the girl and that his fine feathers make the fine bird. So he fears to put her and himself to the test, retires into his bachelor's shell, and takes the chance of losing her to some bolder swain.

The truth is that the blame is very often divided between three. The man, the girl, and her parents.

The young man earns, as a rule, far more than his father at his age—but spends so much more that light come, light go, is the rule of life. Clothes, meals, theatres, flowers, excursions, club—to say nothing of billiards and cigars, and various other uncalculated out-goes—account for the week's earnings. So that he needs the douche of a faithful friend to say to him, as to the hero in the effective story in last week's Post, "Save up a hundred dollars, you fool, and marry her."

What about the girl? The prosperity of her father is reflected in her dress and in her life. Costly luxuries are become to her necessities. She would be honest if she answered the young man she favors "If we can have a six bridesmaid wedding, a trip to Europe or the Bermudas, and return to a fifty dollar a month home, and two hundred dollars a month income, I would marry you next week." And to him pleading she would have to say, "A small house, not in a fashionable neighborhood, and to do most of my own work, that I cannot face."

The girl's mother is very apt to require for the daughter on whom so much has been lavished that marriage should keep her in her father's set—that the father's deep pocket should be exchanged for the husband's—and that the man's income should support her "in the mode of life to which she has been accustomed."

The only recipe that can effect the conversion of the young man and woman to the simple life is just love, pure and deep.

If an elder who knows talks thus to a young man he is apt to smile, and answer, but I don't know how to find the girl I want. It depends on the man. He must have a pure and respectable life and good habits. He must prize his health, and keep it by bodily exercise and that in the open air. He must deserve the liking and respect of his fellows, and he must cherish wholesome ambitions, and live, not for one day only. His attitude towards women, and no less to girls, must be of unvarying respect. Such an one will have no difficulty in marrying young, for he has a worthy life to give.

Letters from the People

Belgrade—Capital of Serbia, situated on the Danube at the mouth of the Sava. City of about 80,000 inhabitants, and a station on Oriental Railroad.

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down town and within from one to five blocks of every main carline in the city. No one would be required to transfer to reach this location, and that is a great thing when you think of 16,000 people all starting for home at the same time, especially after night. When Main street is closed between these blocks there will be room enough for the building and about 80 feet at each end to take care of the crowd as it leaves the building. This property is not needed for parks, as there is a row of park blocks only four blocks west.

News Forecast of the Coming Week

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—The affairs of the nation and the business throughout the country will come to a pause next Thursday, while the people join in the annual observance of Thanksgiving day, the most widely observed of any of the national holidays. In every community the day will be observed with family gatherings and special church services, while in many of the larger centers football games and various forms of festivities will be added to the celebration.

Wednesday will be observed throughout the south as "Knapp Agricultural Day." In every agricultural school and farming community special exercises will be held to survey and review the agricultural resources and achievements of the south, and to express appreciation of the services of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the founder of the demonstration work and the boys and girls clubs of the south.

Other news of the week will be furnished by the opening of the grand exposition in Chicago and Boston, the annual army-navy football game at Philadelphia, the inauguration of the international chess championship tournament in New York city, the fifteenth annual session of the American Mining Congress at St. Louis, and the opening of the International Live Stock exposition at Chicago.

A WAR GLOSSARY

Novi Bazar—A mountain province lying between Montenegro and Serbia and south of Bosnia. It was the scene of the dual occupation by Austria and Turkey following the Berlin treaty. Austria evacuated the country in 1908.

Rhodope mountains—A range that forms part of the frontier between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Salonica—The most important town of western Turkey, the birthplace of the Young Turk movement and the position of strategic importance on account of its position, which serves two mountain ranges.

Vilayet—A division of the Turkish empire. The head of each vilayet is a vali, or governor general. Sanjak is a division smaller than a vilayet.

Young Turk party—The revolutionary party which brought about the overthrow of Sultan Abdul Hamid in 1909. It has been acting through a secret committee of union and progress. It has not greatly improved the material progress of the empire. Its principal reforms have been effected in the army.

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A Freed Palestine

Three great religious consequences, all of world wide importance and interest, may result from the present war in Turkey. These are the neutralization of Palestine, so that Jews may be free to return to the land of their fathers, as the Zionists have dreamed; the control of Arabia, containing Mecca and Medina and other Moslem holy cities by Great Britain, and the Christianization of Constantinople under the joint agreement and direction of the powers. If, as seems likely the long expected breakup of Turkey is near, these results are entirely reasonable and logical.

The ancient dream of a Jewish state, with Jerusalem for its capital, is no more engrossing to the descendants of the patriarchs than is the sanctity of the Christian holy places in Palestine to millions of Christians, especially of the Roman Catholic and Greek faiths. This spirit caused the crusades of the middle ages. At the