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Six days of toil, poor child of Cain.
Thy strength the slave of Want may be;
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!—
—Sulwer-Lytton.

HOUSING A GOVERNOR

GOVERNORS are only human. There is a reasonable limit to forbearance.

The stream of almost daily abuse poured by the Portland Telegram on Governor West for the past two years is enough to have provoked any red blooded man to personal redress long ago.

The attacks have not been a discussion of principles. They have never contained a single direct charge. They have never presented a fact nor an act that has attracted general attention or comment.

There has been nothing but peevish and petty insinuation. There has been innuendo as to West's official acts, and hints that everything might not be straight. Glaring headlines and sensational worded opening paragraphs always dwindle down into some petty act with stealthy attempts to distort it into ugly meaning.

For more than two years, this attempt to assassinate the governor's reputation has been continuing. Not one act in his administration has been commended. The sewers have been dragged and the gutters scoured in the effort to blacken his character.

There is probably not a man in Oregon who has the slightest question as to the governor's integrity. But there is a newspaper plant, month in and month out, used to spread broadcast slanders and sensational insinuations to the effect that he is not honest.

No more carping, captious and malevolent persecution of a public official has ever been seen in Oregon. If there were one single charge on which to make an attack, there might be some justification, but the Telegram makes none. It simply goes on with its trivial misrepresentations and distortion of facts that reduce its assaults to the category of personal persecution.

There is no greater misuse of journalism than is this systematic hounding of Governor West. He was elected governor by the people and is the people's desire that he be given a free chance to administer their affairs. When he makes mistakes, he is of course subject to censure, but a malicious and persistent personal hounding of any public man is a despicable business.

To continue it as has been done in Governor West's case is harmful to the interests of the state. It tends to handicap him in carrying out the policies the people want made effective, and a huge number of Oregon's best citizens are in hearty sympathy with many of Governor West's policies.

The governor's mistake in the personal encounter at Salem was that he did not ignore the representative of the newspaper that is maligning him. The public perfectly understands that the attacks are prompted by personal malice, and while they harm state interests, and are hard to bear, it is the newspaper itself that chiefly suffers through loss of credibility, loss of influence, loss of public respect and loss of standing in the public mind.

Any newspaper that is always unfair, is always without prestige, and that is exactly the status of the Portland Telegram. It is without standing and without influence, because it is not just to measures and men.

A BASIS OF AGREEMENT

OVERS of International peace hail joyfully the statement cabled from Berlin a week ago that Germany has adopted the suggestion made by Winston Churchill in March, 1912, that the two nations should be satisfied to limit their dreadnaught building to the proportion of sixteen British ships to ten German of the first class.

That is in effect to stand still as they are.

Persistence in the race was dragging both nations down the decline towards bankruptcy. Regarded as a policy of insurance it was a complete failure. When once the agreement is made the only wonder is that it has been deferred so long.

The attitude of both nations towards peace has been the effectual preventive of quarrel between all the European nations over the incidents and consequences of the Balkan war for without their support neither the Triple Alliance nor the Triple Entente dared go too far.

It is reported that they have gone not farther, and that the German all-out in Syria is not to be any more obstructed by Britain, and

that compensations for Germany in Africa may be found for concessions to Britain in Western Asia. Britain and Germany were traditional friends politically for many decades, and until commercial rivalry became embittered. The world will be the better and the safer for the renewal of their ancient amity.

It will not be surprising to see a general arbitration treaty suggested—as a still stronger means for stopping the mad race of armaments.

MR. GEER'S STATEMENT

SIGNIFICANT statements were made by ex-Governor Geer at the Lane banquet Friday evening.

He said he believed that Statement One had become so firmly grounded in the public mind in Oregon that even if the pledge were not taken by members, the legislative body would feel bound to ratify the people's choice. He said that, though it had been a hard lesson for many to learn, he believed the manner of Senator Lane's election showed it to be the better method.

Possibly it is so. It would be, were men of sense and sobriety elected to the legislature.

But with the legislature as the dumping ground of such a considerable percentage of urfits and flat-heads, there is no telling what might happen. It is beyond the bounds of speculation to divine what might not be done by such a menagerie of impossibles as might at any time be elected.

It is however reassuring to the cause of people's election of senator in Oregon, for a man of the intelligence of ex-Governor Geer not only to declare Statement One to be irrevocably established, but to himself publicly acknowledge its efficiency. It is the true attitude for all leaders of political thought in Oregon to maintain.

The failure to do so has produced in this state a large crop of political cadavers.

Incidentally, if the Mays law had contained a Statement One provision, ex-Senator Geer would probably have served in the United States senate, the term that fell to ex-Senator Fulton. Geer received the popular vote and, under the Mays law, was entitled to the legislative choice.

But those were the days of senatorial riot and ruin at Salem, and there was no mandate of the people that the legislature felt bound to respect. The struggle continued forty legislative days, and the election took place on the last night of the session, eight or ten minutes after midnight.

APRENTICESHIP OF OLD

A NEW English book on the history and development of apprenticeship is in essence a treatise on child labor in England.

Of the two joint authors, Miss Jocelyn Dunlop and R. D. Denman, M. P., the latter confines himself to present day conditions, and the tasks before Juvenile Advisory Committees, Labor Exchanges, and Continuation Schools.

Miss Dunlop's researches have proved that it is a mistake to hold the factory system responsible for child labor of the destructive type, eating into the capital resources of the nation. Employers, including parents, have always seen in it a convenient device to cheapen working expenses. Even in medieval times the value of child labor as cheap labor was recognized. Many master craftsmen sought to employ undue numbers of young people, all of whom would not be employed in the trade, and whose thorough training one man could not accomplish.

From the thirteenth century onward artisans were organized in guilds. Their aim, even then, was stability of employment. With this in view the apprenticeship system was developed. The objects were two-fold, first, to limit the number of entrants into a trade, and second, that those entering should be so trained that they might not, by bad workmanship, weaken or divert the demand of the consumer.

In origin the guilds were voluntary, but in time membership was made compulsory. Apprenticeship had three stages, first as a voluntary custom, second, its general adoption and regulation by the guilds, or unions, and third, its embodiment in the statute of artificers, and in the Poor Law passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The guilds in London controlled the relations of masters to their apprentices, fixing masters whose apprentices were beaten, ill clad, or neglected. Until the seventeenth century no preluems were paid to the masters, but only entrance fees to the guilds.

An artisan who took another man's son as his apprentice treated him precisely as his own son, housing, feeding, clothing, and teaching him in his trade. The master exerted over the apprentice parental authority and took the whole produce of his labor during the term.

Here is the chief difference between modern and medieval child labor. The modern system destroys family control and gives perilous independence to the youth. The medieval system secured that family control, by the parent or by the master, should be about the boy until manhood.

The powers of the guilds fell by slow degrees through the eighteenth century. In 1814 the Statute of Artificers was repealed. Then, until the Factory Acts and the Education Acts were passed, child labor was uncontrolled, and the plight of the child worker was pitiable indeed.

The history now before us sug-

gests the origin of the three great requirements of today. 1—Sufficient parental or quasi-parental control over youth. 2—The learning of skilled trades. 3—Such regulation of employments as will enable the great majority of learners to continue to be employed in the trade that they have learned.

THE CELLO BILL

THE committee which investigated the Cello Power Project, recommended an appropriation of \$50,000. This was afterwards cut down to \$25,000. Another bill was introduced by Senator Day, which carries an appropriation of \$15,000, but which contains a provision that is apt to nullify if not defeat the project.

This bill has eliminated the state engineer entirely and provides that the investigation shall be made by a committee of five, composed of the president of the senate and two senators to be appointed by him, the speaker of the house and one representative to be appointed by the speaker. The five can then select an engineer to carry out the investigation under their direction and the committee is to report to the next legislature.

Why eliminate the state engineer? He is the original proponent of the project? He has expended almost infinite time and patience in investigating it. He has discussed with heads of great manufacturing enterprises in the United States and Europe possible uses of the proposed power.

The state engineer's work has been checked by technical experts and declared by them to be sound. He is paid by the state for doing work of this very nature and any bill that eliminates him is unworthy.

It will be a mistake to pass the senate bill in place of the house bill. The house bill calls for an appropriation of \$25,000 and any portion of this sum remaining unspent in the investigation will be returned to the state treasury.

It will be poor economy to spend an insufficient sum to make a thorough investigation and without a thorough investigation no work should be undertaken on this project.

ALLEVIATIONS IN WAR

CELEBRATED German surgeon, Professor Frank Colmers of Coburg, was invited by King Ferdinand to take charge of the hospitals in Sofia at the breaking out of the Balkan war. He had served in the Japanese hospitals in the Russo-Japanese war.

Professor Colmers has now related in a magazine article his experience with wounded patients.

He notes first that gangrene, the deadly foe of the wounded in previous wars, has practically disappeared, thanks to the general use of first aids to the wounded, and to the practice of aseptic surgery preventing infection of wounds.

He tells us that nothing less than a bullet through the heart, the head, or an important artery need now be classed as a deadly wound. Wounds in the abdomen, even if involving manifold penetrations of the intestines show a surprising proportion of recoveries. Little is to be feared of chest wounds unless involving the big arteries of the heart.

The most favorable recoveries from wounds penetrating the intestines have been ascertained to be of men who, shot through the abdomen, have been missed and left lying for two or three days on the field, without food, and without being moved. Dr. Colmers recommends that arrangements be made hereafter to care for such men where they lie, and leave them there, to give the punctured intestines a chance to begin healing naturally.

The form, constitution, and velocity of the modern rifle bullet are important aids to recovery from the wounds that it inflicts. This is except at a range of a hundred yards or less, when the new bullet tears a hole bigger than a man's hand at the point of exit from the body. Ordinarily the bullet bores a small neat hole through its victim. Further, it carries no particles of clothing into the wound. Such an injury is germ-free, and if treated with sterilized bandages, Dr. Colmers says, develops no pus.

Another aid to the quick recoveries of the Bulgarian wounded is their courage and serenity. Their chief anxiety is to get back to the front at the earliest possible day. They meet death calmly and quietly, desiring their small possessions to be sent to their families, and expressing sorrow only for those dependent on them. They declare themselves repeatedly as glad to have given their lives for the liberation of their brother.

THE FARMER'S PROSPECT

SPAKING generally, the object of the bill before the legislature of Oregon, which is to bring the scientific teaching of agriculture to the individual farmers of the state is to make farming more profitable and more interesting. Since the needed knowledge is centered in the Agricultural College there is the natural agency to carry out both ends.

What have been the advances in farming knowledge and practice during the last few years which have changed farming from an art handed down from our forefathers to the science of today?

Let us notice a few of them. New economic plants have been discovered and made available. Irrigation and soil reclamation have advanced

from experiment into every day practice. Attainable conditions have been reached for the regular growing of "bumper" crops of corn, wheat, and other grains. Seed selection is better understood, and grains are now graded and standardized. Plant pathology, and soil bacteriology have been carried from the laboratory to the farm. Farm management has been systematized, and the reasons for crop rotation are of common knowledge. Fertilizers and their action are now both studied and tested. So much for the current duties of the agriculturist.

Inspections and other diseases of farm animals are both guarded against, and their treatment, if they do occur, is better understood.

Farm drainage, especially in connection with irrigation, has become a necessity for successful and continuously prosperous farming.

The need of scientific road building has been brought home to the average farmer, as an investment profitable on the commercial side of the farm and essential to the comfort of the farmer and his family.

Dairying, sheep, cattle and hog raising, feeding and marketing have been reduced in practice from haphazard ways to scientific methods. The use of the Babcock tester must not be forgotten.

Planting, tending, and developing fruits of all kinds for commercial use are understood as never before. The art and the limits of specializing in the products of the land need much further study.

The possibilities of cooperation among producers are only dawning on us now.

All this is but the syllabus, the heads of the course which will be made attainable by this legislation by the stay-at-home Oregon farmer.

TOO MUCH PRACTICAL

IS IT possible to overdo the practical side of education and of life?

The air is full of calls for that teaching which shall improve the dollar earning or dollar making powers of the pupil. The leading aim is to aid in the competitive life, which is assumed to be the only one ahead.

What is there to be suggested on another side?

Is it not true that the best moments in the life of a man are those wherein the higher emotions fill control, and dominate his nature? Looking backward the short moments of emotion, not the dull hours of wage-earning and money-making, of prosaic daily life and need, are those that mark the diary of life. Also is it not true that in hours of thought and reverie the incidents and characters of fiction and tale, the lines of poetic imagery and fancy, rise unbidden to the memory, rather than the hard facts of business, of science, of history, or of the social science of the time?

The emotions, the feelings of the heart, decide for us the most momentous issues of our lives. The ideal, the imaginative side of our nature surely needs and should profit by the training and development too much reserved for the practical side of us.

No scheme of education should be approved that does not provide for the study of the beautiful and the cultivation of the liberal arts—for these not only widen and deepen the currents of our thought, but beautify the home and add graces to the life we live.

In such broad plans of education music takes a foremost place. Is there any other art with equal power?

If the home be filled with the spirit of music then opportunities will be eagerly sought for the practice of concerted music in the communities in which we live. What better object can there be for social gatherings, interesting to young and old, which have neither headache, heart-ache, nor pocket-ache behind?

In these ideas are found the universal agreement that the auditorium must be a continuing center of the musical life and effort of the city. Without the great hall and its organ we shall continue to suffer a daily loss. With it our children will grow up, as those in other cities of this and other lands, familiar with music that is great as well as good, filling their memories, raising their standards, substituting the words of the great masters for the meaningless ditties and rag-time jingles of the streets.

Whatever economies may be required in construction of the auditorium it should be understood that the provision of the great organ and necessary surroundings, and the equipment of the hall for oratorios, concerts, recitals, and choruses must not be omitted.

Letters From The People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length 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.)

Referendum a Life-Saver. Portland, Feb. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Journal is constantly criticizing the legislature, and justly so. In its issue of February 13, it says: "Thirty-one days, and thirty-one bills passed. That's about thirty too many. They would have done much better to pass the appropriation bills and adjourn as soon as they had ratified Harry Lane's election."

The big, meritorious measures, such as the Deschutes project, a good roads bill, a fair compensation act, the Cello project and the simplification of court procedure are all worthy of their earnest consideration, and would have taken most of their time if gone into with an earnest desire to legislate for the ben-

efit of the state. Conservative men sneer and say, "The legislature ought to be abolished."

The sterilization bill is reaction of the worst type and fraught with the most serious consequences. The anti-swear bill would be a dead letter from the start as would the Sunday amusement bill. The county meat inspection bill would cause endless trouble and expense to the hands of the meat trust. And so down the list. Very few of the 1000 or so bills are worthy of the serious consideration of an intelligent legislator.

We find, when three-fourths of the time has passed, that the legislature has wasted its own or our money to the neglect of important matters.

Let The Journal save a list of the reactionary members and keep them before the voters next election time and we will try to keep them at bay. Oh, my! Oh, my! If we did not have the referendum, a few such legislatures as this would depopulate the state.

W. H. ADDIS.

The Musical Examiners' Bill

Portland, Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—The bill for the creation of a state board of musical examiners has been "indefinitely postponed" by the legislature, owing to the flood of misconception and misrepresentation. It was recently stated in The Journal that the most prominent teachers did not approve of the bill. This is not the case for the majority of the men and women supporting the proposal numbered among them many of the best names in the city and state, and the number of expressions of approval from the public was overwhelming. The bill "is not dead, but sleeping," but will without doubt pass into law before many years.

We shall now commence a policy of education to enlighten the public, and some of the music teachers, as to the true meaning of the proposal and as a beginning I crave a little space in The Journal in which to answer statements made during the last few days.

We have been charged with trying to set up a "machine" and create a "trust." Trust is generally understood to be an organization which only a select few can be admitted. The proposed board would not have refused admission to anyone who possessed a minimum of competence. Others, again, without reading the text of the measure, call it "unconstitutional." It might be considered so if it were designed to prevent any person from doing something that he was capable of doing, but the proposed state board would only prevent those from teaching: the art of who were not competent to do it. There is nothing unconstitutional in this.

Others again argued that it would be impossible to set a standard. To set a standard is no difficult matter; to attain to its measure is probably the far harder. I have before me the regulations issued by the Royal College of Music, (London, England), for the examinations held by that body for teachers of the piano and voice. The men who compose the examination board of the college are among the most eminent musicians in Europe, and to judge from their splendid syllabus, they have not found it a difficult matter to set up a standard. A state board of musical examiners in the "wild and woolly" west composed of trusted and reputable musicians would prove quite as capable of setting a standard applicable to our conditions. The British board even consider themselves capable of examining "teachers of singing," that is, of setting a standard for the critics of the proposed bill declare to be so impossible.

Others criticized the bill because all those at present engaged in teaching would be allowed to continue upon payment of one dollar registration fee within 90 days. This is an ordinary and just principle of law, for no proposal could put out of business those who had been allowed to practice teaching in the past; it could only apply to the future. The registered body would gradually improve in quality as the examinations were held, and as the frayed-out members one by one dropped out to fill other spheres.

Others again fear that the registration and the possession of a license would lower prices, to those charged by those least competent. This is an unfounded alarm. Take the case of physicians and doctors today. If one has only a moderate fee he sends for the nearest doctor, knowing that he possesses at least a medium of competence by reason of his examination and acceptance by the state in which he goes to the high priced specialist. So it will be with the music teacher under the proposed law; prices will not suffer for the person with small means will go to the registered and experienced teacher, knowing that he or she possesses a minimum of competence, but the intending pupil will ample funds will willingly pay the price of the more successful teachers.

Finally, the principle of registration and licensing of music teachers is somewhat new to Oregon, but other states are working on the question, and it has become a live issue in Great Britain, Germany and Austria. There is no reason why the profession of teaching music should not be raised to the same level as those of law and medicine, and

if the world is to esteem us at a proper worth, we must learn to regulate and discipline ourselves by purging our profession of the incompetents who have too long disgraced it. This bill seems to provide the remedy.

Admission to Women Voters

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 11, 1918.—To the Editor of The Journal—I address the women voters of Oregon. This thing some of us fought for, which others fought against so hard, has become a reality. But why need we fear this new responsibility? Our God himself first found that man would not be a success alone. Men ran into the dust when they tried to plant colonies in America. Squads of men were brought over, but all plans met with disaster and defeat until women responded to man's beckoning. It was with woman by his side and in his plans that success came.

It is strange to me now that those brave women who crossed the treacherous ocean in frail craft for the sake of the wronged, did not give a thought to law-making when our constitution was framed. To her mind was given a quicker perception, a keener intuition and more thorough understanding of the small details. The masculine mind is broader, more restless, ever seeking new fields and discoveries. He depends on logic, facts and science. Neither sex would be a success in any field alone. God seems to have intended that we should struggle through life's problems together. Unlike extremes in this suffrage movement, men are our natural protectors and we should be willing to recognize this fact. We must still be womanly, still be mothers. No country will be a success without its homes, and no home complete without children. We have had our part in law-making, and that the word "Mother," if I have earned that title and been worthy of it, I do not think I shall have lived my life in vain.

Women's vote should bring strength to the nation. Her counsel should add to the protection of homes. Nowhere should her influence bring discord between the sexes. The old political antagonism should be entirely obliterated and men and women should work in harmony for higher morals and more just administration.

News Forecast of the Coming Week

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Bids will be opened at the navy department Tuesday for the construction of the new battleship Pennsylvania, the largest fighting machine yet designed by any navy. Without armor and guns, the Pennsylvania, with a displacement of 31,400 tons, will cost \$7,435,000. The total cost of the vessel will be close to \$12,000,000.

President Taft, in recognition of his services in behalf of universal peace, is to receive a gold medal at a testimonial reception and dinner to be held in New York City Friday evening. The dinner will be under the auspices of the American Peace and Arbitration league, and will be participated in by representatives of thirty-three peace and civic organizations throughout the country.

President Taft has also accepted an invitation to attend the annual convention of the Washington National Memorial association, which will be held in Alexandria, Va., at the end of the week. The association is composed of the grand masters of the various Masonic jurisdictions in the United States and for its object the erection of a permanent temple to Washington the Mason.

Tuesday will be inauguration day in France, when M. Raymond Poincare will be formally installed as president of the republic. In recognition of the popularity of the new president it has been decided to make his inauguration an occasion for a general fête day, with popular festivities throughout the country.

The Joint International Waterways Commission will hold a meeting in Detroit Monday. The principal subject to be brought up will be the Livingston channel in the Detroit river. The pollution of boundary waters will also be discussed.

Stock brokers throughout the United States and Canada are to hold a convention in New York the latter part of the week to form the International Brokers' association. The chief aim of the association will be to put the public on its guard against get-rich-quick schemes who call themselves brokers and deal, largely by mail, in securities that are absolutely worthless.

Friday, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, will be observed as usual as a public holiday throughout the country. In the capital the leading feature of the observance will be the annual reading of Washington's farewell address in the senate. Senator Brandegee of Connecticut has been designated to read the address.

Food for reflection is often adulterated.

Lincoln and Wilson

From the Boston Globe

We have not been able to fashion a legend about the life of a president born in a brick paragon, educated in three universities, who has been a professor in two others and who merely exchanges a college presidency for a national presidency. Here is a man who not only never split rails, but who never split infinitives! How can we weave a romance out of that material?

And we have generally insisted on making romantic heroes out of our leaders. The favorite American story ever has seen a tale of triumph over hardship and handicaps. It is our epic. Quick leaps from penury and obscurity to fame or fortune, impossible elsewhere except in the chaos of a social revolution are normal in our democratic republic. We delight in seeing and cheering the feat. We like to be started; we enjoy the sensation. It is part of the dramatics of American life.

Hard as it may be far to face and more than a little painful to the eye, the log cabin president. That picturesque scene, uniquely American, has passed into history. Some of its products were as commonplace as Buchanan and impossible as Johnson, but the heroism of the log cabin president has been framed about them all forever an un-fading aureole.

The log cabin itself is an all but extinct type of architecture, and the social life it expressed survives only here and there in the scattered mountain towns. With free schools and free books scattered over the land and with the state university near at hand, a poor country boy like Lincoln, with a thirst for knowledge and a pair of long legs, could not miss getting an AB on a sheepskin and his letter of appointment by running bases for the varsity nine.

Indeed, the country boy, however circumstanced, has disappeared for the time being from the presidential line. Our population becoming more and more urban, the president of the future generation now have been urban in their origin and training. There was not a farmer's lad among them.

The three principal candidates for president in the recent election were all urban. The president of the future could milk a cow, although it may not be safe to place any limit on Mr. Roosevelt's versatility.

Emerson said to his fellow townsmen of Concord four days after Lincoln's death, "I am sure if you had had the same facility of printing, he would have become mythical in a very few years, like Leopold of Pilpay, or one of the Seven Wise Masters. Thousands who never have read a line of his biography or of his addresses, would have made acquaintance with Lincoln through stories of him that have nothing to do with his statesmanship. They are pictures, not ideas, and the youthful or unreflecting mind lays hold of them eagerly."

Woodrow Wilson, the would-be urban, is not a Grove of Cleveland, to shake the atmosphere every time he turns around. He is neither dramatic nor theatrical.

Have you remarked that those who go to see him have little to tell us about the man? Not about what he made for the world, but about his manner, how he says it, how he talks, walks and has his being. They seem to have nothing to tell because he does not dramatize himself. His head is in his power house, rather than his emotions, and senators and representatives and reporters are not mad readers, to see what is going on in a man's head. They come away, therefore, baffled, and with no reminiscences to relate.

Hence the total absence of Wilson anecdotes. Did you ever hear a story about him? One or two books have been printed about him, but their authors seem never to have caught him in action, going anywhere or doing anything.

Yet, mark his power, his ability to hold men together in New Jersey and get things done, his high courage, his cool self-reliance as he fronts the grave problems of the nation, his freedom from ruts and conventionalities and his readiness to take new ways. At the time the British society got any nearer him, as Cleveland was, and if he is without humor, he has a ready wit.

We have had one successful president whose processes, like the president-elect's, were chiefly mental. Jefferson was a man of more than ordinary intellectual of the leaders who have held captive our democracy. Unromantic, he preferred the violin to the rifle; he never went to war and was accused of taking ignominious flight; he was the only time the British society got any nearer him. Unromantic, he thought and talked like a philosopher. Yet it was the common people and not the high-brows who followed him, and his way lasting a full quarter of a century was longer than any other way. At the exercise of the American people.

Perhaps we should go back to the first Democratic president to find the archetype of the latest Democratic president.

Opposes Higher Education. Former Speaker Cannon does not believe in the "higher education" for people who have to earn their living by the "sweat of their brow." He applied his reasoning to the Indian appropriation bill when the house was debating certain expenditures for Indian education.

"In Douglas county, Ill., my back 34 years ago, there was one man whom I will call Jones, who could not read or write," said "Uncle Joe." "He was a great big fellow who had three sections of land. There was another man, named Smith, who had about the same amount of land. Jones came into my office one day, and I asked him:

"How is Smith and his big family getting along?"

"Oh, first rate," he said; "but he is going to send these girls and two boys over to Ashbury University. He has near \$20,000."

"Well, that's all right," I maintained, "he has worked hard and has the money to send them."

"Yes, it's all right," he objected, "but they've got the notion that they do not care about farming, and when they come out of Ashbury College—they'll just come back damn educated 'Uncle Joe' and the laughter of the members of the house.—Washington Star.

Smile! If the world is looking gray— Part your lips and grin away— Save your blues 'til another day— Smile!

If your partner's looking sad— Then may be he's feeling bad— It simply grin and start the cad— Smile!

Don't sit round and sulk your thumb— Just your grin might reach a mile— Or the whole world's reconciled— Smile!

ESTHER SAMUELSON

Salem Statesman: Watson Townsend, who lived in Salem about 17 or 20 years ago, was a very good man. He was a great character and had a great deal of money. He was a great character and had a great deal of money. He was a great character and had a great deal of money.

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