

THE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (except Sunday) by J. E. Johnson, Publisher. 253 Broadway and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or.

TERMS: In Advance—One Year \$5.00, Six Months \$3.00, Three Months \$1.75.

Nothing is so wretched or foolish as to anticipate misfortune. What madness is it to be expecting evil, before it comes.—Seneca.

NEW YORK'S BOSS

TO PREVENT any "unseemly struggle, I suggest that counsel for the lieutenant governor and for myself agree on a method of submitting the question to the courts for decision," was Sulzer's proposal to Glynn.

Lieutenant Governor Glynn replied: "The entire matter is now in the highest court of the state—the court of impeachment. No order that any other court could make, no judgment that it could render, would have the slightest binding force upon this high court."

Has Boss Murphy set aside the courts of New York? Is every issue of procedure leading up to the impeachment to be passed upon only by the Tammany majority in the senate? Is a Tammany senate thus to sit in judgment on its own acts, and thus denying all courts the right to question any of its moves?

Never did boss so completely assert his authority. He causes his puppet, Glynn, to deny the right of any court to question the things that the boss is causing his legislature to do. Not even under martial law was personal dominion ever more completely exercised.

Murphy is in command, and Murphy is for revenge. No court, no law, no constitution will be allowed to swerve the great boss from annihilating William Sulzer, from annihilating him as a frightful warning to other governors as to the terrible fate of those who disobey the boss.

It is a political Mafia that Tammany is now afraid. Sulzer refused to appoint Murphy puppets to office. He refused to accept Tammany's bogus direct primary law, and demanded a good primary law. For such refusal he is to be politically black handed.

Tammany says it is impeaching Sulzer for speculating with campaign contributions—a most serious offense, if true. But what cares a Tammany boss for speculating in campaign funds? What would Murphy have cared about Sulzer's campaign fund record, if Sulzer had only named a highway commissioner or that would have permitted Murphy to get a hand in the juicy highway contracts for expending millions of public money?

Tammany has sold nominations to judges, as was proved last year. It has committed every political crime in the calendar. It exists for plunder. Murphy, who has no visible means of support, has, as boss of Tammany, become very rich on plunder.

Plunder, indeed, is the cohesive force that holds the organization together, that gives it power, now manifest, to defy the courts, to put the commonwealth into a political receivership, to name the receiver, and to administer its affairs, make appointments to office, move the seat of government from Albany to Tammany hall, and award fat contracts in the office of the boss.

are members of the automobile club. Nobody has been stronger in urging The Journal to condemn reckless driving and advocate proper punishment of the practice than have members of the automobile club. It should be a splendid encouragement for Municipal Judge Stevenson in his present policy of using the rockpile as a just reckoning with those who are making the auto an instrument of menace and manslaughter.

ON TO THE BONEYARD!

PUBLICATION of the San Francisco Call will be abandoned, and the plant be dismantled. A great sum has been expended by a San Francisco millionaire in an effort to keep the Call alive. The money so spent is variously placed at \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It was futile, and the oldest San Francisco newspaper will go into the discard of the journalistic boneyard.

No newspaper can bear up under the burden of ownership by the idle rich. It cannot survive as the plaything or diversion of a millionaire. It cannot exist as a caudal appendage to a colossal fortune. Conduct of a newspaper is a serious business. There must be mission and objective different to that of an ownership which holds the publication as a toy.

It is a paper's heart that keeps it alive, and lack of heart that lets it die. There must be pulse beat in response to the exquisite touch of the masses in their appeal for bettered conditions. There must be ear to hear the petition of poverty and eye to see the tears of the luckless. There must be soul to know the "cools where poor men lie and the chorés that poor men do." There must be purpose to build and power to conceive.

It must oppose government by money and government by the mob. It must fight for human rights, strive for human welfare, struggle for truly human ideals and seek to conserve human hopes.

In these things, the Call did not meet its responsibilities. Its amateur ownership by a millionaire robbed it of its power to know how to render human service. It was an ownership that destroyed the paper's kinship and sympathy with the great commonalty. Its ownership was its blight, its connection with idle wealth its calamity!

THE COST OF WAR

COST of the Balkan wars in men and money has been estimated, and the totals are grim argument of the futility of war. It is now said that 400,000 lives were sacrificed in battles, massacres and epidemics. The money cost approximated \$1,300,000,000, and the Balkan states have dropped back in civilization's march so far that years must elapse before the lost ground can be regained.

The Boer war cost England 20,000 dead and \$1,000,000,000 in money. That conflict was a tremendous sacrifice, but the Balkan wars exceeded it in dire results. Turkey mobilized 450,000 soldiers, of whom 100,000 were killed at a cost of \$400,000,000.

Bulgaria had 350,000 soldiers in the field, of whom 80,000 were killed in the war with Turkey and 40,000 in the later conflict. The first war cost Bulgaria \$300,000,000, and the second \$180,000,000. Serbia mobilized 250,000 men, of whom 30,000 were killed fighting Turkey and 40,000 fighting Bulgaria. The Turkish war cost Serbia \$150,000,000, and the Bulgarian war \$100,000,000.

Greece used 150,000 fighting men, of whom 10,000 were lost in the first war and 30,000 in the second. The money cost to Greece was \$120,000,000 in both wars.

Montenegro's army numbered 30,000 soldiers, of whom 8,000 were killed with a cost of \$4,000,000. The former allies spent \$534,000,000 and sacrificed 128,000 soldiers in the war against the Turk, and spent \$230,000,000 and sacrificed 130,000 additional lives in war over division of the spoils.

Armed conflict has not only crippled the combatants and set back civilization, but has saddled the future with almost unbearable burdens.

HOME BONDS AT HOME

OAKLAND, California, is complaining that bond brokers have combined to prevent that city from disposing of five percent securities. Last Monday the Oakland city council received only three small bids, aggregating \$14,000, for \$990,000 worth of five percent bonds.

At a recent election Oakland authorized bonds at 5 1/2 percent, but empowered the council to offer five percent. This action was taken by the people after a 4 1/2 percent issue turned out to be unsalable in the usual markets.

The Los Angeles harbor commission last week placed \$500,000 of 4 1/2 percent harbor improvement bonds on sale with Los Angeles people, making the bonds available to the small investor. By Saturday noon \$107,200 worth of the bonds had been purchased in blocks of from \$100 to \$10,000, and there were assurances that the entire issue would be sold to people of that city. Oakland officials will repurchase bonds at 5 1/2 percent bonds, relying entirely upon bond brokers whom the officials assert are holding

up the city. Los Angeles is finding ready sale for 4 1/2 per cent bonds with Los Angeles residents.

These two cities furnish illustration of the difference between financing a city and bankrupting it. The experience of these two California cities with late bond flotations is eloquent proof of the value of offering bond issues in such a way that home people may become buyers. Los Angeles actually selling its 4 1/2 per cent bonds to home people while Oakland could not sell 5 per cent bonds to the usual bond buyers is unanswerable argument for a program under which home bonds in every city may be placed within the easy reach of home buyers.

BOUQUETS OR BUSINESS

FRANK WATERHOUSE is right. If Portlanders want a Steamship line to the Orient they must patronize it. Steamship owners go where there is cargo. They operate their vessels for business. They can not pay salaries and fuel bills with promises or felicitous words.

Much as the Royal Mail or the Hamburg-American may love Portland, they cannot operate here on sentiment. They must have cargo. Our lines to the Orient in the past would not have vanished like morning mists if there had been profits for them.

The direct vessels of the American-Hawaiian line were withdrawn from Portland because there wasn't enough cargo. They may never be put back. In nine months of 1912, westbound freight via the line for Portland fell off fifteen per cent while every other port on the coast increased. San Francisco increased 23.4, Hawaiian Islands 62.7, Los Angeles 20.8, San Diego 20.8, and Puget Sound 31.9.

If Portland cannot have a Portland-owned and Portland-operated Oriental line, the next best alternative is to have service by powerful establishments like the Royal Mail and Hamburg-American. They are stable. They are responsible. They have the vessels and can at all times meet every need. They are good lines to tie to.

Portlanders should give them their business. Their vessels cannot afford to come into this port empty and go out empty. Portland needs these lines worse than these lines need Portland, and now that we have them, we should sustain them not with bouquets but with business.

IN THE BAY STATE

ECONOMISTS and labor unions are watching with great interest the operation of a minimum wage law in Massachusetts. Although the law was passed last year it did not go into effect until the first of last month. In keeping with Bay State caution this was to give time for preparation. The law applies to women and minors only and follows along the general line of similar laws in Great Britain. It is so conservative that it would seem that little can be expected of it. It has no teeth and the only way to force recalcitrant employers to comply with it is through the creation of a public sentiment by means of publicity.

The law is to be carried out by a commission of three appointed by the governor. This commission has wide latitude for the exercise of judgment and discretion. The body is to inquire into the wages paid female and minor employees of any industry in the state. If it has reason to believe that any considerable number are receiving a wage inadequate to return the necessary cost of living and maintain the worker in health it may recommend an increase. In its investigations the commission must take into consideration the needs of the employees, the financial condition of the industry and the probable effect of an increased wage. From this and other data is to be determined the proper minimum wage for time rate, or piece work for workers of ordinary ability.

The tango is good for ills of the feet, according to a Chicago chiropractor; but he would do better to point out a remedy that isn't worse than the disease.

"Many a man doesn't realize how small the world is until he begins trying to dodge his creditors," says an Omaha World-Herald paragrapher, who probably knows.

Transition to Socialism.

Portland, Aug. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I, E. Johnson, writing in Tuesday's Journal, opposes Socialism because he claims to believe it to be a foundationless and an absurd thing. He bases his belief on the difficulties he thinks we would meet in the transition from individual to collective ownership of things publicly or socially used. I think Mr. Johnson magnifies the difficulties to be met, for we have already socialized many of these things without any great difficulty.

No sane Socialist expects this great transition to be made at once, but it can be made slowly and it will eventually have to be made, for it is the only logical course for civilization to pursue.

Mr. Charles Rye and Miss Alice Bourbon were lately married in Kentucky, and we may be quite sure that they had Marse Henry's blessing.

Some careless person left the gate of the political graveyard open at Chicago, and Lorimer has broken out again with "A Voice From the Tomb."

but as none is apparently available, the suggestion arises that our English cousins might be willing to spare him Sylvia Pankhurst.

Whatever may be lacking in the way of vexatious incidents arising from the Mexican problem is supplied by Henry Lane Wilson.

Recent diplomatic events have done much to show that Japan is a tactful and discriminating nation as well as a courageous one.

The best news from Mexico nowadays is no news of any further complications.

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 400 words, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

Socialist Replies to Critic. Portland, Aug. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Socialists will all agree with J. E. Johnson in his recent contribution to The Journal when he says citizens should expose frauds and humbugs. I hope he will agree with us when we say that to deal intelligently with economic problems one must study them. Snag judgment, guess work and hearsay are of no value.

"How are things publicly used to be acquired?" In whatever way the people decide when they make up their minds to take over the industries. Socialism embodies an economic principle, and should not be mistaken for a mere dry formula.

There are two chief ways of acquiring the industries—confiscation and purchase. Confiscation was the method applied by the men of '76 to the "divine right" of George III in the American colonies; by Abraham Lincoln in freeing the slaves, and by public service commissions when they order reductions in charges, thereby depreciating the prices of securities legally acquired by the investors.

Socialism could the people purchase these industries? By issuing non-interest bearing bonds at their physical value, to be paid off at, say, 5 per cent per year. Socialism being against all profits, there would be no interest or dividends paid. The workers would own what was produced. In 20 years at 5 per cent the investment would be paid for. Under the present system the workers will produce much more than 5 per cent per year in dividends, and at the end of the 20 years the capitalists will still own the industries. There would be little interference by litigation after the people had once resolved on this course, and with the judiciary all subject to recall. The great objection to this method is that it would be derived from stock ownership in companies in which the investor is not "adapted" is ambiguous. The greater part of stockholders today have little personal knowledge of the industries in which they own stock. The managers and superintendents and other hired employees, and not the stockholders are chiefly those who operate the industries. The employees may or may not be stockholders. Their wages are entirely independent of that, and the payment of dividends is not based on the usefulness of the individual receiving them, or on whether he is in any way connected as a worker with either that or any other industry.

Socialism can stand, and, in fact, invites, intelligent criticism. Those who condemn it would accomplish more by careful discussion of disputed points than by sweeping assertions that "the theories of socialism are the most absurd things that a person can conceive of." Few of these Mr. Johnson kindly specify, and I will not quote them. Socialists base their movement on the belief that they can solve many of the ills of present society. Their belief is based on study. If they are wrong they will welcome enlightenment. Socialists contend that it is capitalism, and not socialism, which is "in conflict with natural laws and natural conditions." They claim that it is unnatural for women to have to find it necessary to sell their bodies for bread; for children to be robbed of their youth and health to make capitalist profits; for the useful workers to live in dire poverty, while idlers are surfeited with wealth; for business to be dull and times hard, with the land and the very work to the laborers because they can not employ them at a profit.

Socialism wishes to remove these natural conditions and develop to the utmost the possibilities of our growing civilization.

Cost of Things to Eat. Portland, Aug. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal.—There is always somebody talking about the high cost of living. Can The Journal explain how it is that a man can go into a restaurant and get a steak cooked and served with potatoes, bread and butter, for the same price that it costs him to get the steak raw from the butcher? If the restaurant can make a profit, it must be the butchers' association that stings the housekeeper. Why not break the butchers' and grocers' associations? They are certainly the kings of the hour, more powerful than the whole lot of them they forbid to sell to anyone not belonging to their association.

I can get as big a rib steak, cooked, for 25c, as I can at the butcher's, raw. G. GORNBOLD.

More than 1800 aeroplanes are said to be in regular service in France, which nation seems to be doing its best in this and other ways to hold the race suicide record.

A new drug called heroin is said to inflate the user with an exaggerated sense of his own importance—but nothing of the sort is apparently needed by Senator Works.

Mr. Charles Rye and Miss Alice Bourbon were lately married in Kentucky, and we may be quite sure that they had Marse Henry's blessing.

Some careless person left the gate of the political graveyard open at Chicago, and Lorimer has broken out again with "A Voice From the Tomb."

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE Was it cool enough for you? Oh, there'll be a bit more of summer yet.

If you have nothing else to do, swat flies. Hopplickers don't have to carry guns, in Oregon. The youth who starts out to be a sport seldom gets rich.

Leslie Scott didn't need or even want the office, but he made good in it. Tom Lawson isn't a titled "Sir," but he is a dead game sport, all the same.

Keep cool about President Wilson: he has a lot of sense in that head of his. Possibly Sulzer could be convicted of being foolish; that is apparently about all. Another ambassador to Turkey? Thought Turkey had been wiped out of existence.

The wasted ground, yearning for cultivation, is one of Mother Nature's perpetual tragedies. Huerta may be a little smarter than his son, but he has not General Felix Diaz out of the country for a spell.

A lot of semi-civilized generals and I. W. W. fans would be yoked together; but we can't do it. It is a free country. The proud Castilians may sneer at us peaceful Americans, but we will continue to believe that mush is better for the first dish at breakfast than a revolution.

THE PROBLEM OF MONEY

IV.—Curtailling Wall Street Speculation. Wall street speculation will inevitably be curtailed by one provision of the Owen bill. Investment purchases will not be seriously interfered with, if interfered with at all. But the man who gambles on the market will find his gambling checked. Good banking is an exact science. It cannot be successfully conducted in detail. Certain natural laws. It is true that the accommodation it affords the citizen leads to the establishment of a bank in a community, but if that bank is to continue in business it must pay. In order to pay it must loan out, not only its capital, but its deposits. Every dollar must be made to hustle for its keep.

Experience has shown that in ordinary times the country bank may safely loan out 85 per cent of its capital, surplus and deposits. The remaining 15 per cent is held in reserve. The present central banking act provides that two-fifths of this fund must be in cash on hand in the bank's vaults, and the balance may be kept on deposit subject to check, with a reserve agent approved by the government in either a reserve city or a central reserve city, which cities are designated by law.

Because the reserve agent allows the country bank interest upon its daily balances, as much of its reserve as it can safely spare is ordinarily kept with the reserve agent. The reserve agent is required to keep 25 per cent of the funds deposited in the open market. The daily speculation on the exchange is financed almost wholly by call loans or limited time loans. The investor—the man who pays for what he buys and takes it away—is only seen in Wall Street occasionally. He is the speculator in the backbone of the market. Often he is the only man with courage enough to buy when the investor is frightened enough to sell. Cripple the speculator and you cramp the market.

This is how the speculator will be crippled under the Owen bill. At present the reserves of all the national banks amount to \$762,176,994. Not all of this is on deposit in New York. Not all of the reserve deposited in New York is used on the exchange. But a great share of it is. So that if the speculator is denied access to this bulk of money his operations must necessarily be hampered. And the Owen bill specifically provides that the federal reserve banks may not loan money for "the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities." Under the Owen bill all of this vast reserve fund must be taken from the national banks and deposited with the federal reserve banks within 36 months. One-third of this fund must be transferred to the federal reserve banks at once.

This will obviously take from certain national banks the greater part of their business. These banks located in the central reserve cities, are the reserve banks for many country banks, who are their chief depositors, and employ practically all of the funds thus secured in financing the speculative operations in Wall Street. Such banks will very likely make good their threats to give up their national charters and become state banks. By so doing they can avoid the necessity of investing one-fifth of their paid up and undivided capital in the stock of the federal reserve banks.

The national banks which retain their charters will not be debarred from offering call loans, but their capacity will be pared down. Not only are they deprived of one-fifth of their capital by the forced investment referred to, but they lose at one stroke all of the reserve moneys heretofore deposited with them. Nor is any provision made in the Owen bill for carrying on the

business of banking. The initial loaning of funds, is left precisely where it is now. There can be no complaint that loans will be made upon the say-so of politicians. Every official who passes on a transaction must be an experienced banker.

As in the direct loans to the member banks—which alone might be taken for the purpose of loaning on call—the consent of the federal reserve board must first be secured. It is to be had only "if a public necessity is served." And there is no more than three-fourths of the value of the collateral may be loaned, and no more than one half of the unimpaired capital of the member bank which appears as the borrower. Not only is every requirement of safety met, but the total amount of money available for call loans is infinitely small, as compared with "that now placed daily. Further, the indorsement by the member bank does away with the possibility that the federal bank may ever disburse a dummy note secured by collateral.

If there is an error in this it is on the side of safety. Concealing that Wall street speculators and Wall street banks will be pinched, let us see how the rest of the country will be affected. Socialists, for they have been making a protest against all abuses of such corporations and have been asking such people as Mr. King to help. Now if that is the only thing he has got to kick about, he had better pay his extra expense and help the poor phone company all he can; for it would be too bad to have him classed with the I. W. W. or Socialists. JAMES MAHOOD.

Portland, Aug. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—Kindly permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper to ask the thinking people a few questions in order to determine whether or not my theory may be correct. Will some one please define the meaning of the "three-fourths" of our flag? What do they symbolize? What invention is of the greatest known value or benefit to all mankind? E. C. CAMPBELL.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley. "Thirty years ago robbing stages was one of the recognized businesses of eastern Oregon," said Lot Livermore, Pendleton's oldest pioneer. "I come pretty near knowing, for I was the Wells Fargo agent as well as the agent for the stage line for many years. One day word came to us that the stage from Pendleton to Umatilla had been robbed. It was held up just about where Section 10 was located. I went down there with the deputy sheriff. It had rained just before the hold up, so we were able to track them till we lost their tracks on the mountains this side of Meacham.

Livermore says that after John Bowman, the man who was shot dead near Section 10 by a couple of strangers camped near Weston. He suggested that we drive up there and see who they were. As we were passing our team at Weston, we saw a horse that corresponded with the description we had got of the horse ridden by one of the outlaws. The livermore thought the other man had ridden on to Walla Walla. Bowman went on to Walla Walla while I hid in one of the stalls to wait for the owner of the horse to turn up. Presently he came in. The livermore gave a nod and I stepped out. "Hands up, I said. He whirled like a flash on me. He saw he was covered. "All right, you've got the drop on me," he said and stuck up his hands. We searched him and I turned him over to a couple of my men. In a little while word came to me that the other man was still in town and was at the hotel eating dinner. I went there, made him put up his hands and made him get out and turned him over to the guards I had with the other men.

"I returned to Pendleton and got a warrant for their arrest and sent the deputy sheriff to Weston for them. "When we were tried, convicted and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. Billy Maxon, because very friendly with them for Umatilla Maxon asked the sheriff if he could speak to me. He told me he would locate the stolen treasure from the camp near Weston. If we would try to go to his place, he would let me have the treasure. I told him I could not make promises for the company.

"A few months later Superintendent Morse, at Boise, told me to go to Meacham, where a passenger way-billed as William Maxon had gone to the camp of the outlaws near Meacham. We had discovered where the two outlaws had made camp in the timber near Meacham and the passenger way-billed as Maxon was in reality the father of Billy Maxon. I met him and we spent all afternoon looking for the buried treasure, but it could not seem to get the lay of the land from his son's description. I told him I would head him through to Portland and he would see the place where his son had a map of the place where the money was buried. He was a farmer near La Grande and a good citizen.

"He went to Salem, secured the information that the money was buried where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

"When we got to the camp Maxon took out his directions and read them to us. They read: "Go to the elbow of the point of the elbow there is a dead pine, the only tree there. Look down east to where a large fir has been stripped of its limbs on the south side by a falling tree. Beside this big fir there are two trees down, one across the road and one to the left of the road where he was met by C. Paige, one of our division superintendents. The stage went through Pendleton at 2 o'clock in the morning. Maxon wanted to stop and have me go along, but Superintendent Paige would not consent. He said he was in charge of the case and he would not let me go along. Maxon said "Very well, I will stop here and see Livermore. I will not go a step unless he goes along." Paige and Maxon stormed and threatened but Maxon said "I will go, so they came past my house, woke me up and I went along.

Pointed Paragraphs

"Dead Game Sport" is a most expensive title. The strut of a turkey gobbler is in it with that of the leading citizen in a village. A pair of yellow shoes doesn't age more quickly than a pretty girl after a mistaken marriage.

It's hard for some children to understand why they should take their troubles to the Lord when they have a mother. The man who is too effusive in expressing his gratitude for a small favor is bailing his hook for a larger one.

Why Wilson Sent Lind.

From the New York Evening Post. Both in Mexico City and in Washington there is a subsidence of the panicky feeling, as this one consideration comes to the mind: that the sending of Mr. Lind to Mexico was not a bit of ill-temper nor a happy thought on the part of Mr. Wilson, but the first step in a reasoned-out policy. Far from seeking to impose our will on the Mexican people, it now appears that the administration at Washington has kept official foreign opinion in touch with the plans, so that Mr. Lind goes to Mexico on a mission which is in the knowledge of other governments. From the Mexican capital comes what sounds very much like an acknowledgment of regret for the unfortunate tone adopted by Huerta's secretary of foreign affairs with regard to Mr. Lind's mission. A pro-Huerta demonstration is to take place in the capital, but instead of the usual "Carranza" signs, Mr. Lind's name might not be safe. The news comes now the plain assurance that everything will be done to prevent an anti-American outbreak. Peace may not be so near to the distracted country as some of us would have us believe, but good sense has apparently not altogether disappeared.

Portland, Aug. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—Kindly permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper to ask the thinking people a few questions in order to determine whether or not my theory may be correct. Will some one please define the meaning of the "three-fourths" of our flag? What do they symbolize? What invention is of the greatest known value or benefit to all mankind? E. C. CAMPBELL.