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REPUTATION IN ITSELF is only a flaring candle of wavering and uncertain flame, and easily blown out; but it is the light by which the world looks for and finds merit.—Lowell.

THE ELECTIONS

WOODROW WILSON must be strongly encouraged by yesterday's elections.

It is an off year, and off years are always ugly to newly installed presidents. It was after the passage of a new tariff bill, and always before, a new tariff bill, and always before, a new tariff bill, and always before, a new tariff bill.

But in an off year and after passage of a reduced tariff the president is, by the verdicts of yesterday, more strongly entrenched than ever in the confidence and esteem of the people. It is not merely unusual, it is extraordinary.

In Massachusetts the election was on national issues. Borah, Cummings and all the other progressive Republicans of note toured the state and appealed for support for the Republican candidates; but the Democratic candidate was elected governor.

There were the same conditions in New Jersey, and in the earlier returns the Democratic governor has nearly as many votes as both his opponents. It was the same in Maryland, and a Democratic United States senator succeeds a Republican. In all the cases of special elections of congressmen national issues were paramount, and in every instance there is no loss by Democrats and no gain by Republicans.

There has been no record quite like it in history. No president was ever more completely endorsed at the psychological moment when reversal is always expected.

There is no way to misunderstand the meaning of yesterday. More than any other president in a generation if not in a century, Woodrow Wilson has touched the popular imagination. More than any other, he has seized the confidence and esteem of his countrymen.

He has become everywhere recognized as a man with a message, a leader with a program, a president with a purpose. He is everywhere acknowledged as leading a great movement toward democracy, social, economic and industrial.

He has grappled the human problems of our time. As a profound student, he has long seen them silhouetted against the background of history.

He is commander-in-chief in a struggle for greater equality in the world and he has the godspeed of his country and his countrymen.

LAND LOTTERIES

THE last large tract of government land in Nebraska was parceled out by the United States through a drawing last week at North Platte.

In practical effect, the awards of quarter sections were a land lottery. The grand prizes were tracts of 160 acres worth \$15,000 each. The holders of the lucky numbers got the best prizes just as they used to get them in the Louisiana lottery.

The award was by lot. Every participant in the drawing had a gambler's chance for the best prizes. In actuality, it was a process involving all the elements of a game of chance and all the glamour of real gambling.

After making lotteries an indictable offense, and after denying lotteries the use of the mails, it is strange that the government of the United States should resort to a lottery in parceling out government lands. It is curious that the government itself should be guilty of the thing for which it punishes the citizen.

But it is the lack of intelligence in the distribution of the land that most challenges attention. How ingenuously for the government to give a man for a comparatively few dollars a quarter section of land worth \$15,000, and decide by lot that he and not some other shall have it.

When the government lands are now so nearly exhausted with so many landless people anxious to get a site for a home why make the distribution a matter of luck or accident rather than a matter of intelligent design?

With the remnant of lands that is left, why shouldn't the United States sell small tracts to actual settlers on the highest bid? The bidder could be given a term of ten years in which to pay, and an interest rate of only three per cent.

the adventurer, the speculator and the gambler from the land business. The low interest and long time place the land within reach of the humblest. They open the way for men to get a home and subsistence until there is means to pay off the original investment. The bidding settles the question of who is to have each tract and on terms and conditions in harmony with business principles, common sense and good morals.

The present Washington government is undertaking many reforms. From it, the public has already learned to anticipate much of constructive legislation and administration. Much is already achieved. There is much more to modify, and one of the pressing issues of change should be the application of morals and intelligence in the distribution of public lands that settlement of the country has made valuable.

For the land lotteries should be substituted public sales on long time with low interest to the highest bidding actual settler.

BEATEN

IT WAS a mad moment when Charles Murphy gave orders to impeach Sulzer.

Regardless of Sulzer's dishonest application of campaign funds, he was impeached by Tammany only because he refused to obey the boss. He was dragged out of the governorship, because, as governor, he was on the side of his countrymen instead of on the side of Tammany.

More than all other influences combined, the impeachment of Sulzer overthrew Tammany yesterday. The overwhelming election of Sulzer is the proof. He got more votes than both his opponents combined, and it was not a vote of confidence in Sulzer, but a vote of protest against Boss Murphy.

No blunder in Tammany history exceeds the madness of the Sulzer impeachment. The Sulzer removal for acts before his inauguration as governor disclosed with too much vividness and power, the terrible reality of Murphy's invisible government over the state of New York.

It revealed the boss as the governor, the legislature and the high court of impeachment. What wonder that Sulzer is elected!

What wonder that Tammany is beaten!

DOGS AND CIVIL SERVICE

DOGS are used by the French police to assist in catching law breakers. But before the canines get their appointments they must qualify at a sort of civil service examination. The method of determining a dog's efficiency is described in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

Besides the ordinary things which any well-trained dog can do, the candidate for a government job has to refuse food offered him in the absence of his master. The dog is required to find and bring back hidden objects; jump a fence eight feet high; leap ten feet; guard an object in his master's absence; without command defend his master attacked unexpectedly; make slam attacks, discover a lawbreaker and indicate his whereabouts by barking but not by biting him; conduct prisoners to jail without letting any escape and without his master's help.

One of the most difficult tests is the following: A man enters a house, and the dog must follow by jumping through an opening 6 1/2 feet high. The man escapes and closes the door behind him. The dog follows, leaving the house in the same way he entered, runs after the man while being fired at and ceases his pursuit at the word of command.

A dog which can do all these things is entitled to a government job. It is a pity that animals of such intelligence and devotion to duty should be made targets for the lawbreaker's bullet, but, like efficient human policemen, the dog places duty first and his own welfare second.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

IN ITS monthly letter to customers the Fourth National bank of New York calls attention to two striking developments showing the strength of America's financial position. One is a reduction in the Imperial Bank of Germany's discount rate from 6 to 5 1/2 per cent, and the other is a sharp break in sterling exchange rates at New York.

Both incidents are favorable to general business. They show that the German market, which was the storm center during a year's disturbance in Europe, has been strengthened since the 6 per cent rate was fixed November 14, 1912. They also show that the trend of foreign exchange is decidedly in favor of the United States. We owe Europe little or nothing in comparison with the heavy indebtedness which is usually outstanding against us at this time of the year.

Concerning the tariff's influence upon business the New York bank says there is little to justify expectation of a general recession in trade. Commercial centers report increased orders as compared with last year. Manufacturers are resuming operations after having partially suspended business during the months when tariff revision was under discussion. Country merchants continue in a notably strong position.

The significant statement is made that American industry was never better organized to resist foreign competition than now. Competition with Europe will not cripple enterprise here, for it is said that foreign industries, in many instances, have not the facilities for producing the class of goods demanded by American consumers. It is possible Europe may be able to comply with these requirements later on, but during the period of preparation American producers will add to their facilities and make every effort to retain the trade they now have, which they will be able to do.

Credit is given the Washington administration for averting a money stringency during the crop moving period. There is no question, says this bank, that the release of about \$32,000,000 of government money, placed with depositories in the west and south, has helped the general situation. Confidence is expressed in the early passage of a currency law. The bank's forecast is reassuring, almost optimistic.

There are many predictions that we are to have a hard winter. It has been patent to a lot of us all the time that the new tariff bill never ought to have been passed. A eugenics baby in the East has been named Eugenetia. If it had been otherwise, it is presumable his name would have been Eugebill.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes, explains, teaches, it sows principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have any sense, the rubbers will be out of existence and set up its own conclusions in their stead.—Woodrow Wilson.

EXTORTIONATE FEES

THE Chamberlain legislation for relieving western litigants of a system of double fees in federal courts is apparently blocked so far as the special session is concerned. They are fees handed down from primitive times, and in a number of states are exactly double those in the older eastern states. Under the system, the clerk of the district court in Oregon receives a compensation almost double that of a federal district judge.

Instances have been cited in which litigants, after winning in the trial court were forced by heavy fees to give up the fight when the beaten side appealed. This contingency is known to wealthy litigants who resort to appeals and win regardless of the merits of the case because poor litigants are unable to finance their contentions in the higher court.

Speaking of eastern courts, ex-President Taft has often insisted that the poor litigant has slim chance of survival in the United States courts. What would he say of poor litigants in Oregon and other far western states in which there is a system of double fees? What would he say of the status of a court in which the compensation of a clerk under a fee system is nearly equal to the salary of two federal judges?

ALCOHOL'S LOSING FIGHT

BAVARIA, the home of beer, drank less of that beverage during the last twelve months than during the former year. Dispatches say the decrease is represented by half a million dollars—no much, perhaps, but enough to indicate a general tendency. The decline in beer drinking by Bavarians is attributed to Emperor William's temperance crusade.

In Berlin, the General Electric company five years ago established a canteen for its thousands of employees. Beer was provided, of course. In addition, tea, coffee, seltzer and lemonade, all of capital quality, were furnished at 2 1/2 cents a pint. At first the sale of soft drinks was but one-third as much as that of beer. Today non-alcoholic drinks have a demand more than twice as large as that of beer.

The company's records show that coincident with beer drinking's decline there was a steady reduction in the number of accidents. Greater safety is attributed to the company's policy of purveying soft drinks with nicety and care.

In the United States, railroads and other big employers of labor are insisting upon no dalliance with the beer mug. These are the days of swift motor cars, fast passenger elevators, of trains often speeding more than a mile a minute. Drinking accounts for a large proportion of automobile accidents. Common prudence dictates that the locomotive engineer and the elevator operator, men holding lives in their hands, shall have keen eyes and quick nerve. Employers are insisting upon it.

Aviators as sportsmen lead the world in skill and daring. To a man they leave strong drink alone. Narcisse Oulmet, world champion golfer, is a water drinker. Boys are being taught in gymnasiums that beer and spirits never made champions. All sports, baseball, football, all of them, are linked to teetotalism.

Alcohol is in a losing fight. The odds are against it, the world's experience condemns it. Temperance is not a moral issue alone. It is an economic issue.

There are 425,000 persons in the United States who will have to pay the income tax. It is not impossible that the beautiful fall weather is the product of their beaming faces, their joyous exuberance and their almost heavenly smiles that will never wear off.

FOR CLEAN MARKET SUPPLIES

Portland, Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have noted with a great deal of interest the clipping of the yearly budget and realize the great need of such clipping. In order to meet the bills created by the old administration, but I am glad to see that the new administration should be given the health department and the schools. I think the need of a meat inspector is very great.

The words "inoculation" and "bacteriology" are familiar to all, and school children know what they mean to health. Laws have been made to protect the public and all that is necessary is officers to enforce them. Our commissioners might well make tours of personal inspection, taking notes and all covering the same ground starting from different points. Were they to do this, I predict that they would at once give the health board the utmost support. It has been the writer's habit upon passing fruit stands, meat markets and markets in general, to note conditions, and I am sure that any one could see all that I have seen.

There are many predictions that we are to have a hard winter. It has been patent to a lot of us all the time that the new tariff bill never ought to have been passed. A eugenics baby in the East has been named Eugenetia. If it had been otherwise, it is presumable his name would have been Eugebill.

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woman named in honor of President Lincoln's act freeing the slaves. But with us still at Hutchinson, Kansas, in Miss America Razor.

Candidate Gardner of Massachusetts accused one of his opponents of uttering an "inexactitude." That was political personalities carried on under a status approximating the boattitude.

The men who demand that this great and glorious nation courageously and fearlessly invade Mexico want the other fellow's sons to go to the front for the rough fighting.

A French aviator has broken an other record. He is to be congratulated—it was only a record that is broken.

SMALL CHANGE

I wasn't hurt a bit, says Huerta. The commission's pruning shears held out well. My, my; here it is the month before Christmas. Anyhow, the president isn't a man afraid of his job.

Another new thing under the sun: another of a bank badly wrecked years ago, asked to have his salary reduced.

High government department officials won't jump and run in a great hurry even when asked to do something by a public-spirited, tactful private secretary to a governor.

Also, at the national livestock show, Oregon showed the best Jersey Heifer, her owner, by the way, being a Polk county 12-year-old boy. In about 1000 places everywhere, Oregon can take first prizes.

Portland boys ever six months old have never worn any clothing, night or day, and played in the open air outdoors parts of October days, and in healthy, hearty, and happy. It will thrive on this treatment, perhaps for several years, this will be one way for some families to reduce the cost of living.

When you've read the columns of news and forty-odd people's views; when you've read of Harts and Bryan and the latest dollar millionaire lion; of politics, tariff, canal, of Murphy, Shaw, Sulzer, et al of accidents, follies and crime of gluttony, glitter and grime; no, the paper you haven't read yet, good news, good news, and with jokes, jokes, have been amusing when you cheered a moment of time with this, or a better rhyme; when reformers' projects grand; things and thoughts either good or bad, things to make you better, or if you haven't already, or, mother, or miss, or dad—why, surely read every ad.

From the Boston Globe. Thomas Mott Osborne, a wealthy citizen of Auburn, N. Y., who is president of a prison reform association, recently entered the state penitentiary in his city and submitted himself to the discipline and routine of that institution.

One was a voluntary prisoner, who, although he was treated as if he were a condemned convict, knew that he could walk out any time he determined to end his self imposed term.

Mr. Osborne, as "Tom Brown," his prison alias, rubbed elbows with the felons in the workshops, tramped back and forth from cell to shop with them and partook of their food.

When placed in solitary confinement—and Mr. Osborne said the nervous shock of the darkness was indescribably severe—"Tom Brown" became the inmate of the cell with the prisoner in the adjoining cell whose sole anxiety was to get some food.

water and began "cleansing" it, and the dirt from his fingers was very apparent. I drank no cider. Visiting the Yamhill market, I saw some of the sanitary conditions, but the large majority exposed meats, and especially fish. In the latter case there was a swarm of flies around and on these fish. I spoke to the attendant and he, in broken English, assured me that the good for the fish; later, at closing time, I passed the place and a dirty water hose was lying across the fish. It seems there is no law to compel the covering of fish; yet, pneumonia poisoning is supposed to be a highly dangerous disease.

We are given to understand that there is not enough money to do everything this year, but why not have a meat inspector to protect the public from rotten or tainted meat? If we can't have a meat inspector, why not have one competent meat man empowered to condemn meat in the shop, if tainted?

The milk has been taken care of and needs little criticism, but the matter of fruit and meats should be taken up. A trip around the markets and fruit stands will show filthy conditions. Much of the fruit should be barred from sale merely on the ground of scale and like diseases. Back of these stands may be found the putrefying refuse of fruits and vegetables.

The limited number of inspectors of the health department can not cover all the city if they have to look for all the trouble for themselves; but if the public would insist that they drop a postcard, signed or unsigned, to the health department, stating where unsanitary condition or decayed fruit, vegetables or meats exists, the health department could investigate and the city would soon be on a health basis.

Last, but not least, such inspections would discourage farmers from producing scaly fruit or fruit that is tainted, as his customers would find it hard to dispose of it, owing to rigid inspection.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PERSISTENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

There is a great demand at Silver Lake for a correspondent of the kind that invites capitalists to come in and make some easy gain money.

A celebration to be held on June 24 next by Scots of North Bend to commemorate the six hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn is already being organized.

Baker Democrats are the merlot of the mines of Baker county cannot be kept in the background much longer. The evidence is coming thick and fast that we have a mining section the equal of any other on the face of the earth.

The Lebanon Express says if there is a city in Oregon that is harassed by the canine nuisance it is Lebanon, and it calls upon the city council to pass a restraining ordinance without delay to receive the thanks of "lovers of good dogs and good homes."

An auto owner at Antelope believes in learning a great deal at one time, even though he may not learn so very much. According to a correspondent of the Shaliko Star this future speed fiend stuck a match into the tank to see if it would burn, and the result, as it proved that he had. It smoked up a lot of nice paint on the machine, though no other damage was done.

The Woodburn Independent's Hubbard correspondent would like to know how many of the eastern states can boast of roses blooming in the last week of October outside in the garden, and would like to know if the result can be gathered ripe strawberries, as they do in Oregon. Good, ripe strawberries can be had at the right of the vines, this correspondent says.

Medford Mail Tribune: Grant Burroughs of the McAndrew farm secured a fine specimen of the barn owl Thursday morning. With a stable broom he secured the bird, and had evidently been in search of a breakfast, as a pigeon was found freshly killed. The bird was pronounced by Mr. Burroughs and said it is only the fourth one of the species he has seen in this region.

IS THERE A CRIMINAL CLASS?

From the Boston Globe. That was to relieve the oppressive monotony that was part of the punishment. Emerging from the Auburn jail Mr. Osborne's first declaration was that the prisoners were like other men, no more. After studying several hundred convicts, Mr. Osborne said he could find no criminal type, no physical phenomena by which the hereditary criminal could be identified.

It is well to obtain all the substantial testimony we can in refutation of the theory of Prof. Lombroso, the Italian criminologist, that there is a criminal type, that the enemy to society is marked and transmits his evil instincts to his offspring. Too long has the theory of Lombroso been accepted as fact, and it is time to see if it is not a hypothesis. It is a scientific demonstration. If we are to reorganize our prison system with a view of making good citizens out of the men in the prisons, we must not start with the assumption that we have an impossible task.

Let us take the evidence of Thomas Mott Osborne, who has no prejudice against courts or jurists and no pet theories to substantiate, and believe what is doubtless the fact that there is not an inmate of a penal institution who is not worthy of our sympathy and aid. Away with the theory of deal with conditions and with individuals.

partments. Though I am withdrawing from active work in the congress, I shall always appreciate the influence of the cause, and request that the same courtesy be extended the new administration, that has been offered in the past.

MRS. ROBERT H. TATE.

YOUR MONEY

By John M. Oskison.

In the United States, at the last count, there were 6,615,946 wage earners and 790,267 salaried workers employed. In the 10 years from the preceding census the number of wage earners increased 40.4 per cent, while the value of the products turned out by them increased 81.2 per cent.

Wages do not rise in proportion to the value of the things which the workers turn out. In some ways, wages must be supplemented if the workers are to get their fair share of the things which are thought to be worth having. People who work for wages and salaries lack the business training and experience to make their earnings work for them.

I do not believe that this condition need be permanent. I know that the average worker, if he begins to set aside a part of his earnings from the day he goes to work and keeps it up until he stops working, can double his return from his labor in an average lifetime.

Let me put it in another way: If an average worker—one of the 7,000,000—will save one-tenth of his earnings during his working life and put his savings at work in the safest possible way for money that will bring in when he has got to the age of 60 will be greater in amount than he can earn by his own labor.

That earning is the possible "plus" for every worker. And it is that money which will bridge the gap between the worker's income and the mounting value of the things he produces—the things which make modern life complicated and attractive.

Don't imagine that the pay for work is ever going to be any more than what the employer of labor has to pay. But don't get pessimistic over it—invest your money in a safe way for saving and then find out how to put your savings to work.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"William Gladstone Steel was the name given me when I was christened," said Will Steel. "Why Gladstone?" I asked. "For the very good reason that the great English statesman and myself are related," William Ewart Gladstone's great grandfather was named Thomas Gladstone. Thomas Gladstone was also my great grandfather. My father was born the same year as William E. Gladstone at Glasgow, Scotland, the early family home of the Gladstones was John Gladstone, the father of William E. moved to Liverpool where he became a great merchant. William, who was destined to be the future ruler of England, was born in the same year as Gladstone, who was in thought, sympathy and leaning as thoroughly Scotch as though he were born on the moors or highlands of Scotland.

"When my father was 9 years old the family emigrated from Scotland to the United States. They stopped for a while at their kinsman in Liverpool, John Gladstone, the first prime minister of England. John Gladstone had been a very successful grain dealer at Leith near Edinburgh and had all the refinement and strength of character of his Scotch forbears. His wife, Annie Robertson, was from the Donaghadee clan. When my father visited them as a child of 9 England's 'Grand Old Man' Gladstone is frequently called. He was his playmate, and they were of the same age, William E. Gladstone having been born on December 29, 1809.

"My father's family were six weeks crossing the Atlantic. They came in a small sailing vessel and settled at Winchester, Va. The more my father saw of the institution of slavery the less he liked it. Being a Quaker in his opinions he was not very popular in the town of Winchester. My mother's maiden name was Lowry. In the late thirties my father built a substantial store and a half house at Stafford, Va. There he was born on September 7, 1854.

birth Stafford had a population of about 300 people. When I was back there a few years ago they were still there. At any rate there was no apparent change in the town. There were about 300 people, the houses were there, though they were the sons and grandsons of my old playmates. I said the houses were the same name in most cases they are. My father's house, built by himself 75 years ago, was still standing.

"For 60 years the old house kept its secret. It was a part of the house was a low celled room which I, when a child, had always avoided. We children among ourselves spoke of it as the 'spooky' room, as we sometimes heard noises in it for which we could not account. About 15 years ago a child playing in this upper room happened to notice that different parts of the wall when tapped sounded differently. At supper that night he asked his father, 'Why does the room sound different?' The father to humor the child went upstairs and investigated. He became interested and after much tapping discovered a secret panel that operated a small door leading to a strong room. He finally found four secret doors. When I was back there recently I examined them. Then I understood why the room had always seemed spooky to me.

"The house had a room above the half house. The upper rooms were boarded up, leaving a considerable space on each side, where the roof sloped down. In this sloping space on each side heavy boards had been run the entire length of the room, apparently to strengthen the house. They formed shelves attached to the rafters. The floor space was clear so that a person looking in had an unobstructed view. If a person had crawled through the doorway they would have seen nothing suspicious yet there was room on those shelves along the rafters for 25 negroes to lie flat and be safe from observation. Judge M. C. George of the first of Lowry, when he came back to reveal his birthplace, which is in the adjoining county to mine, his uncle said he would often times go out to the stable in the morning and find all his horses gone and next morning his own horses would be there and the others gone. It seems that my father had a station on the railroad and Judge George's uncle was also connected with the smuggling of slaves north and when he found his own horses gone and others in their place he knew my father had been at school in Kansas against the border ruffians.

"My people came to Portland July 30, 1873, when I was 18 years old. I started to school that fall at what is now the Atkinson school. Shortly thereafter after the first of the high school where the Hotel Portland now is, and I went there to school. Professor Johnson, who later became the first president of the state university of Eugene, was my principal. Among my schoolmates were Jack Mattheus, later prominent in politics; Thurston Daniels, later lieutenant governor of Washington, and his brother, Horace; Clint Going, later a member of the first of Lowry's Iron Works Co. who operated the stove foundry at the Oregon penitentiary; George Lindsey, who still lives here in Portland, and many other equally well known Portlanders. After two years of school I had to stop going to work. I got a job in Smith Brothers' Iron Works, now Smith & Watson. I put in five years learning the trade of a pattern maker. I had always loved to write, so in 1878, I went to Albany and started a newspaper, which I called the Albany Herald. There were two papers there already—the Democrat and the Register. Shortly after my paper was started, the Register was edited by Newport and Brown was editor of the Democrat, and Cal VanCleve was the editor of the Herald. The Herald issued its first number in October, 1879. We started without a single line of advertising nor did we have a single subscriber. By next June we had 1500 subscribers and a good line of advertising. We won out in the June election. This was the first time Linn county had ever gone Republican. I elected Captain Humphrey to the senate and E. A. Dawson to the house of representatives. Chilton went in for sheriff and Nate Brown as county clerk. The Herald was made the official paper and we got the county printing. After two years I decided to come back to Portland so I sold the Herald and returned to Portland where I took up syndicate writing.

"What about Crater Lake? Oh, that's a long story. I will tell you about my 29-year fight for Crater Lake some other time."

Pointed Paragraphs

Give some man an inch of rope and they'll rope you in. Blessed is the man who doesn't give offense. Also unusual. It is better to be missed after you are dead than to have your wife throw things at you while you are alive.