THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher.

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173; Home, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Bldg., 225 Fifth Ave., New York, 1218 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

Subscription terms by mail or to any address in the United States or Mexico:

DAILY.
One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50
SUNDAY.
One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Talents are best nurtured in solitude; character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world.—Goethe.

WHY TAXES ARE HIGH. No. 12

THERE is always and everlastingly a shriek for increase of public salaries.

There is such a demand forever in Portland. There was such a demand by the legislative machine at the 1913 legislative session. There is to be on the ballot at this election a proposition even to increase the pay of legislators and to lengthen the session from 40 to 60 days.

There were bills before the 1913 session for the increase of the salaries of officials in 21 counties. Governor West vetoed them all. He vetoed them after the time had expired for the regular end of the session.

But the machine was determined that the salary increases should be made. Before adjournment the following remarkable document was secretly circulated and signed by members of both houses:

We, the undersigned members of the Oregon State Senate hereby agree with each other that we will remain in session for a period of five days after the forty (40) days' period shall have elapsed, for the purpose of considering veto messages of the governor, if any, if necessity shall arise therefor, and will remain in session to consider and dispose of said veto messages.

This extraordinary agreement was effective. It is without parallel or precedent, in that the legislative machine was so determined that salaries should be increased that the members returned to Salem and passed 19 of the salary-raising bills over the vetoes.

So eager was the machine to raise salaries that two bills were passed to increase the salary of the same official in Columbia county, and passed both over the governor's veto.

There is no reason why public salaries should be larger than private salaries for the same work. The claim that public salaries should be greater than private salaries is bosh. It results in the waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money.

The boosted salaries account for the spectacle of men swarming in the great scramble to get into public positions. It is one of the explanations of why taxes are high in this state. It is one of the reasons why people have to dig and toil to meet the ever increasing burden of government.

PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND

PORTUGAL, according to reports from Berlin, is expected to declare war on Germany and Austria in support of the cause of the allies. The Portuguese minister at Washington says that a treaty of long standing with England gives that country the right to enlist the services of Portugal.

Whether or not this small republic takes a hand in the conflict may have little to do with the final outcome, but the fact that an alliance between Great Britain and Portugal exists is interesting news. The Portuguese minister is authority for the statement that the treaty was renewed since the war began and that a British cruiser arrived in Lisbon September 28 to salute the republic's flag on the occasion of the treaty's ratification.

Portugal has reason to be grateful to England, for British troops time and again have expelled invaders from Portuguese soil and English money has gone to the aid of Portugal in times of emergency. In 1810 Wellington had 60,000 Portuguese under his command and for 100 years England was the partner and protector of Portugal.

If the Berlin reports are trustworthy, they indicate that even a struggling republic with a standing army of only 30,000 is not to escape being drawn into the conflict. It is said that Portugal could raise 50,000 men for service in France, but the prediction is that if Portuguese troops are called for they will be used in Africa to protect the interests of the allies there.

A BAD MEASURE

THE farmers of Oregon could not for one minute stand up against the so-called universal eight-hour law, which will be on the ballot on November 3.

Agriculture is the basic industry. On it, rests the whole superstructure of society.

And it cannot be regulated by hours. Its tasks are not theoretical. They are sternly practical.

Crops cannot be harvested by rule. Threshing cannot begin at eight a. m. and end at four p. m.

With the proposed legislation in effect, grain would stand uncut and fruit be unpicked and farm industry be prostrated.

Even with the labor saving machines and an adequate supply of labor, from the time haying begins until threshing ends, the farmers' hours of daylight are far too short. If forced into an eight-hour day, the farmers of Oregon would be driven out of business or out of the state.

Vote 321 no.

A STRANGE "FRIEND"

WORSE advice was never offered or worse advice never followed than that given Dr. Withycombe by his managing men. Thus, they caused him to say in his Medford statement that he has always been the "friend" of the direct primary.

Was Dr. Withycombe a "friend" of the direct primary when he espoused and supported the assembly in 1910?

How could he be in that assembly and be a "friend" of the direct primary?

If, as he says, he was in that assembly as a "friend" he was one "friend" among a great crowd of enemies who were trying to plunge a long, keen, knife into the primary system.

If he believed himself a "friend" of the primary, how unsuspecting, how childlike and how confiding Dr. Withycombe was in thinking that all in that assembly were "friends" of the direct primary too!

If the real "friends" of the direct primary were all the same kind of "friends" of the direct primary that Dr. Withycombe and his assemblyite colleagues were in 1910 when they nominated Mr. Bowerman, where would the direct primary be now but under the daisies at the foot of a weeping willow tree and beneath the shade of a marble slab?

Since Dr. Withycombe's "friendship" for the direct primary is of a kind that leads him to join every movement that comes along to overthrow the direct primary, how can it be of much value to the real friends and supporters of the primary system?

PERSONAL

THE JOURNAL holds sacred and jealously guards its "Letters from the People" department.

That space is an open forum. It reflects the current of popular opinion. It is wide open to all reasonable and rational discussions of events or things of popular interest.

The Journal guards this column as one of the best departments of the paper. It does not seek to influence expression. It does not bar expression except in case of personal abuse or unnecessary or unreasonable declarations. The purpose is to give the people a hearing for redress of their grievances, complaints as to their ills, protests against wrongs or publicity for their thoughts.

There have been statements recently to the effect that The Journal prepares articles under false signatures and prints them in that column. Each and all of these statements, or hints, or innuendos, are unqualifiedly and wholly false, and without foundation. Not once in the history of the paper has The Journal through its editorial force used this column for its own ends by writing articles and publishing them over fictitious signatures.

What The Journal has to say, it prints openly in its editorial columns and, often to its own financial disadvantage, is always answerable for everything it says.

Past accusations of The Journal on this point have been passed by without notice. Future false statements of the kind will be dealt with as they are made.

EUGENE E. SMITH

THE JOURNAL is not supporting the recall election or the recall candidates. On the contrary it is insistent in its contention that this is no time for a recall, and that there is not sufficient reason for a recall of city officials.

But, because of the excellence of his statement and the balance of his proposals, this newspaper is broad enough to recognize the manly character of the announcement of Eugene E. Smith in his candidacy for mayor. Among other excellent things he says:

The many recall elections in the West are not because of the simple fact that recall laws exist, but because the people are burdened with public officials who do not or will not understand. The small property owner and business man are staggering under an increasing tax levy, caused by extravagant and inefficient officials striving to retain public favor with a show of doing things, or who are working hand in hand with dishonest interests.

As Mr. Smith says, the recall elections are not simply because recall laws exist—usually they are a protest. There are many honest signatures on the petitions. These signatures of the honest people on the petitions are unmistakable signs of unrest. Taxes are high. Salaries have been raised. More officials have been created to prey upon the business man and small home owner. Life is made harder, and the cost of government more burdensome.

It is an indictment of officialdom in which there are abundant instances to prove that Mr. Smith is eminently correct. Clerks and assistants and aids and experts and bosslets in the public service are often so thick that they are in each other's way. Some quit work at four in the afternoon and have a half holiday on Saturday besides. An instance of the taxes piled up by increase of salaries and salary drawers was the work of the legislative machine at the 1913 session of the Oregon legislature, which added enormously to the burdens of those who foot the public bills.

The city of Portland has yet much to do in reducing the cost of government, but The Journal does not believe the way to do it is with the pending recall. The present officials have scarcely had time to organize a new system of government and effect the reforms that can be brought about through commission government.

WHAT IS THE USE?

WHAT is the use of all this debate about what Governor West admitted or did not admit respecting how Mr. Booth got his timber. Any accidental admission by Governor West cannot change what the federal courts have already settled.

The whole matter is of record and what Governor West might say or not say, or what anybody else might say or not say, cannot alter or modify or obliterate the facts.

The United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco with three judges sitting at the hearing canceled the patents of five timber claims on account of fraudulent entries by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, made while Mr. Booth was manager. (See 203 Federal Reporter, page 423.)

The same three judges in that court unanimously rejected Mr. Booth's testimony in the case. (See 203 Federal Reporter, page 423.)

There is no way to repeal this record. An admission by Governor West could no more change it than a feather can stop a hurricane.

What is the use of prolonging the newspaper debate over what Governor West said, or did not say?

WATER COMPETITION

REPRESENTATIVES of transcontinental lines met in Chicago last week to plan a railroad campaign against Panama canal competition. They are seeking permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to lower transcontinental freight rates without lowering rates between intermediate points.

Coming at a time when railroads are demanding permission to raise rates, the Chicago meeting is significant. It is concrete evidence that railroads fear water competition. It is further evidence that waterways may be made efficient regulators of rates and accommodations afforded traffic.

Opening of the Panama canal has induced the railroads of their own initiative to propose a reduction of freight rates. Their plan for reducing transcontinental rates and at the same time maintaining intermediate charges, may or may not be justifiable, but it illustrates a great transportation truth which the railroads have been denying. Whenever water competition actually exists, the railroads must meet it.

The same condition will prevail in the Columbia basin when the waterways are made actual competitors of the railroads. The cost of haul down the Columbia will fix the railroad charge when the Columbia is used. The freight rate problem in the Columbia basin is largely up to the people themselves. Let them use the river, and the railroads will be forced to meet river competition.

THE DOOMED REVOLVER

CITIZENS of Shreveport have started a movement for a Louisiana law restricting the sale of deadly weapons. R. M. Denholme, business manager of the Shreveport Times, was killed by a colored religious fanatic.

The negro started unarmed, but he had no trouble in buying a revolver and cartridges at the first hardware store. Having secured one weapon, he proceeded to hold up the clerks for another. In a few minutes Mr. Denholme was killed, a policeman got three bullets and the revolver's work ended when the negro was shot down in his tracks.

Shreveport and other Louisiana communities have decided that such a tragedy is too high a price to pay for unrestricted sale of the revolver. That state has a law imposing a minimum fine of $100 for carrying concealed weapons. But this prohibition is not effective, and it never will be a safeguard so long as Tom, Dick or Harry are permitted to buy pistols.

The Louisiana movement against the revolver is signifcant of the times. It required the death of a prominent citizen at the hands of an insane negro to bring the people of that state to a full realization of the pistol's menace. The time will come in all the United States when an irresponsible person cannot walk into a store and buy a deadly weapon as easily as he can buy a bar of soap. The revolver is condemned by every judgment of civilization.

PAYING THE PRICE

CANADA recently sent 22,000 soldiers to the European war. Now another contingent of 20,000, with a "reinforcement of ten per cent" for the first offering of troops, is being raised.

Canada expects that when her second contingent reaches Europe there will be need of the 2200 extra men to fill gaps in the dominion's first army, gaps caused by men who drop out because of wounds and death. The ten per cent reinforcement is to go within a few weeks of the time the troops left for Europe's battlefields—ten per cent to fill dead men's shoes.

Canada's first reinforcements will visualize mourning in 2200 Canadian homes and bring one penalty of war close to our own door. Europe's failure to keep the peace, the refusal of Europeans to dwell together in harmony, will cause many anxious moments across our northern border until the official lists of killed and wounded are received. And when these lists come, fear will not cease.

If a reinforcement of ten per cent is needed to repair losses of a few short weeks, what will be the requirement before the war ends? Many thousands of our northern neighbors have sailed down the St. Lawrence never to return. The people of Canada have America's sympathy. They are beginning to pay with their lives the price of big armaments provided by the people for their own destruction.

How grateful American mothers should be for the splendid fact that the man in the American White House is an exponent of peace and that recruits from American homes are not now sought to fill the gaps in the ranks of our boys in the war the jingoes tried to force President Wilson to make in Mexico.

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.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and set up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Denies Claims for Booth.

Portland, Oct. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregonian of October 6, in its praise of R. A. Booth, in an editorial entitled "His Good Name," says many good things which it could never prove.

Our people in the coming election are to vote for two candidates for the United States senate—Geo. E. Chamberlain, for reelectmion, and R. A. Booth, the Oregonian picked candidate, whom the trusts want, and who is not a true representative of the people, as his record in the legislature will show. Mr. Booth, in the legislature, was one of the few to refuse to abide by the will of the people when popular choice of United States senator was first to be made through the legislature. (See senate journal of 1903, page 406.) So it ought not to be hard to decide whether to cast a vote for Chamberlain, who has always made good as a local and state official, which convinced the voters of Oregon that he could be intrusted as a Democrat to represent Oregon in the national upper house.

R. A. Booth is not a proper man to send to Washington because of his questionable way of acquiring timber lands and exploiting the working people in his employ.

How and when did R. A. Booth ever enhance the progress of the state, outside of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company?

The Oregonian says: "Every lumber concern in Oregon surely knows how he built up a great business." Yes, the federal court records show how he acquired timber lands through the dummy plan, as per his own confession.

The voters of Oregon are well aware of the exploitations that enabled him to be classed as a millionaire and to make large donations along benevolent lines.

The Oregonian asserts that the services of R. A. Booth in the state legislature were useful, earnest, sincere and constructive. They were, when he voted against the wishes of the people and in favor of the politicians of the old assembly and the Oregonian.

I note by Mr. Booth's platform that he advocates good wages. Can any man that ever worked for Mr. Booth say he got good wages and a full dinner pail when he was selling lumber under a protective tariff or a moderate tariff as advocated by Mr. Booth in his platform?

CHARLES D'HEIRRY.

The Stay-at-Home Drys.

Portland, Or., Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—If Oregon fails to go dry November 3 it will be because the stay at homes failed to register and vote. If the good women and mothers would go to the polls and vote for the dry amendment and for the good men and women who have come out openly for prohibition, we would win easily enough. Mother love, so much exploited, will be proved to be only a myth or a selfish thing at best, if mothers of children refuse to strike a blow. Women and children have always suffered most from this liquor evil. Let none be frightened with the cry of "business." It will hurt the saloonkeper's business, but how can it hurt any honest business, if the $10,000,000 spent for liquor in Oregon shall be spent for food, shelter and clothing? Vote "332 X Yes," for protection of the young.

MRS. H. BARNES.

Advocating a New Department.

Salem, Or., Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal — I respectfully call your attention to the initiative measure for the establishment of a department of industry and public works for giving employment to the unemployed citizens of Oregon.

Recently one of our prominent Oregon daily newspapers, in referring to the several gubernatorial candidates (the Socialist nominee not included), made this statement:

"As a matter of fact, all the candidates are not running on party platforms, but on those made by themselves, and none of these can in any case have anything to do with the tariff, the stagnation of business in Portland or the employment of the unemployed that are overrunning the Oregon metropolis."

We admit the striking truth of this statement. Such is, of course, very severe criticism of the old parties and their candidates. But criticism is not the main purpose of this letter.

The measure for establishment of a department of industry and public works was placed on the ballot by the Socialist party, and is to be found on page 85 of the state pamphlet. Argument, both for and against, follow on pages 86 and 87.

Since none of the other parties, or candidates, make any attempt to present a solution for the unemployed problem, we believe that you should give this measure careful consideration. If you do this we are of the opinion you will favor it, for this proposed law would surely be beneficial to the common people, whose interests you should recognize as your first consideration.

I am not here attempting to present lengthy argument for this measure, for the reason that you will find same in pamphlet above cited. I trust you will see fit to publish this communication for the benefit of your many readers, whose attention should be called to so important a question as the unemployed problem. Many important points can be added to what is presented in the argument in the state pamphlet, and this office would, upon request, gladly present further statements for publication.

E. L. CANNON,
State Sec'y Socialist Party.

Maine's Saloons.

Newport, Or., Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—W. J. Bishop, in recent letters, gives what purports to be quotations from S. F. Pearson and Dr. John Koren, discrediting prohibition in Maine. I will not dispute anything he says concerning the nonenforcement of the law in Maine. In fact, I will quote better and stronger evidence to prove that Maine's prohibitory law has not been enforced as it should be:

"I know what these saloons are. I have visited them at all hours of the night and on all nights of the week, and there is not an extenuating word that deserves to be spoken in behalf of them. They are foul, beastly and swinish, the prolific hotbeds of vile politics, profane ribaldry and unspeakable sensuality."—C. H. Parkhurst, D. D.

When the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst said this he only voiced the true history of the traffic everywhere. And yet Mr. Bishop pleads for the life of this beastly, villainous institution in Oregon.

Why was not Maine's prohibition law enforced? It was the sworn duty of the officials to do it. The law was the expressed will of a large majority of the people. The combined forces of the liquor element of the United States, with its millions, could not defeat it. Governor Fernald personally desired and attempted to enforce the law in accordance with his oath of office, but was stabbed in the back by his Republican party colleagues and driven into political retirement at the dictation of the liquor interests. To them, the will of the liquor interests was paramount to law or their oath of office.

E. W. DURKEE.

Prohibition in the South.

Hood River, Or., Oct. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—More than a week ago I asked W. J. Bishop who appointed the committee of 50, but he has not answered the question. Is this because he doesn't know? If so he has been very incautious in his liberal quotations from it, not knowing who was behind the movement. Or has he not answered because he was unwilling to admit that the liquor interest was behind the movement, and the purpose was to deceive the public? I remember that in 1911, during the second campaign in Texas for state prohibition, the liquor interests appointed a committee of one, Representative Stevens, to investigate the effect of prohibition in Oklahoma. After a flying trip through the state he reported a very deplorable condition caused by prohibition. This report was contradicted by many county officers, who were in position to understand conditions, giving facts and figures showing wherein Mr. Stevens' statements were untrue. Another evidence was that the people of Oklahoma had, a few months before this, voted to retain the law by a majority of 23,000. This was an expression of what the people who knew thought of it.

W. B. PRUETT.

Urges Mr. Moulton's Candidacy.

Portland, Oct. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—In an article in Sunday's Journal, of which one H. A. Coyle is designated as the author, the voters are urged to send A. F. Flegel, Democratic candidate, to congress in order that he might be a companion of Wilson, Bryan and others. No valid reason is set forth in the article for Flegel's election on the ground of superior ability or fitness; nothing, in fact, but that he is a Democrat. In the article Mr. Coyle says McArthur is a standpatter and machine politician, Lafferty is discredited and a bad loser and that Arthur I. Moulton, the Progressive candidate, has no chance.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Moulton is the candidate the other aspirants fear most, and I believe that the intelligence of the people of this congressional district will be demonstrated by electing Mr. Moulton.

I am a Democrat, but I am convinced that the latter gentleman is the best qualified as far as ability, intelligence and push are concerned. He is an indefatigable worker, and tireless. I know him to be a man of honor, of integrity and of sterling worth, of whom not only the people of this district but the people of the entire state can and will be proud. By reason of these qualifications a large number of gentlemen and ladies are using every endeavor to secure his election and, in fact, everyone who has not a personal interest otherwise, who is acquainted with Mr. Moulton and his manly personality, is urging friends to vote for him for congress.

MRS. MARY A. VYSE.

Ella M. Finney Restates Plan.

Gervais, Or., Oct. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Why does Edward McLenon ignore the fact that we who are opposing prohibition stand for true temperance and oppose drunkenness? The saloon, like the grocery, being a necessity to handle our produce, must be raised to a respectable level. Our plan is simple and sure. The habitual drunkard must be uplifted—branded a gentleman, to protect himself and the liquor trade, and then anyone giving him liquor shall be prosecuted. Agriculture is the greatest industry of man. It is the foundation of the world. We have food produce enough now. Cut off the $2,000,000,000 liquor product and an unsold surplus ruins the farmer, who must feed all. Whether you like the saloon or not, vote wet to save yourself and the country from financial destruction.

Texas recently turned down statewide prohibition. In Maine in 1911, votes were about equal. This year the anti-prohibitionists expect to come from under a 60 year prohibition rule.

Governor West of Oregon is a Democrat and a hopgrower. Elected by his own party and the courtesy of Republicans, through courtesy for Democracy and the Republicans who elected him, he should not advocate prohibition until his time expires. Colonel Roosevelt could more truthfully have said prohibition is injuring party politics. Prohibition is throwing Democrat, Republican and Progressive out of their own party and then steals the unsuspecting votes left. The Anti-Saloon league stays outside to fight candidates who will not stand for prohibition, thus electing prohibitionists to congress or elsewhere, to work against the anti-prohibition vote. After election those candidates will have lost their greatness. Even Custis P. Coe will get greater respect for flying his own prohibition colors. Register before October 15. Vote 333 X No, against that demon, statewide prohibition.

ELLA M. FINNEY.

Discussion of Exemptions.

Oregon City, Oct 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—In an editorial on October 6 on "Exemptions," you seem to think that the adoption of the $1500 exemption bill will attract wealth to our state, to invest in homes. I am afraid this would be a dangerous experiment. Every clear-headed man can see that with this bill in force the rate of taxation will keep getting higher every year. Every division of real estate among relatives and others increases the amount of exemptions, and thereby increases the rate of taxation, and there would be hardly any limit to it, until you reached straight single tax. And every one cannot fail to see how unfair this $1500 exemption bill treats the new beginner. It makes no difference if a man has a piece of wild land that is assessed at $1500 or $2000; he will not be allowed one cent of exemption until he can make improvements on it, and we who have plenty get our $1500 exemption every year. Is that the kind of bills we should indorse?

GEORGE HICINBOTHAM.

A FEW SMILES

"Thank heaven, those bills are got rid of," said Bilkins, fervently, as he tore up a bundle of statements of account dated October 1.

"All paid, eh?" said Mrs. Bilkins.

"Oh, no," said Bilkins. "The duplicates dated November 1 have come in and I don't have to keep these any longer."

A young fellow called on a dealer in dogs one day and said:

"I'm lookin' fer a certain kind of dog, but I don't know the name of it."

"Can't you describe it?" asked the dealer. "I have nearly all kinds for sale."

"Well," said the young men thoughtfully, "I want a kind of dog so high and so long," as he designated the size. "It is a kind of greyhoun', an' yet it ain't a greyhoun', either, because its tail is shorter than any of th' greyhoun's an' his nose is shorter, an' he ain't so slim round th' body. But still he's a kind of greyhoun'. Do you keep any such dogs?"

"No, I do not," replied the dog man. "I drown 'em."

"What you want to do is to have that mudhole in the road fixed," said the visitor.

"That goes to show," replied Farmer Corntossel, "how little you reformers understand local conditions. I've purty nigh paid off a mortgage with the money I made haulin' automobiles out o' that mudhole."

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

A man's repentance is always sincere—at the time.

Gain a woman's sympathy and the battle is half won.

One sure way to save money is not to own a flock of automobiles.

We know a spinster who thinks a husband is better late than never.

An epicure says that a lot of divorces come out of the frying pan.

The henpecked husband should rejoice that he isn't a Mormon.

A man must either make way for himself or get out of the way of others.

It's easier to make a bad matter worse than it is to make a good matter better.

The girl who is a good cook usually deserves a better husband than she gets.

This is a free country, but you should be ashamed to say some of the things you think.

When a young man begins to attend church regularly it's an easy matter to discover the female in the case.

A young man is apt to be an optimist when sowing his wild oats, but he develops pessimism when the harvest begins.

When a woman has occasion to polish the family silver the chances are she will begin with the small change in her husband's pockets.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Graduates and former students will form an O. A. C. club at Burns, at a meeting to be held October 14.

Klamath Falls is just completing a stretch of oiled macadam extending from the city's business center to Shippington. Another good sized paving contract is to be rushed through at once.

The success attained at Astoria last Tuesday by volunteer workers on the construction of a road to the top of Coxcomb hill was such that many are in favor of setting aside another day, when the highway can be completed.

County School Superintendent E. J. Moore reports 415 teachers employed in Lane county and a salary roll of $181,553. The great majority of these teachers have had college training and nearly all have had special pedagogical work.

Astorian: Work at the Astoria municipal docks proceeds satisfactorily. The dredging goes forward rapidly and safely and the fill "stays put." Contractor Houston has everything in hand for the prosecution of the superstructural work and there is no sign of failure, delay nor incompetence at any point of the big enterprise.

October item in Coquille Sentinel: "Since the abundant rains this month the Coquille valley has put on new robes of verdure, and we are again impelled to call it 'the most beautiful country in the world.' To us it is many fold more charming now than towards the close of our rainless season, when dust and dried herbage were so much in evidence."

A NATIONALISTIC BUSINESS LOYALTY

From the Chicago Herald.

What the United States needs most of all is a nationalistic business loyalty. Now is the time to develop it. Now is the time for the great body of American people and American manufacturers to realize the tremendous power that a national sentiment of business loyalty will put behind American enterprise.

Germany knows the secret and the tremendous expansion of her business bears witness to its value. England is grasping the secret and even in the midst of a world-wide war is doing her best to encourage this spirit. Americans cannot, must not, neglect this important factor. They must put their patriotis nto a practical use. They must be loyal to their country's material enterprise as well as to its high ideals.

Develop this sentiment and the term "imported" will cease to attract. People will insist on American goods. They will wish to support their own country's industries first of all. And the results will soon be seen. There will be an expansion of our great domestic market—already the greatest in the world—always, in spite of talk of foreign trade, the first and most important concern of our whole industrial system. Every sort of business, from agriculture to commerce, will feel the stimulus.

Develop this sentiment of nationalistic business loyalty and the manufacturers will resolve and act on the resolution, to make the label "Made in America" stand for the best that skill and capital can produce. It will make them strive to establish a standard that will carry instant conviction both at home and abroad. It will make them resolve that "Made in America" shall henceforth be to Americans and to foreign nations what "Made in Germany" has come to mean to Germans and German trade connections.

The idea is to put behind the great forces of industry and trade extension the steady and powerful influence of national pride, based on solid national achievement. It is to have American consumers as well as producers believe thoroughly in the superior excellence of their own products, with solid grounds for such belief. It is to provide trade both at home and abroad with the irresistible argument that comes from merit, sincerity and patriotic enthusiasm.

Is this idea fanciful? Far from it. It is intensely practical and offers intensely practical and almost incalculable benefits. It is a deduction not only from what Germany has done, not only from what Great Britain is now trying with all her might to do, but also from the plainest facts of domestic and international trade. It means quality, cooperation and a widening market at home. It means quality, forcefulness and persistent effort in the movement to secure a fair share of the world's trade beyond our borders.

It means more than that. It means at home a gradual extension of the whole range of manufacturing industries. A national business loyalty will stimulate the effort to have this country produce many things for which we rely on foreign countries. The present war has taught us a plain lesson of our dependence in some important and unnecessary respects. In the end it will round out the area of our national industries, as far as conditions permit them to be rounded out.

This patriotic view of American enterprise is not wholly foreign to our history. In moments of crisis we have had flashes of this sort of loyalty. But why wait for crisis? Why not express and utilize this sentiment at a time when it can produce the greatest benefit? Why not make it a part of the national psychology, a permanent factor in the country's business, one of the principal nonpartisan planks in a great national platform of progress and prosperity?

If the American people, producers and consumers—and every consumer is a producer and every producer is a consumer—will adopt this principle, if they will resolve to use American goods on the ground that they are American goods, if manufacturers will go resolutely forward with the determination to make "Made in America" mean the best to Americans and to everybody else, there is no power that can stay the onward march of this nation's business.

MONEY EARNER AND FAMILY EXPENSES

By John M. Oskison.

There's a fine chance for a group of money earners to make valuable study of their family expenses and tell the rest of us the result.

Two or three years ago, while acting as secretary of the Scranton Y. M. C. A., a friend of mine prepared a list of questions that he asked 50 men, wage and salary earners, to answer. Before he could carry the study of results as far as he wanted he was called to another position and his plan of getting facts as to family living expenses remains untried.

This man had been challenged by certain workers to give them a practical sermon on how to make ends meet.

"Very well," he said. "I will accept the challenge. But first I want to know exactly how you spend the money you now get."

He prepared the questions, had them printed and distributed. As he expected, some men were willing to answer the questions, while others were of the opinion that he was prying into their personal affairs too closely in spite of the fact he would not let any one sign the card containing the answers or identify it in any way.

The blank he prepared and sent round is too long to be copied here. Nine questions were about the man's family, the number who worked, their ages, the family income, and the ownership of the house in which the family lived.

Other questions were about the amount of time lost, garden, chickens, where household supplies were bought, whether they were paid for in cash or debt, and how incurred; money saved, motion pictures and their influence, insurance, the schooling of children, when they should properly be put to work earning money, and vacation.

For one month the men were asked to put down on another blank every item of table expenses, general house expenses, general family expenses. Every investment held by the worker was asked for, such as insurance, building and loan shares, fraternal and beneficiary lodge dues, stock in land companies. The amount given to churches, charities, missions, etc., was asked for.

The nub of it all was at the end in two questions: How much remains unaccounted for out of what you got, the sum squandered? How much did you save and put aside?

I'd like to hear of a group of workers who would try to make another such study of their family income and expenditure.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

We may deny it, but in all of us there is a love of mystery. We say we are not superstitious and to prove it start on a journey on Friday or sit down with 13 at the table.

In the childhood of our race we saw mystery in all of nature's manifestations. The folk lore of all nations is proof of our belief in fabled beings. Go back to the days of the Egyptions, the Assyrians, the Chaldeans or the Babylonians, and you will find a rich mythology. Later the Greeks made a beautiful literature of the ancient folk lore. Today we have a survival of the ancient beliefs in our palmists, astrologers, soothsayers and trance mediums. It is to astrology we trace the belief in heaven ordained rulers. When we speak of a person being mercurial or saturnine, we hark back to the old astrological terms. In the Assyrian tongue a prophet meant one who announces. Nabu, the deity of the Babylonians, did not bring things to pass. He wrote the tablets of destiny, he interpreted the oracles and proclaimed the fate of man. In the old days of Israel, in the days of Samuel, for example, instead of putting an ad in the classified columns in the lost and found department, as we do today, they consulted a seer or prophet. Every provincial Israelitist village had its priest-seer or diviner, who helped locate lost property and gave advice. In the book of Kings we read that 400 prophets of Baal and Asherah sat at the table of Jezebel. So accustomed were these early peoples to consult their seers or diviners that when Jehovah had messages to give to his chosen people he raised up prophets such as Deborah, Samuel, Elijah and Elisha, to announce his will.

In the days of the Pharaohs, the magicians and soothsayers were important individuals in the court of Egypt. Those who could interpret dreams were held in high honor and esteem. Even today when alchemy has given place to chemistry; when astrology has been replaced by astronomy; when witchcraft and the conjurer's art have given way to enlightenment and education, we still believe that there are some who can pierce the veil of the future. It is interesting to review some of the more recent prophecies.

Among the best known of our more recent prophets are Voltaire, with his remarkable prophecy of the French revolution written in 1764, and the earl of Chesterfield, who, in 1753, made the same prophecy. Benjamin Franklin and William Livingstone also made prophetic statements that were fulfilled in regard to the Revolutionary war. Franklin, while in England, wrote that if war between the mother country and the colonies should come, "If the colonies are firm and united seven years will win the day."

In 1768, William Livingstone wrote: "The finger of God points out a mighty empire to your sons. The land we possess is the gift of heaven to our fathers. The day dawns in which the foundation of this mighty empire is to be laid by the establishment of a regular American constitution. Before seven years roll over our heads the first stone must be laid." Exactly seven years later what he foresaw came to pass.

Thomas Jefferson, in speaking of slavery, uttered this prophetic warning almost half a century before the Civil war: "Nothing is more certainly written in the Book of Fate than that these people are to be free. It is still in our power to direct the processes of emancipation and deportation, in such slow degree as the evil will wear off insensibly and their places be filled with free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect."

Tycho Brahe, the noted astronomer, wrote in 1572 that in the north, in Finland, a prince should be born who would lay waste Germany and vanish in 1632. Gustavus Adolphus was born in Finland, overran Germany and died in 1632.

In 1794, when Napoleon was a lieutenant of artillery and utterly unknown to fame, Schiller wrote: "The French republic will pass away as suddenly as it arose. It will pass into anarchy, and this will end in submission to a despot who will extend his sway over the greater part of Europe." All of which came to pass and Napoleon drenched Europe in blood in the doing of it.

Another ancient prophecy, made after the battle of Waterloo, was to the effect that when the march is again touched to Europe the days of the kings shall be numbered, and when their thrones have fallen Rome shall war against Constantinople, the holy war shall be issued in and Turkey shall be driven for all time from Europe, for none shall help her and she shall set up her capital at Jerusalem and Rome shall be burned and its people shall be slain, and for a season the cross and the crescent shall fill the earth with their slain."

Yes, no matter how enlightened we are, we still have beneath the veneer of civilization much of the savage; we still believe in mystery and want to peer through its veil into the future.

The Ragtime Muse

A Private Matter.

The general chances no mishap
In war's grim nights and days;
Behind the lines, upon a map,
With little flags he plays.
Like some chessplaying clerk;
He moves and shifts and moves again,
Meanwhile, where foemen's bullets rain
The private does the work.

The monarch rests, it's understood,
Behind the general stout,
To think up speeches, short but good,
On what the war's about.
He will get trapped no forts between—
That's not a part to choose;
He waits with calm, majestic mien
While armies win or lose.

The statesman to his policies
With stern demeanor clings,
And figures out indemnities
With which to settle things.
The statesman's honor shall survive
While he his mission fills;
But when war's finished—if alive—
The private foots the bills.

Quite True.

London Tit-Bits.

"Yes, my friends," exclaimed a lecturer, "there are many excuses for the glass. The sick man says he must have his glass to make him well. The shivering workman must have his glass to make him warm. The sweating mechanic must have his glass to make him cool."

"But they lie, friends. Don't believe the workman who says he can't work without his glass. I defy anybody to mention to me a workman who cannot work as well and better without his glass as with it."

A voice in the back of the hall made itself audible:

"I'll tell yer one!"

"I defy anyone to do so," said the lecturer; "I defy you, sir!" he roared.

Then the voice observed:

"The glasser can't do without his glass."

The lecturer continued his oration at a decided disadvantage.