"WEAK NATIONS HAVE NOT THE SAME RIGHT TO LIVE"-VON BERNHARDI

JAMES BRYCE ANALYZES THIS AMAZING DOCTRINE

Theory of Militarism as Outlined by German Is Discussed by Eminent English Statesman and Its Weaknesses Exposed.

SCHEME OF SELF-PRESERVATION IS DISCOUNTED

(P. 36.)

tism still directs the policy of most

countries. God will see to it, says

Treitschke, that war always recurs as

drastic medicine for the human race."

"Efforts directed toward the aboli-

tion of war are not only foolish, but

absolutely immoral, and must be stig-

matized as unworthy of the human

delusions. The whole idea represents

a presumptuous encroachment on nat-

ural laws of development, which can

only lead to the most disastrous con-

sequences for humanity generally." (P.

be or may be the goal of a policy." (P

"The maintenance of peace never can

"Efforts of peace would, if they at-

"Huge armaments are in themselves

"The end all and be all of a state is

tained their goal, lead to general de-

generation, as happens everywhere in

nature where the struggle for existence

Huge Armaments Desirable.

desirable. They are the most neces-

sary precondition of our national health." (P. 11.)

power, and he who is not man enough

to look this truth in the face should

"The state's highest moral duty is to increase its power." (PP. 45-6.)

"The state is justified in making

"Self-preservation is the state's

highest ideal and justifies whatever

action it may take if that action be

conducive to that end. The state is

the sole judge of the morality of its

or, in other words, whatever is neces-

sary is moral. Recognized rights (i. e.,

treaty rights) are never absolute

rights; they are of human origin and,

therefore, imperfect and variable.

There are conditions in which they do

not correspond to the actual truth of

the right appears morally justified."

self. Weak nations have not the same right to live as powerful and vigorous

"In fact, the state is a law unto it-

"Any nation in favor of collective

humanity outside the limits of the

state and nationality is impossible."

A Doctrine 2200 Years Old.

These are startling propositions,

though propounded as practically ax-

iomatic. They are not new, for 22 cen-

(Note.-Plato laid down that the end

The most startling among them are

1) denial that there are any duties

owed by the state to humanity, except

that of imposing its own superior civ-

ilization upon a part of humanity as

possible, and (2) denial of the duty of

observing treaties which are only so

nuch paper to modern German writers.

lous entity than it is to Englishmen or

Americans; it is the supreme power,

with a sort of mystic sanctity-a

power conceived of, as it were, self-cre-

ated; a force altogether distinct from

pose it. But a state is, after all, only

so many individuals organized under a

government. It is no wiser, no more

righteous than the human beings of

whom it consists and whom it sets up

to govern it. If it is right for persons

united as citizens into a state to rob

and murder for their collective ad-

vantage by their collective power, why

should it be wicked for citizens, as in-

dividuals, to do so? Does their moral

responsibility cease, when and because

they act together? Most legal systems

may lawfully do which become unlaw-

ful if done by a number of men con-

spiring together; but now it would

seem that what would be a crime in

persons as individuals is high policy

for those persons united in a state.

Has a state, then, no morality, no re-

as a common humanity? Are there no

of mankind" which the framers of the

Declaration of Independence recognize?

No sense that even the greatest states

How Weaker States Are Affected.

Let us see how these doctrines affect

smaller and weaker states which have

hitherto lived in comparative security beside great powers. They will be ab-

solutely at the mercy of the stronger,

even if protected by treaties guaran-

teeing their neutrality and independ-

ence. They will not be safe, for treaty

obligations are worthless "when they

do not correspond to facts," i. e., when

in its way its interests are paramount.

If a state hold valuable minerals, as

Sweden has iron, and Belgium coal, and

Rumania oil, or if it has abundance of

water power, like Norway, Sweden, and

of a navigable river, the upper course

of which belongs to another nation, a

great state may conquer and annex

that small state as soon as it finds

that it needs minerals or water power

or river mouth. It has the power, and

power gives right. The interests, sen-

timents of patriotism and love of inde-

pendence of the small people go for

nothing. Civilization has turned back

upon itself; culture is expending itself

by barbaric force; governments derive

of the governed, but from the weapons

tus tells us that the Scythians wor-

is the deity to be installed in the place

States-mostly despotic states-have

tem of doctrine; but none has pro-

claimed it. The Roman conquerors of

eral von Bernhardi is fond of recalling.

the God of righteousness and mercy.

The state is a much more tremen-

for which the state exists is justice.)

onquests whenever its own advantage

seems to require additional territory."

not meddle with politics."

from Treitschke's Polittik.")

(P. 46).

(P. 49.)

nations." (P. 34.)

is eliminated." (P. 35.)

"Courts of arbitration are pernicious

By Viscount (James) Bryce. | bristling with arms, where healthy ego-(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.) Oct. 10.-The present war has had some unexpected consequences. It has called the attention of the world outside of Germany to some amazing

strike at the root of all international morality as well as of all international law, and which threaten a return to primitive savagery, when every tribe was wont to plunder and massacre its These doctrines may be found set rth in the widely circulated book of

General con Bernhardi, entitled "Germany and the Next War," published in 1911, and professing to be mainly based on the teachings of the famous professor of history, Heinrich von To readers in other countries, and I trust to most readers in Germany also, they will appear to be an outburst of militarism run mad, a product of a brain intoxicated by love of war and by superheated national self-consciousness.

They would have deserved little no much less refutation, but for one deplorable fact, viz., that action has recently been taken by the government of a great nation (though, as we hope and trust, without the approval of that nation), which is consonant with them and seems to imply belief in their

This fact is the conduct of the German imperial government in the vio-lation of the neutrality of Belgium, which Prussia, as well as Great Britain and France, had solemnly guaranteed by treaty (made in 1839 and renewed in 1870) in invading Belgium when she refused to allow her armies ligerent, had explicitly promised not to enter Belgium, and in treating Belgian cities and people against whom she had no cause of quarrel with a harshness unprecedented in the history

of modern European warfare. Acting on Bernhardi's Doctrines.

What are these doctrines? I do not or a moment attribute them to the thed class in Germany, for whom I profound respect, recognizing imm tise services to science and learning; for to the bulk of the civil administration, a body whose capacity world, and least of all to the German people generally. That the latter hold such views appears from Bernown words, for he repeatedly dencies of his fellow-countrymen. (Note See pages 10-14 of the English transand note the phrase: "Aspirations for peace seem to poison the soul of the German people.") Nevertheless, the fact that the action referred to, fended except by them, has been actually taken and has thus brought into stronger; might is right. this war Great Britain, whose interests and feelings made her desire peace, renders it proper to call attention to them and to all that they in

I certainly have no prejudice in the who for many years labored to promote good relations between the German and the English peoples, that ought to be friendly, and that never before had been enemies; and I had hoped and believed till the beginning of August last that between them at east there would be no war, because Belgium neutrality would be respected. Nor was it only for the sake of Great Britain and Germany that English friends of peace sought to maintain good feeling. We had hoped, as some leading German statesmen had hoped, that a friendliness with Germany might enable Great Britain, with the co-operation of the United States, our chosest friend, to mitigate the long antagonism of Germany and of the French, with whom we were aleady on good terms, and to so improve their relations as to secure the general peace of Europe.

Motives Appear Uncertain.

Into the causes which frustrated these efforts and so suddenly brought on this war I will not enter. Many others have dealt with them; moreover, the facts, at least as we in England see and believe them, and as the documents see into prove them to be, appear not to be known to the German people, and the motives of the chief duties owed to it? Is there none of actors are not yet fully ascertained. One thing, however, I can confidently

declare: It was neither commercial rivalry nor jealousy of German power the are amenable to the sentiment of the that brought Great Britain into field, nor was there any hatred in the British people for the German people, nor any wish to break their power. The leading political thinkers and his torians of England had given hearty sympathy to the efforts made by the German people, from 1815 to 1866 and 1870, to attain political unity, and they had sympathized with the paralled efforts of the Italians. The two nations, German and British, were of kindred race and linked by many ties. To the German people even now we feel no sort of enmity. In both countries there were doubtless some persons who desired war and whose writings, apparently designed to provoke it, did much to misrepresent general national sentiment; but these persons were, as Switzerland; or if it holds the mouth I believe, a small minority in both countries.

cerned, it was the invasion of Belgium that arrested all efforts to avert war and made the friends of peace themselves join in holding that the duty of fulfilling their treaty obligations to a weak state was paramount to every other consideration

Bernhardi's Praise of War.

I return to the doctrines set forth by von Bernhardi and apparently accepted their authority, not from the consent longs. Briefly summed up, they are of the conqueror; law and morality beas follows-his own words are used tween nations have vanished. Herodoexcept when it becomes necessary to abridge a lengthened argument: "War is in itself a good thing. It

is a biological necessity of the first importance." (P. 18.) The inevitableness, the idealism, the blessing of war as an indispensable sometimes applied parts of this sys- nances were passed. Portland busiand stimulating war of development

must be repeatedly emphasized." (P. "War is the greatest factor in the ple, but even they stopped short of

furtherance of culture and power. Ef- these principles; certainly they never forts to secure peace are extraordinarily detrimental as soon as they can influence politics." (P. 28.) "Fortunately these efforts can never attain their ultimate objects in a world They did not enter Italy as conquer-

MIGHT MAKES RIGHT AS-SERTS VON BERNHARDI

"War is in itself a good thing. It is a biological necessity of the first importance.'

"The blessing of war as a stimulating law of development must

be repeatedly emphasized."

"War is the greatest factor in the furtherance of culture and power. Efforts to secure peace are extraordinarily detrimental as soon as they can influence poli-

"Efforts directed towards the abolition of war are not only foolish, but absolutely immoral and must be stigmatized as unworthy of the human race."

"Courts of arbitration are pernicious delusions. The whole idea represents a presumptous encroachment on natural laws of development, which can only lead to the most disastrous consequences for humanity generally." "The maintenance of peace

never can be the goal of a policy. "Efforts for peace would, if they attained their goal, lead to a general degeneration as happens everywhere in nature where the struggle for existence is elimi-

"Huge armaments are in themselves desirable. They are the most necessary precondition of our natural health.'

"The state's highest moral

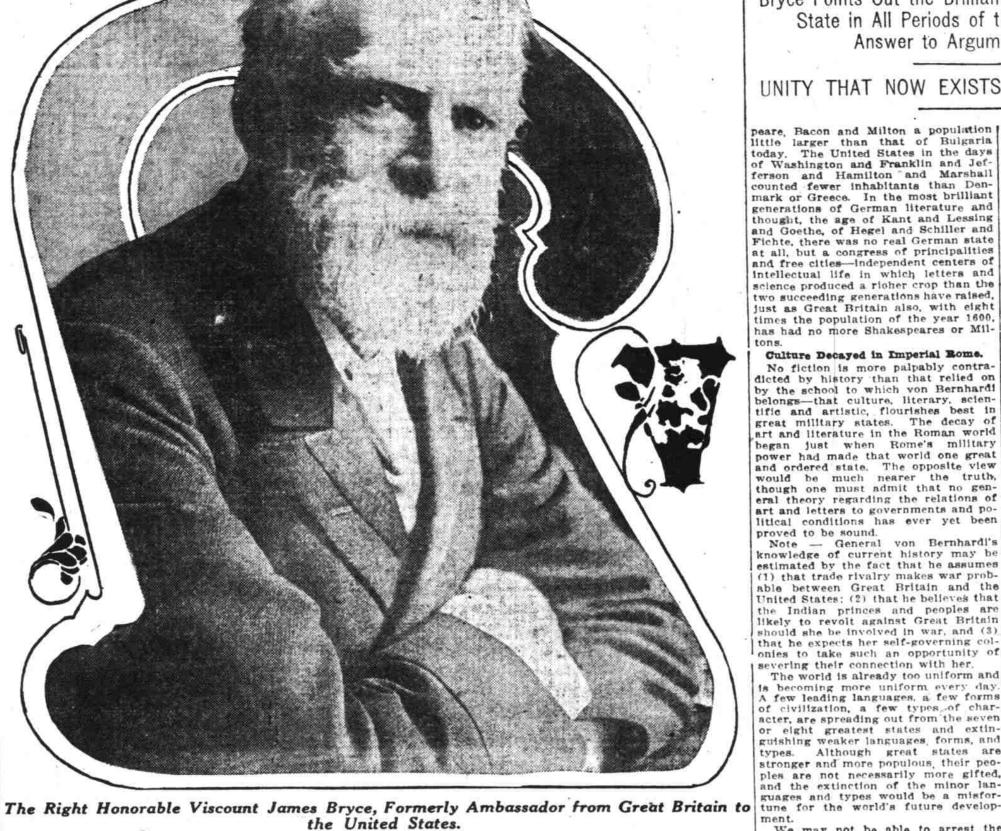
duty is to increase its power." "The state is justified in making conquests whenever its own advantage seem to require addi-

tional territory." "Self preservation is the state's highest ideal and justifies whatever action it may take if that action be conducive to that end." "In fact the state is a law unto itself. Weak nations have not the same right to live as action. It is, in fact, above morality, powerful and vigorous nations."

strongest; they came on the faith of a legal title which, however, fantastic it may seem to us today, the Italians things. In this case infringement of themselves, and, indeed, the whole of Latin Christendom, admitted. Dante, the greatest and most patriotic of Italians, welcomed the Emperor Henry VII into Italy, and wrote a famous book to prove his claims, vindicating them on the ground that he as heir of Rome, stood for law and right and peace. The noblest title which these emperors chose to bear was that of Imperator

In the Middle Ages, when men were always fighting, they appreciated the blessings of war much less than does General von Bernhardi, and they valued peace, not war, as a means to civturies ago the sophist Thrasymachus ilization and culture. They had not "Republic" argued-Socrates refuting him-that justice is nothtrue civilizing influence.

Great Achievements of Small States. have tried to point out, well calculated to alarm small states which prize their man into true relation with God came after the long night of the Dark Ages, are like Madvig; dauntless explorers liberty and their individuality, and from a tiny people inhabiting a coun- their most splendid blossoms flowered like Fridtjof Nansen.



of treaties; but there are other considions of mighty Babylon and populous erations affecting those states which ought to appeal to men in all countries, to strong nations as well as to weak

The small states whose absorption is The doctrines above stated are, as I science and in art has been produced.

The first great thoughts that brought

Egypt have vanished; the religion of Israel remains in its earlier as well as torch of spread the world.

that most of what is most precious in versatile and intense, they gave us the lating of all literatures.

When poetry and art reappeared poets like Tegner and Bjornson; schol- life, have been thriving under the safeguard try smaller than Denmark. The relig- in the small republics of Italy.

MILITARY SCIENTIST IS REFUTED BY ENGLISHMAN

Bryce Points Out the Brilliant Achievements of the Small State in All Periods of the World's History in Answer to Arguments of German

UNITY THAT NOW EXISTS IN WORLD IS RECALLED

and free cities independent centers of had established its rermanent ascenintellectual life in which letters and dency. science produced a richer crop than the wo succeeding generations have raised, just as Great Britain also, with eight times the population of the year 1600, has had no more Shakespeares or Mil-Culture Decayed in Imperial Rome.

No fiction is more palpably contraficted by history than that relied on by the school to which von Bernhardi belongs-that culture, literary, scientific and artistic, flourishes best in great military states. The decay of art and literature in the Roman world began just when Rome's military power had made that world one great and ordered state. The opposite view though one must admit that no general theory regarding the relations of art and letters to governments and political conditions has ever yet been proved to be sound.

severing their connection with her.

guishing weaker languages, forms, and types. Although great states are and the extinction of the minor languages and types would be a misfor-

In modern Europe what do we not that extinction, but we certainly ought pass upon the 40 centuries of recorded owe to little Switzerland, lighting the not strengthen them. Rather we ought freedom 600 years ago and to maintain and defend the smaller of in that later form which has over- keeping it alight through all the cen- new peoples. Not merely because they apply to determine the true greatness turies when despotic monarchies held were delivered from the tyranny of of a people? Not population, not ter-The Greeks were a small people, not the rest of the European continent? sultans like Abdul Hamid did the in- ritory, not wealth, not military power: now threatened have been a potent and united in one great state, but scattered And what to free Holland, with her tellect of Europe welcome the success- rather will history ask what examples useful-perhaps the most potent and over coasts and among hills in petty great men of learning and her paint- ively won liberations of Greece, Servia, learned in the school of Treitschke that useful—perhaps the most potent and over coasts and among nills in petry great men or learning and most potent and over coasts and among nills in petry great men or learning and Montenegro; it was also tion to honor and duty has a people peace means decadence and war is the learning and most potent and over coasts and among nills in petry great men or learning and Montenegro; it was also tion to honor and duty has a people in the hope that these countries would given? What has it done to increase So the small Scandinavian nations in time develop out of their present richest, most varied and most stimu- have given to the world famous men crude conditions new types of culture, thoughts and what deals of permanent of science from Linnaeus downward; new centers of productive intellectual

General von Bernhardi invokes history as the ultimate courf of appeal.

peare, Bacon and Milton a population | him go. "Die Weitgeschichte ist das little larger than that of Bulgaria Weltgericht. World history is world The United States in the days | tribuna." History declares that no naof Washington and Franklin and Jef-ferson and Hamilton and Marshall counted fewer inhabitants than Den-mark or Greece. In the most brilliant tonic or Anglo-Saxen, is entitled to generations of German literature and claim the leadership of humanity. Each thought, the age of Kant and Lessing people has in its ctime contributed and Goethe, of Hegel and Schiller and something that waf distinctively its Fichte, there was no real German state own, and the world & far richer thereat all, but a congress of principalities by than if any one rate, however gifted,

> We of the Anglo-t ixon race do not claim for ourselves | ay more than we admit in others, an right to dominate by force or to in ose our own type of civilization on less powerful races. Perhaps we have not that assured conviction of its superiority which the school of von Bernhardi expressed for the Teutons of north Germany. know how much we bwe, even within our own islands, to the Celtic race: and, though we must admit that peoples of Anglo-Saxon, stock have, like others, made some mistakes and some times abused their strength, let it be remembered what have been the latest acts they have done abroad. Praises American Altruism

The United States has twice withdrawn their troops from Cuba, which they could have easily retained; they have resisted all temptations to annex any part of the territory of Mexico, in Note - General von Bernhardi's which the lives and property of their knowledge of current history may be citizens were for three years in conestimated by the fact that he assumes stant danger. Great Britain also six (1) that trade rivalry makes war probable between Great Britain and the government to two South African re-United States; (2) that he believes that publics, having already agreed to the the Indian princes and peoples are maintenance on equal terms of the likely to revolt against Great Britain Dutch language; and the citizens of should she be involved in war, and (3) these republics, which were in arms that he expects her self-governing col- against her ke years ago, have now onies to take such an opportunity of spontaneously come forward to support her by arms under the gallant The world is already too uniform and leader who then commanded the Boers: is becoming more uniform every day.

A few leading languages, a few forms of civilization, a few types of character, are spreading out from the seven
and I may add that one reason why the spreading of the Boern, and I may add that one reason why the princes of India have rallied so promptly and heartily to Great Britain in this war is because for many years or eight greatest states and extin- past we have avoided annexing the territories of those princes, allowing them to adopt heirs when the successors of stronger and more populous, their peo- their own families failed, and leaving ples are not necessarily more gifted, to them as much as possible of the or dipary functions of government. Servia the Test of Greatness.

It is only vulgar minds that mistake bigness for greatness: for greatness is of the soul, not of the body. In the of lofty character and unselfish devothe volume of knowledge? What value and unexhausted fertility has it bequeathed to markind? What works has it produced in poetry, music and other arts, to be an unfailing source of England had in the age of Shakes- He appeals to Caesar; to Caesar to let enjoyment to posterity? The small peoples need not fear the application of such tests.

> The world advances, not, as the Bernschool suppose, only or even mainly by fighting; it advances mainly by thinking and by the process of iprecal teaching and learning; by the continuous and unconscious co-operation of all its strongest and finest minds. Each race-Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, Teutonic, Iberian, Slavonic-has something to teach; something to learn; and when their blood is blent the mixed stock may combine gifts of both. Most progressive races have been those who combined willingness to learn with strength, which enabled them to receive without loss to their own qualentering into the labors of others, as

Most Wars Weedless and Unjust. What are the teachings of history to which General Bernhardi is fond of appealing? That wer has been the constant handmaid of tyranny and the source of more than half the miseries of man; that, although some wars have been necessary and have given occasion for a displayinf splendid heroism -wars of defense against aggression or to succor the oppressed-most wars mark of an advancing civilization has been the substitution of friendship for

No event has brought out that essen-

venting the recurrence of such a subjects that have figured in The calamity, and then is a general feel-Journal's policies during the 12 years ing throughout the world that the of its life have been mentioned. They causes which have brought it upon us must be removed. We are told that armament must be reduced; that the (aleful spirit of milvance. They represent the work The itarism must be juenched; that peo-Journal has been doing. Not one issue ples must everywhere be admitted to has been exploited to serve The Jour- a fuller share in the control of foreign nal selfishly or anyone connected with policy; that efforts must be made to establish a sort of league of concord-It is not sufficient to be right on international relations and reciprocal

conspicuous issues; there must be a peace alliances by which weaker na-daily standard that demands being tions may be protected and under which differences lietween nations may The Journal believes in Portland. It be adjusted by courts of arbitration believes in Oregon. It believes in the and conciliation of wider scope than

All these things are desirable, but no scheme for preventing future wars That is The Journal's creed and rule will have any chance of success unless

possession of parks. The proposal to artificialize Macleay park was opposed and the park left in its natural condi-

and superior to the persons who com- tion. After gambling joints had been closed up in Portland as a result of the strenuous campaign already referred to, attempts were made to open road houses for gambling purposes on the outskirts of the city.

Notorious Club Run Out.

Among these was the notorious Miltacked editorially in August, 1907, and which Governor West closed and put hold that there are acts which one man under martial law and which has frequently been the subject of official action.

Renewed gambling in Chinatown was exposed in 1910 and regulation secured in spite of a non-committa attitude by Mayor Simon and the open unwillingness of the, then, chief of sponsibility? Is there no such thing police.

After every Fourth of July celebration the ghastly accident roll was that "decent respect for the opinions published. The Journal declared that patriotically under a safe and sane policy than by means of torpedo canes and Chinese explosives,

A committee met in 1910 and planned a safe Fourth of July celebration. It was the pleasantest observance of the nation's birthday anniversary ever ex-The safe and sane ment. perienced here.

Free Water Was Opposed.

served free to all, no matter what the stantly hammered at the responsible amount of consumption or what the use. The Journal opposed this plan under way. the strong power finds that they stand as inequitable. It has stood consistently for a scientific, metered water service, so that waste may be prevented, costs reduced and people at to the raising of funds for it. ice as good as those near the reser-

world. It was believed it should be state known throughout the world, served to all on equal terms. A large number of meters have been installed. should be found for dividing the cost The plan to generally meter the water services of the city has not been adjusted, and the campaign will continue until it is. The Journal contended that Portland

has exclusive rights in the waters of Bull Run river, source of the city's water supply when the city's rights Paving Combine Is Broken. Railroad company in 1911. The company withdrew from its position and left Portland undisturbed in one of its most valuable assets. Following the fire in the Chamber

shiped as their god a naked sword; that of Commerce building in 1906 The Journal began a fight for adequate once held by the God of Christianity, fire escapes on office buildings and better protection against fire. City officials took action. Proper ordiness buildings now furnish emergency exists and fire escapes and the the world were not a scrupulous peo- added protection to human life is incalculable.

set them up as an ideal; neither did Broadway Bridge Secured. those magnificent Teutonic emperors While Portland had doubled in popof the Middle Ages, whose fame Genulation with the major part of the inrease on the east side, the carrying

St. Johns. The Journal supported the land's population was shown to be campaign to authorize bonds for the 160,000. Broadway bridge.

It resisted the efforts of the Kiernan-Duniway obstructionists first t nullify the bonds, then to prevent their sale. It opposed the plan of the port commission to refuse to permit the building of the bridge So vigorous was this paper's fight against the obstructionists that they

commenced contempt proceedings in a local court, in which The Journal was in the organization of the citizens' ment and improvement efforts wherentirely exonerated. Everyone who now uses the Broadway bridge in crossing the river realizes what a blessing it is to the city plant because such enterprises had and what a victory for municipal pro-

gress its construction was.

Obtained Closed Period on Bridges.

less delays in crossing the river because of open drawbridges was taken the Fourth could be celebrated more up in 1905. Five years later, after all possible evidence had been accumulated to show that trans-river traffic has rights as well as river traffic, and made startling showing of lives closed periods were established for the drawbridges, first by the county court prompt attention; later an emergency and later confirmed by the govern-

The campaign for the public auditorium began March 23, 1911. The school fraternities. people voted \$600,000 in bonds for an song birds was plead It was proposed that city water be passed since, The Journal has conofficials to have the building gotten

The annual Rose Festival in 1908 had not become an established event and The Journal gave hearty support the ends of the mains be given serv- paper has always believed that the ingly against reckless auto speeding, Rose Festival has large importance in the life of the city and as a means of Portland has the best water in the making the attractions of the city and and has insisted that some means more generally among the people, especially urging that the large property owners who receive high rents from business locations or buildings, should be better represented in the contributions.

> That, apparently, a combination of paving companies existed which resulted in the maintenance of high prices and the division of the work by districts among the companies, with special favors to the stronger ones, was pointed out in 1908 and opposition to such a "combine" so vigorously waged that the present paving specifications if properly administered cannot keep independent paving companies from getting business if they do good work and underbid competi-During 1905 the assessor took a

census of the city's population. In August The Journal showed that one districts had not been visited.

This paper paid for a recount in a philanthropic organizations stationary. The old railroad bridge district, providing the contention that on the good work of helping the sick Oregon City as a means to this end, was forced to carry the traffic of the there had been many omissions, and and needy during the winter. Adver-made early in 1907. No other Portland great district lying north of Burn- the Chamber of Commerce followed tisements by men seeking work were side street including the Peninsula and with a demand for a recount. Port- run without charge. This fall The Journal energetically furthered the cause of the Christmas

> Slipshod Methods Always Fought. The Journal has always been a foe of slipshod census methods, has al-

ways demanded a fair count. raised the same objection to the methods of the 1910 federal census and led committee whereby thousands of ad-

ditional residents were counted. It opposed a municipal lighting proven unsuccessful in other cities and the project was defeated by the council in 1909.

The Journal revealed through its columns the practices of the loan sharks, approved their prosecution and The protest of citizens against need- elimination and supported the movement for a remedial loan organization which has now been in successful or eration for about a year.

Emergency Hospital Secured The Journal started a campaign for an emergency hospital in March, 1910. lost that could have been saved by hospital service was established. Cigarette smoking in the schools was condemned in 1909, as were high Protection for song birds was pleaded for; a woman's auditorium. In the years that have department of the police was urged; "swat the fly" slogan

> Shortly after attention was called to the need of a modern theatre, plaps tax was urged. for the new Hellig were announced. A number of very good theatre buildings have since been constructed. The Journal has protested unceas

sounded

especially on city streets, and advocated traffic regulation that would protect all travelers from injury. It has supported the safety first movement now put under the direction of a public safety commission appointed by the mayor.

Murder Prosecution Forced.

When Washington state authorities

refused to take up the Pepoon murder case. The Journal did so. In two weeks a charge of murder was filed against the husband of Mrs. Pepoon and in May, 1910, he was found guilty of poisoning his wife. To the distressed and unfortunate The Journal has always been a friend. It has tried to relieve need, to find work for the unemployed. It desires industry, comfort and happiness for all. Money as well as publicity have been frequently given deserving persons. Effort has been as vigorous to expose sham and hypocrisy

Those in Need Helped.

The Journal's Christmas campaign last year resulted in enlisting the aid of thousands of people. reason we had then been credited with Food, clothing, work, toys, rent money, only about 110,000 inhabitants was fuel, were gotten to 500 families and divided among several charitable and the latter part of 1906 and the pro- greater city, state and nation.

ship which will carry a cargo of clothing and cheer to the stricken widows and orphans of the European war zone. The Journal has had constant interest in the welfare of every Oregon town and city as well as the communities within the Columbia basin gen-

erally. It has been ready to aid developever started.

It has stood for constructive legislation in aid of state development. In 1909 it called attention to the need of more equitable taxation and the appointing of a temporary tax commis-It supported the act passed by the

legislature permitting the state to construct and operate railroads and thereby be able to meet and overcome any monopolistic railroad tendency.

Water Code Supported.

It supported the adoption of the water code, and supported the movement to increase the number of supreme court justices, that the court's ousiness might be handled more expeditiously. As a result of a campaign by The

Journal the cost of litigation in the federal courts of Oregon has been reduced by abolishing the old double fee system under which charges were double those of other states. Reduc- County Tax Fraud Exposure. was tion was accomplished through congressional action. The proper appraisal of estates for the inheritance

Support was given the proposal for non-political judiciary and this question is on the ballot for the election One of the greatest menaces to pub

lic safety is the promiscuously carried revolver. Handled by the irresponsible and the careless, it has been the attendant at many tregedies. The Journal's long fight against the revolver culminated in the passage of the state law in 1913 which permits the sale of a revolver to no one who lacks an official permit to buy and carry it.

White Plague Is Fought. In 1905 The Journal took up the

fight for a state tuberculosis santtarium; the sanitarium now in use near Salem has proven a blessing to the tubercular poor of the state. supported the movement in behalf of the Open Air Sanitarium near Milwaukie, and aided the work of the Visiting Nurse association and other organizations in preventing the spread of con sumption. It was in 1905 also, that the public's

attention was called to the "fat job" of the state printer who on a fee basis was netting \$20,000 a year. Since saving to the taxpayers of the state. One of the big achievements of The Journal was through the fight for a

paper aided in this fight.

The joint government and state purchase of the locks has been accomplished and a plan of improvement set under way that promises important development of traffic movement on the Willamette.

Fight for Dependent Poor. Multnomah county has now a coun-

The buildings are modern; a lar poor has been erected. The agricultural produce from the farm makes sons of the old civilization. t more an asset than a tax burden. Did these things happen by accident? The county farm was once located on the Canyon road, southwest of the city; its main building was poorly adapted to the use to which it was put. A little shack nearby was reserved for the use of the tubercular poor. Frankly, it seemed to be then the idea that if one, through misfortune, were so poor as to require resiinvolved disgrace and ignominy.

The Journal stood for a change of prompt. Journal.

The exposure of county tax frauds. accomplished by The Journal during 1903 and 1904, not only resulted purification of administration but has served as a warning ever since against

corruption

county affairs. The Somers unit system of municipal assessment was explained and accepted by the county commissioners. January 3, 1914. In the foregoing a few of the many

in the administration of

of its life have been mentioned. They deal with human welfare, public progress, health and happiness; state and city development and national ad-The Journal.

right in all things.

future. It believes in a wholesome attitude toward public affairs. It believes in service and usefulness,

last year the state printer has been is made to the part The Journal has each and all of them will join in coerc-on a flat salary and there has been a played in political campaigns, the chief ing by their overwhelming strength played in political campaigns, the chief purpose being to set forth what The Journal has done to foster non-pobecause thousands of homes in nearby the fund gathered at the same time free and open Willamette which began littical movements in the interest of a which the temple of peace can be built

farm in the vicinity of Trout- ity, retaining their primal vigor, but pavilion for the care of the tubercu- the Teutons who settled within the dominions of Rome prefited by the les-

made to feel deeply that the position have been needless or unjust; that the location and improved conditions. The hatred and of peaceful for warlike horrible and nauseating conditions in ideals; that small peoples have done the shack devoted to the tubercular and can do as much for the common were made known to the public. Rare- good of humanity as large peoples; ly has official response been so that treaties must be observed (for The honor of locating the what are they but records of national tuberculosis pavilion on its present faith, solmenly riedged, and what site fell to a representative of The could bring mankind more surely and swiftly back to that reign of violence and terror from which it has been slowly rising for the last 10 centuries than the destruction of trust in the plighted faith of notions?)

tial unity which now exists in the world so forcibly as this war has done, for no event has ever so affected every part of the world. For continents are involved, the whole of the Old World, and the New World suffers grievously in its trade, industry and finance. Thus the whole world is interested in pre-

those that now expst.

it rests upon the assurance that the states which enter into it will lovally In this recital only passing reference and steadfastly abide by it, and that any state which neay disregard obliga-tions it has undertaken. The faith of treaties is the only solid foundation on