THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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The test of your Christian character should be that you are a joy-bearing agent to the world.—Beecher.

WHO BOUGHT THE POISON?

IT WOULD be interesting as well as illuminating to know who bought the bottle of carbolic acid which appeared in the alleged suicide of Mrs. Ronning. It would also be of value to know the circumstances under which the purchase was made.

Under the law, if the law was followed, the sale is of record. It had to be registered at the time of the sale, the sale had to be made by a registered pharmacist, and the record is open to the inspection of the police.

This case also directs attention to the fact that the Oregon law is weak in the restriction thrown around the sale of carbolic acid. Here that deadly poison is permitted sale 100 per cent pure, while in California, for instance, only a 10 per cent solution is permitted to be sold, and even then it is required to be put up in alcohol and glycerine which have an antidotal effect without destroying the medicinal qualities of the drug.

Every few days or weeks, carbolic acid figures in a suicide, or in a death from getting hold of the wrong bottle. Common prudence and a decent respect for human life suggest the enactment and application in Oregon of something like the California law.

THE OLD STORY

JAMES CHRISTENSEN, late of Denmark, has learned not to carry his money around loose. The lesson was taught him by a clever confidence man who only charged him $560 for his instruction.

While walking around in search of employment Christensen met a charitably inclined gentleman who wanted some good, trustworthy man to distribute a large sum of money among Portland's destitute, but before entrusting the money to Christensen he had to have evidence that he was a responsible man.

This evidence was produced in the shape of a number of twenty dollar pieces which jingled in Christensen's pocket. "How careless of you to carry your money loose," said the philanthropist, "you should carry it like this," and he proceeded to put it in a blue handkerchief which he tied and put deep down in Christensen's inside coat pocket. A little later when Christensen opened the handkerchief the gold pieces had changed to iron washers.

It is safe to say that hereafter Mr. Christensen will not carry his money around loose and will look with suspicion on blue handkerchiefs and newly found friends.

THE AUTO ARRESTS

PORTLAND is having visible proof that any statute can be enforced when the higher-up functionaries want it enforced.

As a result of the late arrests, there is not an auto driver in Portland who is not impressed with the importance of driving his machine strictly within the law. The same police activity that has been manifest in the past few days, if exercised all the time, would make the streets comparatively safe. The same orders from above that have suddenly brought about the changed condition, would, if continued, make the streets safe both for law-abiding drivers and for pedestrians all the time.

The present situation proves The Journal's contention that it is not the rank and file and subordinates in the police department, but the higher-ups that are responsible for lawlessness. It is habitual to abuse the man in the ranks, and relieve the higher-ups from all responsibility. It is an injustice, and has always been an injustice. The men below with rare exceptions will execute the laws if those above make it clear that laws mean what they say and are to be applied without fear or favor.

The men above have the power. They draw the salary. They are paid, not to set laws aside by personal ukase, but to respect every statute and see that it is impartially and effectively enforced.

If this is not the business of the chief of police and others in control of the police department, they have no business. If they are not responsible for lawlessness, nobody is responsible. The men in the ranks have been blamed over long for that for which they are blameless. At this late date, the community should begin to place the responsibility where it belongs. The average policeman has enough to bear in his onerous vocation and poorly remunerated services.

Of course, there are occasional unworthy and incompetent men in the ranks. But as a general rule, the man below is made the goat for the shortcomings of his superiors.

BRILLIANT WITH PROMISE

EXPORTS from Portland for the month just ended show an increase of 125 per cent over the exports for November, 1913.

The fact is impressive. Wheat exports almost trebled, flour doubled, and only lumber showed a decrease.

Wheat exports for November, 1913, were $669,503 and for November, 1914, $1,824,829. The returns from grain and flour shipments for the autumn months will bring more than $13,000,000 into Portland by January 1. It is $3,500,000 more than was received on the same account for the same period last year.

These are buoyant facts. They are prosperity facts. They present money totals to give the closing months of 1914 and the opening months of 1915 a stimulating influence for active business conditions.

There is to be added the fact that bank deposits show a volume within $5,000,000 of the highest total in the history of Portland. They now total nearly $70,000,000. Nothing could better indicate the fundamental soundness of the city's financial condition.

The crop reports indicate that the Northwest wheat yield next year will be 100,000,000 bushels against 60,000,000 the past season.

Prediction is based on the largest acreage ever sown to the cereal. The price is certain to rule high as a result of the world war, which, even should peace be declared within a few months, will leave Europe without harvests and a heavy bidder for American foodstuffs.

In Washington, D. C., reports are already making for the Alaska railroad. Chairman Edes of the commission reports that the cost of constructing the road will be less than originally expected, and that except for the transportation of material from the states to Alaska, would cost but little more than for building in the western part of the United States.

The transportation of this material, the furnishing of supplies for the big activities to result in the North will exercise an important influence in creating Portland prosperity.

Portland has never faced a future more brilliant with promise, or looked out on a present with more substantial reason for optimism.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

GIRLS are warned by the Chicago Young Women's Christian Association not to go to that city expecting to find work. Girls with fine educations are taking almost any kind of employment to make an honest living. Young women who read or are told that female help is wanted in Chicago are cautioned to be on their guard. There is not one chance in a hundred that the situation is one which a decent girl would take.

The Chicago warning is for the purpose of saving young womanhood from the dangers which threaten the friendless in a large city. Girls are told that they should stay near their home folks, where their prospects may be narrow, but they are much safer than on the streets of a great city.

Last Wednesday the Chicago Woman's Club opened an employment bureau. Hungry girls thronged the rooms. The crowd was so great that shortly after noon the doors of the bureau were closed with hundreds of women outside waiting for a chance to register. It was said to be a scene almost rivaling that in war-stricken Belgium.

Chicago realizes that the unemployment problem affects women as well as men. Women workers have increased greatly in recent years. They share with men the right to make an honest living.

The problem of the unemployed woman must be given serious consideration. Chicago has wisely warned her away from the city, but that warning is an expedient rather than a solution.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT

WORD comes from Washington that congress will be asked to pass a law restricting the sale of dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia. Senator Works of California has joined the movement. He says:

I would make it a criminal offense for anyone in the District of Columbia to sell, give or have in his possession a gun. There is absolutely no reason why anyone, except officers of the law and members of the military, should have a revolver in his possession in Washington.

The California senator declares that he will favor any legislation which will restrict the sale of firearms in the district, if a law cannot be passed making it a crime to possess them. He insists that a revolver is of no assistance to a private citizen.

He is right. There is no excuse for revolvers in the hands or homes of private citizens. The gun is a menace. It should be suppressed for the protection of society. Experience proves that it is a greater danger than a protection to the man who owns it. Not only that, but recognition of an alleged right of law abiding people to possess pistols has made it impossible to keep these handy instruments of death away from the vicious.

Congress should outlaw the revolver in the District of Columbia. It should be done in the interest of people who live there. It should be done as an object lesson for the entire country.

A MEDDLESOME CUSS

HERE is another inventor who is making himself a nuisance by meddling with the rights of the people.

He is a Chicagoan, and his invention will abridge the privileges of the gentlemen who are wont to whisk their automobiles around corners and careen down a thoroughfare at a speed far above that permitted by law. It is an audacious and contemptible invasion of the special rights and personal liberties of our estimable and daring chauffeurs.

The speed indicator is placed beside the license tag on the rear of the machine, and the figures are large enough to be seen a block away. At night it is illuminated by the tail light. When the speed is above that permitted by law, a bell rings, and notifies both the driver and the public that the machine is exceeding the speed limit. It thus performs a most diabolical function.

But this is not the limit of its heinousness. A device to further humiliate and pull down the honorable driver is that by means of clock work, the invention keeps a record of maximum speed on a roll of paper inside the indicator. The latter enables the owner to keep tab on his chauffeur, and in addition goes the length of unspeakable cussedness by affording the police unimpeachable evidence in case the speed limit be violated.

Is there never to be surcease from the devilish cunning of the meddlesome inventors, and what is there left for a chauffeur to live for if this kind of thing is permitted to continue?

FEWER CITY BONDS

NEW YORK CITY proposes to quit issuing long-time bonds for financing public improvements. Their cost is to be met by appropriations in the annual budgets.

A resolution passed by the board of estimate applies to improvements made by general city revenue and not such as are assessed against property benefited. It provides that one fourth the cost shall be paid from the budget in 1915, another one fourth in 1916, another in 1917 and the remainder in 1918.

New York has issued fifty-year bonds for improvements lasting fifteen or twenty years. The board of estimate says it is wrong to make people fifty years in the future pay for something which became useless, thirty or thirty-five years in the past.

The board has also inquired into the cost of improvements that are financed by long-term bond issues. Charles F. Cushman, bond buyer for a great insurance company, prepared a table showing that a thirty-year, five per cent bond, met by a sinking fund after the approved methods, costs $203.49 for every $100 when paid. He said municipal credit may be an expensive luxury.

New York has set the pace in issuing municipal securities on any and every pretext. The European war found that city with $100,000,000 of maturing securities in foreign hands. The city's credit was saved only by the banks, which formed a gold pool to take care of the obligations.

One result of New York's experience should be closer attention to municipal financing. Some public improvements may properly be financed by long-term bonds, but it is a process that should always be invoked with reasonable prudence.

GOOD ROADS

THE splendid system of good roads connecting all the chief cities in southern California attracts every year many thousands of automobilists and adds increasing fame to that section as a pleasure resort. It has done far more. It has promoted business, facilitates farming and added to the general prosperity.

From Riverside, San Bernardino and the foothills near Los Angeles large motor trucks carry produce and supplies.

Next to production transportation is the greatest problem. It seems to have been solved in California. It could be solved likewise in Oregon.

WHEN?

IT IS reported that an inventive genius has discovered a liquid fuel that has twice the efficiency of gasoline and can be manufactured for two cents a gallon.

The next thing in order is an automobile tire that will not puncture or blow out and which will cost not to exceed two dollars.

When gas and grease cost nothing, when tires will not wear out, when carburetors carburete, when magnetos magnete, when transmitters transmit, when cylinders do not clog, when engines do not die at the wrong time, when the enamel on the tonneaus does not crack and flake off, when chauffeurs do not chauf, when brakes do not get hot, when garages are free and when the buyer does not have to pay for the alluring advertisement, everybody can own and run an automobile.

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.

The Seamen's Bill.

Portland, Nov. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—One pledge of both the Republican and Democratic parties has not yet been redeemed—to give us safety at sea and freedom to seamen. The terrible disaster of the Titanic and the quick repetition of fatal marine disasters knocked at the doors of congress and asked for proper legislation to promote safety at sea, but except regulating the system of wireless telegraphy, no action has thus far been taken.

The two main factors of safety at sea are lifeboats for all and sufficient and efficient men to handle them. On the high seas, especially in stormy weather, life rafts are no substitute for lifeboats. This also prevails on the Great Lakes. Still the last substitute of the seamen's bill provided for those excursion boats on the Great Lakes, which do not go more than five miles off shore, lifeboats for only 20 per cent, liferafts for 30 per cent and nothing but lifebelts for the rest of the passengers and crew. Everybody who knows the Great Lakes knows also that in a rough sea there would not be many chances left to the last 50 per cent, if the ship should meet with disaster.

Although it is well to have lifeboats for all, they become useless if there are not sufficient and efficient men to handle these boats. The laws of most maritime nations require for every lifeboat of ordinary size at least two ablebodied seamen besides the officer in charge of the boat and the regular crew taken from the engineer's and steward's departments; and again they require for ablebodied seamen at least three years of experience on deck of ocean going crafts. The United States has no manning scale, nor standards of efficiency.

Freedom to seamen was not provided for in the thirteenth amendment to our constitution. Seamen of the merchant marine are still arrested as deserters, detained and delivered back to their ships. They are still imprisoned simply for quitting the service of an employer.

While these laws no longer apply to seamen in the coastwise trade, they still remain in our foreign trade. And, on the other hand, every day of the year some poor seamen of a foreign nation are filling our jails for violating a private contract.

May the coming congress give us, what so long was promised, safety at sea and freedom to seamen.

B. CHRISTEN.

Expects Scripture's Fulfillment.

Lostine, Or., Nov. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your paper is always looked for with interest, especially on account of the war, and a large number of Christian people are watching whether this is the great war and final, predicted in Zach. 14:1-5, when God shall gather all nations to war against Jerusalem. Wherefore we eagerly read your paper to see the first indications of its overspreading the Holy Land.

EVERT SMITH, Presbyterian Pastor.

"Bobs" on Grant and Lee.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Lord Roberts was known to have been a great admirer of General U. S. Grant. At one time he was asked to compare Grant and General Robert E. Lee. His answer was:

"They were both great soldiers and deserved the highest praise, but General Grant had the genius required for saving the union, and ought not to be placed second to any modern commander."

"Bobs" often was represented falsely as being a jealous rival of Lord Wolseley and the Ashantee "gang" and a scornful critic of Buller and the Aldershot set. Veterans who had served under him knew his value and were sometimes injudicious partisans, but he himself was neither aggressive nor pushful and never seemed to reflect upon Lord Wolseley and insisted upon its suppression, and he never encouraged comparisons between himself and other generals in the army.

Lord Roberts always regretted his lack of oratorical power. "There have been times," he once confided to a friend, "when I would have given all I own or am likely to own, to have been born with Gladstone's gift." On the other hand, he was quick, direct, going as straight to the point as a well aimed bullet to the target, and a pastmaster in the art of repartee. Once he met a certain English yachtsman, a tall man who dearly loved to get a laugh at his neighbor's expense. As everybody knows, the famous general was rather undersized. When the introductions had been made the sportsman remarked patronizingly: "I have often heard of you, Lord Roberts, but"—shading his eyes as if the other were too microscopic to be easily seen—"I have never seen you." "I have often seen you here, sir," came the other's prompt reply, "but I have never heard of you."

Size of the War Mortgage.

From the Chicago Herald.

The British $1,750,000,000 loan, authorized by parliament on Tuesday, brings the known war borrowings of the belligerents up to about $4,500,000,000. This does not include Austria-Hungary, nor loans between governments, nor flotations by neutral nations, in part occasioned by the war. According to available reports, the total is made up thus:

England (including Egyptian treasury bills)	$2,225,000,000
Germany (including $37,500,000 Prussian state)	1,550,000,000
Russia, bonds and bills	467,000,000
France (to Oct. 10 only)	70,125,000
Japan	26,500,000
Total	$4,338,625,000

The French government had floated a large loan only a few weeks before Austria's drastic demands on Servia started the slaughter, which probably explains its relatively small issues so far. Austria-Hungary has resorted to various financial devices, but definite figures of their results are lacking. To the war mortgage may also be added loans of $16,000,000 and $10,000,000 issued by Switzerland and Denmark. And Holland is talking of one of $100,000,000.

The end is not yet, for Chancellor Lloyd-George told the commons on Tuesday that the war would cost England $2,250,000,000 the first year. The new loan of $1,750,000,000 is to meet that part which cannot be raised by immediate taxation, though this includes a doubling of the income tax, a penny a pint on beer and 3 pence a pound more on tea.

Germany's "mobilization of credit" was prompter and more ingenious, though perhaps more dangerous in the end. As soon as the war opened holders of almost any security of ascertainable value were invited to bring it to a special government bank, where they received up to 90 per cent of its "market value" in a new paper currency. This, in turn, is accepted in payment for interest-bearing government bonds and bills, and is kept stable by drastic price and "legal tender" regulations. Unless Germany should win and exact enormous indemnities the redemption of the vast mass of paper currency thus created may eventually present great difficulties.

Aside from problems of that sort it is evident that the European war is loading a mortgage upon posterity of a size unknown since human history began. And it will be a mortgage whose interest charge alone, to say nothing of its principal, will rest upon populations weakened in material resources and in physical strength by war's destructions. For the battle mill consumes the "fittest" first.

The Joke That Failed.

From the St. Louis Star.

When a large arms manufacturing concern was asked from whom it received an order for an immense quantity of arms and ammunitin, the manager answered jocularly, and in order to make the answer as absurd as possible:

"It was ordered by a missionary from South America, who dropped into the factory a few days ago while he was on a vacation."

The significance of this answer is startling. Christians who have been almost moved to doubt the effectiveness, if not the truth, of Christianity, with the so-called Christian nations of Europe engaged in this titanic and unholy war, may take heart from the very contrast this supposed humorous reply draws between true Christianity and that spurious thing which is flooding the plains and mountains of Europe with blood.

Every principle of the religion taught by the man of Galilee is negatived in this year. It is not proof of the failure of Christianity, but of the failure of men to accept the spirit as well as the name of Christianity. Christians may well take heart and renew their faith, when they think on these things.

The Huns and Hungary.

From the Manchester Guardian.

In Germany the name of Attila, which the kaiser has rather courted than otherwise, has a prestige and even a certain popularity. One of his sons is named Eitel, which, says M. Hermant, writing in the Paris Temps, is simply a German form of Attila. The old German form is Etzel, and as Etzel Attila plays a considerable part in the "Nibelungen." It is in the German poems that Attila has undergone this transformation from a barbarian ravager to a hero-king with a touch of the chivalrous, rather the Charlemagne of the chansons de geste!

Attila's memory, it seems, is still more respectable in Hungary, where he is still something of a traditional popular hero—naturally, observes M. Hermant, since the Hungarians are the descendants of the Huns. In this there may be some little truth racially, though the modern Hungarians can hardly be described as Tartar or Mongolian types like Attila and his Huns. Their language certainly belongs to the Mongolian family, like the Finnish.

It is only in the last 100 years that the Hungarians themselves have thought it good enough for literature and cultivated intercourse. Right down to 1839 or 1840 the official and literary language of Hungary and the language of educated conversation was Latin. Hungarian was not taught in the schools till 1790. As a living language Latin survived 200 years longer in Hungary than anywhere else in Europe. It was the language of the Hungarian parliament till 1825. As lately as 20 or 30 years ago an educated Englishman could travel all over Hungary with perfect convenience by using Latin.

Curiosity and Ambition.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Some day we are going to sit down, man to man, with one of our socially prominent bankrupts, and ask him how it's possible to run around day after day, year in and year out, in $5600 sedans without having any more job or any more money coming in than a rabbit, as we'd like to do it ourself if it seems in any way feasible.

A FEW SMILES

A colored bricklayer in Macon, Ga., was lying down during the noon hour, sleeping in the hot sun. The clock struck 1, the time to pick up his hod again. He rose, stretched, and grumbled: "I wish I wuz daid. 'Tain nothin' but wuk, wuk from mawnin' till night."

Another colored man, a story above, heard the complaint and dropped a brick on the grumbler's head.

Dazed, he looked up and said: "De Lawd can' stan' no jokes. He jes' takes ev'ything in yearnist."

"Mother."

"What is it dear?"

"Are you a human being?"

"Yes, of course, my darling."

"Am I a human being?"

"Certainly, love."

"Is father a human being?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so."

A farmer was recently arguing with a French chauffeur who had slackened up at an inn regarding the merits of the horse and motor car.

"Give he a 'orse," remarged the farmer. "Them traveling oil shops is too uncertain for my likin'."

"Zet is prejudice, my friend," the chauffeur replied. "You Engleesh are behind ze times. You will think deefairent some day."

"Behind the times be blowed," came the retort. "P'r'aps nex' time the Proosians are' round Paris and you have to git your dinner off a steak from the 'ind wheel of a motor car, you Frenchmen'll wish you wasn't so bloomin' well up to date!"

ELECTION AFTERMATH

Vancouver, B. C., is jubilant at the success of prohibition in the state of Washington. Newspapers there predict great benefits with Washington "dry," believing that Washington people will spend their money in British Columbia instead of their own state.

James G. Blaine III, a grandson of the famous statesman of that name, has been elected to the Providence (R. I.) city council, over the protests of some of his townsmen that he has only lived in Providence since 1911.

The official count, just completed in Pennsylvania, shows that Gifford Pinchot, Progressive candidate for the United States senate, ran second to Boies Penrose, who was overwhelmingly reelected, while A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic nominee, ran third. The votes were as follows: Penrose, 513,021; Pinchot, 269,086; Palmer, 266,495. Pinchot ran 2591 votes ahead of Palmer. Despite Penrose's large vote, he failed to get a majority of the 1,104,969 votes cast. The large vote of the Progressive, or Washington, party, as it is called in the Keystone state, is one of the few encouraging features of the recent election for the Bull Moose party.

Nebraska voters refused to increase the governor's salary from $2500 to $5000 in that state at the recent election. With the exception of Vermont, Nebraska pays the lowest gubernatorial salary in the country.

Defeat of the "full crew" railway referendum in Missouri is taken in many quarters as an index of changing sentiment toward the railroads of the country.

State pensions for indigent mothers and the incompetent and indigent aged were authorized in Arizona at the recent election. Another measure passed was that providing that not less than 80 per cent of the employes of any business shall be American citizens.

The recent election in Pennsylvania cost more than $2,000,000, making it the most expensive in years. Considering all expenses, those of the state and those made in the interest of candidates, it cost about $2 for every vote polled. One reason for this staggering sum was that the Pennsylvania corrupt practices act does not limit expenditures. Gifford Pinchot, Progressive candidate for the senate, personally spent $50,000, while his opponents are estimated to have spent only about $8000 each. Estimates place the expenditures of the Republican state committee at $200,000 and of the liquor dealers of the state at $250,000. The Republican committee alone sent out 12,000,000 pieces of literature, circulars and campaign buttons.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Men who gamble pick their own pockets.

Better a painful situation than no job at all.

One of the cheapest things of real value is politeness.

None are so blind as those who imagine they see it all.

But you can't judge a man's brain power by his tongue power.

The modern horn of plenty is attached to the cheap phonograph.

Eve tempted Adam to eat, but she didn't drive him to drink, anyway.

What the average school boy wants is a history that will repeat itself.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, and a short answer may stir up strife.

Successful merchants advertise to get business—then keep on advertising to keep it.

Cheerfulness lubricates the axles of the world. Some people go through life with a continuous squeak.

Whether it gives a woman the greater pleasure to hear herself praised or another woman criticized is still a question.

The wonderful display of colors seen in some of the new style Balmacaan overcoats leaves the impression that they were designed by the manager of a kaleidoscope factory.

A distinguished foreigner who is visiting this country says we are a wasteful nation, and he tells the truth. Just think of the quantity of sugar that is wasted in making a cranberry fit to eat.

The man who once held a good position and decided that it was impossible for the firm to get along without him, is now a seedy person who sits on the step of the corner grocery and waits for somebody to invite him to take a beer.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Dallas Itemizer has just celebrated its fortieth anniversary. It is now under its eighth ownership, published by Boyd & Bloom as lessees. V. P. Fiske, postmaster of Dallas, is the present owner. It is one of the very largest and newsiest of Oregon's many excellent weeklies.

Tillamook women have organized a Civic league, of which the Herald says: "While the object of the league is civic improvement in its broadest sense it is also the intention to begin a movement which it is hoped will ultimately result in securing a county library and a Carnegie building."

Lebanon Express: While real estate is considered very dull throughout the state, there are a few new people constantly coming to our town. These strangers usually say that they have heard good reports of this vicinity before leaving the east, and before looking over the country have a desire to see Lebanon.

The Canby Business Men's club has been revived, after a lapse of several months and the secretary has been instructed to notify all members of the club that the organization has taken on new life and henceforth will be doing the things such an organization is expected to so. Improvement of the ferry across the Willamette river will be one of the club's first tasks.

Woodburn Independent: Everywhere there is a brightening of the times and the wave that is passing over the land is perceptibly felt in this state and section. The Independent again impresses upon all prospective farm purchasers the advisability of buying at once while values are down and not foolishly waiting until the spring rush.

That a work of practical charity may be carried out in an unostentatious way as an incident to a pleasant public social affair, it is proposed at Hillsboro to promote a public Christmas tree. The Independent says of it: "It gives all of Hillsboro an opportunity to be a good fellow and bring happiness to many little hearts. In the language of the day, go to it."

COMING HOME FROM MEXICO

Washington Post: Doubtless the president and Secretary Bryan have informed themselves thoroughly regarding the situation in Mexico and are certain that the withdrawal of General Funston's troops will not result in any embarrassment or disadvantage to the United States or its interests.

It was necessary to keep the troops at Vera Cruz so long as there was doubt as to the safety of refugees there, whose sole refuge was the American flag. Now that these refugees have departed, there appears to be no good reason why American troops should remain on Mexican soil. The withdrawal of the troops will be the most convincing proof to all Mexicans that the United States is not seeking a quarrel, and that it does not covet any portion of Mexico or seek to control its politics.

If subsequent fighting between the Carranza and Villa factions should result in outrages to Americans or other foreigners in Mexico, the United States will have the right and the power to intercede. Until such necessity arises, it is manifestly a wise move to withdraw the troops, and thus certify to all Mexicans that the United States is not attempting to dictate to the Mexican people. So long as they confine their quarrels to themselves, the United States has no right to interfere. Out of the welter may come an understanding among the factions, and the choice of a president who will restore peace. The United States has no choice for president of Mexico.

Chicago News: General Funston's departure from Vera Cruz with the seasoned troops under his command brings a sense of relief to Americans. While their soldiers occupied the Mexican port there was an ever present possibility of a clash between them and Mexican armed forces under some leader or other the outcome of which might have meant war. The record of our occupation may be contemplated with pride. To uphold the dignity of our flag we have paid a toll of a score of lives and $10,000,000 in money, yet no reprisals have been made and no tribute has been exacted by way of recompense. For seven months Vera Cruz alone of all Mexico has enjoyed peace and prosperity. Now that the protection of the United States is withdrawn it is not difficult to understand why 300 Mexican citizens are leaving in the wake of the American forces.

Vera Cruz, deprived of its reliable guardians, may well have doubts as to its future. Although General Funston did not turn over the government to any of the warring factions, the city is now occupied by constitutionalists loyal to General Carranza. How long they can hold the place for him is extremely uncertain and it is equally uncertain what sort of government his men will give the town. It is unfortunate that the time set for the withdrawal of the Americans should have come while conditions in Mexico are chaotic. However, Mexico's future necessarily lies in the hands of Mexico's own people.

Lincoln Star: The military incursion into Mexico was a step that seemed to threaten greater military measures. That it went no farther than the occupation of Vera Cruz is almost marvelous, due to the determination of President Wilson and his advisers that nothing hostile should be done toward Mexico that was not absolutely necessary.

It is interesting to reflect that it was first Huerta, and then Carranza, who made spiteful protest against Uncle Sam's occupation of Vera Cruz. Carranza has continued, ever since its occurrence to profess to misunderstand the motive of the invasion. Only Villa, the much-decried bandit, who may yet emerge from the long festival of bloodletting as the real hero of Mexico, has continuously and persistently seen and admitted the unselfish purpose of our government to conserve the welfare of the Mexican people.

Perhaps the occupation of Vera Cruz was not necessary for the fulfillment of the purposes of this government. It was an incident that was unlooked for and was not in the plan, but that it hastened the decline of Huerta's power and speeded his elimination cannot be denied.

There will be some complaint because the troops have been withdrawn. It will come from those who have selfish interests to serve in Mexico, and from the jingo element of our citizenship, but the overwhelming majority of the people of this country will breathe easier and maintain added confidence in our ability to still honorably refrain from intervention in Mexico.

THRIFT MEANS ELIMINATION OF WASTE

By John M. Oskison.

Scotch manufacturers use the soot from their chimneys to make shoe blacking; they import cork shavings from Spain and Portugal, out of which to make linoleum. The cotton mills of Lancashire, though they pay more for the coal they burn, have lower fuel bills than American mills because of more efficient stoking. They utilize most of the cotton waste, which is thrown away by American mills.

A thrifty housewife, the mother of nine children, who lives in Minnesota, says that she saves enough out of her household expenditures, as compared with her neighbors' living costs, to support another family half the size of hers.

When she buys potatoes she gets them when they are most plentiful, 30 bushels at a time. In the same way she buys quantities of cabbages, beets, turnips, carrots, celery; she buys flour by the barrel, eggs by the crate, vinegar by the gallon, whole hams and bacon by the hundred pounds. These things she stores in her cellar, and she keeps the key.

This woman buys clothing in quantities, and every merchant is willing to reduce his prices under such conditions.

She has borrowed money at the bank in order to buy a two family house and eliminate the waste of rent paying and substitute for it some actual income from the half that can be rented.

What the Minnesota woman has done is exactly what the successful manufacturing corporations have had to do in order to make good profits for their owners. "There's no magic in these accomplishments," said the head of one of our country's greatest and most successful public service corporations, referring to its waste-saving program.

Those who are able to see the financial value of waste elimination and act upon their vision are the sane, steady, and persistent workers who can look beyond today's needs and predict the requirements of tomorrow.

Personal thrift begins, must begin, with the elimination of waste!

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

Judge C. H. Stewart has been a resident of Albany for the past 50 years. Recently at Albany we were talking of Linn county's early days.

"Linn county is part of what was originally Champoeg county," said Judge Stewart. "Original Oregon was divided, in 1845, into four districts—Tuality, Yamhill, Clackamas and Champoeg. Champoeg county of which the present Linn county was a part, was bounded on the north by a line running from where Pudding river empties into the Willamette to the summit of the Cascades. Its western boundary began at the south of the Pudding river and ran south to the California line. The summit of the Cascades was its eastern boundary and the northern boundary of California bounded it on the south. There was plenty of land, but mighty few people in those days. As a matter of fact, when this district was organized, there were no settlers in the Willamette valley south of the Santiam river. The first immigrants to make permanent settlement in what is now Linn county came in 1846. The immigrants of 1845 had a good deal of difficulty toward the end of their journey, particularly in coming down from The Dalles. Some of the immigrants, becoming impatient at the long delay there on account of the lack of boats and rafts, left their wagons at The Dalles and came across the mountains on the Indian trail which skirted Mount Hood on the south, and which later became the Barlow road.

"Among those who took this Indian trail were Rev. Thomas Kendall, Hugh Fields and Martin Hale; and, by the by, Mrs. Martin Hale, who is now 92 years old, voted at the recent election. Another interesting thing in connection with the Hales is the fact that immediately after the Whitman massacre, when there was no money in the territorial treasury the people were asked to make a popular loan to equip and pay the troops. Milton Hale was one of the first to respond. He loaned $100 to the territory, receiving a bond dated April 10, 1848, signed by the commissioners appointed to secure the money—Jesse Applegate, A. L. Lovejoy and George L. Curry.

"The first settler to actually build a cabin and start to found a home in Linn county was James Packwood, who came across the plains in 1844, and who built a cabin on what is now called Crabtree creek. He stayed here until the spring of 1846, when he sold his claim to John B. Crabtree, and moved to the Puget sound country.

"For many years it has been supposed that the family of Milton Hale was the first immigrant to actually settle in Linn county. Mr. Hale located a homestead on the south bank of the Santiam river, a short distance below the present town of Jefferson. This was on January 2, 1846. Mr. Hale had crossed the plains from Iowa in the company of which Abner Hackleman was captain. This is the same Hackleman who took up the claim where the site of Albany is now located. Mr. Hale helped Mr. Hackleman put up the log cabin on his claim. Mr. Hackleman started back across the plains to Burlington, Iowa, to bring out his family, but he died shortly after reaching home. His son Abram, came out in the spring of '46 and located on the claim his father had taken up.

"Mr. Hale built a ferry in the spring of 1846 across the Santiam river, and most of the immigrants who came into Linn county crossed on his ferry. A town was started on his farm, called Syracuse, and just across the river on the other side, another town was started, called Santiam City. Syracuse grew to the dignity of having a store and a hotel and possibly a dozen houses, but now it would be hard to find any sign of this pioneer city.

"While Milton Hale has always been given credit of being the first actual settler south of the Santiam, I have since discovered that the Earl family, who settled at Knox Butte, were really the first. The Earls came across in 1845 in the Hackleman train. When they came south in the spring of '46 looking for a claim, they found Mr. Hale camped on the north side of the Santiam. He had located his claim on the south side of the stream in what is now Linn county, but he was still living with his family in a temporary cabin on the north side of the Santiam. He was building a boat for a ferry. The Earls waited two days for the boat to be finished, and then were the first family to be ferried across the Santiam at Hale's ferry. They took up a claim and began work on it the next day. It is very probable that Mr. Hale, having finished his ferry boat, began the construction of his cabin on his claim on the south side of the Santiam a day or two after the Earls started to build their cabin. In any event, the Earls and the Hales were the first two families to start actual and permanent settlement in Linn county, that is, if you do not count Mr. Packwood, who built the first cabin and shortly thereafter moved to the Puget sound."

The Ragtime Muse

Bill and Hank.

Bill Jevons, he was always some;
He grabbed right holt, whatever come
An' clim' an' clim' without a stop,
A-making for the tipmost top.
He clim' till now he's governor,
An' higher things he's reachin' for;
It wouldn't s'prise me if he went
Maybe as high as president.

Hank Jevons he's a twin to Bill,
An' lives right here in Edgewood still.
The cracker bar'l behind the door
At old Josh Hudnutt's grocery store
Is 'bout as high as Hank'll climb
If he'd outlive ol' Father Time.
But if you was to ast, point blank,
I'll ruther not be Bill, nut Hank.

'Cause Bill he's just as cold as lead—
An't no heart to him; he's all head.
An' bless you, Bill he's never clim'
Except for folks that's feared of him.
But Hank—say, now the whole blame town,
Men, women, children, dogs—an' down
We'd ruther go an' lose an eye
Than have that derned Hank Jevons die!

Bits of Progress.

By the invention of a deodorizing process whale oil again is being extensively used in soap manufacture.

Expert botanists have found that the age of trees can be told by the leaf markings, the older a tree the smaller and more numerous its leaf cells.

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