WILSON AND COLQUITT

THE criticisms of Woodrow plied by Commissioner Watson. Wilson by Governor Colquitt also give us the measure of Governor Colquitt.

American history, is a perfect indication of the mental calibre of

In addition to this, there is testimony from Texas as to the character and home standing of the News supplies it as follows:

It is an old saying that they who are least able to do are most ready to find fault with what others do. of it from Oregon. vious enmity of the incompetent.

read the fourth revised edition of Governor Colquitt's tirade against the president will be less able to appreof us in Texas. For outside of Texas there are few-and it himself pre-eminently the un-The affairs of Texas were exaggerate to say that the elevation of Mr. Colquitt to the governorship people to choose their servants wisely. Indeed, if one were to rank the miswhich Governor Colquitt's sulting from his ineptitudes, his intion of himself, would be counted \$800,000. plucked from a graver and more condign consemence than even the plight into which he has brought our governmental affairs.

Governor Colquitt criticises Presi- corporations. dent Wilson. It is the incompetent passing judgment on the comis explanation of why he condemns them. Another is the huge fact Woodrow Wilson as chief executive administration of the Blue Sky of the United States. By testimony from his own home state, Governor drove out of the state, \$59,000 .-Colquitt anathematizes the exceltent Wilson way of doing things, because he doesn't know when gon people. things are well done. The Dallas News continues:

If it may not be said that the president is fortunate in having innor Colquitt, it is solely because it Seattle for maintaining a lottery. position to know how infinitely preferable to his approval is his disap-The country seems to have proval. been pretty thoroughly "circularized" with Governor Colquitt's opinions of the president. The press bureaus and Republican papers have attended to that. That fact offers the Democrats an opportunity. They have only to are taking the broad view that give equal circulation to a political biography of Governor Colquitt to make certain that the country's ad- is good for them as individuals. miration of the president will be aised and intensified.

Wilson ought to be perfectly satis- able property in Portland, have \$1000 valuation. fied with the episode. He is, by united in a recommendation to the the statement of the Texas paper, state legislature that a one mill i. that fortunate position in which levy be added to the state highway he is, much to be admired for the enemies he has made.

DESTROYING MANKIND

TATISTICS gathered by the national board of health show consumed in 1913 by people of the present levy of one quarter of a dredths of a mill. that the average consumption was of approximately \$2,500,000 will more than twenty-five doses for every man, woman and child in the country, and the board says that "this estimate is somewhat low."

Announcement of the figures is accompanied by an appeal for pressing the traffic in narcotics her roads in such condition that the following amounts: For state that are destroying mankind connection with the other counties throughout the country. Under present conditions, the difficulty of

the board declares that drug ad- sistance from the increased fund dicts in New York City are being arising from Multnomah county, \$537,186 for roads and bridges is supplied with narcotics through the which pays approximately one third included. mails or by express from other of the state's taxes. states. These people can secure Of course there is a selfish mocrossing to New Jersey. It is declared that a complete record of counties would return to Portland all sales made by manufacturers, in the shape of enlarged business

state laws of the same character, increasing throughout the country. Wisdom directs that the traffic be suppressed. If it is not there must be large additions to our jails and insane asylums.

COMMISSIONER WATSON WINS

Blue Sky law against the attacks but we shall not live to see it. of those anxious to destroy the measure.

and swindling operators. The to efficentize it. measure has been under attack

of Texas are diverting. They trying to kill the measure is George charity while 66 per cent is con-Little was known of the Texas tine money lending scheme, of those aided, in some instances. executive until he appeared as the Vancouver, British Columbia. Wat- runs into almost amazing figures. president's critic. Now we know son began a fight to force com- The salaries of the professional and can weigh him. His attack on pliance with the Blue Sky law as charity dispensers gnawed the the great constructive work of the a measure of protection to the heart out of the contributed funds, Wilson administration, an admin- people of the state. Stillings re- The article revealed that an imistration that has already won one fused to obey the law, defied the mense sum is annually contributed

law nullified and undertook to operate his amount that actually goes to the president's assailant. The Dallas scheme there. In his Massachu- needy. setts operations, Stillings collected from people throughout the United States more than \$800,000, some When Stil-The competent always incurs the en- lings was arrested for his operations, he had on hand \$11 in cash Those outside of Texas who have and 16 cents in stamps. He served two years in jail for his work.

From Massachusetts. ciate the point of this observation went to Vancouver, British Columbia, and organized the Mercantile is happily so-who know that, of all Investment Company which Comthe governors this state has had in missioner Watson has been strugyears, Governor Colquitt has gling to har from operating in Oregon. Watson won in the fednever so grossly mismanaged as they eral court, and, in yesterday's dehave been during the four years of cision, won in the Oregon supreme It would hardly court. The commissioner has, in fact, not only applied the law imthis state has shaken the faith partially and effectively, but has thousands in the ability of the defeated all of the several attempts to kill it.

If there had been a Blue Sky administration has brought on Texas, law in Oregon these many years it is probable that the weakened faith with an efficient commissioner to who lack initiative, are many times enforce it, there would have been even more valuable aids to the such a howl that the government has tellectual limitations and his infatu- no losses by Oregon people of them through United Wireless, \$1,500,-000 through Columbia River Orchard bonds, and other hundreds Manifestly, it is not strange that of thousands by various swindling

There are strong reasons why there is a constant scheme to petent. The mournful failure of cripple the Blue Sky law. Stil-Colquitt as an executive in Texas lings and his scheme is one of the highly successful career of that in the first 13 months the law by Commissioner Watson 000 of doubtful and bogus securities that were being sold to Ore-

As a result of the attack Watson on the National Mercantile scheme, Stillings, its president and promoter, is now under indictcurred the political enmity of Gover- ment by the federal grand jury at

THE BROAD VIEW

T IS gratifying to The Journal erty owners of Portland in the land? matter of highway improvement what is good for the state at large It is on this principle that a large number of them, represent-Taking it all around, President ing at least one third of the tax-

It is understood by them that the money so raised is to be apportioned to the warious counties. that 2,518,800,000 doses of is able to improve its roads withexcluding Multnomah county which habit forming drugs were out state aid. By increasing the the increase is seventy-five hunmill an additional mill the sum

be raised for the two year term. As the levy for 1915 has already been made none of this stallment of taxes for that year comes in. By that time it is hoped state laws which will assist in sup- that Multnomah county will have

can be made. The plan should meet with a controlling the traffic is very great. hearty reception by outside coun- land, \$2,518,060; School District New York has a drastic law, but ties who will thus derive great as-

practically unlimited supplies by tive behind the plan and that is lesalers and retailers is impera- development. The money expendtively necessary, and that without ed in road work would flow into 000. It means that each Decem-

duce the traffic must prove abort- merchants in turn would forward the outside world \$3,000,000 more it to the wholesale merchants of than was bought. Portland for more goods. In road | That is piling up a trade balby legislatures that are soon to work most of the money is spent ance at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 meet in most of the states. Fed- for labor and it remains in the a year. No other country at any eral laws, unless there are also county and state. By building up time in history has approached cannot prohibit the evil. The con-building up itself. Money put into in any single month has matched sumption of habit forming drugs is permanent roads is not a tax but our December trade balance. is an investment.

ORGANIZE THE CHARITIES

The law undertakes to stop the It is essential, therefore, to deal 1914. sale of fraudulent securities and with it as inevitable and to seek restrain the manipulations of bogus to systematize, to practicalize and having direct bearing upon the

In last Sunday's Journal was The United States is rapidly getever since its passage by the 1913 an exhaustive and very clear pre- ting into a financial position where legislature, and throughout has sentation of Portland charities. It it can buy back from Europe large been as resolutely defended and afforded most valuable information. blocks of our own securities, pay- passing the place and saw his picture its provisions as determinedly ap- It disclosed that there are chari- ing for them in exports. If Deties in Portland in which, of the cember's trade balance is main-Among those who have been income, but 34 per cent goes to tained, even for a few months, it E. Stillings, president of the Na- sumed in overhead expense. The United States must be kept turntional Mercantile Company, a ton- per capita cost of the service to

of the highest executive and legis- commissioner, and brought suit in Portland for the benefit of the lative distinctions ever attained in in the federal court to have the poor. It is a sum sufficient, if the distributing service were organ-The Stillings scheme had been ized and systematized, to amply driven out of Missouri by the at- care for Portland's poor. Enough torney general of the state. Stil- overhead expense could be elimilings then went to Massachusetts, nated to more than double the

There are many superintendents when one would be enough. Printing, heat, lights, telephones, rents and other incidentals are of multiplied cost because of the scatterment of the work. Organizations overlap each other. Some of the needy go from one organization Stillings to another and get an undue share of aid. It is a wasteful and une-

ter Relief Bureau, The Journal ity. It has also learned that some themselves is a more resultful course than through gifts of money or provisions. The finding of positions, the adjustment of misunderstandings between landlords and tenants, the guarantee of rent navneedy than are actual gifts.

sought and bedeviled for contributions to charity. They do not like to give money with a doubt. Their purses would be more free if charity were better organized, and the leaks plugged.

A great deal of fine charity has been dispensed in Portland. Some again having the problem of unemof the organizations have made excellent showings. It is not the purpose here to criticize, but to build, money and without work. Every day not to tear down that which is they are out of work, and every time doing but to help organize the system into a more effective force able to help themselves. Through dis-

Nothing better could be done in this town than to have a permanent relief bureau at the head of army is advertising for recruits. Its with the mayor. "A right solution of known by the make or the famous pilot all charities. Properly organized and administered, it could take the same contributions now re- duty. If they do right, they are well the railroads." The rights of the city we read of feats that six months ago ceived and more than double the treated; if they do not do right, they have been established, it concedes but sum that actually goes to the needy.

Is it not a plan to appeal to the to observe that the large prop- sober judgment of thinking Port- are intemperate cannot save on any to be thought of, it says. A wise use, of air sends it down like a stone for

THE 1915 LEVY

budget for 1915 has been definitely established. The Portland property owner will In comparison with last year

this is a reduction of \$3.90. fund for a period of two years, in the levy for the city schools. covering the assessment for the in 1914 the millage for this purpose was 7.5. This year it is only 5. There is also a reduction of

1.10 mills in the state tax. For county schools there is an increase

county high schools is the same as last year. For roads the reduction is two tenths of a mill. The of the necessaries of life, which would amount will be available before duction of seventy-five hundedths the many, Mr. Henderson would force Port of Portland has made a re-increase the wealth and comforts of June, 1916, when the first in- of a mill and the City of Portland

> of \$335,741,385 the levy will raise more, and further reduce the producpurposes, \$1,175,096; for county purposes. \$2.014.449; for Port of crease the cost of living, either by No. 1, \$1,678,706.

INTERESTING FIGURES

ports and imports indicate that the month's trade balance approximates \$90,000,such legislation the effort to re- the local towns and cities, whose ber day the United States sold to pecially in the northwest, would cre-

the outside country Portland is such a record. No other country

Not less interesting is the fact that the comptroller of the currency reports 11,109,499 deposit- Hickville Postmaster (after his visit ors in the country's savings banks. to New York)-"Of course, it wa'nt no OR a long time, we shall have These people have on deposit \$4,- use of me visitin' the the poor with us. The Bible 936.591.849, an average of almost 936,591,849, an average of almost says "ye have the poor al\$450 apiece. The number of detight for some time,
ways." positors is nearly 350,000 greater you know." In time, we may give men jus- than last year and the total deupheld the contention of Cor- tice, and not need charity. But posits about \$210,000,000 greater. how quick that there poration Commissioner Ralph it is a long, long way to that time. The 1914 gain was not so great foot and mouth dis-Watson in his defense of the We may work for it and toward it, as that of 1913, but the fact remains that humble savers found Charity then is a present fixed themselves much better off at the activity. It is a part of our life, close than at the beginning of

> These are interesting figures, country and its people as a whole. will mean that every wheel in the ing to supply the demand for American products.

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

"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 they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and set up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow

Cheap Money. Newberg, Or., Jan. 4 .- To the Editor

of The Journal-I read with much nterest John M. Oskison's article in The Journal December 31, entitled. 'Chance for New Sort of Promotion." Yes, I am in favor of such a proposition as he writes about, and believe such can be carried out successfully. believe it would give people a chance to get cheaper money, with easier ways of paying back, and would give a now do not, and have no way other han this plan, ever to own them. There are now several companies doing business on the same plan as Mr. Oskison describes, and they have met with great success. But the money powers of the country do not welcome heap money, and they usually sucbusiness. I right now hold contracts in a company that, for the past three years, which is the time it has been doing business, has been very successful, making loans at 3 per cent and paying good profits as an investment But it has had the money powers, banks and building associations to fight, those who do not welcome cheap pany to protect its contract holders has gone into voluntary liquidation. I hope to read more of Mr. Oskison's writings on this subject, as be has struck a chord that I like.

O. B. WESTFALL The Unemployed and the Army.

Portland, Or., Jan. 5.-To the Editor of The Journal-This winter we are ployment. Large numbers of men are on the streets of our city, and of every other large city of the land, without that they have to beg for a bite to eat. they become more discouraged and less

salary. And any man of ordinary abil-

enlist in the army? It offers an im-HE Multnoman County tax mediate remedy for their poverty, and themselves for something worth while. and wants to get a new start. GLENN R. KLEINAU.

A Plan for Employment.

La Grande, Or., Jan. 4 .- To the Editor of The Journal-In your issue of seemed to hold the advantage. January 2 appeared an article on un-Henderson of Amity, Or., of one tenth of a mill. For the only in line with the system that pro- beautification or in retaliation. The duces just such a state of affairs as Flain Dealer is right. The true interhe refers to. As he says, I do not ests of all parties demand that, while thing to do is to enact laws which of its newly acquired rights, it shall The millage for the library and will compel them to join the army, Now, in place of advocating a system by which the government could which its prosperity is so largely deemploy the idle men in the production pendent. The railroads and Cleveland

them upon the government by conscription, still keep them in idleness, a reduction of two tenths of a mill. and thereby increase the burdens of Based on a total assessed value the taxpayers and producers still tion of wealth and make more idle men for conscription, Is it not a fact that when we in

> taxation or otherwise, as, for instance, increasing government expenses by enlarging the army, we decrease our earnings and thereby reduce our purchasing power? If Mr. Henderson really has the laboring class at heart, and wishes to inaugurate a good measure for the uplift of society, why not induce the government to engage in the mining of the people's coal in Alaska, instead of sanctioning a franchise by the present administration at per long ton? Again, why 2 cents does Mr. Henderson not advocate the establishment of government farms and thereby employ still more of the idle?

A FEW SMILES



"That horn doesn't blow, sir," said the friendly salesman. "Wrap it up," said Uncle Tobias, thinking of his sweet nephew. kind of a horn want.

Village Black-1 ease: spread all over

A dandy went into a photographer's in a country town to get his photo taken. When the job was done he refused pay the grounds that the picture was not him "All right."

Pat, "leave it there." Next day he was to terrorize him. in a showcase, and under it were the words in big letters: "The ugliest mug in town.

He rushed in and abused Pat. 'But, me man," sald Pat, "yesterday ye said the picture was not like curred just before instead of after a you, so you have no reason to com- jag, there would be more total abplain. Pat sold the photo.

ate a vast amount of wealth and at the same time reduce want and povthe commodities so produced to be based upon the amount of labor required. The restrictions I would make male over 18 years of age (unless otherwise engaged in a useful pursuit) to work, eight hours to constiweek, and one period of time, and sue therefor government certificates in convenient denominations redeemsessions, the certificates to have a fixed value, based upon the amount of Classes of industry should be segregated, the cost of pro one half of 1 per cent for mainte-

nance of the government at large. A system of this kind would bring such prosperity and happiness to all that want and poverty would be unknown. The secret to the whole solution is simply this: Eliminate the unearned increment (profits) from those who are not engaged in any productive pursuit. I respectfully court Mr. Henderson's objections to an arrange-

"A nation, to be great, ought to be compressed in its increment by nations more civilized than itself," says Coleridge. GEO. J. WAGENER.

WATER FRONTAGE

From the Christian Science Monitor. Almost everywhere the early railway builders sought privilege for trackage along the water frontage of towns and that operated successfully before Petcities, and they usually succeeded in securing it. Railroad tracks today interfere with the free use of water loons; railroad stations were turned fronts in hundreds of communities in into balloon factories, and 65 free balthe United States that lie along bays, loons took out of the beleagured city lakes or rivers. Many of the larger 2,500,000 letters, and pigeons to bring have been fighting through recent years for the reclamation of pub- over the enemy's lines. It was durlic rights in these stretches. In some ing this very siege, no doubt, as he instances the railroads have been dis- watched the drifting balloons, that possessed; in most instances arrange. Zeppelin conceived his idea of armored ments have been reached whereby the air cruisers in directed flight. Then, railroad tracks, while permitted to re- after a long wait, came the invention main, have been depressed or altogther of the heavier-than-air machine, the hidden from view. Chicago regained aeroplane and from that moment miliits beautiful frontage on Lake Michi- tary experts felt that the character of gan by building out beyond the now almost invisible terminal tracks of the Illinois Central, and the shore of the inland sea is today accessible to the realize, any more than we know how

Recently Cleveland, through the action of the courts, came into repossession of its lake frontage. Here, as in Chicago, the question arises, for the relief of poverty and dis- use of their abilities they are rusting shall be done with the railroads, now deeds, nor for revealing resources held to worthlessness. And men who are that it is possible to oust them? Mayor in reserve, and it is only as a nonearning their living have to support the Baker, discussing the matter, says that the railroads should not be incon-At the same time the United States venienced. The Plain Dealer agrees the fighting aeroplanes, no more men are well fed, clothed and housed. the problem," says our contemporary They work only from four to six hours "may be best obtained through friendeach day, outside of occasional sentry ly cooperation between the city and are not well treated anywhere. Their exactly how these rights are to be part of the day's work; a machine pay is not large, but it is large enough exercised remains a matter of difficult to enable the man of temperate habits detail. An idle stretch of lake front to save a little; the man whose habits near the very heart of the city is not close to the wing that the concussion working to the advantage of all, to hundreds of feet, righting itself, ity who works for promotion is almost the end to be desired, and, looking to struggling like a sparrow in a storm that end, "friendly cooperation will ac- and finally speedling to safety; anoth-Why do not some of the unemployed complish most," it concludes.

It is a matter of regret in Cleveland a better living than the majority of no less than elsewhere that friendly them will probably have in the next cooperation between the railroads and three years. For three years they will the people in cases of this kind seldom be honorably employed and during that appeals to the railroads until they have be required to pay \$23.10 on every time, if they want to, they can fit lost. In Cleveland at present there is some desire to inconvenience the rail-It is not a place for the good-for-noth- roads in return for the obstinacy of ng who wants to loaf and carouse. those corporations in holding out so It is a place for the man who is down long against manifest public opinion. railroads, generally speaking. would be in far higher popular favor today, not only in Cleveland but everywhere in the United States, had they sought friendly cooperation when they

Nevertheless, Cleveland cannot afemployment and conscription, by O. C. ford to inconvenience the railroads. which is either in the interest of lake front mean to leave it up to the men. The the city makes the best possible use larmonize its plans with the interests of the commercial thoroughfares on have interests in common; it is impossible to separate them; it is not impossible to bind them closer.

The Ragtime Muse

Tale of Terror. burgiar big and bold and bad Entered my house to steal; dreadful loaded gun he had,

Its lead I feared to feel With crafty skill he hunted round-His boldness made me stare— and presently some cash he found I had not known was there!

My gentle wife upon the sly Had hidden it away; What was her subtle purpose Am not prepared to say. loused by the sight, that thief I fought For hours surely two; The rascal out I threw.

With seeming fright and fear. I said to her in accents mild, "Love, see what I have here." "Love, see what I have here."
She looked; she saw; a living flame
Her fierceness seemed to be,
And like a tigress then she came.
And took the cash from me!

Soon came my wife,

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Dead men tell no tales—and dead dogs wag none. If a woman's vocabulary is limited "That's the she works it overtime. Prosperity has its thorns, and adversity likewise has its roses

> Poverty may pinch an honest man, but it never lands him in jail. you fuss about the weather it be a sign that you are getting

It is easy for a knocker to get large audience—because the show

If religion was good for the complexion men would seldom get their share of beauty.

A woman raves over a matinee idol that she wouldn't live with for 10 minutes if they were married. minutes if they were The average man thinks he has

is a married man he is sure to get it— and then some. When you see a man with whiskers in both ears he is one of those rugged barbarians who doesn't permit his wife

his ancestors accomplished, it's up to him to do something worth while on his own account. If the sober second thoughts oc-

If a man is unable to boast of what

stainers in this world.

"She had to feed the furnace, her love's grown cold," is a stater

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Albany's December rainfall was only 3.22 inches, a shortage of 4.05. Morrow county's banner year for

narriages was 1914, according to County Clerk Hill, who reports 46 couples, surpassing 1913 by 19.

The Scout predicts that the coming ear will be the banner season for Inion. A number of business changes are announced for early in the new

on the question of acquiring the Ank-eny ditch, which it is proposed to close, it being an obstruction to devel-

Klamath Falls will vote January

Condon's council has agreed to pay well driller of the town \$2700 when wells with a guaranteed flow of 60 gallons a minute

The Molalla Pioneer invites attention to the matter of fire protection, saying: "We have the hose carts, hose and water system installed. We need some ladders and other small equip-ment and a company organized."

"One of the most important epochs Rogue river val-' says the Gold Hill News, "is well era of cheap motive power-one of the greatest factors in the development of

any section or country. Coquille Sentinel: We have heard about the Coquille river being over here years ago, so that be crossed on the day we asked Mr. Haskin, one of the

ice, and the other ad to feed the furnace. so old timers, how it was done. He says that the ice was about three quarters of an inch thick and a light countries. made in a Brooklyn divorce suit. of an inch thick and a look on and one to Somebody ought to work that line for two planks, one to walk on and one to shove ahead, turned the trick.'

THE AEROPLANE

IN WAR AND IN PEACE

Augustus Post, author of this article, the third in the series by tute a day, 44 hours to constitute a distinguished contributors to The Journal's editorial service, is secretary of the Aero Club of America, author of "The Curtiss Aviation Book." lecturer on aeronautical subjects, and winner, with Alan R. Hawley, able in the United States and its pos- of the international balloon race, 1910, during which contest both the aeronauts were lost in the Canadian wilds and faced death by starvation. Mr. Post is holder, with Clifford R. Harmon, of the American duration record for balloons-48 hours, 26 minutes. He was one of of your feet," said Captain Upham. duction and maintenance of each to be the first to fly aeroplanes and to operate dirigible balloons, and is tabulated, and to this should be added chairman of the Spherical Balloon committee of the Aero Club of America and member of committees on aero-dynamics and public safety. (Written for The Journal by Augustus | munication with headquarters by wire-

Post, Secretary of the Aero Club of less telephone and able to return at



Battle lines, once of chess. In all of attack and defense there is only one real novelty, but it has changed everything. It is the aeroplane. Aircraft entered

military strategy

when Abraham Lincoln equipped the Federal army with captive balloons ersburg and Richmond. The siege of Paris brought into service free balwar was bound to change,

How great the change we scarcely remarkable have been the battle exploits of aviators, nor it is likely that military authorities will be in any haste to enlighten us. This is no time for pointing out individual heroic combatant writes home to friends or newspaper that we have a glimpse of distinguished only as "French," "German," "British," manned only by someone in uniform. Thus would have made the world gasp, now under fire of revolving cannon with 7000 feet range, a shell bursting so er darting from ambush in a cloud bank to strike and slip back again; a single aeroplane meeting a dirigible on a raid, shooting itself straight into the great mass like a living arrow and falling with it to wreck. Just how many aeroplanes are in actual service today no one will or can tell. What they are doing the world learns only from the changes they have already effected in the science and practice of war.

First-They have taken away from war the element of surprise. The whole plan of battle lies open to a man who can sweep over the vast field of operations low enough to see all important details and high enough to be out of rifle range, keeping in com-

speed of 120 miles an hour with maps or diagrams. Reinforcements cannot orizontal, are now | now be brought up as a complete survertical. War, once prise, nor cavalry mask the enemy's game of tenpins, front. Rumors of vast numbers, or even their apparent presence, no longer frighten when an aeroplane can take the vast equipment | a reckoning from the sky. The day of swift dramatic strokes is over. To meet this condition the face of

war has changed. Uniforms have been | clay returns to the earth's bosom and worked out on a basis of "protective color." French soldiers have given up red; troops are forbidden to look up at aircraft for nothing is so conspicuous as the human face; and when marching in column on a wide road, British soldiers are kept on one side of the way that, the clear side may look from above like the whole road, and deceive the aero-scour.

But scout duty is by no means the most valuable of the aeroplane's uses. It is the eye of the great gun. Hovering over the battle scene it locates the exact spot where the projectile should fall, and directs artillery fire. In the day by exploding acrial bombs, making a glare of color; at night by dropping upon the doomed spot a trail of fire. the aeroplane marks for destruction places that long range artillery might reach only after repeated trials. As an aeropiane complete costs only as much as one shot from a 14 inch gun, the economy becomes apparent.

In actual offensive warfare aircraft has played thus far a subordinate part Its most picturesque feature is the aeroplane dart, grimly described as looking like a steel fountain pen, released in great numbers from the under side of a speeding aeroplane, arrows adapted to the bowstring of gravity, falling with such frightful force as to pierce a man from helmet to heel. Even the Zeppelin has taken but a small part in slaughter; its effect has been largely psychological. and the terror it engenders will soon fade unless reinforced by some terrific deed. Aircraft are feared most before seen at all; after that the mind quickly adjusts itself to the new presence in the sky.

As the locomotive and the telegraph developed together, and the automobile and the telephone made each its own road, so aeroplane and wireless have left the road altogether for the free air. Developing so wonderfully in these times of stress, is it inconceivable that when these times are over the continuing development of the seroplane will lift the minds of men out of the oldest road of all, the bloodstained track of war? Its true purposes, now bent to destruction, will be released for civiliaztion. No longer a fragile thing, but a power to overpass the flood, level the mountain or penetrate the desert, it will take up the work of restoration, carry mail to isolated places, draw continents together to a single day's journey, until at last frontiers will fade beneath its flight across a world protected by law instead of war.

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THE LONG WAY BACK TO NORMAL

will

"Er-I

Business men and financial leaders have been using a version of "Tipperary" that goes something like this: "It's a long, long way back to normal, but we're headed that way!" The

By John M. Oskison.

first part of the line they have whis-

pered under their breath, but the last they have shouted for the encourage ment of stragglers and the stiffening of the doubtful. Courage has been rewarded. Where, in the metal trades, the textile factories and heavy manufacturing generally, 40 per cent, of the workers month following the outbreak of the

reduced below 25. War orders have materially helped to change the figures, but there is no fear that the showing will not continue to improve. We have got into the habit ruined by the war, but the figures for October don't show it. We imported in October \$140,000.000 of goods, as compared with \$133,000,000 last year in October, and our exports amounted to \$195,000,000. These are definite

figures. It is expected that Novem-

a continuing improvement.

Money in circulation amounts

er's figures, when compiled,

more than ever before. The stock of money in the United States is sufficient to give a per capita circulation of \$37.31,5 a new high record, and compares with \$33.03 a year ago November's showing of dividend and interest payments is not bad,

and defaults-\$112,000,000, as compared with \$125,000,000 in November 1913. Up to November a million more bales of cotton were ginned than at the same time last year, and the

employed were idle in the number of active spindles was 20,652. as compared with, 30,855 last year war, it was figured at the end of Copper is increasing in price, November that the percentage of un- steel mills are increasing output, employment in these lines had been lumber cut shows less than a 4 per cent decrease, and shipments less than a 7 per cent falling off; the amount of building is increasing everywhere. It is still some distance back to normal, but we can certainly show thinking that the foreign trade is that we're making progress toward that desirable destination.

> Question of Kind. From Puck "I'm a glutton for work!" boasted the man.

But his wife overheard him.

asked him to split some wood

hastened to correct himself.

Fifty years ago Jehu Switzler was running the Columbia river ferry be tween Vancouver and the Oregon shor so that all of the old timers who die much traveling knew Jehu Switzler Later the Switzlers went into freighting and stock raising in eastern Oregon and Switzler's horses by the thou sand ranged on of the Columbia as far west as the western boundary of Klickitat county Soon the country and gradually the range was reduce and with the shrinking range the size of the bands of wild horses began to grow smaller. As the settlers cam friction developed with the Indiana and Jehu Switzler was often called in

"IN EARLY DAYS"

The Journal.

Special Staff Writer

matters. Possibly the last time he was called to act in this capacity was about Indians were in trouble over their land being taken by the whites They sent word to the commanding officer of the fort at Walla Walli that they wanted to hold a conference Captain Upham of the First cavalry met the Indian delegation at Umatill on Saturday, March 15, 1884. Jehu Switzler was the official interpreter. The Indian tribes had selected 40 dele gates, seven of them being sub-chiefs The seven sub-chiefs were Mool Mool Wishnotta, Boscappa, Stock, Siskion

to act as interpreter to help adjust

and Blind Jim. The Indians stated their grievance which was that the ranch of Siskion near Long island had been jumped by John Taylor, a white man, and also that Beaver & Boyd, the owners o the Umatilla ferry, had taken-up the land just across the river from Umatilla and had notified the Indians living there to get off and also that the white men were digging up the graves of the Indians to make a land-

Captain Upham through the inter-

preter told them that in order to hold

their land they must sever their tribal relation, give up their Indian custom and declare their intention to become must file on the land or the white people will soon have all your land taken and you will have no land of among themselves and after the conference they delegated Boscappa to state their have heard your words. We have pondered them. What you say may seem follow your counsel without violating our traditions and being false to our beliefs. Sahale Tyce, the Great Spirit children needed for their use. to be buried in. mankind from the dust of the earth and after a short time this animated is again a part of the earth What we take up the land for our own selfish use or when we buy or sell it

we do wrong, for we are selling the

back to the earth and are a part of it.

Captain Upham urged the Indian

o adopt the white man's views and

We cannot follow your counsel."

odies of our fathers who have gone

follow the white man's ways and take up the land. To this the Indians answered that they like their own ways best, that they had watched the white men and did not want to be like them. Captain Upham advised them to take up the land opposite I matili the white man would pay no heed the fact that it was a graveyard and would violate the Indian graves. Mool Mool arose and said: "The land will rise up and make trouble for us and bring evil upon us if we take it from the use of others." Boscappa, answer-Captain Upham, ing Great Spirit made the land free just as the water is free. The land and water is for the use of all his chil-He meant it to be kept only when it is in use. When an Indian changes the location of his tepes he seek out a new illihee. He no longer controls the land from which he moves and which he no longer uses. talk with General Nelson A. Miles at Fort Vancenver. He will tell us how

up without accomplishing anything. The white settlers took up the Indians laims and sequred title to them.

the Great Father at Washington will

protect our rights. The council broke

Birthday Reflections. From the New York Times. Many happy returns of the day to Woodrow Wilson, born December 28, That they will be happy ones 1856. there is very little doubt, if we are to follow Patrick Henry's advice and judge the future by the past,

This is not to say that Mr. Wilson's years have been those of unblemished success. He has, like the rest of us, had his trials with the eleven obstinate jurors. In Princeton he could not make them see as he saw, but what happened there is best recorded in a saying ascribed to him, to the effect that when they kicked him upstairs they had no idea how far they

His path looked rugged when he be

were kicking him.

came governor of New Jersey, but the two birthdays he spent in that office saw him triumphant over the Smith Nugent machine which he had chalenged with apparent rashness, and the second showed him ending his gubernatorial term as president-elect through a fortunate division in the Republican party. That division apparently come about under the inluence of Wilson's lucky star. Two birthdays have come and gone in the White House, and each has seen a president with such an iron grip on congress as hardly any of his predecessors ever had, with the confidence of the country and the frequently acknowledged respect of the outside world. When the next birthday comes, ne will undoubtedly be recognized as the only candidate on the Democratic side for the presidency. And the birthday after that? Only sayer could answer; but if it is not in mortals to command success, Woodconsidering the number of reductions row Wilson has done more-he has de-

> No Objection Whatever, From the Cleveland Leader.

The British government probably won't object if the kaiser hangs an iron cross on George Bernard Shaw's neck, provided it weighs about a ton.

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