

THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. Published every morning (except Sunday and every Sunday evening) at 5 cents per copy. In Advance, \$10.00 per month, \$25.00 per quarter, \$75.00 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

There is less misery in being cheated than in that kind of wisdom which perceives that all mankind are cheats.—H. H. Chapin.

THE GERMAN REPLY

THERE is every reason to believe that the German reply to the latest American note will be pacific in tone and a reasonable concession to the United States.

There is a very noticeable change of sentiment in Germany toward America. The utterances of the German newspapers are far more conciliatory. Undoubtedly, the good intentions and general attitude of Washington towards Berlin is better understood in Germany.

The admiral von Truppe's article in a German newspaper pointing out the undesirability of even a breach of diplomatic relations is among the utterances that display a spirit of compromise and desire for continuation of the long standing friendship between the two nations.

When a German admiral goes to the length of practically advising abandonment of submarine warfare as British merchant commerce rather than break the ancient ties of the two countries, it signifies that there is, even in the war party of Germany, men who are pronouncedly against an unfriendly German reply.

That there could be a break between the two nations is not logical. That Germany seeks trouble with America, as has been sometimes suggested, is as absurd as that the United States would want war with Germany. If for no other reason, Germany would desire to avoid war with America because of the influence the joining of the allies by the United States would have in leading other neutrals, now undecided, to take the same course. In addition, the further isolation of Germany which the United States could make almost complete would be, as Admiral von Truppe says, a very great blow to German prospects.

However, more from her desire to be just to the United States than from any regard for consequences, Berlin will meet Washington in a reasonable statement of her side of the controversy, and the final outcome of the negotiations will be a continuation of peace and good will which Bismarck advised, which William I strengthened and which the present kaiser has always respected and cultivated.

The delay by Germany in transmitting her reply is in itself easily attributable to a desire by the imperial German government to act with wisdom and pacification.

THE PRICE TO PAY

IT IS doubtful that those who talk in favor of intervention in Mexico have given serious thought to what the cost would be in lives and coin.

This cost has been considered by the war department and according to the Army and Navy register, if the United States should decide to act as policeman in the land of the peons, the money cost alone will be \$500,000,000 at the end of the first year. The longer the job, the greater would be the price to pay.

Intervention would certainly be followed by a long guerrilla war. The military authorities believe that it would require a force of 500,000 men to restore order with dispatch.

To organize, equip, train and transport such a force and keep it supplied with rations and munitions would eat up nearly a billion dollars.

It may yet be necessary to set up a stable government but the American people should not delude themselves with the idea that it could be easily and cheaply done. It ought to be understood that it would be attended by a heavy sacrifice of life and that the money cost would be enormous.

AROUND MOUNT HOOD

The first automobile has passed through the Columbia river gorge over the Columbia River highway. The people of Portland are about to begin to realize on their large investment in this magnificent highway. It will soon pay a big interest on the investment. It is an asset that will yield an ever-increasing profit.

Another great asset whose fame is coextensive with the Columbia river canyon is Mt. Hood. It is now being capitalized by making it easily accessible. One of the first questions asked by travelers is "Is there a good road to the mountain?" They must be told "No."

There are some indications that it will not always be thus. The United States forest service has become interested in a movement to build a road around the eastern base of the mountain from the head of Hood River valley to a connection with the old Barlow road. This link will be about twenty miles in length and the estimated cost is only \$60,000.

This amount will not build a boulevard but will construct a good mountain road of easy grade. It is proposed to defray the expense out of the forest service funds.

It will be necessary, however, for others to improve the existing roads to make the loop complete. It is true that a road to Mt. Hood would be a scenic road.

Yet of all the crops, scenery is probably the most profitable. It is a crop that never fails, never has to be reseeded and costs nothing to harvest.

Even though a road to Mt. Hood should cost a million or more dollars it would be a gilt-edged investment.

AN AMERICAN GENIUS

HAS anybody stopped to think what it means for William G. McAdoe, secretary of the treasury, to be an ardent advocate of an American merchant marine, backed so far as necessary by the federal government?

Mr. McAdoe is one of the great financial geniuses of this country. He built the McAdoe tunnels under the Hudson river at New York.

The conception and carrying out of that gigantic undertaking are a monument to his powers.

The formal opening of the tunnels was the occasion of a demonstration in New York and wide comment throughout the United States. The cost was \$60,000,000. What makes the performance of extraordinary significance, is that Mr. McAdoe went to New York not many years before, an unknown and obscure lawyer and his genius for finance, enlisted capital and completed this huge work of facilitating the rapid transit of the imperial city.

It was an extraordinary vision and extraordinary initiative for an unknown man to demonstrate to the money magnates of a strange city the value of his project. There would seem to be equal vision now when the same man, risen by the power of his genius to the headship of the United States treasury, insists that, as a means of securing a dominant position in the trade of Pan-America and in finding world outlet for the agricultural and manufactured products of this country, the financial power of the United States government should be used in establishing a merchant marine.

There should be confidence in the representations of such a man. If there was confidence by New York financial giants in Mr. McAdoe's \$60,000,000 tunnel project, the American people can well afford to look with confidence upon his plan for relieving this country from its present plight over the scarcity of ships to carry the products of American labor to distant markets.

There can be no ulterior motive in Mr. McAdoe's present proposal. His effort is an effort for the American nation as a whole. Nor can there be question of his capacity or of his understanding of the subject, for that capacity and that understanding are proven by his past achievements. In a convincing article in Sunday's Journal, arguing for federal investment in ships, Secretary McAdoe says:

Development of steamship lines through our waters would be a slow and tedious process. In the meantime, the magnificent opportunity this country now has to secure a dominant position in the trade, commerce and finance of South America will have disappeared. By that time, or long before, that time, peace in Europe will have been restored, and our competitors, the chief industrial nations of Europe, will reassert themselves and re-entrench themselves in the markets of South America.

Is not the disinterested claim of this man more worthy of public confidence than are the contentions of politicians, agents of the shipping monopoly and special-interest newspapers who serve their secret masters first and the country afterwards?

THE POLYURIEL

OPINION is fairly divided on the merits of the polyuriel. What is a polyuriel? It may be one invented for the purpose of symbolizing a standardized woman's garment which with few accessories can be worn by the business woman, the housewife and the society devotee.

There is no doubt that the polyuriel, while being welcomed by some women, is received with favor by husbands and fathers quite generally for reasons of economy. There are thousands of women who feel the burden of dress with its time and expense that look with favor upon a gown which while not partaking of the severity or unbecomingly of a uniform, will yet be so standardized as to obviate a slavish conformity to style.

On the other hand there are thousands of women who dislike anything in clothes that partakes of uniformity in the slightest detail. They want something different and while they always follow the latest mode they seek to make it conform to their own peculiar

style. These look upon the polyuriel with disfavor. The whole discussion finally resolves down to this, "Do women want a standardized dress?" It can be taken for granted that if they wish it they will have it with its morning, afternoon and evening accessories and if they don't want it they won't have it and that is all there is to it.

AMERICANIZATION DAY

THE enthusiasm of foreign-born citizens on Americanization day was an inspiration to many a native.

As the flag went up on Multnomah field, the freight of patriotism shone as brightly from the eyes of those from over the seas as from the eyes of American-born and American-reared. As the patriotic choruses rolled over the field, the thought in every mind was one flag, one country, one people. As the battalion of girls symbolized with the flags and their drill the aspirations and aims of America, there was a magical impulse in every heart in the great amphitheatre of unity, peace, justice and good will to all mankind.

Why not? Our allegiance here is not to a throne, but to the great doctrine that all men are created free and equal, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Our authority is ourselves, our course is directed by the ballot, and our charter in government is the bill of rights of a citizen who is loyal to the flag of such a country is loyal to no potentate, but loyal to himself, loyal to his home, loyal to his children and to his children's children.

There are foreign-born citizens in America today whose example of high citizenship and devotion to the ideals of the Republic are an inspiring example to all native Americans. In the names of those slain in the landing of American marines at Vera Cruz, there were far more foreign than American names. Germans, Italians, Russians and Austrians were conspicuous in the roll of the men who gave their lives in the service of the nation.

Americanization day is a pretty function. It is needed perhaps as much to remind native Americans of their national ideal as for any other purpose.

Through "Who's Who" Comstock admits that he has brought 2670 criminals to justice and destroyed 100 tons of obscene literature and pictures. Perhaps the measuring of literature and pictures in tons would only occur to Anthony, but passing that over, it must easily be confessed that he has achieved a considerable record as a destroyer. He might even brag that he has "destroyed" 100 tons of pictures and lay claim to all the credit which belongs to the performance.

But Comstock's business has been serious and his bankruptcy demands a more meditative consideration. To appreciate his failure, however, his genuine successes should first be accounted. They have been both genuine and numerous. From the early seventies on Comstock crusaded against the gambling houses, lotteries, green goods men and swindlers of all descriptions who thrived in New York as in most American cities.

He did his work fearlessly. More than once he was attacked by assassins, and he fought back with courage. His enemies tried to infect him with smallpox; once an infernal machine was sent to him. Despite all, he kept on fighting, and these campaigns against harpie criminals won for him public favor and influential friends. And then, like so many others, he began the process of his own destruction.

Henry James has recorded that one of his characters lived under two misfortunes—she was very poor and she resided at Northampton, Mass. Anthony Comstock had a similar handicap. He was born at New Canaan, Conn. Thus from the outset he was doomed.

In his own person he incorporated the ancient conscience of New England, the conscience which rejoiced at the burning of witches and which made the repression of all human instincts its chief virtue. Comstock was blind to all of the light of the modern world. He could not understand moral substitutes. He would not admit that out of repression evil grows. To him the devil which goes about as a ravaging lion seeking whom he may devour was indeed a master. Iron bars and iron lids were the only means of safety from sin he could imagine.

While Miss Addams urged the establishment of playgrounds so that the play of children might not be debauched into crime by city streets, Comstock went on his negative way suppressing everything in sight. To his restricted conscience he added a complete inability to understand and appreciate beautiful things. The human body was as evil to him as to those ancient Christians who refused to remove their robes in the privacy of their own baths lest the angels be offended!

Thus he became both conscience and lid. The Art Students League was invaded in order that a text book of nude models might be suppressed. Miss Christabel Pankhurst felt his repressive influence when her book on "Plain Facts About a Great Regime" was offered for sale in this country. Even the old Chautauque Magazine, which published a picture of a nude faun from the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, had to defend itself against Comstockery.

After awhile his futile assaults became a good advertising medium. He went after "Hiss Revelry," one of

Kennerley's books, and the novel became so well known that it was dramatized and played. Last September he attacked the late Charles Frohman's play, "A Beautiful Adventure." Frohman, it has been reported, thought of suing Comstock until he realized how profitable the reformer's hostility had been to the play.

So it went. Comstock's prosecution of William Damrosch, the New York architect, called to life the birth control crusade. Recently he has furthered the cause of other things he tried to combat. It was all because he failed to understand his age. Probably a bigger majority are now against vice than at any previous era in the history of the world, but at the same time more people understand the wretched futility of suppression.

With General Huerta in jail, there is suggestion that if more Mexican generals were in the same place, peace and prosperity might return to Mexico.

The czar is reported in the news as going to the front. The news also makes it clear that the front is dropping back to meet the czar.

ANTHONY-COMSTOCK AT BEST AND WORST

W. I. Cheney in Chicago Herald. JDDAY will be a queer day for Anthony Comstock. When he closes his desk in the afternoon the last words of a chapter of American life will have been written, an era will have closed, and an historic conscience will have ceased from troubling. Comstock will be a free man.

For 40 years he has done all that a postoffice agent could do to stand between an innocent people and the pomps and vanities of this wicked world and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. During those 42 years he has done his work manfully, and now, having done his duty, he retires to an honorable poverty and a long-deferred rest. Soon, it is rumored, he will lay aside the further burdens of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, made famous by his militancy. He will be merely a pensioner, while the organization he founded will move on "tomorrow to fresh woods and pastures new."

Now that Anthony is so near the end of his official life, it is easy to judge, and perhaps to shy a few more brackets in the old index direction. But it would be a cheap and futile diversion. He has done his work—peace to his spirit—and it is only now needful to know why he failed. For in the largest sense his campaign has finally been lost.

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THE ONCE-OVER

CLARENCE JAMESON drives a jitney. He is writing a book about going to write his adventures—into a book—and make a lot of money.

—and all he'll have to do—to do that will be to write another book—now and then—and keep the public satisfied. —and of course there'll be—no—goodness-to-goodness love story—in the first one—to make it sell.

—and after that—that any kind of a love story—that's written by a woman—It don't need to be honest—Clarence says.

—and in one chapter—the hero—a jitney driver—will tell how he became acquainted—with Maximilian the Great.

—who is a trained monkey—who acts like a man.

—and gets paid for it.

—Max was headliner—at the Empress last week.

—and proved—all that Darwin ever said—about the monkey business.

—and Max is temperamental—like other stars.

—only not so hard to handle—his manager says—being only a monkey.

—and he must have his airings—every day—or he gets nervous.

—and Clarence—he took a contract to take Max—and his valet—out on his jitney—every day—for a week.

—and ride them around the block—three times—for 50 cents.

—and he did it at every corner.

—and his valet thought—it was cute.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Los Angeles Times: Please enter Champ Clark in the father-in-law class.

Detroit News: War is another thing that ought to be taken out of politics.

Omaha World Herald: Any state is in good hands when it is in the hands of a woman.

Providence Journal: It is now the turn of the Mexicans to make a noise like watchful waiting.

Chicago Post: Jitney buses are charging 3 1/2 cents fare in Seattle.

Salt Lake Tribune: The Germans have been captured. The Germans claim to have captured President, but it took them quite a spell.

Birmingham Age Herald: A modern soldier looks like a member of the K. K. Klan when he gets his respirator on.

Seattle Times: It's a healthy ordinance that bans the noisy bombs and shrapnel from the celebration of the glorious Fourth.

Tacoma Tribune: An imaginative Minneapolis alderman suggests that Garbage might be removed by Zeppelin.

Philadelphia Ledger: Prexy Lowell may have told Harvard's graduating class that in the war he got a maximum at 23, but he didn't ask any of them to run the college for him.

St. Paul Dispatch: Was it humor, or delicacy, or just newsworthy interest that led the Chicago Tribune to challenge the valet's anti-mercantile law on the grounds of immorality? Anyhow, it would make Thomas Jefferson's bones kick a hole in the sod.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

"The Oregonian" observes the Salem Journal, "has not printed an editorial on the low price of wool for several weeks."

A cemetery association is about to be formed at North Bend and the members expect to lay out a new cemetery on the hill between North Bend and Empire.

The Agate Carnival at Port Orford is to be held this year on August 19. The people of that community are striving hard to make it bigger and better than ever before.

Freeless report from Astoria, published in the paper, that a name which has its virtues in more ways than one, Not a fire alarm was sounded in the city during the unusual week when Young America celebrated.

Baker Herald: For years it has been said that roses would not grow here at Oregon City. In 1914, however, a man named Fred W. Baker bought the old mission farm at Mission bottom, the site of the original mission of Jason Lee. He fenced this place off and planted a large number of roses. During the summer of 1914, his father employed a young man named John Mackey who had come the preceding fall to Oregon. He did such good work binding up the old mission farm that he was hired by the Oregonian to be in charge of the Dalles mission. They were there one year.

"Mother came down to Oregon City shortly before the birth of her first child. David, my oldest brother, was born at Oregon City on March 18, 1842. Shortly after my mother's death, she bought the old mission farm at Mission bottom, the site of the original mission of Jason Lee. He fenced this place off and planted a large number of roses. During the summer of 1914, his father employed a young man named John Mackey who had come the preceding fall to Oregon. He did such good work binding up the old mission farm that he was hired by the Oregonian to be in charge of the Dalles mission. They were there one year.

"Father came back in 1849. He and Joseph Holman purchased a stock of goods at San Francisco and brought them to Portland by boat. They returned to Portland in 1850, and opened a second store to be established in Salem. Their store was near a grove of oak trees, on what is now Commercial street, and was called the Oregon Hotel. Their store was near a grove of oak trees, on what is now Commercial street, and was called the Oregon Hotel. Their store was near a grove of oak trees, on what is now Commercial street, and was called the Oregon Hotel.

This is a war of munitions more than strategy; of mental rather than physical force. It is a war of industrial organization and capacity rather than of military might.

The truth, recognized by the Germans even before the conflict opened, as revealed in their vast ammunition reserves and marvellously efficient organization of their munitions, was that the mind of the British public, after 11 months of war, and the awakened requirements of a severe defeat of the army in Flanders, had been concentrated upon it. The British cabinet is the newly created ministry of munitions, which is in charge of the munitions, which is in charge of the munitions, which is in charge of the munitions.

Now that the vital need of the campaign has been realized, the whole force of the government has been concentrated upon it. The British cabinet is the newly created ministry of munitions, which is in charge of the munitions, which is in charge of the munitions, which is in charge of the munitions.

It is an elementary principle of tactics that a severe bombardment must "prepare the ground" for an amphibious landing. The British public, after 11 months of war, and the awakened requirements of a severe defeat of the army in Flanders, had been concentrated upon it.

Every man who desires his wife, even women who go into a divorce court, joins the belligerents against the brides. But if every bride-to-be knew of every divorce, she would not marry her? Not any; except possibly to hasten her wedding.

War Cheats and Pay Checks. The financial side of the war is assuming colossal dimensions. Great Britain's loan of \$5,000,000,000 is the greatest in all history for any purpose. The rate of interest on this loan appears to be a high rate of interest for a British loan when compared with the price of money paid for other loans and in other countries. The flotation of this unprecedented loan in a declining market, as \$25 has met instant popularity among British investors of every class.

Equally unique operation in finance, from the Philadelphia Ledger.

From the Chicago Herald. The movement of material for immediate shipment to railroads and other lines is expected to be of new inquiries indicating contemplated activity in outside construction and repair work on railroads and repairing old rolling stock were the features of the Chicago lumber market yesterday.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The market for approximately 5,000,000 feet of the same species by the Port Marquette railroad, \$150,000. The market for approximately 5,000,000 feet of the same species by the Port Marquette railroad, \$150,000.

Wilson and International Law. Some newspapers are devoting a good deal of space to setting forth the diplomatic attainments of Robert Lansing, acting secretary of state, who is supposed to have received his education from his father-in-law, John W. Foster, whose experience in statecraft was long and varied.

Before he was president of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson was a professor of jurisprudence and held a law degree from that university and in 1898 he published a condensed history of all the governments of the world under the name of "The States." This little book has been since used in Yale and other universities as a standard textbook.

As one of our exchanges remarks, it is a book that should be in the hands of every American citizen. Now is a particularly good time to read it, or to review it if you have already read it. It is a book that should be in the hands of every American citizen. Now is a particularly good time to read it, or to review it if you have already read it.

THE OREGON COUNTY

"I was born of the old mission farm at Mission bottom. My mother came to Salem, on January 22, 1843," said Joseph L. Carter of Hood River to the Oregonian.

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