

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER... PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Broadway and Commercial streets, Portland, Ore.

Subscription terms by mail or by ad... One year, \$5.00. One month, \$0.50. DAILY AND SUNDAY. One year, \$3.50. One month, \$0.35.



WOODROW WILSON.

Without earnestness no man is ever great or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men; he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular, but he will want weight.

FROM THE RECORD

AT A HEARING, the other day, it was admitted that, since 1911, \$841,267 of the funds of the Boston & Maine railroad was spent under the New Haven management to "influence legislation in New Hampshire."

These amazing admissions relative to the acts of bankers and great financiers whose names are known in almost every household in America are enough to make plain men think.

It is openly confessed that the great bankers and financiers bought legislation. It is openly confessed that they spent \$841,267 to buy legislation in one small state.

What did they get that was favorable to their purposes, that enabled them to afford the expenditure of that great sum? Since they could pay out so great an amount to influence legislation in New Hampshire, what must have been the corresponding sacrifices by the people of New Hampshire?

But above all, what is the social order when so-called respectable and widely known great business men will corrupt the fountains of legislation, buy governments and make merchandise of public authority in the purchase of special privileges? We cannot deny that it was done in New Hampshire, because here is open admission at a public hearing that it was done.

The public can no longer close its eyes to the things that those whom we are wont to call "the interests" sometimes do. The \$841,267 paid out "to influence legislation in New Hampshire" is a sample performance.

The \$258,132 paid "attorneys of the state," and paid them to help "influence legislation in New Hampshire," is a part of that scandalous and vicious proceeding.

Since we now know that men do these things it is not of sober and serious concern that the people be on their guard?

What about the "midnight resolution" passed by the late Oregon legislature, a resolution of which the federal supreme court said, it "seems like a prayer against the government's contention?"

What about the land grant resolutions which ask nothing for Oregon of the rich timber lands which the federal supreme court placed within the people's reach?

What about the resolutions of the water power "conference," in which big power men from the East, their lawyers and their bankers, demand that there be turned over to them to have and to own forever, the enormously valuable water powers which are now owned by the people of Oregon?

CITY SALARIES

IT IS NOT a favorable time to increase city salaries. The employees and officials affected ought not now to ask increases. They ought to look around them and be thankful that their compensation is not less.

is good government, and they are a numerous contingent. They are to be reckoned with in the vote that may some time come to determine whether or not commission government is to be retained.

The solemn responsibility of guarding the new system sacredly rests upon the commissioners. In their power, there is lodged the weighty issue of whether the new system is to be proven a success.

Every city employe, to a lesser degree, shares this responsibility. From the highest official to the lowest worker on the city payroll, there should be co-operation and effort to the definite end of vindicating the system at every point and with every reasonable element.

There may be salaries that are insufficient. But it is not the only field in which compensation is not all it should be. Small sacrifices now by public employes are better than a revolution against the system.

The better course and the wiser course is a rigid economy coupled with a splendid efficiency. Let it be proven, as it can be, that the commission system is not only the best system but the least expensive system.

THIRTY-SIX FEET, BUT—

THE new survey shows 36 feet of water on the Columbia bar.

The dredgers on the river report an almost continuous channel of 36 feet from Portland to the sea.

But one large Portland flour concern, the largest in the Northwest, has made over 90 per cent of its shipments this year from Puget Sound. Three other Portland grain exporting firms, covering flour, wheat and barley, are making the bulk of their shipments through northern ports.

What are the forces that lead these great concerns to use Puget Sound ports instead of the Port of Portland? What are the great forces that lead these Portland institutions to defy the costly overmountain haul in order to do business through Puget Sound?

Obviously, this is not a natural situation. The biggest ship on the Pacific ocean can enter the Columbia river. The route from the interior to Portland is down hill, and in every hearing ever held the railroads have argued and insisted that cost of haul is a main factor in determining rates.

How is it then that Portland milling interests find it to their advantage to ship through Puget Sound the heavy products from the interior that must be dragged over the mountains?

On its very face, the condition is artificial. It is against nature, and against every known law of transportation, against the supreme law of gravity itself. Then, what powerful, what colossal forces are they that are diverting traffic from a natural route to an unnatural route?

What combination of men and combinations of interest are diverting huge volumes of traffic from a natural highway to an artificial highway?

Is there fear that if ever a great ocean traffic is developed on the lower Columbia that, by eternal fitness, the upper Columbia will begin carrying a vast inland empire tonnage in connection with ocean carriers, thereby diverting a huge volume of business from the railroads?

Is that the reason why transcontinental rail lines have long maintained excellent lines out of Puget Sound and San Francisco, but not out of Portland?

Is the ghost of the 1200 miles of navigable Columbia and its tributaries and the great part that waterway system could be made to play in transportation affairs, the deadly influence that keeps Portland a way station in spite of a 30-foot channel to the sea and 26 feet of water on the Columbia bar?

May be not. Just the same, there is a vast artificial, unnatural force that is blighting Portland and building Puget Sound.

CHAMP CLARK'S ADVICE

SPEAKER CLARK has been giving the people of his state some good advice. Missouri wants the Mississippi river improved by the government for large traffic. It will require the expenditure of much money, and congress will be asked to vote the funds.

Mr. Clark tells the people of Missouri and other river states to do something which will demonstrate to congress their purpose and ability to use the river after it is improved. He says that purpose can best be shown by using the river to the best advantage before it is improved. The St. Louis Star says this is good advice, adding:

We know from what practical men have told us that if a canal and a rapid wharfing of freight there must be proper wharfage and warehouse facilities, with loading and unloading devices. Such facilities cost money. They must not exist only in St. Louis and other great terminal points, but at all important points along the routes the freight lines are to serve.

The chief argument against river improvements is that the waterways are not used and that river towns do not provide facilities for their use. It is an argument that is raising strength with congress. It is not sufficient to talk of the potential value of water routes. Congress is reaching the point of declaring that a navigable stream which is not navigated should not

be further improved. The argument is valid, in a way, and it is to the people themselves to change the premises upon which it stands.

When Speaker Clark, a friend of waterways, talks as he does to the people of his state it is time for shippers everywhere to take notice. There are strong influences at work against river improvements. As long as they can show that the waterways are not used, just that long will they be equipped to fight improvements to navigation.

THE MAID AND THE POWERS

ANYBODY ever stop to think how like the gauntlet that has to be run by the city is the gauntlet that has to be run by public resources?

Thus, on the little farm there is pinch. Early and late the family struggles with the problem of survival. The necessities are many and the resources slender.

The news comes that there is employment at good wages for girls in the big city, and in this home there is a strong limbed young girl, fair to look upon. It is decided that she shall go to the city where she can share her earnings with those on the old homestead.

Even before she reaches the city, there is pursuit of her by the human vultures. The moment she alights from the train round old gentlemen and dapper strankers and white slave women begin the chase. Everywhere, her feet tread amid snares and slippery places, and the packs of vultures never give up the hunt.

It is the struggle supreme, and if this innocent child from the old farm succeeds in protecting herself against the wiles and snares and traps set to get her, she is indeed a lucky girl.

And so it is with the public resources. Out there in the country are the school lands, the water powers and the timberlands, the people's rich inheritance. The carpenter at his building, the road worker with his pick and shovel, the smithy at his forge have little time to think of their value. Each has a home to provide for, children to clothe, shoes to buy, and the thought in his mind is how to meet the issue. It is a game of survival and his waking thoughts are largely of how it is to fare with him and his.

But the water powers are rich, the school lands precious and the timber lands a priceless legacy. Natural wealth and how to get it are ever in the minds of the harpies who prey upon the public resources.

They never forget. They never tire. They never sleep on the job.

They pursue and they snare and they chase. They go to legislatures and they hold "conferences." They soothe the people to sleep with siren songs and promises of "development." They tell the crowd with their sophistries and soothe the multitude with their unctious.

But all the time, they are active. Their "kept" men mingle with the people and give off blandishments and coquetry. Their "kept" newspapers print heavy editorials on "the blight of non-development," and so on, and so on.

It is a dreadful gauntlet to run. Thousands of innocent young girls from the old homestead have provided food for the human vultures in the great city.

Priceless inheritances of public resources have fallen prey to the vultures of power and land and timber.

England is talking of imposing custom house duties to provide additional funds for the war, and the tariff barons hail the prospect as a great victory for their protection program. But is a tariff for revenue only, such as is proposed in Britain, the Simon-pure article?

Fire Chief Dowell complains that girls being rescued from burning buildings take advantage of a fireman and hug the breath out of him. Perhaps they should not be so public about it, but it is questionable whether the firemen want the girls scolded.

Judge Gantenbein was wise in refusing to parole the man who explained the theft of a cow by saying he did not realize she was on the other end of a rope he picked up. Such an unscrupulous man needs to be placed under surveillance.

American apple growers propose sending a cargo of their fruit to soldiers in the trenches. The apples would undoubtedly be appreciated—especially if the boxes carry "grown in Oregon" labels.

Young women in eastern cities are imitating Mary Pickford in their pose and manner, and the Cincinnati Times-Star says it prefers them to young men who imitate Charlie Chaplin.

Tracy Cobb, the champion fishman, has broken the American league's base-stealing record. Contrary to what the good people say, there is a kind of stealing that makes a hero of a man.

One of England's noted statisticians says the direct and indirect cost of a year of war was \$50,000,000,000. There is a moral: Peace is worth maintaining at large cost.

Protesting seems to be all the belligerents' idea of our chief function in this great war.

One result of Teuton successes in the eastern war zone is to eliminate German accounts of Cossack outrages upon the civilian population of conquered territory.

Vale's 3300-pound steer will demonstrate to exposition visitors that Oregon grows big, juicy beefsteaks at a time when almost any kind of a steak is a luxury.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review explains that Europe is using its dyes to color the war news.

If Greece gets into the war it may be that some of the belligerents will stand in slippery places.

MOVING TOWARD PEACE IN MEXICO

From the New York Evening Post.

UNTIL October 9, Pancho Villa is to have an opportunity to show how capable the government of Venustiano Carranza should not be recognized as the legal government of Mexico. That is the plain purport of the policy formulated at the meeting of the Pan-American conference in this city on Saturday, and given to the public by Secretary Lansing.

Anticipating the criticism that this action is an abandonment of the policy formulated in the "get-together" note of August 15, addressed to the factional leaders in Mexico, the Lansing statement is at pains to show that we have here not an abandonment of policy, but a fulfillment. We are told now that the signatories of the note of August 15 foresaw the possible failure of the appeal for harmony, and had therefore agreed upon the recognition, as an alternative, of that faction which showed itself best able to fulfill the elementary functions of government—the protection of life and property and the ultimate establishment of social order. Could any other alternative have been contemplated by the conference? It must be confessed that the August note did arouse in the public mind the possibility of intervention. Not enough attention was paid to the statement issued at that time by the ambassador of Argentina that his government could not associate itself with a plan for the restoration of Mexican order by force. Today we have the assurance that this principle was accepted by the members of the conference, that at no time was intervention in Mexico contemplated.

The note of August 15, now explained as the necessary preliminary step towards the recognition of a Mexican government, was something more than that. It was a move on the part of the Pan-American associates to gain time. Military events in Mexico were moving so rapidly that a delay of five weeks was pretty sure to clarify the situation. In five weeks Pancho Villa might show whether he could turn the tide of battle that was swiftly running against him. By a dramatic victory he might put Carranza in a position where the cautious old gentlemen would be willing to discuss compromise. No such victory has been forthcoming. Since the August note was issued, Durango and Sinaloa have fallen to Carranza, and the sweep of Oregon's armies northward has continued. Yesterday's newspapers, along with the action of the Baltimore conference, printed authentic news of the abandonment of Torreon by the Villistas. The collapse of organized resistance to Carranza is seemingly a matter of weeks. It has been foreshadowed in the action of this government in recalling its citizens from Villa territory. In another three weeks Chihuahua, the last Villa stronghold, may be in Carranza's hands, or its fate, at any rate, is pretty definitely determined. The associated American governments are then to exercise their individual judgment in extending recognition. This is theory. In practice we have no doubt that the Pan-American conference will act as one.

From the point of view of mere fitness to rule, Venustiano Carranza has stood out for many months as the best man in Mexico. We say that with full recognition of those defects of temper which have so sorely tried the patience and good will of the administration. The very qualities of doggedness, of insistence on what he considered his rights and the rights of Mexico, have shown Carranza possessed of the elements of the "strong man" for whom the situation seemingly calls. As between Carranza and Villa there have all along been in favor of the former the facts that he was the original leader of the revolution against the assassins of Madrid, and that he represented enough of the old Mexico in prestige, education, and general capabilities to make the transition much easier than it would be to a ruler of the Villa or Zapata type. These abstract qualifications have been reinforced by the very important concrete fact of victory in the field. The stories of Oregon's turning against Carranza soon proved to be fabrications. Carranza has held the loyalty of his commanders, both in crisis and in victory. He has shown fortitude and patience. He has been a very good patient waiter on his own account. He waited for months in obscurity during the war against Huerta until the legend spread that there was no such person as Carranza. He has waited doggedly at Vera Cruz. He has demonstrated that with him in the palace at Mexico City there could be no unseen government, no play of sinister forces, such as would attend installation of the illiterate

and tempestuous Villa. If any man in Mexico carries in his own person the promise of a permanent settlement, it is Carranza.

When, therefore, the time comes for the extension of recognition to Carranza—and that, it is hoped, will not be long postponed—Washington will be doing something much more than taking a leap in the dark, as disgruntled critics are saying today. Only in a spacious sense will it amount to letting Mexico continue to fight out the issue for herself. It is no longer a question of fighting to see who is the best man, but of final clearing-up operations before the best man has accomplished his task. This end cannot be hastened by recognition from Washington. If Carranza's cause has moved forward so prosperously all these months when Washington was supposed to look askance at this cause—and with fair justification—his ultimate triumph must be accelerated by the formal expression of our good will. With Washington on record, the interests on this side of the border which have been speculating on Villa will refuse to continue in what must become a desperate gamble.

Nor would such favorable action by Washington be anything but a logical development and fulfillment of our policy of patient waiting. There will be enough critics of Mr. Wilson to say that even if the solution does come we shall have merely stumbled into it. But to the historians who look back on the Mexican revolution since the death of Madero, our policy will show consistency and strength. We shall not have muddled through, but in a very real sense shall have waited through, and that not passively. The historian will recognize that at critical moments we have intervened for the good of democracy and order in Mexico. Every revolution has two phases, the tearing down and the building up. We helped in the removal of Huerta, as the survivor of the old regime, though at terrible risk to ourselves. We will now help towards the establishment of a new and better state of things by giving our moral support to the one man who embodies the necessary ideals and capacity to bring a new order into being across the Rio Grande.

Letters From the People

Communication sent to The Journal for publication in this column, should not exceed 200 words in length and must be accompanied by return address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.

Discipline is the greatest of all reforms. It is the only one that does not throw the burden of its responsibility on the shoulders of others. It is the only one that does not depend on the grace of God, but on the will of the individual. It is the only one that does not depend on the favor of fortune, but on the strength of the character. It is the only one that does not depend on the power of the majority, but on the wisdom of the minority. It is the only one that does not depend on the force of the law, but on the conscience of the citizen. It is the only one that does not depend on the might of the arm, but on the strength of the mind. It is the only one that does not depend on the wealth of the purse, but on the honesty of the hand. It is the only one that does not depend on the power of the tongue, but on the truth of the heart. It is the only one that does not depend on the force of the law, but on the conscience of the citizen. It is the only one that does not depend on the might of the arm, but on the strength of the mind. It is the only one that does not depend on the wealth of the purse, but on the honesty of the hand. It is the only one that does not depend on the power of the tongue, but on the truth of the heart.

When that stage is reached in such a war as the present one it is pretty safe to conclude that the war's popularity is in a measure broken. It has been well named "The Causeless War." And when people who are giving their all to support it begin to ask the question, "Why?" and find no answer, their enthusiasm will be gone. That stage, it appears from an article published in the New Republic, is about reached in England. And since England is the only country that has not been overtaken by the "dreadful" war, it is safe to conclude that Germany and France and Russia are in much the same mind that Englishmen are.

The article is from the pen of J. A. Hobson of London. Up to the present time, Mr. Hobson writes, Englishmen have been submissive. Few people here in the present, there would probably would soon be won. The public mind was tense but untroubled. As time passed, and victory faded farther into the distance, the war grew more unpopular. There is a growing irritability of mind. The habit of criticism is creeping back. There is a loss of the earlier buoyancy of spirit. The prospect of having to give up the gains of sweeping victories but by "the process of attrition" is depressing. "There is nothing dramatic and sustaining to the spirit of attrition; the choice of this human group appears inevitable. We can talk bravely, and even angrily, of continuing the war till the enemy is overwhelmed, there is a hollow note to the talk. To quote down in our hearts we no longer feel the early faith. Though still stubbornly refusing to admit it, we are to ourselves, we are suffering from a deep depression. The confidence expressed everywhere in public is undermined by private complaint, of course quite unreasonably, of the slowness of the war. We are no longer so sure of our feelings relieved by the shadow of impending taxation. For the great war has been by no means so successful as we were led to believe.

There is now of the "give-up" spirit in England, the writer says. Plans for peace are no longer organized movements for peace at an early date. But there is a weariness of war and a longing for peace. And so it is in other countries that are suffering even more than England is suffering. Both Germany and France, the foremost repositories of hope, are weary of the war. Europe, the prospect of having to sacrifice practically all of their able-bodied men before the war is ended, while on those that remain, with their women and children, is laid a load such as no mountain of debt as the world never dreamed of before.

And for what? Their people must be asking themselves. For just about the same reason that they asked before the war began. Only where the sun, before, shone on a garden, it will shine in the end on a desolation, and the longer the war is continued the more will the desolation become. It would be a desolation pitiful and awful, beyond the power of man to imagine, if by some miracle sent from out of heaven, the war were ended. It would be a desolation such as no mountain of debt as the world never dreamed of before.

Prosperity Facts. From the Atlanta Journal. A gain of more than one and one-half million dollars in Atlanta bank clearings for the first five days of this week as compared with the corresponding period last year "leaves striking witness to business improvement both in this community and throughout the South." The clearings for the past five days amounted to \$11,238,999 as against \$9,741,960 for the same five days of September 1914.

Confirming the upward tendencies thus indicated, is the announcement that Atlanta postal receipts from September 1-16 show an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the parallel period last year. The clearing plants note a marked revival of demand for their products, some of them reporting twice as much business now as last year. There is no longer a doubt that Atlanta is common with the south as a whole entering upon substantial prosperity.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Pittsburg Press: A bad actor is a fellow who is egged on by ambition and egged off by the audience.

New York American: The mercury has dropped 10 degrees. Let's begin kicking about the cold weather.

Boston Transcript: However, it will be no new experience for the zeal to be where the bombs are thickest.

Salt Lake Tribune: Although it is known that Mr. Archibald is a newspaper correspondent, there seems to be a dearth of papers claiming him.

Atlanta Journal: It is rather discouraging after a country has built great fortifications, to realize that the only real safety is in the trenches underground.

Ohio State Journal: Still, our motto goes back to the days when Colonel Roosevelt used to get himself, if not quite, as excited about simplified spelling.

Chicago Herald: Indications are that the world's attention in Europe will soon be superlatively fixed on the consist in taking everything every body has to pay interest on war debts.

Birmingham Age Herald: Just off one of Chicago's prominent streets is a quiet, old-fashioned smithy, and over the door is painted in large, black letters, "The Village Blacksmith." The smithy is a quiet, old-fashioned smithy, and over the door is painted in large, black letters, "The Village Blacksmith." The smithy is a quiet, old-fashioned smithy, and over the door is painted in large, black letters, "The Village Blacksmith."

San Francisco Chronicle: A visiting educationalist talks of education from the point of view of the grave. We do not only what education is worth, but what it really means. As the cynic remarks as warmly as a summer day, childhood than we do in our first few years we learn it of ourselves.

From the Omaha World-Herald. When men of sterner stuff and famous captains of the warring countries talk of a national determination to keep the war going until the other side is crushed they seem to forget that the other side may be just as determined to keep the war going until the other side is crushed. They are still subject to such a fatal error of judgment as to suppose that human beings are more likely to reason comes back to them. Their disposition to ask "Why?" remains. They are still subject to such a fatal error of judgment as to suppose that human beings are more likely to reason comes back to them. Their disposition to ask "Why?" remains.

When that stage is reached in such a war as the present one it is pretty safe to conclude that the war's popularity is in a measure broken. It has been well named "The Causeless War." And when people who are giving their all to support it begin to ask the question, "Why?" and find no answer, their enthusiasm will be gone. That stage, it appears from an article published in the New Republic, is about reached in England. And since England is the only country that has not been overtaken by the "dreadful" war, it is safe to conclude that Germany and France and Russia are in much the same mind that Englishmen are.

The article is from the pen of J. A. Hobson of London. Up to the present time, Mr. Hobson writes, Englishmen have been submissive. Few people here in the present, there would probably would soon be won. The public mind was tense but untroubled. As time passed, and victory faded farther into the distance, the war grew more unpopular. There is a growing irritability of mind. The habit of criticism is creeping back. There is a loss of the earlier buoyancy of spirit. The prospect of having to give up the gains of sweeping victories but by "the process of attrition" is depressing. "There is nothing dramatic and sustaining to the spirit of attrition; the choice of this human group appears inevitable. We can talk bravely, and even angrily, of continuing the war till the enemy is overwhelmed, there is a hollow note to the talk. To quote down in our hearts we no longer feel the early faith. Though still stubbornly refusing to admit it, we are to ourselves, we are suffering from a deep depression. The confidence expressed everywhere in public is undermined by private complaint, of course quite unreasonably, of the slowness of the war. We are no longer so sure of our feelings relieved by the shadow of impending taxation. For the great war has been by no means so successful as we were led to believe.

There is now of the "give-up" spirit in England, the writer says. Plans for peace are no longer organized movements for peace at an early date. But there is a weariness of war and a longing for peace. And so it is in other countries that are suffering even more than England is suffering. Both Germany and France, the foremost repositories of hope, are weary of the war. Europe, the prospect of having to sacrifice practically all of their able-bodied men before the war is ended, while on those that remain, with their women and children, is laid a load such as no mountain of debt as the world never dreamed of before.

And for what? Their people must be asking themselves. For just about the same reason that they asked before the war began. Only where the sun, before, shone on a garden, it will shine in the end on a desolation, and the longer the war is continued the more will the desolation become. It would be a desolation pitiful and awful, beyond the power of man to imagine, if by some miracle sent from out of heaven, the war were ended. It would be a desolation such as no mountain of debt as the world never dreamed of before.

Prosperity Facts. From the Atlanta Journal. A gain of more than one and one-half million dollars in Atlanta bank clearings for the first five days of this week as compared with the corresponding period last year "leaves striking witness to business improvement both in this community and throughout the South." The clearings for the past five days amounted to \$11,238,999 as against \$9,741,960 for the same five days of September 1914.

Confirming the upward tendencies thus indicated, is the announcement that Atlanta postal receipts from September 1-16 show an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the parallel period last year. The clearing plants note a marked revival of demand for their products, some of them reporting twice as much business now as last year. There is no longer a doubt that Atlanta is common with the south as a whole entering upon substantial prosperity.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There is a growing impression that the "autumn of the '15" is really a mild-mannered period with weak eyes who wears woolen socks and drinks tea.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

One trouble with Portland's Dollar Day, Colonel Clark Wood of the Western leader says, is that Portland is full of many things that a dollar won't buy.

The Wheeler county fair is acclaimed as a great success, save that the six-year-old who was under contract to give two exhibitions daily failed to appear, to the immense disappointment of patrons of the fair.

Canyon City Eagle: Herman Klum killed a tassel-eared lynx in the Blue Mountains a few days ago. These animals are somewhat rare here, although the bobcat which closely resembles them is very common.

Salena's arch of welcome erected with immediate reference to the state fair, has been built in sections so that it may be easily taken down and again erected in any part of the city as occasion may require. Part of the work of construction was done by the manual training class of the high school.

Prosperity testimony in Salem State: The number of real estate transactions in real estate has increased at the office of County Recorder Brooks yesterday when 10 deeds were the only property ranking in value from \$3000 to \$100,000. And many more mortgages, liens or similar documents were filed. During the past few weeks the number of deeds and satisfactions of mortgages recorded has been steadily increasing.

Weather observations of the Medford Sun: "The damp weather that has prevailed in the valley during the few days past has caused a considerable comment. Farmers characterize it as the most peculiar weather of the season. It is not what they expected, but only a trace fell. Thursday it looked threatening but rained little. Friday the rain was steady, but not the sound of rain would not stop. It was not until the morning that the thermometer went to 59. Saturday morning was a summer day, and the evening one of the coldest of the season."

"A WEARINESS OF WAR"

When that stage is reached in such a war as the present one it is pretty safe to conclude that the war's popularity is in a measure broken. It has been well named "The Causeless War." And when people who are giving their all to support it begin to ask the question, "Why?" and find no answer, their enthusiasm will be gone. That stage, it appears from an article published in the New Republic, is about reached in England. And since England is the only country that has not been overtaken by the "dreadful" war, it is safe to conclude that Germany and France and Russia are in much the same mind that Englishmen are.

The article is from the pen of J. A. Hobson of London. Up to the present time, Mr. Hobson writes, Englishmen have been submissive. Few people here in the present, there would probably would soon be won. The public mind was tense but untroubled. As time passed, and victory faded farther into the distance, the war grew more unpopular. There is a growing irritability of mind. The habit of criticism is creeping back. There is a loss of the earlier buoyancy of spirit. The prospect of having to give up the gains of sweeping victories but by "the process of attrition" is depressing. "There is nothing dramatic and sustaining to the spirit of attrition; the choice of this human group appears inevitable. We can talk bravely, and even angrily, of continuing the war till the enemy is overwhelmed, there is a hollow note to the talk. To quote down in our hearts we no longer feel the early faith. Though still stubbornly refusing to admit it, we are to ourselves, we are suffering from a deep depression. The confidence expressed everywhere in public is undermined by private complaint, of course quite unreasonably, of the slowness of the war. We are no longer so sure of our feelings relieved by the shadow of impending taxation. For the great war has been by no means so successful as we were led to believe.

There is now of the "give-up" spirit in England, the writer says. Plans for peace are no longer organized movements for peace at an early date. But there is a weariness of war and a longing for peace. And so it is in other countries that are suffering even more than England is suffering. Both Germany and France, the foremost repositories of hope, are weary of the war. Europe, the prospect of having to sacrifice practically all of their able-bodied men before the war is ended, while on those that remain, with their women and children, is laid a load such as no mountain of debt as the world never dreamed of before.

And for what? Their people