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rate, prohibition does really prohibit. Another change coming about in Russia is a tendency toward fair treatment of subject peoples. It was many months ago that the Poles were declared autonomous by the Russian government. Now comes word that they are allowed to sing their national hymn in their own tongue. Compared with the time when it was a crime by Russian decree to speak a word of Polish this is a long step forward. Poland is likely to emerge from the war with a good deal of self-government. We hope it will be put to better use than it was when the country was independent.

An Illinois newspaper says "quite a few from here attended the sale of Tom B. Smith Jr. at Mt. Hebron last Friday." The price that Tom brought is not stated.

A MIGHTY REFERENDUM

THERE is no way to misunderstand the meaning of the votes for Henry Ford in Michigan and Nebraska.

He carried Michigan and it seems probable that he won out in the Nebraska primaries over Cummins with Hughes as a poor third. Whether he wins or not in the latter state, the heavy vote for him has a ponderous meaning.

The chief appeal in voting for Ford is that he is a peace man. The expressions of the Republican voters of preference for him is a great referendum within that party on the subject of peace or war. They vote overwhelmingly for him, because he is against war, without stopping to inquire as to whether or not he has other qualifications for the presidency.

It is quite probable that Mr. Ford is lacking in most things required in a president. The impracticability of his peace-ship plan is evidence that he is short on conception of international relations. But it is enough for great masses of the party to which Mr. Ford belongs that he is a peace advocate.

The heavy votes thrown to him are not votes for Mr. Ford but for a mighty idea.

These votes show why President Wilson has such a hold on the American masses, regardless of party. His constant struggle to keep this country in peace under the most expediting situations, and his known purpose to avoid war if it can be done, is an irresistible appeal to the American people.

When the parents of this nation look into the faces of their sons, when they sit at their firesides and think of the vacant chairs in Europe, they pray for peace and they vote as they pray.

The devil-may-care way in which Mr. McCamant has gone about the task of getting Mr. Hughes' name on the Oregon ballot shows that he is as full of frolic as a divinity student.

SCRAPS OF PAPER

SPEAKING of "broken promises and violated pledges," we are reminded of a little incident. It is an unimportant little incident, something of the sort that is always happening in politics, but still perhaps worth relating now that Senator Burton has told the Medford people about the president's habit of breaking promises and violating pledges. A truly regrettable habit this when it begins with D, but pardonable when it begins with R.

But that little incident, it happened when the reverend Mr. Taft was running for president. Mr. Taft's grand old party had promised that the tariff "should be revised." The people understood it to mean "revised downward" and voted for the rotund and smiling candidate on that supposition. When he and his congress were securely seated it was discovered that "revised" meant "revised upward" and the outcome was the Aldrich tariff.

This was not breaking promises and violating pledges. Nothing of the sort. It was merely lawyer's quibbling. But the vulgar mob took it as much to heart as if a promise had really been broken. And they punished the innocent, good-hearted Taft by sending him to Yale to profess international law. Alas, this is a world of injustice.

Senator Burton did not take the trouble to tell the Medford people what pledges President Wilson had violated or what promises he had broken. But that is of no consequence. The main thing is to make your accusation and stick to it boldly. Proof is unnecessary because a false statement repeated often enough is sure to be believed by somebody.

The fleet of American political submarines is working overtime in the effort to torpedo Secretary Daniels.

REVIVING POETRY

WITHOUT any Billy Sunday to push it forward poetry is undergoing a great revival. The free verse writers and other eccentrics are not the only ones who cultivate the muse. There are many young poets who can write both rhyme and sense. Free verse seldom rhymes and quite often the author of it dispenses with sense, but it helps make the world interesting. The older poets are enjoying more than the usual sunshine of popular favor. We all know how

immensely popular Shakespeare is likely to be, at least until the tercentennial is past. Professor Harper of Princeton has just published a new "Life and Works" of Wordsworth. Venturesome readers have taken peeps into Goldsmith and Cowper and found that they are really almost as bright as the modern free verse writers. Wordsworth is particularly interesting just now because he began his career with the outbreak of the French revolution. At first he sympathized with the great fight for liberty. Then his mind changed and he became one of its bitterest judges. Poets, as well as Colonels and professors, have their prejudices.

If you find it hard to remain in the office these afternoons, think of all the suffering in the school rooms.

M'CAMANT, THE LEADER

UNDER the leadership of Mr. McCamant, it has been decided that Justice Hughes' name must go on the Oregon primary ballot.

In a telegram and in a letter to Secretary of State Olcott, Justice Hughes asked that his name be kept out of the Oregon primary.

But Mr. McCamant is anxious for Mr. Hughes. He raised a legal question as to the right of Mr. Hughes to withhold his name from the primary. He carried the issue into the supreme court, and it has been judicially determined that Mr. McCamant shall have his way. As a Hughes backer and political leader Mr. McCamant will show the party in Oregon a thing or two. As a reformer and progressive statesman he is hailed and white winged. As a party leader, he was born to command.

He is also a grand keynoter. In his "speech of the evening," which was delivered at the recent Lincoln banquet, he described Louis D. Brandeis as "an avicious mountebank."

La Follette is for Brandeis. Senator Clapp is for Brandeis. Senator Poindecker is for Brandeis. With these great progressive Republican leaders for Brandeis, how possible, how unsullied, how saintly is the great McCamant leadership which thinks that Brandeis is "an avicious mountebank!"

Unhappily, the Republicans of Oregon have not the confidence in the McCamant leadership that they ought to have. When in 1910 he offered himself to them as a candidate for supreme judge they rejected him with one of the most discouraging votes ever given a candidate for the office.

And it is thus that in spite of Mr. McCamant's purity of soul as a saintly exponent of reaction and standpatism, and in spite of the unparalleled powers of the McCamant leadership, Justice Hughes would likely fare better in Oregon under another sponsor.

The New York man who is suing for divorce on the ground that the first meal his wife prepared nearly killed him is neither a discoverer nor a martyr.

PAPER MONEY

THE paper fractional currency which Russia has issued under the stress of the war is not without precedent in the United States. In the course of the Civil war our government issued paper five and ten cent notes which went by the popular and perhaps affectionate name of "shinplasters." They were not especially convenient and lacked much in the way of cleanliness, but the people used them and were thankful.

These shinplasters, which did not circulate a great while, were "flat money" but not much more so than the copper and nickel and silver coins which have taken their places. None of our small money is worth intrinsically anything like its face value. Nothing but the government's credit keeps it in circulation. The difference between such currency and paper is a matter of degree only.

As the war progresses we shall see more of these abnormal currency experiments. The various national censors will do their best, of course, to keep such evidences of distress quiet, but they are bound to leak out. Still more interesting developments are likely when the war is over and people learn of the burdens with which they have been saddled to gratify the pernicious ambitions of their war lords.

Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, according to word that comes from Medford, was so hoarse when he spoke there that his voice was barely audible. Remembering the senator's strong finish when he spoke for 24 hours in the senate in 1914 against river and harbor improvements, some of them for the benefit of Oregon, the senator must have been using some rasping arguments in support of his candidacy for president.

RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

IT DOES not strain one's faith a great deal to believe the report that Russian troops have come to the aid of the French, landing at Marseilles. Toward the beginning of the war we used to hear wonderful tales of Russian auxiliaries landing in France. At one time there were three quarters of a million of these imaginary troops marching here and there along the trenches. But nobody

believed those stories for they were obviously absurd. The new report has it that the Russians have landed in moderate numbers. Some say they must have sailed through the Mediterranean from a point in the Levant, but what point is a great secret.

They could not have passed through the Dardanelles nor could they have sailed from any port between the Dardanelles and Egypt because the Russian arms have not yet penetrated to the coast in those parts.

It is a safe guess that these friends of the French came around the north of Sweden and passed through the Strait of Gibraltar.

But why they chose that circuitous instead of landing nearer the seat of war is a mystery. The Russians, according to all accounts, have plenty of troops to spare. France has been sending them expert artisans to help forward their munition works and England has been sending them money, or credit which counts as money. The only thing the czar can do to keep the balance even is to send soldiers in retrun. Silver and gold he hath none but that which he hath he giveth unto the hard pressed French.

It is clear enough that the allies are building up such a wall of men between the Germans and Paris that no human power can surmount it or break through it. All idle theories about finishing the war by some grand exploit in the East have been dropped and everybody has settled down to hard fighting along the French frontier.

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH PORTLAND

[Again are good things to eat the topic of the day. A new but thriving business is coming to the fore in the North. The Matter With Portland' series. The manager invites the public to visit the plant and see how the matter maker does his work. He divides space and honors with this company is wear, and is also very busy, and thriving accordingly.]

HERE is a message from one of Portland's newest industries, or rather one that has been reborn within the past four months and which is proving to be a mighty healthy, thriving infant. It is the bustling factory of the Tru-Blu Biscuit company, located at East Sixth and Davis streets.

Mr. F. E. Krause, president of the new concern, says that when he and his associates took over the business of F. F. Haradon & Sons, Inc., they made up their minds that this must be a practical, up-to-the-very-last-minute biscuit factory. They planned to incorporate in it the best ideas of the country's biscuit makers, and a good many original ones of their own. So before a wheel was turned they set a large crew of men to work remodeling, renovating, refitting and modernizing every inch of the interior.

All the walls were enameled in gleaming white. New hardwood floors were laid throughout. A wonderful plumbing system was installed to keep every nook spotlessly clean and sanitary. Many new machines were ordered, and everything was arranged with the view of handling the product quickly and well.

LIKE MOTHER'S KITCHEN

Every calculation of the management has been carried out to the full. Beginning at the top floor one enters a very large room flooded with fresh air and sunshine. That delightful baking aroma reminds one of mother's kitchen in the long ago, though everything here is done on a scale a hundred times larger.

On one side of the room is a battery of mixers, huge machines that prepare the sponges for the proof room, where they are kept while rising and where the temperature is kept the same day in and day out, to insure the uniformity of the finished product.

Today they are baking "Blue Ribbon" soda wafers, those little square crackers rolled dough by quick moving machinery, and sprinkled with salt by a unique device. White clad bakers carry them on long paddles to the ovens where they are slipped onto the wide, slowly revolving shelves. They emerge a few moments later delicately tinged with brown, and are conveyed mechanically to the floor below.

A little farther on they are baking Tru-Blu Graham's, and it is explained that "grahams" are the "health wafers" of biscuitdom.

On the packing floor a host of girls in neat white dresses and caps are placing the wafers, fresh from the ovens, into wax lined containers. These in turn are wrapped and labeled, ready for the shipping room.

Interested? Why there are so many remarkable things going on all around that one can mention only the most striking ones. There's the ingenious machine that frosts and dries the fancy coated cakes. And it's fascinating to watch them give the popular English Style biscuits their cream centers.

One marvels at the skill of the girls who fasten caddies with a couple of lightning strokes, folding and stapling them in the twinkling of an eye. Everything is new and interesting, and everywhere precision is shown that calls for earnest admiration.

The Utility Garment Co.

There are scores of dressmakers in Portland. There are concerns making suits and coats for women, but there is but one factory devoting its energies entirely to women's and children's cotton garments. This one, owned by M. E. MacLeod, is known as the Utility Garment company, and is located at 65 Union avenue, north. It was opened for business in July of last year, employs 14 hands, 12 of them women operators of electrically propelled sewing machines. Though not quite a year in existence, Mr. MacLeod says he is doing a business of \$3000 a month and that the products of his factory are entirely disposed of to local merchants, no retail sales being made.

"We manufacture anything a woman or child wears which is made of cotton," Mr. MacLeod states. "We have the only factory of this kind in Oregon, and the quality of our work already has a business of \$3000 or more a month. It shows that such an institution was needed in this city. It is a wonder, indeed, that someone had not established a factory of this kind before. A city of 50,000 population would support this kind of industry, and here we have more than five times that number of citizens."

Mr. MacLeod is optimistic as to the future of his enterprise. He says it is growing much faster than he had anticipated, and that it will not be long before he will be compelled to seek larger quarters. His present work room is on the ground floor of a brick building located on a corner, and is finely lighted on two sides. It is a pleasant, sanitary place in which to labor.

On numerous occasions, beginning at least as far back as 1896, whenever the creation and control of the Boston subway became the subject of public discussion, Mr. Brandeis, as a private citizen, has been successful in pointing out a better example of generous, unpaid, diligent, constructive work upon the side of the public interests than that which has been shown by the legislature. He has been, as a private citizen, a tireless and successful leader against powerful opposition in support of the principle that the franchises should be kept for the public, after giving to the operating company a reasonable return for services rendered. He declined to accept any compensation whatever for his services, and very valuable constructive work during all these years in this cause.

When the gas situation in Boston appeared to be in a hopeless condition he urged that the legislature, as a public body, should do what was in the public interest, and should not be influenced by the selfish interests of the gas company. He was successful in securing legislation which provided for a public utility commission, and very valuable constructive work during all these years in this cause.

When the insurance investigations occurred he legislated and successfully pressed for legislation in Massachusetts permitting the issue of a reduced rate on the part of the insurance companies, and very valuable constructive work during all these years in this cause.

On the Socialist Platform. Portland, April 13.—To the Editor of The Journal: "Capitalist society rests upon private ownership of land, natural resources, machinery and great plants for producing and distributing wealth. It's farmers' program is to put the land back to the people. It's a program of existence and sets up its own conclusions in its stead."—W. H. Wilson.

Section 12, same heading, says: "We demand the retention by the national, state or local governing bodies of all land owned by them, the continuing acquisition of other lands by condemnation, purchase, condemnation or otherwise; such land to be organized as rapidly as possible into collective agricultural units." Section 32, general demand, it says: "The state to engage in banking and loan money directly to the people at no higher rate than 2 per cent."

What more could be desired than the People's Land and Loan measure to fill out the land and money demands of nothing whatever and the passage. He was not a member of the legislature which enacted the bill.

In his first campaign for congress Mr. McArthur considered the vote of this congressional district on the question of state prohibition in regard to national prohibition, and when the vote was taken he was a majority against state prohibition Mr. McArthur announced that in accordance with his campaign pledge he would vote against the bill. He has since announced that he will vote for the bill, and he has since announced that he will vote for the bill.

Mr. McArthur took his seat in congress only last December, and in keeping with his campaign pledges he will refrain from looking after the interests of his constituents to the best of his ability. Will you therefore allow me, as manager of his campaign committee, to criticize this dodger?

A Statement for Mr. McArthur. Portland, April 13.—To the Editor of The Journal: "The Anti-Saloon league is distributing through the Sunday school of the churches of this city a dodger entitled, 'Why Voters Are Registering Republican.' It is an attack on Congressman McArthur and contains many statements which are entirely untrue and should be corrected. Mr. McArthur took his seat in congress only last December, and in keeping with his campaign pledges he will refrain from looking after the interests of his constituents to the best of his ability. Will you therefore allow me, as manager of his campaign committee, to criticize this dodger?"

Two years since, the Anti-Saloon league conducted a campaign against the saloon. By promising the people that it would give them the liberty in having liquor for use in their private homes they succeeded in amending the constitution of Oregon so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the state. In keeping with the campaign promise of the Anti-Saloon league they went to the legislature for a law prescribing a uniformity under which liquor could be obtained by the citizens of Oregon. They, in conjunction with the Committee of One-Hundred, drafted a bill which was passed by the house committee of the house of representatives, of which Mr. Littlefield was chairman. That bill was enacted very largely through the efforts of Mr. Littlefield, and the bill which authorizes liquor to be shipped into Oregon from California.

The Anti-Saloon league now endeavors to create the impression by the

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Wonder how the elephant enjoys the latest Ford joke from Nebraska? "Invites the public to visit this establishment," the manager said. "Visitors are our best advertisers," he declared. "We want the public to know and become familiar with this place. People ought to know the institution and folk that provide a great deal of their food for them. It is not a small thing to know the conditions under which the things which sustain the body are produced, therefore we extend an invitation to all readers of The Journal to pay us calls at any time most convenient to themselves."

With San Francisco planning wholesale trade extension in southern Oregon, the "Buy in Oregon" slogan will be put to a test. With father worrying about the cost of gasoline and mother about the price of sugar, daughter blucky liker new Easter hat is home and paid for. The vast army of husbands who year after year succeed in liquidating their indebtedness to Easter milliners are not the ones who say we can't pay for national preparedness.

A curious individual wants to know why it is that every time Germany gives the allies a check the British taxpayer has to dig down in his pocket for more cash? [No testimony more direct, positive or conclusive, nor from a witness more competent, has appeared in all the maturing financial progress of our time. D. Brandeis, considered as a federal judge, is appointed, than that contained in the report of the committee, herewith—a letter from ex-Governor Walsh of Massachusetts to United States Senator William H. Taft.]

Washington, Feb. 7, 1916.—My Dear Senator Walsh—It seems to me a public duty to write to you in regard to the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis as a justice of the supreme court of the United States. During the two years I was governor of Massachusetts, and in the years preceding them, I had repeated occasions to appear before his high honors and common sense; his wide practical knowledge of the law; his extensive understanding of the business, economic and financial progress of our time; his sound judgment and ardent devotion to the public welfare. As you know, we are justly proud of the number and ability of our public spirited citizens who have shown themselves to be difficult to point out a better example of generous, unpaid, diligent, constructive work upon the side of the public interests than that which has been shown by the legislature.

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Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written in plain English, not exceeding 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. If the writer does not desire to have his name published, he should so state.]

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It is the only one that can be carried out by the people themselves. If they have no voice in their own government, they will not care to exist and set up its own conclusions in its stead."—W. H. Wilson.

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