Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every day, afternoon and morning (except Sunday afternoon), at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES — Main 7173; Home, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Bldg., 225 Fifth Ave., New York, 1218 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

Subscription terms by mail or to any address in the United States or Mexico:

DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON)

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON) AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

America asks nothing for herself but what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. —WOODROW WILSON.

Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute. —CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.

I feel as if God had, by giving the Sabbath, given fifty-two springs in every year.—S. T. Coleridge.

ANDROCLES

BERNARD SHAW'S new book contains three plays. The best known of the three in this part of the world is "Pygmalion." The most interesting, because of its timeliness, is "Androcles and the Lion." The third play is a farcical thrust at conventional marriage. We need not concern ourselves with it, since conventional marriage has a hard enough row to hoe in the modern world without any thrusts from jeering authors.

The book, after Shaw's pleasant manner, is more preface than play. The preface to "Androcles" is particularly long, argumentative and, as we said before of the play, timely. Most readers know the singular theme of this play, though few have seen it on the stage. It was first acted on the continent, being unwelcome to British spectators until it had been tried out in Berlin and Vienna. English theatres tolerate little that is new in drama before the continental dog has first swallowed the dose and proved its innocuousness. Ibsen's "Ghosts" shocked the British public and the starchy British censor long after Berlin had learned its preeminent merits.

The theme of "Androcles" is Christianity.

Shaw emphasizes the curious truth, which so many great prelates have told us, that the religion which Jesus actually taught never has been tried in the world.

In the preface to "Androcles" Shaw gives his view of the life of Jesus and the foundation of the church. In the latter he is more credible than Gibbon. Nobody who wants to understand the Gospel and know the human side of the Savior should fail to read Shaw's amazing preface. He wastes no time on the miracles. He says they may be true and they may not. What difference does it make?

The significant thing, to his mind, is Jesus' economic and social doctrine, that part of his teaching which to the Lord himself was all-important and which so many of his professed followers have conspired to ignore. Shaw points out that Jesus knew nothing of that "scheme of redemption" which later ecclesiastics have pushed to the front. What the Savior had in mind was a "kingdom of heaven" where mercy and righteousness should rule and where the strong should be brothers to the weak and not oppress and rob them.

Mr. Hughes is not attacking the rural credits legislation, or the income tax law or the federal reserve system, or the action of the administration in using government money for movement of crops, or strengthening the anti-trust law or any other of the reform and progressive measures of which more were enacted during three years of this administration than in a generation of administrations. Having no issue, he is busying himself with a scholarly and elaborate discussion of the great presidential subject of who should have the offices.

The workers are the most important people in the world. Labor Day has for its purpose the exalting of the dignity of work. Refusal of the Portland school board to have it observed in the schools is a very small matter. No human act can dim the glory of a sunset on the snowy summit of Mount Hood. The Portland school board cannot wipe out the great question, but for the workers what would become of the rest of the people?

Do Mr. Hughes' vociferations about the Wilson administration replacing some Republicans with some Democrats mean that if elected, Mr. Hughes will appoint nothing but Democrats to office? Some times men of very great reputation do some very comical things.

HOW FARES IT WITH THIS COMMUNITY?

IN 1914 the city of Astoria brought proceedings before the Interstate Commerce commission for establishment of common point rates with Puget Sound ports. In this complaint no relief was asked for as against rates to the city of Portland, nor was any reference made to Portland rates.

The rates really involved were those to and from what might be termed the Inland Empire territory. The theory on which the complaint was based was that rates to Puget Sound ports, and not to Portland, which was directly intermediate to Astoria from the grain fields and 100 miles nearer, should be the measure of the Astoria rates.

During the trial of the case the railroads time and again tried to bring in the city of Portland and its rates, but on every occasion, on the hearing, in the briefs, in the argument, those representing Astoria disclaimed any desire or intention on their part of measuring Astoria's rates by Portland's rates, or of claiming that the rates to Portland had anything to do with the matter. It was the particular desire of the Astoria people that Portland should not intervene as they did in a former case, but to leave Astoria free to try the case on the theory on which it was started. This course was followed, and for the reasons stated.

It is, of course, well known that the rates to Portland to and from the interior are the same as those to the Sound, a condition which has been the subject of many protests on the part of Portland. It has always been contended that Portland's proximity to the territory, as well as the economic features of the transportation, justified Portland in having a lower rate. The city of Portland, of course, understood that if Astoria were granted the same rates as Seattle and Tacoma on the start, it would have Portland rates, but never at any time or at any place has it ever been understood by any one or ever even claimed that Portland would be satisfied with this situation, or that it was even fair. No one in Astoria so far as we are aware ever made such a suggestion. During the entire period in which this case was pending the people of Portland not only did not stand in the way of Astoria, but many aided in advancing its interest.

The case was decided, and decided so far as Portland is concerned, upon questions that were not at issue and on which Portland never had an opportunity to be heard.

The case really was decided upon the fact that the S., P. & S. was owned and controlled by the N. P. and G. N., that they were responsible for the rates given Seattle and Tacoma and denied Astoria, and that this is what constituted the discrimination.

There was no way by which the O-W. R. & N. company could very well discriminate against Astoria as its line to the Sound is 186 miles beyond Portland. The commission recognized the fact in its report that Astoria made no claim as against Portland and said so. It then found, among other things, that Portland was in a natural rate group with Seattle, Tacoma and Astoria, and substantially held that these rates should be the same.

In other words, the commission without a hearing has wiped out the advantages not only of Portland's location, but has also apparently brought about a condition under which the people of the Inland Empire cannot secure the advantage of the down river haul, because under the order of the commission so long as the rates at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Astoria are the same, everything apparently is all right.

The case has now been decided and so far as the mouth of the river is concerned the question is settled.

The question, however, that is not settled is Portland's rights and Portland's rates.

Many people do not understand the effect of this decision. It should be kept clearly in mind at all times that we are not now discussing rates to Astoria or the fairness or justness of its rates being on the basis of Puget Sound rates. We are discussing solely and only Portland's case.

The questions apparently that are to be considered are practical ones. Is it fair, just or right that from points like Walla Walla and even shorter distances 230 or 240 miles from Portland grain and other products should be hauled through Portland to Astoria at the same rate as to Portland? In other words, shall a gift be made in that distance of transportation of 100 miles?

Or to put it another way, shall Portland be deprived of the advantage of being 100 miles nearer the markets? Keep in mind at all times that we are speaking of short distances and not long distances. Also keep in mind that this condition is brought about through no fault of Portland, and through no fault of the O-W. R. & N., but because the commission says the S., P. & S. is controlled by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which roads through their domination of the S., P. & S. compel the making of rates on a discriminatory basis. In other words, Portland's rates are completely lost sight of.

Note the effect of this on Portland's commerce. It takes at least two days for a vessel to make the round trip from the mouth of the Columbia to Portland. Outide of the amount of time, it costs several hundred dollars for a vessel to come to Portland and return to the sea. Therefore the situation is this:

Notwithstanding Portland is 100 miles nearer the grain fields the rate is the same to Astoria and Portland. The necessary result, therefore, will be that under ordinary circumstances vessels will, of course, not come to Portland. Why should they pay the increased expense? This will mean an enormous loss to Portland. It is true Astoria will gain by just the amount Portland would lose, but if there are to be no lower rates from the Columbia river basin to Columbia river points than to Puget Sound over the mountains, then the volume of traffic will not be materially changed.

Consider the movement in other directions. Rates from Astoria to Walla Walla are to be the same as Portland. Here again a distance of 100 miles out of 350 is absolutely annihilated. A vessel can discharge at Astoria, and assuming the rate from Portland to Walla Walla is a reasonable one, 100 miles of service is given free, whereas if Portland uses it and ships from Astoria to Portland, Portland has to pay for it. In other words, through shipments from Astoria to Walla Walla would go on the Portland rate.

A shipment to Portland and then to Walla Walla, although going over the same rails, in the same direction and to the same person, would pay a rate from Astoria to Portland and a rate from Portland to Walla Walla. This would be the result, as stated, if it were first billed to Portland and then rebilled to Walla Walla. The result of this is certain. It will offer every inducement for vessels to stop and discharge at Astoria instead of coming to Portland, as there is no reason why a vessel should incur the expense of coming to Portland when for that portion of the distance, if shipped through to Walla Walla or like points, no charge is made between Astoria and Portland, because that is the effect of it.

The effect of this upon our shipping is unquestionably going to be serious unless something is done to correct it. The statement that the movement of the shipping from this city to another city will not affect conditions here is nonsense. If that had been true there would have been no Astoria case. The benefit that can come from the Astoria decision to the country as a whole is not giving Astoria the Portland rate, but giving Astoria the Seattle and Tacoma rate, and giving the cities intermediate, the rates they are entitled to. The same conditions exactly apply to Vancouver or any other point.

The O-W. R. & N. company is also in a peculiar position. It originates freight on its own line, hauls it to Portland and gets the same rate as if hauled to Astoria, but the commission says Astoria shall have the same rate and then the O-W. R. & N. has to pay out of its earnings the haul to a rival road. Of course, what the O-W. R. & N. company should do (whether it will or not we cannot say) is to make a rate to Portland which is justified by the conditions and which is lower than Astoria.

To put it another way, if Astoria receives the Tacoma and Seattle rate Astoria will get everything asked for in her complaint, everything contended for before the commission, and will be acting consistently. As stated, throughout the entire proceedings Astoria disclaimed in every possible way any desire, purpose or intention to interfere with the Portland rates or to even consider measuring Astoria rates by the Portland rates, because Astoria knew under such circumstances she could not win.

We are now told that it means nothing for business to be taken from Portland. Would it mean nothing if the S. P. car shops at Sellwood were moved to Salem? That is only 50 miles away.

Would it mean nothing if the O-W. R. & N. shops were all moved to The Dalles or some other point 50 or 75 miles away? Would it mean nothing if a furniture factory were moved away? Would it mean nothing if the work of building vessels that is now going on in Portland were all done at Astoria or St. Helens?

In other words, the people of Portland are facing a practical proposition, not a theoretical one, and there has to be a line-up on one side or the other. The removal of none of these institutions would be half as serious as the effect this rate situation will have upon our shipping unless it is corrected, and it can only be corrected by Portland receiving the rates to which it is entitled.

Under the existing shipping conditions the effect will not be felt at once, nor for a year, indeed possibly two years. This, on the other hand, gives us an opportunity of correcting it in the meantime. It is important that we get out of our heads the foolish notion that business conducted in other cities hundreds of miles away instead of at Portland makes no difference to Portland. There isn't the slightest desire to hold back any community in this position. On the contrary, we want to help them in every way, but we certainly have a perfect right to help ourselves.

This is fundamental. Boiled down to the last analysis the questions are these:

Is Portland on the short distances referred to entitled to a lower rate than Astoria?

Second, is Portland by reason of physical conditions, entitled to a lower rate than Seattle and Tacoma?

Third, is one a crook or a fool or disloyal to Portland if he insists, while standing for the rights of others, that Portland's rights should also be maintained?

Fourth, if Portland rights are to be maintained, how are they to be maintained?

Labor Commissioner Hoff estimates that the Oregon honey crop for this year is worth $90,000. When all that honey has been assimilated by the citizenry of the state this ought to be a sweet community.

Down at Roseburg the other day one prominent lady made an invidious remark about the length of another prominent lady's skirt, and the city marshal had to separate them. It is not reported whether it was said that the skirt was too short or too long.

REFORMATORY PRISONS

MORE and more the humanely economic idea that it is for the best interests of society to look upon and treat convicts as men, with some of the instincts and aspirations of manhood, is gaining ground among prison managements and criminologists. The prison of yesterday, with its dungeons, its dark holes, its water cure, whipping posts and old time "discipline" is rapidly giving way to the reformatory institution of today with its continual effort to make criminals over into upright and self-sustaining citizens.

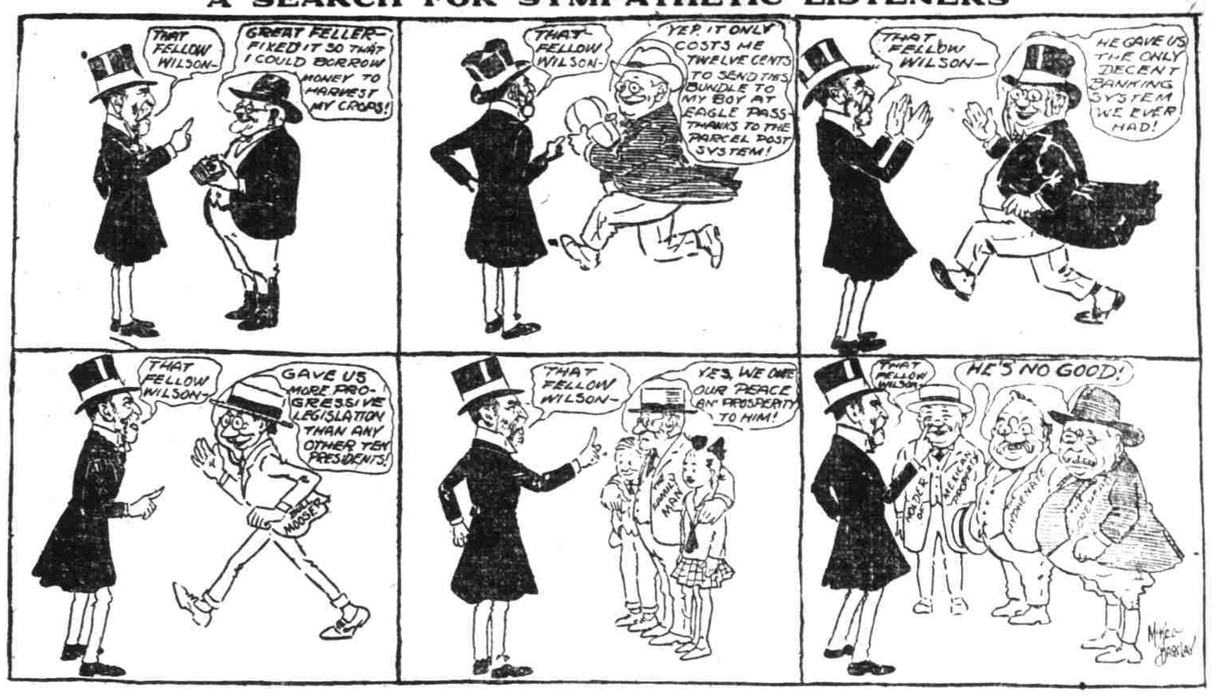
Federal prisons, like all national governmental agencies, have been slow to change their system of handling men convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States. While state institutions have advanced into heretofore untried fields in practice of the theory that a human being, even though a convicted felon, would respond to considerate treatment and give back courtesy for courtesy and consideration for consideration, federal prison masters marked time and waited for successful demonstration of the correctness of the theory.

Parole laws were tried and their trial resulted in their extension from state to the federal prisons. One advancing step followed another until now the old style prison is either a memory or a gruesome curiosity. State and government have found that it pays to go on the theory that a convict is still a man.

The department of justice has been responsible for one more step in advance. Upon its recommendation President Wilson has amended the civil service rules to permit paroled prisoners to fill civil service positions in the institutions from which they have been paroled. Phillip Goshee, a 63 year old prisoner at McNeill's Island, has filled one position in the mechanical department of the prison since 1901. He has been paroled, and by virtue of the amendment, is to be continued in his position. It is much better than to turn him adrift in a world practically new to him to become a public charge, or to drift back into crime.

The grain harvest is at hand. A grain harvest was the pretext for the panic of 1907. The country's money used to be held in New York city at the time when farmers needed it for moving their crops. Lack of money for moving crops often beat down wheat prices and tightened financial conditions. It is not so now. Secretary McAdoo stopped the practice in the first year of this administration by sending government money from the treasury vaults to all parts of the country to move crops. The federal reserve system did the rest. The old skin game cannot be worked on the farmers any more.

A SEARCH FOR SYMPATHETIC LISTENERS



The Baltimore Sun.

What Is Mr. Hughes' Answer?

[The day after Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance was published, 37 American writers of nation-wide reputation issued the statement which is printed below. The questions contained in the statement are vital, and answers to them by Mr. Hughes are absolutely necessary in considering his claims to the presidency. Though the high standing of the distinguished writers who prepared the statement duly justifies reply, Mr. Hughes has paid no attention to the statement, nor replied to any of the questions. In fairness and candor, Mr. Hughes, as a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the American people, ought to make reply.]

To the Honorable Charles E. Hughes:

The professional writers who sign this letter have small interest in parties, but a very deep interest in democracy. It is our hope, through this voluntary association, to assist in the promotion of honest, educational discussion in order that fundamental issues may not be decided in prejudice and ignorance.

Mr. Wilson's beliefs have been expressed in law and in declared policies. He has made an open record by which he may be judged. Wise choice is not possible unless you yourself make equally specific statement of purposes and convictions.

Without intent to offend, we feel justified in charging that in no single public utterance have you filed a bona fide bill of particulars, nor have you offered a single constructive suggestion. Generalities are without value; blanket criticism is worthless.

What we desire to know, what it is fair that the electorate should know, are the exact details of your disagreement with President Wilson. What has he done that you would not have done, and what has he failed to do that you would have done or propose to do? Honesty and patriotism demand that you put yourself upon record in such manner as to permit people to judge you as they are now able to judge President Wilson. For example—

1—Would you have filed instant protest against the invasion of Belgium and backed up that protest with the United States navy?

2 — It is arrant nonsense to talk about action that would have prevented the Lusitania tragedy. The vague advertisement did not appear until shortly before the hour of sailing. The occurrence was one of these things that civilization has made the world regard as incredible. The only honest question is this: Would you have broken relations with Germany at once?

3—Would you have urged upon congress an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to the allies?

4—Would you urge universal compulsory military service?

5—You are frank in stating that Huerta's morals were of no concern to America; does this mean that you would have recognized Huerta?

6—As matters stand today, would you be in favor of intervening in Mexico?

7—Does your attack upon the Wilson shipping bill mean that you are in favor of ship subsidies?

8—You speak enthusiastically of the rights of the worker. Does this imply that you indorse the Clayton anti-trust law and the seaman's bill? Or will you urge their repeal?

9—What are your specific complaints against the federal reserve law?

10—As governor of New York, you opposed the income tax amendment; does this antagonism persist? Do you or do you not believe in paying for preparedness out of a tax on incomes, inheritances and munitions?

We agree with you that it is a "critical period" by far too critical indeed for candidates to talk in terms of office seeking rather than in simple, earnest language of definite Americanism.

Respectfully, (signed)

Samuel Hopkins Adams	Percy MacKaye
Ray Stanard Baker	A. J. McKelway
Ellis Parker Butler	Basil Manley
J. Ames Brown	Meriditth Nicholson
Dante Barton	Albert Jay Nock
Irvin Cobb	Hervey J. O'Higgins
Wadsworth Camp	Charles Johnson Post
J. O'Hara Cosgrave	Eugene Manlove Rhodes
Stoughton Cooley	William McLeod Raine
William L. Chenery	Boardman Robinson
George Creel	John Reed
James Forbes	Ople Reed
Frederick C. Howe	Edgar Selwyn
Gilson Gardner	Wm. Leavitt Stoddard
Frederick Stuart Greene	Lincoln Steffins
Oliver Herford	Augustus Thomas
Prof. Louis Johnson	Frank V. Rooman
Richard Lloyd Jones	George West
Peter D. Kyne	

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published he should so state.]

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Surmises Wilson Is "Dominated."

Portland, Aug. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please allow an old-time reader of The Journal to offer a slight criticism of the letter copied in The Journal from the New York Evening Post and written by one George Eustis, which is all very good with one exception, and that is where he says that Mr. Wilson is dominated by no man.

But Mr. Eustis is most assuredly mistaken, for Mr. Wilson, if common reports are true, has most certainly been dominated for the last six or eight years by his private secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and that is the one weak point in Mr. Wilson's administration. R. R. BRATTON.

A Statement by Mr. Lafferty.

Portland, Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am filing a petition with the secretary of state as an independent candidate for congress, and that petition will require that my name be printed on the official ballot. There is no law to prevent one who has been a candidate for a party nomination from running as an independent candidate, and it is not even claimed that there is.

Therefore, my acceptance or rejection of the Progressive nomination, which I received over Mr. McArthur at the late primary, is a very immaterial matter in so far as the printing of my name on the ballot is concerned. As stated, my name will be printed on the ballot anyway and without regard to the Progressive nomination.

I made up my mind a few days ago to accept the Progressive nomination, for two reasons. First, I believe that the pretended law of 1915, requiring a candidate to pledge himself that he will not accept the nomination of any other party before he can get his name printed on the primary ballot, is unconstitutional and void. Second, I desired to show my contempt for the political tricksters who sneaked that pretended law through the legislature of Oregon during the session of 1915.

Pat McArthur requested Conrad Patrick Olsen to put the law through. Ferdinand Reed's fertile brain suggested the scheme to McArthur. The admitted object at the time was to "sew Lafferty up" so that he could not run independent in 1916 as he did in 1914, in the event he failed to get the Republican nomination.

To show these gentlemen that they have not combined enough brains to "sew Lafferty up" I demanded of the secretary of state that he print the word "Progressive" as well as the word "Independent" after my name on the ballot and threatened to mandamus him if he refused. The attorney general has sustained my contention.

After McArthur was elected in 1914, and prior to his induction into office March 4, 1915, he put in most of his time at Salem as a paid lobbyist for various interests. He admitted as much in the recent primary, but claimed that he lobbied only for "good bills which would have passed anyway." If that were true, what was the use of McArthur going to Salem to lobby for said bills?

The truth is that McArthur cashed the influence and prestige that the votes of the people of this district had given him, and while congressman-elect acted as a lobbyist at Salem. While acting in that capacity he put through for his own benefit the so-called primary pledge. Nobody was demanding any such law and the public did not know it had been passed till the candidates came to file their nominating petitions this spring. It was sneaked through the legislature.

While McArthur's supporters are going into spasms over what they claim is a violation of conscience on my part in circumventing their little trick, I beg to call attention to the fact that section 3486 of the primary law provides that no candidate shall expend to exceed 15 per cent of the first year's salary in his primary campaign, and that no individual shall spend on behalf of the candidate more than the candidate himself could spend, and that in plain violation of this law, R. W. Hoyt, McArthur's campaign manager, or one of them, admits that he expended $1,722.05 for McArthur in the late campaign. That was in plain violation of the election laws. The penalty is indictment and conviction of felony and forfeiture of the nomination, and disqualification to hold office.

It is true that Mr. McArthur may say that he did not know that Hoyt was expending money for him. But if McArthur did not know it everybody else did.

Besides what Hoyt spent, McArthur himself disbursed $657.41 additional, and H. S. Gritchen, another manager for McArthur, admits having spent $125 additional still. Ferdinand Reed made no returns of what he spent. A. W. LAFFERTY.

Pythians Render Acknowledgments.

Portland, Or., Aug. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal: The Grand Lodge of Oregon, Knights of Pythias, through me as its secretary, desires to express to you the sincere appreciation of all its members for the very capable manner in which the news of the convention was handled.

We wish you to know that we do appreciate the publicity given on this occasion, and desire to thank you for the same.

WALTER G. GLEESON, G. K. R. S.

Mr. Wilson's Belittled Words.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Like others of Mr. Wilson's critics, Mr. Hughes finds fault because the notes to Germany contained nothing but words. What else should notes contain? Massasoit sent a sheath of arrows to the Puritan colonists in Massachusetts, and the colonists sent back a horn of powder and a bag of bullets. Should Wilson have imitated this warlike message, sending his notes wrapped round a shrapnel shell or impaled upon a bayonet?

Criticisms of Mr. Wilson's attempts to settle an international dispute by legal means come with the worst possible grace from an ex-judge. The United States supreme court, of which Mr. Hughes was lately a member, is one of the most powerful tribunals on earth. The vote of the odd man in this court in a case of constitutional importance is literally able to counterbalance the will of a majority of the American people. Yet the supreme court's decisions contain nothing but words. Read them through from end to end—there is not a bayonet in them anywhere. An army, a navy and police force stand ready to execute the court's will, but these forces are lost in the vast sea of American humanity, which submits even to unpopular decisions because it honestly prefers to have disputed questions settled even imperfectly by law rather than by force. Mr. Hughes' prestige as a judge did not come from thin air, but was wished on him by a multitude of his fellow-citizens, who preferred words to blows. For good or ill the world is ruled by words—words in sacred books in poems, in laws, in newspapers and in men's mouths.

Kipling Foretold.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

Kipling's story, "With the Night Mail," not only anticipated much that has since come to pass through the triumphs of aviators, it also foretold the day of the "big submersible" and the "deep sea freighter." The days of the foretellers have not passed, and among them poets who combine technical knowledge with constructive imagination are not the least in rank.

His Advantages.

From Life.

"How many miles can you go on a gallon?"

"How many can you?"

"I asked you first."

AUGUST NIGHT

By Folger M'Kinsey

THE grasses are alive tonight with song
That busy insects of the summer dusk
Through all the breathing countryside prolong;
The air is laden with the harvest-musk.
Above the western gable hangs a glow
Of silver beauty in the turquoise sky,
And there the moon has bent her silver bow,
And all the dreams of ancient powers go by—
The orient trembles in a mist of moon,
And hidden cities swing into the loom
Of woven magic; purple lilies bloom
On tall stalks bending to an alien breeze,
And yonder come strange sails from foreign seas—
Triremes of Greece and those feluccas blown
By Naples in the fairy dreams of time,
On wondrous oceans men have never known,
Except in breathings of pellucid rhyme.
It is a magic moment of the earth,
When lovers pray, and priests on towers of prayer
Call to the gods of mystery and of mirth,
And scatter incense through the holy air.

—Baltimore Sun.

The Once Over

BY REX LAUTMAN

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.—Psalms 25:12.

A LONG TIME AGO, when I was a little boy in school—my teacher taught us that verse.

¶ And I have always remembered it.

—although—yesterday—when I borrowed the esteemed news editor's Bible—and looked for it

—I expected to find it in Ecclesiastes.

¶ But I found it in the Psalms.

—right after the verse where David tells you—if you have anything to say to a man—

—say it to him yourself.

—and don't tell the neighbors.

¶ And always—when I have seen beautiful words—or have heard them spoken—

—there has come to me inward sight—a picture.

¶ And I have seen apples—wonderfully wrought of gold—in a background of silver.

¶ And the silver makes the leaves—and the branches of the bough on which the golden apples hang.

¶ And I have marvelled at the wonder of the words

—and their delicate meanings

—like veins in the leaves of silver.

¶ And in their arrangement disposed in harmony each to the other—

—I have seen the beauty of the leaves—on the apple bough.

¶ And the truth they express—for beautiful words always express truth—

—has seemed to me like golden apples.

¶ And I hear and read a great deal about art.

—and the relation to life

—and whether art should be for art's sake

—or life for the sake of art

—or art for the sake of life

—and all that.

¶ And all this confusion of tongues has moved me not at all.

—for I have seen apples of gold in pictures of silver.

¶ And I know—that to work beautifully—one must work truly

—that one must do one's best

—always—forever.

¶ And I believe—with all my heart—that the office boy—who sweeps out the office—the best he knows how—

—and tries all the while—to do better—

—is an artist

—and that in him—as he works—there is the self-same impulse—

—the same high and holy fire—

—that sustains the poet—or the painter—or the sculptor

—when he does his masterpiece.

¶ And so I believe that only the good things are true

—and only the true things are good.

—and that what you try to do—and fail—if you have done your best—

—is just as important—and just as beautiful—as any complete and perfect thing—that you may achieve.

¶ And I know this sounds very simple.

—and old-fashioned—perhaps.

—but to me it's true—and beautiful.

¶ And so I have no awe of art.

—and all the talk about it doesn't worry me at all—because—

¶ LISTEN—Art—to me—is just to do the thing you have to do—whatever it is—the very best you know how.

—and hope to do it better.

Why They Need a Chaplain.

This story is claimed, originally by the Pittsburg Sun: A little boy on West Diamond avenue had read of how each session of the house of representatives was opened with prayer by the chaplain. "Dad," he queried, "who does he pray for, the members?" "No," replied Dad, "he bets the members over, and then prays for the country."

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

I kin remember when a man who said he was in favor of women voting was considered somewhat looped and daffy, but times has changed wonderful. The cranks are still ahead of the procession on other things, and the politicians air as dodging in their habits as ever.

Stories of Street and Town

Los Angeles Tired Her.

IN SITKA there is a lady known as Mrs. Archangel, one of the ancient leading families of Alaska, who went to Los Angeles to live with her daughter several years ago. She says she found life in Los Angeles so full of trouble and weariness because she met so many people of other races there that she returned to Sitka. Her views of life are a little rough on Los Angeles, but there are some who have tried Los Angeles and therefore might be willing to try Sitka.