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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
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God intends no man to live in this world without working; but it seems to me that the man who works for the benefit of his fellow men is to be happy in his work.—Ruskin.

Who built the Panama canal?
Who sent the navy around the world?
Who discovered the River of Doubt?
Who smote the Spaniards at San Juan Hill?
Who elected Wilson?
'It's an infernal, infernal, contemptible lie.'

BUILDING A CITY

FLETCHER LINN is a man whose right intention and sound judgment few, if any, who know him will question. He has done much to build up and expand the industrial activities of Portland, and of Oregon. He has done this in the face of conditions in the Northwest, of discouragement from those to whom he has gone for assistance and the other day he related some of the troubles that come to the upbuilder of business in this vicinity. Mr. Linn has personally helped to finance nine substantial industries all operating in the state and employing in the aggregate nearly seven hundred men. As a consequence he speaks with authority, both from effort and experience.

Where there is no unity of action nor cooperation in effort industries will not be built nor payrolls established. Mr. Linn says, and he goes on to contend that this is the "common Portland fault."

Speaking of the men of large capital who have been leasers and not lifters in the attempt to broaden the boundaries of Portland's industrial scope, Mr. Linn says that the men who refuse to put their money into factories are as a rule splendid men, who approve the industrial growth of the town, but who have the common Portland fault. They will not work together. Each has his own idea of how the thing should be done and it must be his way or not at all.

This is not only a severe indictment, but it is the accepted belief of many besides Mr. Linn. Portland has suffered in the past from self complacency. The units of our civic life have each been too sufficient unto himself. There has been too little of the helping hand, too much of the hand closed and fast locked about its own possessions.

Portland men have looked too much to lumber, too much to money lending, too much to real estate, and too little to the varied and diverse producing industries of the modern business world for the foundation of its advancement and prosperity. We have looked too largely upon the stranger who came to us as a customer for something we had to sell and not enough as a probable co-worker who would, with friendly treatment and fair encouragement, take his place to strive side by side with all of us to the betterment and the enhancement of the city's future.

Towns have sprung from villages and cities from them the world over, not because they were pre-eminently fitted or predestined to grow, but because in them dwelt men who breathed public spirit and banded together with unity and coordinated purpose for the progress of their communities. That city which is blessed with such citizens will be the place to which strong and progressive men will come to labor and live.

OREGON SOCIAL HYGIENE

THE new report of the Oregon Social Hygiene society is ready for distribution. The organization has made itself a factor in the life of the state. The devotion of its membership to the society's ideal is a marked feature in the work. Men like A. Wolfe, W. F. Woodward, Rev. W. G. Elliot, Dr. W. T.

Poster, Secretary Harry Moore and many others have set a standard of interest in human welfare well worthy of emulation in other fields by other men.

The thought of conserving youth, protecting marriage and awakening new responsibilities in the home has been spread throughout Oregon. The society's exhibit has been displayed in most of the remote towns and hamlets of the state.

Through greater physical fitness of conserved youth for their life service, great economic benefit has been realized. The moral ideals awakened have been compensatory reward of which there can be no adequate estimate.

Youth is worth all the safeguards that can be thrown around it. Men who are giving time and talent in the effort to aid human society through conservation of its youth are rendering service that deserves a far better acknowledgment than is contained in these feeble expressions.

I DID.

S LIGHTLY paraphrased, a letter in the New York World runs like this:

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DEBATE EXTENSION

THE Agricultural college has another good idea. Which is quite proper. It is natural for us to look to the colleges for ideas. If they gave us more we should be thankful. But they do pretty well and we would not find fault without cause. This idea is in the line of thrift, intellectual thrift. It gathers up twelve baskets of intellectual fragments which have been left littered about heretofore.

Professor Peterson appears to be the parent of the new idea. It has to do with college debates. You understand how these exercises are conducted. The students divide into two teams. Each side prepares itself by long study, investigation and assiduous practice for the grand occasion. The great night arrives. There is a grand outburst of vocal fireworks. Then the pinwheels stop spinning, the rockets fall to the ground and it is all forgotten.

What a waste. All this honest effort gone for nothing, or next to nothing. Why not make more out of it? Why not use the students' work over and over again? So Professor Peterson seems to have reasoned and out of his cogitation grew his idea. "We will send these teams abroad on extension work. We will cause them to deliver their debates in half a dozen Oregon towns. The teams shall go to any town where the people care enough about live questions to cooperate with us a little."

The questions debated are always vital. The preparation is sound and honest. The speakers are in earnest. Audiences hearing the debates are entertained and instructed. This is a fine advance in extension work. We venture to make a suggestion about it. Why not invite a little more cooperation from the towns? Some of them have high school debating teams of which they are proud. It happens now and then that such a local team is ambitious to match itself against the college debaters. Would there be any harm in it?

Would it not add something to the interest of this fine extension plan if local teams were encouraged to pit themselves against practiced opponents? We think for our part that live debate is far more profitable for college students than cut and dried oratory. It is profitable, too, for high school students.

Portland is to have a razor factory in the immediate future with an initial payroll of twenty men, which ought to sharpen up conditions still a little more.

A RICKETY BOGEY

THE bogey that the Oregon system scared capital away from has grown thin and threadbare. The wind whistles dimly between its fleshless ribs and wanders disconsolately round in its empty stomach.

Portland, which is an Oregon city and lives under the Oregon system, has just sold a bunch of bonds at a fine fat price. They ran up to something like eight per cent premium. This looks comfortable for a ruined and impoverished community from which capital flees in terror. The premium will give the city a nice little sum to lay up for a rainy day, which is pleasant to think of. But it is still more

pleasant to think that under the people's rule the credit of the state steadily grows more solid.

With what acerbity will the Honorable Penrose view the new senator from California, when he and Hiram Johnson first meet and give one another the once over on the floor of the senate. And if Senator Hiram Johnson remains steadfast and aggressive in the faith that has made him, what a circus there will be in the senate when he and Penrose discuss the state of the Union!

BEFORE AND AFTER

A FEW days ago, all the ills of the lumber business in Oregon were charged against the Wilson administration. A newspaper that before election shrieked about the harm done to the industry by the new tariff, said Thursday:

Three million, two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars worth of Oregon lumber—10,799 carloads—is lying in yards or at railway sidings awaiting cars which do not come. Every foot of it is sold. Every board of it is needed and waited for by some one on the other side of the continent. Every dollar's worth of it would mean a dollar's worth of the prosperity for which Oregon has awaited. Only the railroads stand between.

"Only the railroads stand between." It wasn't the tariff at all. The tariff talk about lumber before election was deliberate humbug. It was put forth in a studied effort to deceive voters. The fact that this 10,799 carloads of lumber is sold, that "every board of it is needed and waited for on the other side of the continent," shows how the before-election statements of the lumber depression were magnified for political purposes. "Every dollar's worth of it would mean a dollar's worth of the prosperity for which Oregon has awaited" and in the words of the paper that before election said it was the tariff, "only the railroads stand between." Here is more that it now says:

This three and a quarter million would mean continued operation by the sawmills and the maintenance of winning organizations that could mean profitable work for thousands of men who presently are unemployed, and it would mean the circulation through every channel of commerce of the dollars which it takes to run the mills and logging camps upon which the state depends for its greater welfare.

Why not tell the truth before election as well as after election? What must be the state of mind of those persons who were deceived before election and are now disillusioned by the very paper that fooled them?

It would be of value to have the annual convention of the National Educational association held at Portland. It would be of value to Portland and value to the association. As to Ireland, there would have been no treaty, no national antagonisms, but for German intrigues and plotters, from whom no part of the world is free. And it should not be forgotten that the American colonist against the Hessians in Ireland suffered her worst persecutions under the Hanoverian Georges; German tyrants on English soil. The English people were not resistant, and never in sympathy with these actions; in fact, they became rebels themselves, and for the last half century and more have done everything in their power to rid the world of the wrongs. But it is only as a united kingdom that Great Britain and Ireland can exist.

Greece brought her troubles upon her neck by treaty bonds, and she went to the assistance of Serbia, but her king, under the influence of the Kaiser's sister, his queen, ignored the treaty, which his own people may yet wish him to annul.

It is true that other nations besides Germany have done things that would not have been believed of them before the war. The result has been to resort to reprisals in retaliation for German cruelties to prisoners, for which they have the admiration of the whole world, outside of Germany.

ASSAULT REFORMERS

McMillinville, Or., Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregon State Bar association has completed its session and adjourned. Some good things were said and some foolish associations were made. The meeting of this association affords an arena for the "half-baked" reformers to blow off steam.

We have in Oregon pretended reformers who are really anarchists, and they want to change nearly everything connected with the administration of the law. Their ruling principle seems to be, when they are wrong, they are right, and when they are right, they are wrong.

On such authority, America can put aside apprehension and rest secure in the conviction that the canal is safe, that the great investment in it is secure and that the engineering feat of the century will yield all that was expected.

Our criminal code was compiled by the late Honorable Mr. P. E. DeLoach, an able judge and good writer, and it seems to me that the principal defects in its consist of changes in it made by our pretended reformers. We should make some changes in our criminal code, but all schemes of the wild-eyed reformers should be spurned by our lawmakers. Under the present code, a man is punished proportioned to his offense, and if he is innocent, he is innocent.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

What Women Remember. From the Chicago Herald. Jane Addams' new book, "The Long Road of Woman's Memory," deals with the subconscious race memory of woman. One of the names of the new Russian town and ice-free port at the terminus of the Murman railway has been changed from Fort Murman to Romanoff-on-Murman. Which is quite agreeable of course, but it will never be called all that in the good old U. S. A.

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PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. It is fortunate for the old woman who lived in a shoe that she did her living before the high cost struck the leather market. President Wilson gives token of what an approving football game can do as an auxiliary to whatever one is taking up with the bumps.

ALLIE WAIN GREECE TO GIVE UP KATERINA. A headline, And now, if Katerina runs true to form, that will be the case, so far as Katerina is concerned. Carranza wins. "Villistas fleeing all directions, pursued by cavalry." But what is the choice of anything, in Villa's case, is some overtaking by cavalry.

THE appointment of Russia's new premier necessitates an explanation by the government in the duma, is the news report. An explanation by the premier, however, is not expected. There has been motion, since Red Sunday. Multnomah county, on December 31, for the first time in 22 years, will have no balance in the treasury. Well, then, Multnomah county, on December 31, for the first time in 22 years, will have no balance in the treasury.

SOME day there will be a story of a pair of parents who will leave the children at home with all the doors closed, while they go away to a dance, and the children will slip safe and sound, while the parents perish in the fire that burns up the dance hall. One of Uncle Sam's consuls here reports that the price of the new Russian town and ice-free port at the terminus of the Murman railway has been changed from Fort Murman to Romanoff-on-Murman. Which is quite agreeable of course, but it will never be called all that in the good old U. S. A.

OUR WAY OF ELECTING PRESIDENTS. From the New York Evening Post. "One of the first duties of congress when it reassembles," says the World, "is to take up the question of amendment toward an amendment of the constitution to substitute a direct vote of the people for the electoral college in the election of a president of the United States." The British system for the house of commons, which, as we remember, makes and unmakes the executive, the ministry—is a farce. And in a country like ours especially, a farce is to be said for mingling the influence of the media and the popular vote, every one of the hundred thousand election districts in the country would be capable of contributing to the election of a president.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Superintendent Schanlin and the high school boys at Sutherlin are at work on a comical play about "Hood River city," says the News. "Every foot of vacant space in store, warehouse and basement is filled, to overflow with the bumps."

Bonds amounting to \$80,000 were voted by Wheeler county at the late election with which to build the state highway from the Columbia river at Arlington through the John Day valley to the Idaho line. The prevention measures have been taken by the Medford council. An ordinance provides that all buildings within a certain radius of the city shall be fire proof or some member of the department twice a year in the outlying districts and four times a year in the closely built section.

Boosting for a proposed play shed, the editor of the Journal records: "Of course, such things as play sheds were unheard of when you and I went to school, but we are living under different conditions now. Other towns and schools are providing play sheds for their children, and it would be up to us to make good or get out of the procession."

One of the curious trends of the times is that there is little demand for land, says the Corvallis Courier, "while there is a great demand for its products." The explanation is the fact that land values are the last to go down and the last to recover. The country is now in a boom, because buyers now figure on not what they may be able to sell the land for, but what they may make it produce. But it would seem that with prices now back to normal, the land is a safe and sane investment.

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