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decided that his death was due to the carelessness and negligence of the driver of the truck. The widow has already been beaten out of \$1850 of what the original jury said was a just verdict because the supreme court insisted that the truck was not described by Mrs. White's complaint as carelessly "or" negligently driven instead of carelessly "and" negligently driven.

Six months should have been sufficient time in which to have settled this simple case. A day will come when hair-splitting quibbles will not be permitted to stand so long in the way of justice. An indignant people will put an end to such follies.

A sample of public opinion of the "and or" case appears in the comment of the Detroit, Michigan, News on this page. That paper says the "and or" decision cost the widow White less than it cost the supreme court of Oregon in the latter's loss of respect in the public mind.

ONLY THREE OPPOSE
ONLY three members of the Multnomah delegation oppose the plan of abandoning the publication of delinquent tax lists. They are Representatives Kubli and Burton and Senator Huston.

It cost \$30,600 in the past four years to publish the delinquent tax lists in Multnomah county. It was a sum sufficient to have given delinquent taxpayers mailed notice of their arrearages for more than 100 years.

Except in the rarest instances, there is never a delinquent taxpayer who is not perfectly well aware of his arrearages. He is all too painfully informed on the subject. It is on his mind day and night. A two cent postage stamp on a notice through the mail is all that is required to give him full warning. Officials of experience say this is the most effective method.

The delinquent list in The Journal last year occupied five pages of fine type. It was not alphabetical. It was the lot or block rather than the owner's name that was made prominent. It might take hours of close study for a delinquent to discover reference to his property in the published list. It is absurd for Mr. Kubli or any other legislator to claim that it is a better method than to send a notice by mail.

Publication of delinquent lists in four newspapers or in one paper in Portland is nothing but a monumental newspaper graft. In four years it cost enough to pay for mail notices to delinquents more than a century.

To go to Salem and talk about economy while standing for such an inexcusable burden upon taxpayers is not consistency.

"I protest against filling the senate with men and women whom somebody wants to reward," said Senator Garland of Linn in the senate at Salem. It was a good protest to make. It was a deserved objection to the long-time clerk hire scandal that has been perpetuated at legislative sessions in spite of protests.

THAW
SUICIDE is a frightful step. But there are those who cannot be prevented from saying that Harry Thaw did the first piece of useful work yesterday that he ever undertook.

He has never been of any use to himself or others. His life has been a grand quest for notoriety diversified by spectacular crime. And for these outstanding services the world has paid him a liberal salary, far more than most honest men and decent citizens get for their reward.

He never did a stroke of work in his life but he draws a big income from those who do work. He never had a useful idea in his head but he has perverted the ideas of a whole generation of young men. There are those who will insist that the greatest blessing such a person can confer upon the world is to leave it.

It is difficult to establish that they are wrong. Senator Smith of Coos said on the floor of the senate that at the last session a stenographer employed by the president of the senate was used "to take care of the baby while the senator and wife attended a ball." He said he noticed the stenographer was paid for an extra day, and that if it was for taking care of the baby the service was doubtless worth the price. But the instance is merely an episode in a long continued institution of clerk hire nonsense.

FINANCING THE FESTIVAL
THE Rose Festival ought to be well supported or it ought to be abandoned.

It is a highly fit annual function. It is a way to accentuate the attractiveness of Portland. It is a means of cultivating the sense of beauty among the people. It has already had enormous effect in stimulating the adornment of Portland door yards and beautifying Portland homes. There ought to be something more in life than work. Gala occasions like the rose show with its hospitality

and good feeling are a fit interruption of the grinding routine of endeavor. In many ways, the festival is a highly desirable feature in Portland life.

But if it is to retrograde in interest and attractiveness, it is not worth perpetuation. Unless made better and better, or at least unless by diversion the interest in it can be preserved, it is a waste of money to continue it.

It is well worth financing. But the financing should not all be done by the same old few who have borne the burden year after year. It is not a private endeavor but a public enterprise. The burden of it belongs in part to big estates and large realty owners who have not done their part in the past in underwriting it.

The proposal to finance the festival by a tax that will fall equally upon all is sound policy.

The dairymen of Oregon through Senator Hawley and other members of the legislature will resist Governor Withycombe's demand for a reduction of the authority, work and support of the dairy and food commissioner. There have long been efforts by secret interests to get the dairy and food regulations out of the way. Commissioner Mickel's fidelity to his oath and his duties has not been agreeable to them. The dairymen are right in resisting.

AND ON EARTH PEACE
WITHIN a period of 48 hours, 61 bishops, clergymen and laymen conspicuous in religious thought in America, signed a public protest against what they call the premature ending of the war.

They say "the clamor for the ending of the conflict without insuring the vindication of truth, justice and honor is not to seek peace, but to sow disaster." They add:

Because it is so easy to lose sight of these essential principles, we the undersigned view with some concern the organized and deliberate effort now being made to stampede Christian sentiment as to create a public opinion blindly favorable to stopping hostilities without adequate consideration of the issues which the war involves. We are Christians and, as such, deem that truth and righteousness are to be maintained inviolate, even at the sacrifice of physical life. We are citizens of the United States and, as such, are conscious of the solemn responsibilities of a Christian citizenship.

The protest is a demand for the war to be continued until Germany is beaten. It assails the "ravages of Belgium and the enslavement of her people" and the "massacre of a million Armenians," and the "desolation of Serbia and Poland," and the "destruction of life through the sinking of the Lusitania and of other merchant ships," and the "starvation of Jews and Syrians in the Holy Land," and the "attempt to array Moslems against Christians in a 'holy war,'" and the "intimidation of small nations and the violation of international agreements."

In the presence of these pending and as yet unsettled issues we feel impelled to warn our brethren against those who cry "peace, peace," when there is no peace. \* \* \* Stop the out-let if we have forgotten how to die for a holy cause. \* \* \* The memory of all saints and martyrs cries out against such backsliding of mankind.

Announcing the birth of Jesus to the shepherds of Bethlehem, the angels proclaimed, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

As a measure of economy, we are told from Salem that the joint ways and means committee will abolish the board of higher curricula. The board's cost for the past two years was \$333. It has saved tens of thousands of dollars in eliminating duplication of courses at the two big state educational institutions. It has eliminated the strife between them, a strife that is rampant in several other states where there is no such board.

Abolish that board would be harmful to the institutions and costly to the taxpayers.

PASSING AWAY
PEOPLE often live in the heart of great events without knowing it. The forest is invisible for the trees, the town for the houses. So the world is transformed before our eyes and we see nothing of it. The European war has set loose great transforming forces in the United States. The old ideals of simplicity, liberty and justice are gnawed at by giant enemies. Imperialism, the dominance of money, the hunger to exploit the masses at home and abroad, the rage to conquer and enslave weaker peoples, are all at work.

The country is running over with surplus money. The person who happens to read this may not have a great deal but that does not alter the situation. There are those who have. Never in the world before was there so much money "seeking an outlet" as now in the United States. It has been piling up in mountainous heaps ever since the war began and it piles up still. It being in heaps and not evenly distributed is what makes it dangerous.

This money is like the flood of a big river dammed. The higher it rises the more tremendous its current when it finally breaks through.

It is organizing for the break in a score of ways. Demand by some Americans for continuation of the war is one. Inoculation of the war spirit in America is another.

The movement is teaching the people to be content with little, little food, little parks and scraps of music, little gleams of justice in the courts, little pretences of welfare legislation at the state capitals, little charities, little dabs of sentimental salve for their wrongs. The less the people demand the more there will be for the imperialists when "the day" comes.

Exploitation is the word of the hour. America would be another Rome if the imperialists should have their way.

Letters From the People
[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper and should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If it is desired to have the name published he should so state.]

"Beware of Force."
Portland, Jan. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am much interested in your editorial headed "Beware of Force," in The Sunday Journal of January 7.

It is plain to see that the reason you have encountered distinct opposition to mediation in the shipyard strike, is because these radical employers—of whom there are enough in Portland to make trouble for us all if they keep the Golden Rule in mind when settling labor disputes—never yet have allowed themselves to believe that all people are born equal, and that the common people, of which class I am one, should have an even break and not be forced to take what is given them, and shut up.

Labor leaders have found that using force in times of this kind is the way of destruction of property and human lives—is entirely wrong and never to their lasting advantage. Capital, which we always think of as the enemy, is not so much the enemy, and shall know it. If these radical employers who are for force are allowed to go ahead and use force in the settling of labor troubles they will, without regard to the ideas of their employees, this feeling of unrest among working people of the United States is sure to grow.

Our president has proved to us that serious misunderstandings can be settled by brains, and that it is not necessary to resort to force, no matter how great the hostility of the issues which the employer would keep the Golden Rule in mind and not be so anxious to overreach in settling labor disputes, this feeling of unrest among the working people would surely be greatly lessened. One thing is true, and that is that force will never accomplish it.

Let us hope that the present shipyard troubles will soon be a thing of the past, and that the shipyard workers will get their credit is surely due. The Journal, and also Mr. Bowles of the Northwest Steel Company, for the present bright outlook.

In Reply to Tommy Tucker.
Gresham, Or., Jan. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—I can not understand the way you write and speak about me as the writer in The Journal signing himself Tommy Tucker claims to be, could object to what the workingman is trying to get. Let him put himself in the place of the workingman.

What wages could he get at the shipbuilding plant? If he is a farmer he would probably have to work as a common laborer or helper. I am sure he would not receive over \$3 a day, and possibly less. Now deduct rent, carfare, groceries, milk, light, water and clothes, and say nothing of the numerous other bills, and he would find he was not getting on at all.

If he knew a way that he could get provisions cheaper, would he not try to get them that way?

The man that draws \$5 to \$7 per day has not learned the trade in a day. It is a skilled laborer who has spent years learning just how to do that work. He is trained with eye and hand and it would be no reason why he should work from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Life is hard enough at the best for those who have to work at hard labor, and if they can shorten their hours and increase their pay, why not? I am a farmer and I have had to have spent a few years of my life working at the different trades, like railroad, mining, construction, etc., and I can say that the unions are worth their weight in gold. Many instances in which it would be almost impossible for men to exist unless they held together and demanded what they want. I have been in large unorganized camps, and have seen and described every hand, where the only regard the company had was that it took a few minutes' time to carry out the "dead ones."

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This being true, it would seem that a great deal of the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the Astoria shipowner. This gentleman is paid out of the funds of the national organization a salary of perhaps \$10 or more per day, and expenses, and his salary goes on the books of the company. The strike is a success or a failure; therefore he has nothing to lose in either event. If he wins, he becomes a big man in the union; if he loses, shifts the blame to local conditions.

Now, if the laboring men composing the union would elect the heads of the union, and then, with the understanding that no disputes arise between employer and employee, and the international organizer is called to make an investigation with a view of settling the matter, and that no strike should be called unless there is ample justification, which must be borne out not only by the opinion of the organizer but by the fact that the strike is called upon after the strike is over, whether a success or failure; and in the event that he should lose the strike by reason of the union, then the organizer at that time he should be deposed and from the time that the strike has been called his pay should be held in abeyance until the union is organized, and that he is successful and the strike has been justified, but in the event that the strike is a failure and that the investigation shows that it was not justified, then the organizer should be deposed and his position in the union. In this event I feel reasonably certain that the men responsible for the strike would be very careful before they would lead men into trouble of this kind. It is a well known fact that when a government puts a general in charge of an army and orders him to fight, he sacrifices his men in a useless battle, he is at once court-martialed and deposed, as no explanation can justify his action. The result is that army officers are very careful before they try their methods of attack before attempting to lead their men and it seems to me that the two positions are precisely the same in the case of the consideration of union men and men contemplating joining the union, as it is in their own hands to protect themselves by action of this kind.

Question Concerning I. W. W.
Portland, Jan. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Scanning of newspaper headlines has lately grown, performance, familiar with the letters I. W. W., and to all good lovers of law and order, and to those who are growing to have a sinister significance.

But in the light of the late Ebert Hubbard's saying, "When a person is educated, then his mind is on it," wouldn't it be well to give us something a bit more definite to base our opinions on?

You see, a good many of us are so busy with the system of law and order and some of us that we have no time for reading other than the newspapers, and must therefore hold you responsible for the degree of our enlightenment.

To begin with: 1—How old and how large an organization have the I. W. W.? Have they a formal organization, with constitution and by-laws? 2—What are the aims and purposes of the organization as stated by themselves, and by what means do they hope to attain these ends? How do they differ from the aims of the American Federation of Labor?

3—Do they preach violence, and have they practiced it? 4—What is the significance of which we hear in connection with the I. W. W.?

5—Has the movement a counter-part in other countries? MABEL RUNDALL

Bulk Grain at Astoria.
From the Astoria Budget.
Astoria's opportunity to become leading grain shipping port of the northwest is close at hand and right now the time is ripe for making arrangements should be made with the growers and shippers. At the conference of growers and dealers held at the state agricultural college a few days ago, the growers and dealers almost unanimously that the sacks should be discarded and all future shipments be made in bulk. The advantage of bulk elevators, which will send their vessels to sea where the quickest dispatch can be had. In these two things lie Astoria's chance.

The Port of Astoria has already provided a bulk elevator, and experts say is one of the best equipped to be found at any point on the coast. That means the port is right now in a position to enter into contracts with the growers and shippers for handling the traffic. Again, with Astoria's position close to the sea and with an entrance to the harbor so deep that vessels can enter at low tide, it is almost of the day or night, there is not another port on the Pacific coast from which such quick dispatch can be given.

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SMALL CHANGE
Has the war demand drained this country of its brass tacks? These questions can't seem to locate any of them.

"De mortuis nil in bonum" will get in a little of its work on Harry Thaw as never happened in all its long and sorry career.

Coffee and doughnuts are all very well for folks who are used to nothing better if as good, but how long will you be accustomed to stand on "em as a steady picket diet?"

"Let me write a nation's peace notes, and I care not who makes its war notes," says the man who has expressed with fair accuracy the attitude of two of Europe's leading industries at this moment.

Minnesota lumberjacks are demanding clean nightshirts. "Let 'em" have 'em, but get the nightshirts in the first place.

Whenever there is trouble in Mexico the result becomes partly a question of the extent to which either army can report on the other as a source of recruits. Just at present, Villa seems to have it on Carranza.

In the view of Infinite Wisdom it may be that the strike is a "war" as it is to start one in the first place. But Infinite Wisdom's way is not to let a fool man settle them to suit himself.

A contributor hands the New York Sun a sort of jingle based on the idea of teaching people to repeat the alphabet. The jingle is: "The Diffusion of Perfectly Useless Knowledge will please sit up and take notice."

"Governor Milliken is a revolutionist, he is planning to make Maine a republic," says the "Philly" Evening Ledger. We'd disagree with the sarcasm utterly, if the thing were not so true. A name like Milliken is the man to take it.

When, however, you have broached a topic that genuinely interests him, he will venture his opinion. He is a fund of information and philosophy such as few men in ordinary business life attain; and I will venture that he is a man of more than ordinary accuracy of judgment.

The rank and file of the people in his part of the country are thinking on the leading issues of the day that are being discussed by the press. George Earle Chamberlain is so successful a "mixer" with all classes in the community that he has come to know pretty nearly everybody in every part of Oregon, and is so great a favorite among them that they elect him to any important office which is waiting for an occupant, sometimes without his signing any consent. He is quite regardless of the fact that they are, for the most part, Republicans, while he is by ancestry, inclination, and habit, a Democrat, and a working politician.

The first thing any Oregonian will tell you, if you ask him for an explanation of this phenomenon, is that Chamberlain is honest, and Oregon has never had a more honest man. He is above many more shining qualities. Then, too, he has courage. Physically he has proved it in the early days of his law practice by pointing the finger of blame against an adversary a good deal bigger than himself; morally, he has demonstrated his mettle by refusing to oppose a Republican when he has been elected to his position, if he appeals to his common sense or patriotism. He is quite capable of stepping outside of his party lines, as Cushman Davis, of Medford, has done. He is a president of adverse politics. Nevertheless, he was strong enough to Democritus to plunge into the arena of Oregon, and to appear with an apparent enthusiasm swallowing the free-silver heresy bodily, with the rest of the nostrums, the Peerless Leader carried in stock. All this is not to say that Chamberlain is a member that it was in a banking enterprise that Chamberlain made his

HOW TO BE HEALTHY
In some inflammatory conditions, and especially when there has been so much use of opiates and narcotics, the violent action of these drugs may be objectionable, and the stomach should be relieved of the irritating contents by gentler means.

One danger in connection with severe stomach pain is the too frequent use of opiates and narcotics, which mask the true condition of the stomach or bowels so that the real trouble may progress to a serious degree before it is discovered. For example, in appendicitis, gangrene may develop without any severe symptoms of warning the patient or physician. These are conditions of diarrhoea, colic and other disturbances where the bowel has been emptied and there is an undue spasm