Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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I have seen war's lightning flashing,
Seen the claymore with bayonet clashing,
Seen through red blood the warhorse dashing,
And scorned, amid the reeling strife,
To yield a step for death or life.
—Scott.

THE OLD FIGHT

THE fight to scuttle the Workmen's Compensation law is again on at Salem.

There is a big stake to be won by the casualty companies. In 1912, the casualty companies got over $475,000 of the $683,141 casualty premiums sent out of Oregon while the maimed workers and their widows and orphans got less than $200,000. Of $1,198,133 casualty premiums sent out of Oregon in 1911 and 1912, the amount received by injured workers and their widows and orphans is estimated at less than $350,000.

It was a colossal profit for the lawyers and casualty companies. It explains why there has been a fight on the compensation law ever since its enactment was proposed, why there has been a fight on it at every legislative session since, and why there is a harder fight than ever now.

Thus, in the 30 months since the compensation law became operative, the benefits set aside for or paid to injured workers or their widows and orphans has been $1,714,593. All but about eight per cent of the money paid out for benefits has gone directly to the workers and their families. None has been diverted to lawyers. None has been diverted to casualty companies.

The casualty interests feast their eyes on the huge sum thus passing from employers, the state and employes into the hands of the workmen and their dependents, and reflect that no share of the great sum is deflected into the yawning pockets of the casualty companies. That is why there are assaults on the compensation act at Salem now, and why these assaults are stealthily disguised.

It is proposed to make slight changes here and there which cunning men know will break down the nicely adjusted law. One plan is to combine the industrial accident commission with the labor commissioner and other commissions. Another is to withdraw state aid. Both these and other proposed changes are desired as a means of breaking down the system and in the expectation that the entire compensation business will fall again into the hands of the casualty companies and the lawyers.

Some legislators are innocently supporting the scuttle program. Here is a fact for them to remember:

During the year 1915, the total premiums paid casualty companies in the United States for workmen's compensation insurance was $66,795,785. The total losses paid by the companies were $30,759,785.

That is to say, for the country as a whole the amount that went to workers, the workers' lawyers and the workers' widows and orphans was only 46.1 per cent of the sum contributed by employers for workmen's compensation.

In Oregon, practically all the money contributed for compensation insurance under the compensation act, went direct to workers and their families.

The fight on the compensation act is a fight on the workers and their families. The people of Oregon decided between the casualty companies and the workers and their dependents in a referendum of the compensation law in 1913. In that poll the workers carried every county in the state, some of the counties by a vote of four to one.

The best thing the legislature can do is to leave the compensation law alone, except in such minor changes as are proposed by the friends of the system.

The American people now know why Woodrow Wilson urged peace upon the belligerents. He foresaw that which has come to pass—the new submarine warfare, and tried to bring about world peace to save peace for America.

THERE IS AN ANSWER

SAN FRANCISCO is enjoying one of those periodical "cleanups" which are so fashionable in our American cities. We are like gay rakes who reform regularly on New Year's day and backslide the next week, if not sooner. But San Francisco's virtue may show itself permanent. It may be something better than a passing spasm. Let us trust that it is.

In the interval it is making a stir among the women of the "underworld," as their dismal abode is politely called. These women called in a body on one of the leading San Francisco ministers, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and begged to know what he meant to do with them after their dwelling places had been closed.

Mr. Smith's answer is interesting. Mr. Smith told the women of the underworld, two hundred of them, that he could not answer them. "Your question has been asked ever since the world began," he said, "and is still unanswered."

We beg Mr. Smith's pardon, but the question is not still unanswered. It was answered very satisfactorily two thousand years ago by the Master whom Mr. Smith worships. "For I am come," said he, "to call not the righteous but sinners to repentance." And he said again, in Luke's gospel, "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep." In other words the Rev. Mr. Smith's true mission, as a minister of Jesus, is not to the silken darlings of his church but to these lost sheep, of whom an account will be required of him on the Judgment Day.

Mr. Smith's Master tells us what a true pastor would do for the Magdalens. We read it in the parable of the shepherd. "Doth he not leave the ninety and nine and goeth into the mountains and seeketh that which hath gone astray?" Mr. Smith has no right to tell the women "he does not know what to do for them" until he has gone "into the mountains" and sought them and rejoiced over them when they were found.

No taxpayer waits for a delinquent tax advertisement in the newspaper to find out what his taxes are. Or to find out if they are delinquent. To find out the amount, he writes the sheriff and in return receives a statement through the mail with full information. He always knows the day his taxes become delinquent because it is burned into his soul by the fact that others can raise the money to pay, and he can't.

MEN OR MULES?

SOME legislators at Salem oppose extension of the school suffrage to all registered voters. They still cling to the plan of making a tax receipt a credential to voting in school elections.

A friend of The Journal tells of an oldtime Pennsylvanian who owned a mule. It was in the days when property was the qualification for suffrage in that state, just as it is still the qualification for voting in school elections in Oregon.

The owner of the mule regularly cast a ballot at elections until the fatal moment when his property took sick and died. Then he could vote no more.

Under this old Pennsylvania law, long since repealed, was it the man who voted? Or was it the mule?

And, in Oregon or elsewhere, are the people who submit to such a law men or mules?

The only defenders of delinquent advertising are the comparatively few newspapers that are beneficiaries. Every other interest that has spoken is against the "system." Is the legislature representing the people or a special newspaper graft?

A LEGISLATIVE PROBLEM

A PROBLEM for the legislature is to do what it can to restore public confidence in the state highway commission.

Faith in the commission is the foundation of all progress in state road work. This state is made up of many kinds of people. Progress in highway construction depends upon how well these conflicting ideas and wishes of the whole mass can be brought into agreement. On this point there is no room for dispute.

In order to go forward, there must be leadership. That leadership is obviously the highway commission. We can get nowhere unless there is general confidence in the leadership.

That faith was destroyed by unfortunate happenings during the past two years. There is no use to recount them here. We all know what they were. We all know that political intrigue undermined the commission and destroyed its influence.

The point now is how to reconstruct it. What plan will restore the faith that has been lost? This is the biggest problem before the legislature.

It is a problem that the legislature should approach openmindedly and with the sincerest concern. This is a time when every state is going forward in road building. There has been an awakening all over this nation. There is now a realization that we have been wasting our effort and dissipating our substance by living amid bad roads. If our state of Oregon fails to keep step with the advance, it will be more detrimental to us than it was when all other states, like Oregon, were at a standstill in road progress. It is for this reason that the legislators at Salem should be profoundly concerned in the discharge of their responsibility as to Oregon roads.

Bearing in mind that the state is made up of many kinds of people with many kinds of ideas on roads, the legislators can hardly fail to realize that a plan must be chosen for which there is the most general demand. Not the demand that somebody in high office makes, not the insistence of a small group in Portland, not the claims of some organization of automobile owners should be satisfied, but a due regard should be paid to all these and in addition to the requests of farmers' organizations and all others who make up the citizen body of Oregon.

In no other way can forces be brought to a working agreement that will put the road system of the state on an effective and forward-moving basis.

The workmen's compensation system of Oregon has just become thoroughly organized. In the brief time it has been in use it has stood every test. No serious fault has appeared. Why, then, begin making changes? Why not let it alone?

BORN IN SCANDAL

THE very manner in which the present delinquent advertising law was brought forth in the legislature is proof of its unworthiness.

It was one of those closing-hour-of-the-session enactments.

It went through in the same way that the "midnight resolution" went through. The last day of the session, when members were absorbed in the rush and crush of last-hour legislation, was chosen for the coup.

Former Speaker Rusk told in yesterday's Journal the story of how the job was accomplished. The bill to restore publishing of delinquent lists was introduced January 20th and referred to the committee on assessment and taxation. February 2, the committee reported it to the house with the recommendation that it do not pass. By sharp parliamentary practice, the measure was quickly referred to the judiciary committee, which was friendly to the scheme.

That is the process by which many an unworthy bill has been worked through. Legislative politicians know the game.

The friendly committee played its part well. It reported favorably on the bill, recommending its passage. But the house rejected the measure by a vote of 23 for and 29 against. That was the honest judgment of the house, expressed at a moment when there was time for deliberate consideration of the bill on its merits.

But the politicians were busy. They secured reconsideration and recommitment of the bill to the friendly committee. Former Speaker Rusk, who was presiding officer of that house, tells the rest of the story thus.

Now note the work of the fine Italian hand of the newspaper lobby. It keeps the bill in the hands of this committee until the final grand rush at the end of the session. With but a few hours left, the bill comes forth from the lawyers' committee, is slipped through the house by a bare majority of one vote—is rushed over to the senate on the very last day, is read first and second time, referred to a committee, is amended, reported back to the senate, put on final passage, is passed, returned to the house for concurrence in senate amendments, the house concurs, it is signed by the speaker and signed by the president of the senate—all in the rush of the last day of the session.

It was under the operation of a law so passed that the Marshfield Record was paid an advertising charge of $1 a lot on 300 lots on which the taxes were but 5 cents a lot.

It was under the operation of the law so passed that, in the Coos county scandal the advertising charge was $2 a lot on property that at the delinquent sale brought but 15 cents a lot.

The grange, the Farmers' union, the Federation of Labor, the county judges, the county commissioners, the county clerks are all on record against delinquent tax advertising. Nobody is for it but those who are beneficiaries.

SOME GOOD WORK

THE Oregon state agricultural college at Corvallis, under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture, has published two interesting bulletins. One of them, No. 381, is a carefully prepared system of accounts and business practice for cooperative stores. The other is "Survey of Typical Cooperative Stores in the United States." Both bulletins were prepared by Dean Bexell of the school of commerce in collaboration with Hector Macpherson and W. A. Kerr.

Dean Bexell's qualifications are familiar to everybody in Oregon. We may say the same of Dr. Macpherson. Mr. Kerr is a federal investigator of market business practice. So the little books come from good hands.

They live up to their promise. A simple and accurate system of accounts for cooperative stores has been needed for a long time. These stores do business differently from ordinary firms. Sometimes they sell below the usual prices. Sometimes they distribute profits at the end of the year or quarter. In either case they require special methods of bookkeeping. This need has been adequately met by Dean Bexell's manual, which may be obtained for the asking.

The Survey of Cooperative Stores appeals to a wider public. It is Bulletin No. 394. The stores investigated were in 10 states, including stores as far apart as Oregon and Kansas. The questions put to the managers and officials were searching. We should not be surprised to learn that a careful study of the answers would bring to light why many cooperative stores fail. It might also show why others succeed, for some do succeed. In this list 20 stores report a "bright" business outlook, 33 obtain credit easily and 60 discount their bills regularly.

We agree with the authors of the bulletin that bad management is a weighty factor in the failure of many cooperative stores. Happily it is a factor which can be canceled.

WAR PANIC

THE world flutters nervously over the last announcement of war frightfulness. We counsel calm in the whirl. The kaiser is playing desperately for positon in the peace congress.

Great Britain seems, with reason, to take the threats seriously and is making provision against them. President Wilson has the matter under careful consideration. The country is confident that he will do nothing rash. It is also confident that he will act vigorously when action is really required.

The people of the United States do not want war with Germany. But they will fight if they must. We cannot look on patiently while American citizens are slaughtered on the high seas. If the renewed submarine warfare means that, Germany is running heavy risks.

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.]

The Delinquent Tax List.

Hood River, Or., Jan. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wish to commend you for the stand you are taking against a continuance of the present practice of publishing delinquent tax lists. Were this question put up to the people, I feel sure there would be an overwhelming vote in favor of mailing notices of delinquent taxes to the parties interested, rather than publishing them to the world as at present. I feel confident that our legislators will take a common sense view of this matter and, as long as the taxpayer has to foot the bill, give him his money's worth and see that hereafter he is properly notified as to the amount of his tax, either due or delinquent.

S. G. O. X. BORROW.

Chides Public as Indifferent.

Seaside, Or., Jan. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your interesting editorials and news articles showing the saving that may accrue to the various counties of the state by abolishing the system of printing delinquent tax notices each year is to be commended. It is surprising to note the lack of favorable comment on this move. The lack of interest on the part of the great mass of taxpayers is deplorable, when a point is sprung that will directly benefit them.

If you want to start something, just spring a few adverse paragraphs on the Nebular Hypothesis, on Consubstantiation or on the Divinity of the Trinity, and I opine you will receive a deluge of learned articles that will swamp your facilities to place them in print. The question is simply this: Do the people understand? Their silence on your splendid move in their behalf says plainly they do not.

All of which brings up the question, Are we educated on the matters and questions which are of vital, everyday interest to us, or does our education consist wholly in knowing all about those theoretical problems of which we have no real knowledge?

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

The Anti-Alien Bill.

Portland, Jan. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read in The Journal the letter of John Dubuis, who says he does not approve the Orton anti-alien bill now before the state senate.

If a bill comes up for the good of the American born man there is sure plenty of moneyed interests to fight it. There is a shadow of a chance for an American born to make a little more than a mere living this coming year if this law should go into effect, but they see that the profits will not be quite so large on public works. If I am not mistaken, there is a city ordinance that all parties working on city work are to get $3 per day. But do they, on the city work that is let by contract? Not on your life. The contractor figures that $3 and a nice profit, then hires the alien laborer for $1.75 to $2 a day. Then they say the labor is cheap and the people's taxes are less. An American can not get a job a great many times even at 20 cents per hour for 10 hours. That is the contractor for you, and those are the ones that are fighting this bill. By the way, where did the city find that 1000 cords of wood that strayed away last winter? Another joke, what?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Red Lights.

Portland, Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—What about Portland's ordinance in regard to red lights in hallways or near doors leading to fire escapes or exits? Can a red light mean both safety and danger? Almost everywhere, when a red light is used, it means danger—on woodpiles in the street, on torn-up pavements, on rear end of automobiles and wagons. Railroad men use a red flag as a danger signal; also red lights.

Portland's fire department requires red lights to be used as a means of leading people to safety. Recently three men were found dead by being suffocated in a Portland rooming house. They had turned from a door leading to safety to a door leading to a closet, and death. A red light in a hallway doesn't give much light and in case of fire, when quick action is needed, a person should not be required to consider if a certain red light means safety or danger. I would like to have others express their opinion in regard to red lights.

A. ANDERSON.

Good Lands in the Grant.

Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—In reply to M. M. Peery, who decries the value of Oregon & California grant lands, I would say that he appears to know but little of the land comprised in this grant, although he says he has been over all or most of this grant and knows that there is little or no agricultural land in it.

I am located on 160 acres of agricultural land in Marion county that has not a foot of timber on it, and I have at present 15 acres in cultivation, and if I had title, in three years could have 50 in cultivation. In three sections there are nine such quarters of land. I don't think I am as well posted as Mr. Peery claims to be in regard to these lands, but I would venture to say that there could be many more such quarter sections found in this grant. If people were permitted to get title as per terms of that grant, there would be many happy homes where there are now only brush and logs and timber.

Again, if this grant is more valuable for its timber than its farms, why were the people not allowed to use this timber to clear this land and build homes and become tax payers? We are willing; why not make the railroad company so? Mr. Peery should come to Silverton, Or., and see me and my farm.

Let the people rule in this matter. Let us have homes where there is now desolation. Let us have farms where there are now only brush and logs, and we will have a more prosperous state and better schools, homes and roads.

WALTER D. SMITH.

Upbraids England.

Castle Rock, Or., Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—This is for the public: The English cry out that Germany took Belgium. That is England's fault. Belgium would not have gone to war, but England said "We will help you." Now we all can see where England is at present, and where Belgium is. And what is England doing in Greece? She is trying to starve them out and then cause a rebellion in Greece, and Greece is a neutral country. And what did England do to the Boers in South Africa? She starved them, and then destroyed their country, just for a few diamonds; then when the war was over she went to China and got 10,000 Chinese to work in the mines of Africa, where England has lots of poor people, but she let them starve at home. It seems like the world has forgotten it. If it only would think for a minute it would see into it. But England takes money for human life.

MARTIN MASCHKE.

Denounces Universal Training.

Portland, Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have been reading the "Letters From the People" in The Journal and cannot resist butting in on this universal training and conscription. I am not in sympathy with any such movement. I think the best way to settle that matter would be to submit it to a vote of all the people, as Australia did. Then if the majority say by their vote "Make ready to kill," all good and well, but I am opposed to leaving the responsibility of such a vital proposition to such men as Senator Chamberlain or any small number of men who are ready to place on this country the garment of militarism that the old world is ready to discard.

All that ever started this campaign of preparedness is the enormous amount of ill gotten gold that has come into this country and in return for which the Wall street money pirates have furnished the nations of the old world the poison to exterminate themselves with, and through this bartering have secured a mortgage on all the war ridden nations.

I want to ask those upholders of conscription and universal training why the average laboring man should want to fight for his country. He has no country. Nine out of 10 have no home. They haven't a decent living, only a poor, miserable existence.

Let the laborers take notice how big business obeys the laws, and how they act in the Oregon land grant matter and concerning every other law that was ever put in the statute books that interfered with their dirty system of thievery.

I at one time worked on the Great Northern railroad out of Blackfoot, Mont., and during the cold winter months I have often seen droves of cattle huddled together starving and freezing to death, and walking around and among the cattle I could see big, gaunt wolves, and when one of the cattle got so weak it could no longer stand, and fell or lay down, the wolves would pounce on it and eat it up. Those scenes were brought back to my memory the other day while I was down on Second street around the employment offices and army recruiting stations, with their stool pigeons around the crowd of laborers, who were in the market to buy the privilege of making a living. I made up my mind those who could stand it no longer to go without food the wolves got and they joined the army to fight for their country.

P. T. B.

The P. R., L. & P. Tax Shrinkage.

Portland, Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—Referring to a timely and well written note of alarm to the voting public in your issue of January 20, signed "A. Shapiro," in regard to a shrinkage of $70,000 on the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co.'s taxes, under that of 1915, I fully expected to see many letters written to the "Letters From the People" column the next day, as it is a subject of vital importance to every property owner in the city. My earliest impressions of a city council and a chamber of commerce were that they were to foster and encourage everything for the good of the people within their gates—rich and poor alike—and I was surprised to notice not a letter from these sources, especially.

Our city does not need an Ad club very badly, as there are hundreds of newspapers going back east to relatives and friends with pencil marked items of interest to point out just what sort of struggle is in progress here, and it is done without a penny's cost to the city and without the blare of trumpets or the breeze of a palm leaf fan.

A VOTER.

Opposes Sterilization Idea.

Bend, Or., Jan. 31. — To the Editor of The Journal—I certainly agree with H. D. Wagnon in regard to sterilization, and would propose that in case the sterilization bill becomes a law, that the first operations be preformed on the members of the Oregon legislature as a trial. Perhaps they would have more time then to devote to the purpose for which they were elected, that of making just and sane laws, based on good common sense, instead of such inhuman foolishness.

JAY SALTZMAN.

Wants to Know the Names.

Gold Hill, Or., Jan. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—You are making a good fight against the delinquent tax publication graft. When the vote is taken, kindly publish the names for and against the measure so we may know who to keep home next time.

WILLIAM M. CARLE.

No Religious Test.

Portland, Or., Jan. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—Is there any reason why a Jew or a Catholic cannot be president of the United States? Kindly answer in The Journal. S. B.

[The constitution of the United States not only does not impose any religious test for this or any other office but expressly provides that no such test shall ever be imposed.]

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

President Wilson's contemplated 25-cent diet might make him feel like a nickel more than that.

The Allies' demand for indemnity for Roumania was doubtless inserted merely for trading purposes.

Still, if everybody in the world had as much as 25 cents a day to eat on, that would go a long way toward helping some.

So far as known, no anti-administration critic has had the gracelessness to charge President Wilson with trying merely to win the Nobel peace prize. But give them time—give them time.

Connecticut's legislature has before it a bill providing for the licensing of newspapermen. Won't the Hartford Press club please see what it can start in the direction of licensing legislators?

"Can democracy triumph over imperialism?" is an editorial caption in a most esteemed contemporary. The answer is that it is not and never has been a question of "can," but is now and ever shall be, until at last effected, purely a question of "will."

When you were a little boy and promised your little playmate to give him the choicest toy in your collection, you thought your renage was perfectly good because you said to yourself, "Maybe so." Now, then; were they just a couple of little boys who made those two fine bunches of promises to Poland?

A member of the Michigan legislature advocates a law providing that no breach of promise action can be initiated unless the parties to the broken contract have appeared before the county clerk and had their engagement recorded. But why not go further and establish a complete abstract system, as in the case of real estate? There's a lot of stuff that could go to make up a document of that sort.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Morrow county farmers, according to the Heppner Gazette Times, will soon launch the elevator idea for the bulk handling of grain.

"Great Britain is buying prunes here, and with her fighters on the front full of Oregon prunes there ought to be some new war history before long," says the Eugene Register.

The aroused interest regarding good roads throughout Baker county, the Herald asserts, shows that public sentiment regarding public affairs is keener than it has been for years.

Valuable advice, in Roseburg Review: "Prices were never better for all kinds of products, in two score of years, than at present. Double your output in all lines this year and reap the benefit. There are thousands of acres of land lying practically idle in Douglas county. Put it in use, growing some sort of a crop. Now is the time while the prices are high and the demand good."

Spring signs noted by the Pine Valley Herald: "Some of our local weather prophets can see signs of spring already. They say that the California folks are beginning to return, which of itself is a forerunner of spring. An automobile or two has been heard to honk lately. The days are getting longer. It is predicted that just as the snow now on the ground is all gone we shall have spring."

The Canyon City Eagle computes Grant county's wild game resource as follows: "Grant county has a record of 75 deer killed lawfully during 1916. Estimating the average weight to be 100 pounds for each animal, this would total 7500 pounds. Further estimate the value at 15 cents per pound; this would total $1025. Fines brought in more than $400, making a grand total of $1425. The game birds and fish caught and killed during the year would bring the total much higher, possibly to much over $3000."

AN EFFORT TO SPEED UP AN OLD PARTY

Washington, Feb. 2.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Foreseeing a hard road ahead of the Republican party unless it turns its back on the reactionary leaders, Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, as apostle of a progressive movement, finds the going very slow every time he tries to make the G. O. P. elephant trot up. Gardner, however, is not easy to suppress. His idea that the Republican party needs some "advanced planks which will appeal to the ordinary voter" finds enough support to make him troublesome. But the old guard leaders in congress consider his efforts crude when he tries to brace up the party by mapping out a progressive program for its members in congress.

Indifferent to their opinion, he insisted upon rubbing their fur crosswise when he made a talk at the recent Republican congressional conference. This conference had been called on a petition he circulated, looking to action to be recommended to the party in the new congress. Unemployment insurance, old age insurance, minimum wage and eight-hour day for women and children, compulsory arbitration of railroad and street railway disputes, compulsory military training, the budget system, and elimination of "pork" in river and harbor and public building bills, was the ambitious program he placed before his colleagues. No unusual perception is required to disclose that this program is largely an adaptation of the Progressive party platform of 1912, with the Roosevelt idea of compulsory training added for good measure. It reflects the thought that after the failure of 1916 the Roosevelt people are planning to feed the elephant on a new diet, for, said Gardner, the people will not restore the Republicans to power "if we turn our backs on liberal legislation."

Further, says the Massachusetts member, the party must abandon the "policy of strict and undeviating conservatism which has been so marked of late years, except during Roosevelt's second term." This confession of the aims and purposes of the Republican organization, as it was directed in the late campaign, was also far too frank a statement for the old guard.

Gardner's outbreak, following the rumpus raised by George W. Perkins over the selection of John T. Adams as vice chairman of the national committee, serves to further illustrate the disorganization of the Republicans. They are uncertain which way to turn, and torn by the conflict of factions.

As usual, the old guard leaders hold most of the cards, and have a fairly definite program. Their plan of campaign is simple. It is merely to "mark time," trusting that mistakes will be made by the other fellow of which advantage can be taken, and relying on constant criticism to bring them back to power.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

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STOMACH ACHE.—Stomach ache is a symptom. The trouble may be only in the region of the stomach. It may be caused by simple indigestion and the accumulation of gas. Plain hunger can give a sensation of approaching stomach ache. If persistent and severe, it may be gall stone colic, ulcer of the stomach or even cancer, but there are many cases of cancer in which there is no pain. Pain in the large intestines may make us think we have a stomach ache.

Be careful in your eating, form the habit of chewing your food thoroughly, but do not worry about it, and you will have gone a long way toward avoiding a common case of stomach ache.

Persistent, recurrent stomach ache that does not yield to simple remedies such as the correction of diet should be carefully investigated by stomach specialists. In many cases a test meal, bismuth meal, and X-ray examination of the motion of the stomach, that may be witnessed on a fluorescent screen and interpreted by an expert, are important aids to diagnosis.

The eating of too much starchy food that is often imperfectly digested, the eating of indigestible food, pastry, concentrated sweets, such as candy, causes an excessive flow of gastric juice. The drinking of a large amount of ice water may check digestion. Cool water is preferable. One or two glasses of water, however, old rather than retard the secretion of gastric juice. The idea that water "dilutes" the gastric juice is erroneous.

There is a common prejudice against hot bread that is mostly unfounded, except that one is apt to eat too much of it. Hot fresh bread is as harmless as cold dry bread. Unripe fruit is always bad. Green apples have an especially bad reputation, but ripe apples, if not thoroughly chewed, are apt to be undigested. Bananas should be eaten overripe; unripe bananas are apt to prove very irritating.

When the stomach ache indicates that we have eaten not wisely but too well, vomiting may be induced by copious drinking of warm water. If one has the apparatus or can easily reach a doctor, the quickest way is to have the stomach contents taken out.

Do not make free use of opiates and narcotics in severe stomach pains. They may reflect trouble elsewhere—in gall, bladder or appendix. Pain is a warning sign and narcotics cover it up. Consult your doctor.

Tomorrow—Avoiding Grip.

PERSONAL MENTION

Condon Party Here.

A Condon party at the Cornelius includes H. A. Hartshorn, editor and publisher of the Condon Globe; O. B. Robertson, a banker; and A. B. Robertson, Condon representative of Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Lumber Importer at Portland.

J. S. Emerson of Vancouver, B. C., president of the Emerson Hardwood company of Vancouver and Portland, is at the Portland.

Hanley Returns From East.

William Hanley of Burns is in Portland after a six weeks' visit in the east. He spent considerable time in Washington, Chicago and Denver, attending stock shows in the last named cities. He will go to his eastern Oregon ranch in a few days.

Dr. Wise Returns Home.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of Temple Beth Israel has returned from the biennial convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations held in Baltimore last month. He was gone a month, also visiting Cincinnati, where he addressed the students of the Hebrew Union college, and Cleveland, where he spoke in several synagogues.

N. Y. Newspaperman a Guest.

John N. Palmer, a representative of the Marine News, a New York shipping monthly, is a guest at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Warner and H. J. Wright are among the Forest Grove arrivals at the Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sears of Salem are guests at the Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Miller of The Dalles are at the Portland.

R. Bloodgrad is registered at the Perkins from Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kuck are Salem visitors at the Nortonia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pinkerton of Fairbanks, Alaska, are at the Multnomah.

W. Pollak, Albany chittim bark broker, is at the Oregon.

Dr. A. W. Stevenson of Yacolt is at the Imperial.

R. H. Rawson is registered at the Nortonia from St. Helens.

W. J. Kerr of Corvallis, president of Oregon Agricultural college, is at the Imperial.

O. C. Sether, Glendale timberman, is at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Potter of Aberdeen, Wash., are guests at the Multnomah.

G. F. Oliver and G. A. Fruit are Corvallis visitors at the Perkins.

H. C. Hanson of Bellingham is at the Carlton.

W. D. Tyler, a San Francisco paper man, is at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moore are Salem visitors at the Oregon.

Dr. C. L. Poley, a Moro physician, is at the Imperial.

R. L. Harris is registered at the Cornelius from Corvallis.

C. H. Lyons of Chico, Cal., is at the Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. White of Cathlamet are at the Nortonia.

The Misses T. H. Hebert and E. Eason of Spokane are guests at the Portland.

H. H. De Armond of Bend is at the Imperial.

A. A. Richardson is a Tacoma arrival at the Carlton.

T. W. Lusk of Silverton is at the Perkins.

E. H. Day, Minneapolis lumberman, is at the Portland.

H. D. Peek is a Seattle visitor at the Nortonia.

P. J. Brix of Astoria and A. H. Brix of Tacoma are at the Imperial.

Rev. E. B. Lockhart of Stayton is a guest at the Perkins.

Captain F. E. Andrews and G. W. McCann are Oakland, Cal., arrivals at the Cornelius.

R. A. Olmsted of Dundee is at the Portland.

The Tyrants.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

"To the victors belong the spoils" seems to be the slogan of the new administration at Umatilla. In making up the council committees Mrs. Mayor Starcher and her councilmen assigned all appointments to the women. The two male holdover councilmen were given no more committees "than a rabbit," so to speak. They were left out in the bleak and chilly air to ponder over their worthlessness and the majesty of the new regime at Umatilla. They did not even get on the cemetery committee where Joe Cannon would have placed them, nor did they have the honor of being steam rollered. They were iced and if their treatment is a sample of the tyranny that may come from petticoat government the proper course for Cyril Brownell will be to get a horse and give a new demonstration of Paul Revere's ride.

Rag Tag and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

[To this column all readers of The Journal are invited to contribute original matter—story, in verse or in philosophical observation—or striking quotations, from any source. Contributions of exceptional merit will be paid for at the editor's appraisal.]

After the War—Any War.

IN THE twinkling of an eye, what now seems hopelessly devastated country in the war zone will return to wheat fields, village streets and vineyards, says "Girard" in the Philadelphia Ledger.

It must have seemed on the morning of June 19, 1815, that the field of Waterloo would have to be forever deserted. Not so! In a few weeks farmers were at work preparing for new crops on the very ground over which Ney led Napoleon's Old Guard to its last fatal charges.

Men who lived at Gettysburg in 1863 tell me that a month after the battle farmers were plowing up fields in which scores of dead had been buried. The following year's harvest yellowed over the graves of hundreds of Union and Confederate slain.

Before the year was out seed was sown upon some of the redoubts which had protected Washington's veterans at Valley Forge.

Industry has no reverence.

The Belated Retort.

Nearly everyone has been humiliated by his slowness of wit. A month, or a week, or a day after a heated conversation with the boss, the grocery boy or the city editor, the thing that should have been said has come to mind with startling vividness.

One cold March day I was making a house to house canvass with a little blue box on which was printed in large black type a certain cryptic word. The box contained a lot of little doughnut shaped pieces of metal, the purpose of which was to mend pots, kettles, pans, hot water bottles and such articles. An outfit sold for the insignificant sum of 25 cents.

After meeting with no less than 20 failures and a couple of purchasers, I rapped at the door of a small house out in the suburbs. Some time passed before a pale, sour looking man, wearing an old hat badly out of repair, put his head out of the door and inquired what I wanted.

"Good morning, sir," I said, drawing forth my little blue box. "I have here a sure remedy for leaky pans, pots, kettles, hot water bottles and all such household utensils. The price—"

"We don't need it," he said, very shortly.

Perhaps it was the weather, or the many previous failures that made me lose my temper, but somewhat out of patience, I said:

"What do you boil water in?"

"In our hat!" was the brisk reply as he slammed the door.

I went toward the gate with a bitter feeling in my heart for all mankind. Then, suddenly, I darted back up the steps to the door.

But it was too late. Why in thunhadn't I told him to mend his hat?

—R. S.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

I keep a hopin' that these folks in Europe will quit fightin'. I'd guther sell my pertaters for four bits a sack and eggs fer 25 cents a dozen than prosper at the expense of them poor devils over there, shootin' the daylights out of one another about nothin' any of 'em can tell about.

The Sunday Journal

The newspaper's true function—genuine community service—is performed in the Sunday edition to the highest degree.

Its mission does not end with the presentation of the day's news, but it goes further in supplying its readers with sundry information on a variety of subjects of especial interest.

The needs of the home are given wide consideration and helpful suggestions concerning the conduct of the household are many.

Matron and maid find departments devoted to dress, needlework and other pertinent subjects of intimate appeal.

The business man is offered adequate news and review of markets, finance and allied interests. News of the marine and automobile world is satisfactorily presented.

The field of recreation and entertainment is recognized in divers ways—in the competent sports pages, in the dramatic news and reviews and in the review of social activities.

The serious endeavor of women's clubs, the musical folk, etc., is carefully set forth.

Ample material for reflection and consideration is offered on the editorial page.

The presentation of current news events, in picture and text, satisfies the universal demand for general information.

Good short fiction and the comic section provide entertainment and amusement for the idle hour.

All this and more is supplied by

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NEXT SUNDAY