Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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It is not by any amount of material splendor or prosperity, but only by moral greatness, by ideas, by works of imagination, that a race can conquer the future.—James Russell Lowell.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

THE Emergency Board is about to decide whether it shall vote $3000 to enable Attorney General Brown to prosecute the Pacific Livestock company cases. It is not a question of the $3000. It is a decision as to whether the state of Oregon shall attempt to recover 26,000 acres of the best land of Harney valley which it has reason to believe was taken from the school fund and the school children of the state through fraud and deceit and in violation of law. It involves a question of public policy. It goes far beyond the mere question of money to determine whether the state shall or shall not condone unlawfulness, fraud and public wrong.

Seven members compose the Emergency Board. They are James Withycombe, governor; Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state; Thomas B. Kay, state treasurer; Gus C. Moser, president of the senate, Robert N. Stanfield, speaker of the house; W. D. Wood, chairman of the senate ways and means committee, and K. K. Kubli, chairman of the house ways and means committee. It is up to them, and to each of them, to say whether the state of Oregon shall punish alleged fraud, or condone it. It is up to them to decide whether they shall stand for the school children of Oregon or for a cattle company of California.

When they meet, the report made by Attorney General Brown to Governor Withycombe will be before them. Attorney General Brown in that report says:

> Most, if not all, of the applications and assignments for the school lands in Harney county * * * were forged by John S. Devine, of the firm of Todhunter & Devine. The forgery is so apparent, upon comparison of the various documents, that there can be no question about it.

Speaking of other lands now held by the Pacific Livestock company which the attorney general claims were fraudulently obtained, the report says:

> Peter Clemons lived a few miles from Burns and his affidavit has been procured which recites that the signature on the application and assignment is not his, and that he knew nothing about the application being filed.

The report shows the testimony of two other men who are on the record of the land office as having made application for lands now held by the cattle company. It says:

> Angel Bustamanta and Juan Redon lived near the postoffice at Andrews, Oregon. Redon's statement is to the effect that he did not knowingly make the application above referred to and did not authorize anyone to make affidavit for him, and that he paid no money. Angel Bustamanta makes affidavit that he did not apply for any school lands.

The report says:

> C. E. Kenyon is now in a bank at Weiser, Idaho, and he admits that he purchased the land for the benefit of the company and at its request.

And so it proceeds. It is an astounding relation of sworn statements that tend to confirm the attorney general's allegations of fraud, land looting and lawlessness.

The people of Oregon will watch with much interest to see whether the Emergency Board will take its stand for them, or against them.

THE ROAD BONDS

MULTNOMAH county is vitally affected by the six million dollar state road bond proposal, notwithstanding the bill provides that none of the money is to be expended in the county.

The growth of Portland is dependent upon the development of the state. This is so obvious it needs only to be stated.

Another important reason is that Multnomah county contributes approximately forty per cent of the state road fund and the motor vehicle license fees. Therefore the county has a direct interest in seeing that its contribution is disbursed to the best advantage to the state.

To the state road fund of this year Multnomah county will give $80,990.85 out of a total of $219,690.98 from all the counties of the state.

In the past four years since the quarter of a mill tax has been effective Multnomah county has contributed $346,072.32 and received practically nothing in return.

In 1916 the auto license fees of Multnomah county amounted to $55,531 gross or $45,564.57 after the expense of administration had been deducted.

Next year under a law passed by the last legislature the motor vehicle fees are to be transferred from the counties to the state road fund. They will also be practically doubled.

This means that Multnomah county will contribute to the other counties of the state approximately $100,000 out of a total estimated at $310,000 contributed by all the counties of the state.

Hence it is plainly manifest that the interest of Multnomah county in the road bond issue is a most important one.

It is a matter of great moment that the present wasteful expenditure of state road funds be discontinued and a plan on business lines adopted which will initiate a comprehensive plan of improvement inuring to the benefit of the entire state and proceeding by a conservative method through a number of years.

A few years ago the state of Washington laid out a state-wide plan of highway development and has slowly been following it with the result that it is now about half completed. The burden of taxation has not been felt.

Multnomah county is greatly concerned in the adoption of a similar plan by Oregon.

"Coroner Dammasch has been called to the colors," says a news story. That ought to have a doleful sound if the item ever reaches the German battle front.

THEN AND NOW

THE only duty the people of Portland have in the election of June 2 is their duty to themselves. * * *

> We are to select four commissioners. Shall we have Clyde, Baker and one or two others like them belonging to the Rushlight machine; or shall we have four of the twelve suggested by the committee of 100?
>
> We think the city would better cast its fortune with * * * commissioners like Mr. Daly and Mr. Brewster or others of their class.—Oregonian Editorial, May 26, 1913.

In the spring of 1913 the people of Portland were about to launch a new form of municipal government. They were about to entrust the management of city affairs, the enactment of city laws and the conduct of city government to five men. They were engaged in the task of checking their public records preparatory to the selection of these five men. It was a serious business.

The Oregonian on May 26, one week before the election, gave its candid advice to the voters of Portland. What it said is above.

Mr. Daly was elected, and he cut the cost of street cleaning from $359,000 to $230,000 in spite of the enlarged area of the city. He cut the appropriation for the water department from $1,730,000 to $889,000. He cut the water rates and saved consumers $380,000 within three years.

The Oregonian was right. Mr. Daly was the man for the place.

The Oregonian had not then its personal grudge against Mr. Daly because he refused to supply water at public expense and water consumers' expense to the Oregonian's private castle on the heights.

Sam Moore of Corvallis originated the state manufacture of lime for use of farmers. He pioneered the plan, and but for his indefatigable campaign for it, there would scarcely have been legislation. In the appointment of a state lime board, Mr. Moore was ignored. The best posted man in Oregon on the subject was ignored. Why does not the board in its session at Salem today take some steps to utilize Mr. Moore's information, his enthusiasm and his services? Is the state lime business to be a duplication of the state flax business?

TO HASTEN PEACE

IN A community where the ordinary tax levies total 30 mills, the real interest on a Liberty bond is 6½ per cent. This is consequent from the fact that Liberty bonds are exempted from all taxation except the inheritance tax. The absence of taxation in effect adds three per cent to the three and one half per cent interest the bonds draw.

The security is the best in the world. The bond is backed by all the property of the government and by all the resources of the people of the United States. It is backed in addition by the good faith of the richest nation in the world. It is as safe an investment as is gold coin itself and is better because the bond bears interest and is exempt from taxation while the gold does not bear interest and is not exempt from taxation.

But the most attractive feature of the Liberty bond is that purchase of it helps fight the war. It may turn out as Secretary McAdoo said—that if we furnish the allies with enough money, they may be able to win the war before American soldiers can be sent to Europe.

The kaiser dreads the effect great supplies of money from America thrown into the conflict in this critical time may have against him. He knows the terrible effect money has in deciding the fortunes of war. He knows that if enough money is piled up against him, his armies can never win. Nothing could be more discouraging to him at this time than an overwhelming popular subscription by the people of America to the Liberty loan. At this time, such a subscription to the bonds would do more to make him think of peace than was the great defeat his armies sustained at the Marne, or the costly reverse sustained in the long-fought siege of Verdun.

If you want the coming of peace hastened, buy a bond, no matter how small.

After reading about the Illinois tornado maybe we can bear up a few days more under the gentle mist that has been dampening our springtime ardor for the past few days.

MERELY A WAY STATION

WE HAVE seen in these articles that the northern roads dominate the railroad policy of the northwest. Their interests being on Puget Sound, they fix the railroad policy for the benefit of Puget Sound, and the road that should be emphatically a Portland road, the Union Pacific, including the O-W. R. & N., accepts that policy.

Thus, the Union Pacific, including the O-W. R. & N., is making Seattle a terminal for offshore business. It is not making Portland such a terminal. It is maintaining steamship connections at Seattle, but none at Portland. It is building costly docks at Seattle, but none at Portland.

We have seen why the Great Northern and Northern Pacific do not permit the North Bank to become a serious factor in building up Portland. They own the North Bank. If either diverts transcontinental or other traffic to the North Bank, it must pay the other, half the revenue from such traffic carried by the North Bank to Portland. If either carries such traffic over its own line direct to the Sound instead of diverting it to the North Bank, it saves to itself the revenue that would otherwise go to its rival. That is to say, the very ownership of the North Bank for obvious reasons, destroys the possibility of that road from ever being much more than a local line and prevents it for the same reasons from ever engaging even in the slightest competition favorable to Portland as against Puget Sound. How completely true is this situation is proven by the fact that the North Bank has never been permitted to build branch lines that would serve as feeders in gathering up even local traffic for Portland.

With this as the situation, the activity of the Union Pacific, including the O-W. R. & N., in adopting Puget Sound as its real terminal, its building of big docks there and none at Portland, its maintenance of steamship connections there and none at Portland, its routing of transcontinental traffic for offshore destinations and the non-routing of such traffic through Portland, presents a most extraordinary condition.

It is a condition the inside workings of which are exemplified in the higher grain rates to Portland even where the distance to Portland is less than to Puget Sound.

A sample rate is that from Pendleton, 330½ miles to Seattle, at the same figure as from Pendleton, 218 miles to Portland. What makes this rate peculiarly illustrative of the favoring policy toward Puget Sound, is that the revenue on the 330½-mile haul to Puget Sound is divided between two roads, and the haul to Puget Sound is over a costly drag over the mountains against a level haul down the river to Portland.

And all this time, the natural terminal of the O-W. R. & N. and Union Pacific is Portland. They can deliver Vladivostok munitions and other traffic to tidewater at Portland with a saving of 186 miles as against Seattle. With 75 miles as the average locomotive run, Portland delivery is a saving of 2½ days in locomotive capacity and a similar economy in freight cars, those freight cars now so scarce and so badly needed. There is also the saving in man power, a matter of very great consequence to the stockholders of the roads, those roads now clamoring for increased railroad rates.

At Portland, the O-W. R. & N. and Union Pacific are practically without rivals. If they tried, they could make Portland their Portland. By devoting their energies to building up Portland as they are now doing Puget Sound, they could create here an enormous traffic that they would have practically for themselves. The northern roads as history shows, the moment they reached Puget Sound, began to establish offshore connections and to make great investments in terminals and facilities. They cast their lot there in spite of the over-mountain handicap. Some of them established steamship connections in advance and the day their newly completed roads opened for business ships were in waiting to carry traffic to the orient.

Those roads are entrenched on Puget Sound. And the Union Pacific and O-W. R. & N., which should be Portland roads, are proceeding to entrench themselves on Puget Sound instead of Portland. Do the latter suppose that Portland will always be content to permit all the roads of the northwest to make Portland a mere way station?

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.]

Concerning the Old Regime.

Portland, May 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—In today's paper, over the signature of Marion B. Cleveland appears a letter against commission government.

May I ask the writer what good is it to put good reform laws on the statute books, by initiative or otherwise, then elect men whose duty it should be to enforce them but whose lives and party affiliations are directly and irrevocably opposed to all reform and progressive laws in the interest of the common people as a whole? For instance: George E. Chamberlain or Oswald West, as governor of Oregon, and a standpat legislature to thwart every move in the interest of the people that it dared oppose.

Then Harry Lane, as mayor of Portland, and a standpat council to head him off. Then, to cap the climax, a commission charter for Portland, and elect a majority of the commissioners to see to it that commission government was a failure.

Will Marion B. Cleveland please state why none of the present commissioners of Portland made anything like the improvement in their departments that Will H. Daly has? I pause for reply.

Again, how many of them gave him assistance in what he has accomplished, unless compelled to by public opinion? Did they not have the same opportunity to improve that Mr. Daly had? If not, why not?

Who are the people, or the element, if you please, that are opposing Mr. Daly today? Is it not the same crowd that were in the saddle previous to Mayor Lane's administration?—Baker, for instance. And is it not a fact that the commission has been compelled to tear up and rebuild some of the old rotten jobs, pulled off by the glorious old councilmanic government? And how about some of the new jobs by the same crowd?—the auditorium, for instance, with its $21,000 overpayment. No wonder they want the old palmy days back again. And if the people are foolish enough to put them back, let them take their medicine.

The road through progress to good government does not lie via the old grafting aldermanic government plan, and no one at all familiar with that system, and not in effect affiliated with the old gang, will vote to return to it at this election. C. J. M'LAIN.

The Woman As Commissioner.

Portland, May 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Having seen nothing in any of the papers in encouragement of the mother candidate for city commissioner, I beg space to give the readers of your valuable paper some points for thought along this line.

We have in this candidate, who is a wife and mother, a person selected by her comrades without her asking. Now I'm not a Socialist, unless the belief that all humanity is one great family, where weaker members need more protection than the stronger members, makes me one.

Woman's judgment upon financial matters begins to grow the minute she finds it necessary to get her money's worth out of the merchant, the grocer, the market man or her household allowance. And since this necessity comes to more than nine tenths of our women, you can readily see the skill being developed and the wonderful progress along this line. So that public opinion, the most powerful of all governors, is recognizing the eternal fitness of this growth, and woman is coming into her own. And I believe she is as much needed in the business world as she is needed to make the pure atmosphere of the home and the right standard for our social life. She is the natural housekeeper, and no man-made laws or sex prejudice can destroy this trust, developed through ages of toil and service—a trust likened unto the air needed everywhere and by everybody. So she has entered the business world to stay.

We are not advocating a reversal of customs but a businesslike arrangement that places woman by man's side, as in every other relation of life—to bring her perceptions and her conscientiousness into the legislative field, where they have been sadly needed. She will elevate and diversify these viewpoints, for it has been well said, "Through all ages the higher virtues have become more and more the vital moving forces in private and public affairs in proportion as the mother element has been respected and utilized." All laws of nature are planned to strengthen this principle, and her natural rights, duties and obligations can be delegated to no man, and he can no more represent womanhood than woman can represent man, so if any degree of perfection is to be reached there must be a combination of these forces, and no place is more urgent than in our city government, both in the council and on the school board.

So I am appealing to all women to forget petty differences and remember that in the big things of life we are as one, and be sure to give this mother, Mrs. Emilie Beyer, at least one of their choices. And I make the same appeal to men who believe in the old saying, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

(MRS. A.) KATE BONHAM.

Liberty Bonds Above All.

Madras, Or., May 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—You insist on the farmer buying Liberty bonds, and I agree with you that, generally speaking, under favorable conditions he should buy in proportion to his ability to pay. But we of the north unit irrigation project, if we counted the thing selfishly, would stand to lose if we bought Liberty bonds at 3½ per cent interest and sold $5,000,000 worth of irrigation bonds at 6 per cent interest. I think there is a goodly number of farmers in this district who would willingly buy bonds if they could be assured that the irrigation bonds would not be voted during the war with Germany. If the officials of the state, and the president, will throw cold water on the project, especially the 6 per cent bond issue, I will vouch for the buying of the bonds. I consider any issue of bonds by state, district or municipality, during the period of the war very, very unpatriotic, to say the least. No bonds should be issued by any except the United States government. It is now a very common expression, "Don't buy any Portland property. Don't trade for any Portland property. I would have sold, but they wanted to trade in some Portland property. I would have sold out, but they wanted me to take part Portland property."

The only thing now needed to fit Portland for a decent burial is a few more issues of bonds. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks, I will buy a few Liberty bonds, as I am patriotic. I believe ours a just war.

G. L. PAXTON.

A Ranchman's Dilemma.

Lakeview, Or., May 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of May 4 is a personal appeal to the farmers to grow more food. A problem confronts us here in this part of Lake county that to a certain extent is causing quite a little waste in regard to the conservation of beef. We are a lot of small dairy farmers and our herds are crossed up with Holstein and Jersey and we have some registered stock among them. Of course the increase of our herds are either fullbloods or grades and the buyers for the packing houses discriminate between them and the beef breeds to that extent that if an animal shows the least bit of Holstein or Jersey blood they cut them out and we have them on our hands. Some of us are overstocked now—have more than we can feed and pasture—and to buy feed and hire pasture puts us on the debit side of the ledger.

I would prefer disposing of my surplus stock at weaning time, or as yearlings at least, as I don't produce feed enough to feed them longer, neither have sufficient pasture, and some of my neighbors are in the same dilemma. Last year during the haying season and general harvest I butchered my yearlings and peddled the meat out through the country and during the winter up to the time war was declared with Germany I butchered several calves at six weeks and two months old and sold the greater portion to my neighbors.

Now I call that a waste of foodstuff. What am I to do about it? I don't want to do this butchering, but necessity compels me to either butcher them in the way I have represented, or kill them as soon as I find them, and throw them to the hogs.

The date has passed that Mr. Hetzel was to reach the farmers, so I write The Journal and ask the editor to place this letter in the hands of the proper committee.

R. K. FUNK.

Wants Help to Be a Farmer.

Portland, May 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—There seems to be a national cry for farmers and farm products, for us to win out in this war—which we must admit is true.

All right. I am a working man with a family, earning $2.50 per day and would be more than glad to go on a farm, but without capital it is impossible at the present high cost of living.

There is good land in Oregon lying idle and the banks have the largest deposits in history, hoarded up. Is that money doing the country any good?

Can't somebody suggest some way of putting the working men on farms, furnishing the land and capital, the working man furnishing the labor on the crop payment plan?

We know the capitalist will say, "There is a Farmers' loan." But that is for the man who is fortunate enough to own the land.

It would certainly look good to see some of the tightwad, money hoarding, so-called patriotic citizens come forward with the money, and not "suggestions," to put the working man on farm lands. A SUBSCRIBER.

Soldiers' Teeth and Weight.

Portland, May 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please tell me through the columns of your paper whether a man 6 feet in height, weight 132 pounds and who has artificial teeth, but is otherwise perfectly sound, is eligible for service in the United States army or reserve corps? W. B. HALL.

[Artificial teeth are a bar to enlistment. A man 6 feet in height must weigh at least 149 pounds.]

PERSONAL MENTION

Inventor in City.

Earl Voglesong of Oakland, Cal., inventor of the American coin machine, is in the city to attend the convention of film exhibitors held here this week. Mr. Voglesong will be in town some time after the convention closes and is registered at the Multnomah.

Hugh McLain of Coos Bay is registered at the Portland.

H. E. Webber of Grants Pass is at the Perkins.

R. J. Irvin of Connersville, Ind., is at the Multnomah.

H. B. Swayze and William Kennedy of Hermiston are at the Multnomah.

T. B. Johnson of La Grande is at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Schultz of Forest Grove are at the Cornelius.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis of Duluth are at the Carlton.

Miss Hilma Youngberg of Oaksdale, Wash., is at the Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hampshire of Grants Pass are at the Portland.

Adolph Peterson of Astoria is at the Perkins.

W. A. Mead of Seattle is at the Multnomah.

A. J. Lustig of Everett, Wash., is at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wilson of Redmond, Or., are at the Imperial.

G. W. Bunow of Ridgefield, Wash., is at the Cornelius.

E. S. Efferstrom of Stockholm, Sweden, is at the Carlton.

Mrs. L. Waters and Henry Waters of Goldendale, Wash., are at the Washington.

E. N. Wilson of Coulee City, Wash., is at the Portland.

F. M. Warren of Dufur is at the Perkins.

C. V. Slade of Silverton is at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of Salem are at the Oregon.

Aldine Bartmess and Dorothy A. Battey of Hood River are at the Imperial.

Mrs. E. M. Kirby of Marysville, Or., is at the Cornelius.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Garner of Tacoma are at the Carlton.

C. S. Howard of Baker is at the Washington.

Mrs. A. Banknus of Camas, Wash., is at the Portland.

H. A. MacCaulay of Astoria is at the Perkins.

E. C. Greene of Cosmopolis, Wash., is at the Multnomah.

H. L. Brown and George Croner of Eugene are registered at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Riggs of Dallas, Or., are at the Cornelius.

E. M. Letts of Calgary, Alta., is at the Carlton.

Mrs. C. Miller of Independence is at the Portland.

Phil Bogardus of Bridal Veil is at the Perkins.

H. G. Cohn of Pendleton is at the Oregon.

W. F. Crone of Walla Walla is at the Imperial.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Good morning (or afternoon, rather). Have you subscribed for a Liberty bond?

• •

What's wanted now on our submarine chasers is some of that good old squirrel-rifle shooting that made the Revolutionary sires famous.

• •

Our excellent and most exemplary friends the Quakers are easily hep to the difference between a man moved by the spirit and one moved by cold feet.

• •

That well known American character who "went into the war a private and came out a brigadier general" isn't going to have anything on Douglas fir.

• •

The rule of the road gives right of way to the vehicle approaching from the right. And if that vehicle is a locomotive you'd better make it from the left, also.

• •

Note the movement to barge foreign bound grain down the Mississippi in unlimited quantities to relieve rail congestion. Also, note what a lot of things that are perfectly feasible in stress of war are going to be awfully hard to get away from when peace returns.

• •

Let us remember the difference between shooting at a target the size of the Christobal Colon, broadside on, and one of the size of the U-77's periscope, and remember also that if there's anybody who wants to hit the U-boat any worse than we want him to, it's the man behind the chaser's gun—who, by the same token, is also the man in front of the U-boat's torpedo.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Many of the older students of the Eugene schools are making application for leave of absence to do farm work, the Guard states. In the cases of students who are well up in their work, permission is given.

A number of high school boys of Heppner, the Gazette-Times says, have joined in the food preparedness campaign and have gone out on the various farms to assist in the work of making crops secure. Every fellow is doing his bit in some form or other.

A fine bunch of gold from the Cape Blanco beach mines and a fine array of coarse gold from the Rock creek mines, the Gold Beach Reporter asserts, is ample evidence that there is "some gold scattered around this section, even if Curry does not claim to be the golden shore which the departed spirits seek for their perpetual abode."

Rhododendrons will feature in the decorations on Memorial day in Eugene, according to announcement of the committee in charge, instead of roses, very few of which are yet in bloom. This is the first time in the history of the observance of the day in Eugene that roses have not been plentiful, say the old soldiers, as quoted in the Register.

No better counsel than this, from the Wallowa Sun: "This year, above all years, we must have gardens; we need chickens, and we will not get along without our pets. In most municipalities, laws are made relative to the keeping of stock. We should each one, if we have chickens or stock, see to it that they are not a nuisance to our neighbors."

TWO BILLION DOLLAR LIBERTY LOAN

By William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

This war bond issue, which I have called the Liberty loan, is an issue of United States government bonds, bearing 3½ per cent interest, which are to be sold to the people of the United States for the purpose of raising in part the necessary money to carry on the war with Germany. These bonds will be issued in denominations of $50 to $100,000 each, with interest payable semi-annually, and are exempt from all taxation by federal, state, and municipal authority, except, of course, the inheritance taxes. The bonds are an absolutely safe investment and offer a happy medium through which high and low, rich and poor, can render indispensable aid to the government in carrying on the present war.

• •

Wars cannot be conducted without money, and we not only must finance the needs of our own government, but we must help the allied governments making common cause with us against Germany and making common cause with us in our effort to establish liberty throughout the world. That is the reason we call it the Liberty loan. The money derived from this loan will be dedicated to the fight for the establishment of free government among all the peoples of the earth and the destruction of the autocratic military system, conspicuously that of Germany, which has always been the most serious menace to the peace of the world. It is unquestionably true that the future peace of the world and the security of liberty throughout the world rest upon the universal establishment of the principle that all just government rests upon the supremacy of the democratic principle. Every people must become self-governed. We are now engaged in a death struggle between progressive civilization and the foes of progressive civilization. Free and progressive America belongs in a fight of this kind.

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The great Liberty loan is not going to bring suffering upon our people. On the contrary, it is distributing over a long period of time a part of the cost of the war, and by that means is justly relieving the present generation of a part of the burden. These bonds also offer a splendid opportunity for investment of the savings of the people of the United States. These savings may be invested in government bonds with absolute security. The bonds ought to be an inducement to every man and woman in the land to save money and make an investment which will not only be secure and return a certain income, but will at the same time be the means of patriotically supplying the needs of the government. All wars compel sacrifices. Our people were never more prosperous and more able to make sacrifices, at least the sacrifices involved in stopping needless and extravagant expenditures. We can finance this war out of the savings of the people of the United States if they will really economize. That is one thing I should like to impress upon the people of the country, the necessity for economy—the prevention of waste.

• •

The security of business and the prosperity for the future will be strengthened immeasurably if we economize rigorously during this war, and invest our savings in war bonds, while at the same time paying our just share of essential taxation. If we economize all over the land, the cost of living will be decreased and not increased, and we will be in better position to support our armies in the field and our navy upon the high seas. It is doubly important that the people of the United States should buy these government bonds out of their own moneys and out of their own savings.

We must not rely upon the banks alone to buy these bonds. There is a limit to which banks should put their funds in fixed investments, but there is no limit to which the individual may go in investing his income and savings in safe investments of a fixed character like government bonds. Banks must at all times keep their resources reasonably liquid, so that they can carry on the essential business of the country. Therefore, the larger the amount of bonds bought by the people themselves, the safer and more prosperous we make business in the country and the more useful we make the banks of the country.

• •

As to taxation: Of course, taxes must be increased, but the very fact that additional tax burdens must be borne will have a wholesome effect upon the people. Taxes will enforce economies and curb waste and extravagance. To the extent that they produce this effect the burden will be diminished and scarcely felt. Good fortune has for many years favored us, and we have grown healthy, wealthy and fat. We must not get too fat. Wholesome taxation for a noble purpose is the best antidote for the fatty degeneration with which we have been long threatened as a nation.

To do big things in a big way has always appealed to the imagination of the American people, and to do big things in a big way for a noble ideal makes an irresistible appeal to the American people. If every man and woman in the United States gets back of this Liberty loan, puts the fire of energy and patriotism into the work, the first $2,000,000,000 installment of this loan will be oversubscribed. But the loan will not succeed through its own momentum; we must all work with patriotic fervor. Those who are able to buy a bond or bonds should subscribe promptly; those who are not able to do so should get some one who is able to buy a bond to do so. It should be remembered that every subscription, however small, is helpful to the government and an honor to the subscriber.

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Loans to our allies in Europe at this time constitute a two-fold benefit to our own country. They enable us to give vital aid immediately in prosecuting the war in which the whole world is concerned, by furnishing the soldiers and the artillery of our allies on the battlefronts in Europe with the munitions that make them most efficient fighting units; and, secondly, they keep our farms and our industries busy producing the things that are needed for our allies, and thus stimulate essential production in the country, while at the same time they make us more efficient in the war preparations we must undertake for ourselves and in supplying our own armies, which must immediately go into training in the United States. We have already made initial advances of money to England, France and Italy aggregating $500,000,000. We shall undoubtedly extend aid to the new republic of Russia, as well as to stricken Belgium.

We are, in fact, a base of material and supplies for all the nations of Europe, and the credits we are extending to them can be expended by them with the greatest advantage in this country.

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We do not, of course, impose upon our allies any obligation to spend the money we lend them upon supplies here, but it is to their interest to do so, as it is to our interest to help them do so on the most advantageous terms. This is our war as much as their war, and we must make every dollar we lend them tell upon the battlefronts in Europe with the utmost effect. After this war is over the fact that we have rendered material and financial aid and that the blood of our sons is intermingled with the blood of their sons upon the battlefields will create indissoluble ties of friendship and make the allied nations an impregnable force of liberty.

These bond issues ought to have this wholesome effect upon our general economic situation, provided that, at the same time, taxation is applied wisely and vigorously to provide a large part of the cost of the war. As I said before, most of the money invested by our people in these bonds will not become inactive behind the walls of a foreign country. Most of it will be used in this country in our own preparation for war and will be rapidly put back into general circulation through the purchase of supplies for our allies and for our own government. If the situation is handled intelligently these operations should not prove hurtful—they should be helpful.

Let us, each and every one of us, see to it that we invest some part of our means in this great Liberty loan. If we can't buy a $50 bond at once, let us buy it in installments. Provision will be made for the sale of these bonds in installments. Let us lay now a secure financial foundation for every need of the government in carrying on this great war for human freedom and progressive civilization. The more quickly we supply the adequate means of defeating the enemy and restoring peace, the greater the service we render to humanity, because the shorter the war the more human life we save and the less human suffering we enforce.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY.

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AVOIDING MORBID IDEAS—Do not go to morbid picture shows or morbid plays. Do not listen to conversation which launches the mind upon a current of unhealthy or forbidding thought. Cultivate a wholesome mental viewpoint.

Practically all persons realize the potent effect of the mind on the body, but it is the quality of the mental activity rather than the quantity that is important. A single unhealthful suggestion may linger in the mind for days, especially if one is nervous or otherwise depressed. A moving picture scene of a murder may linger in the consciousness of a child for years.

It is often said that a morbid life conduces to the production of works of genius. In support of this assertion the writings of many dissipated men are cited. It is undoubted that these men would have done better by the world if they had lived normal lives and had not given infected literature to posterity. If their creative ability was nourished on unwholesome living it would have been better had they not written at all.

Unwholesome impressions received at night before retiring do not conduce to a sound, healthful sleep. Children, whose imaginations are usually vivid and impressionable, and nervous persons may be affected by motion pictures or startling tales that would have little effect upon an older person or one with more mental poise.

But do not avoid diversion for fear of the unwelcome surprise it may bring. Constant worry, even if mild, is far more exhausting than occasional spells of excitement or depression.

Before you retire read something that is diverting but not exciting. Choose a book, a friend, a play or a motion picture that you know in advance will bring about a pleasant frame of mind.

While the unhealthful ideas we may receive from outside sources are injurious, those that we nurture in our own consciousness are the more dangerous, because they are the more insidious. The best way to escape injury is to reject them at their beginning.

Tomorrow: Paralysis.

Rag Tag and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

[To this column all readers of The Journal are invited to contribute original matter—in 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.]

Where Hot Dog Is No Mere Joke.

WE SPENT next morning selecting horses, or rather ponies, for our trip and visiting the dog market, where the Igorotes bought and sold half-starved canines with visions of a great feast off the protruding ribs, says a writer in the Christian Herald. The Igorotes are about as much like the cultured Filipinos as they are like cultured Americans or cultured Japanese; but the fact that the Igorotes eat dogs has done as much to prejudice us against the Filipinos as has the story that the Chinese eat rats to turn us against the well-bred Chinese, who not only do not eat rats, but even have a distaste for caviar and limburger.

Our first 12 kilometers from Baguio were made in a motor car on a narrow trail, with primitive bridges and sharp turns. On the way we passed parties of Igorotes returning from the mountain metropolis, leading gaunt dogs with cords in the middle of which a stick was tied, or black porkers with lead reins knotted through their ears. Our motor car caused no surprise. Mr. Moss, whose 13 years among the mountain peoples makes him an authority, says that the Igorotes would be surprised if the Americans did not surprise them.

One Way Out of It.

She was condemnatory in her manner, says the Baltimore Sun. "I refuse to take this paper cutter," she declared sternly, "because it is not ivory, and I want to use it as a gift."

The clerk looked at her with the "I-don't-doubt-your-word-madam" expression indigenous to clerks. "That's very strange," he said. "The elephant must have had false teeth."

A New Kind of Separator.

How the residents of the little North Jersey hamlet of Alpha were enthralled for hours by the operation of a wonderful little "money-making" machine, which turned out dollars, half dollars and quarters with the precision with which a mill grinds out grain, was revealed at a conference in the office of Matthew Griffin, in charge of the Philadelphia branch of the United States secret service, says the Philadelphia Evening Ledger. Alpha is in Warren county, just across the Delaware from Easton, Pa.

Like bidders at a country auction, the residents of Alpha fought to buy this machine from a well dressed stranger, Michael de Diskovoni, who, with the volubility of a vacuum cleaner salesman, expounded the advantages of "making your own money at home."

But, as is almost always the case, the money power prevailed, and the handy little "money maker" was knocked down to the richest man in Alpha, Charles Sidova, who drew his all—$240—out of the bank and turned the money over to the stranger. Pressing business then drew the "money making" machine agent to other parts, and he has not been seen since.

The stranger gave a demonstration of the machine in the boarding house, which was witnessed by many of the villagers. Alphaites opened their mouths with amazement when they saw De Diskovoni pour some hot metal into a hole in the black box and then turn a crank. Immediately a silver dollar appeared at a little opening and passed on, its place being taken by another bright new dollar. The spectators gasped; everybody wanted to buy the machine! There was some heated bidding, but Sidova got the box because of his greater financial resources. After the stranger departed, it did not take Sidova long to find out that he could not make money with the ease of the stranger.

In fact, the machine went on strike and wouldn't even turn out a quarter. He complained to Chief of Police Zeit, who is also mayor, coroner and barber of Alpha, and who took enough time off from trimming the whiskers of the oldest inhabitant to compose a letter to Chief Flynn of the United States secret service at Washington. Flynn notified Matthew Griffin and the latter journeyed to Alpha and brought back the box. Examination of the box developed that the "dollars" which kept appearing in the little opening after the metal was poured in were just one dollar, fixed on a wire contrivance which caused it to appear intermittently at the hole.

Another War Song.

We'll go down on our knees, boys,
And sift the seeds around, shouting
the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" We'll
hoe the beets and peas, boys, on all our
garden ground, shouting the battle cry
of "Feed 'em!" Onions forever! Put on
your jeans, chop down the pig-weeds;
hill up the beans! So we'll rally to
the fight, boys, and hoe till candlelight, shouting the battle cry of "Feed
em!"—A. W., Milwaukie, Or.

France Redivivus.

Ere yet the drumming guns awoke—
Before war's fiery tempest broke—
With sorrow, or with sneers, men said—
And half believed—that France was
dead.

Her sun had set—the legend ran—
Upon the day of red Sedan;
And on the field where vainly bled
Her heroes, France's fame lay dead.

But France and Frenchmen better
knew,
And to her ancient fame were true;
They knew the sun of glory yet
Would shine on Gallic bayonet,
And give the lie to those who said,
And those who hoped, that France was
dead.

The tempest broke, the thund'ring guns
And countless legions of the Huns
Surged to her frontier and o'erpassed,
Upon the Marne to break at last;
And where her noblest blood she gives
Her guns in thunder speak: "France
lives!"

"France lives!" Superb, magnificent!
Her steadfastness and valor blent
Into such high and holy meid
As was the Crusaders' of old.

"France lives!" Nor has she bled in
vain,
Her spirit ruled the hurricane
Where Meuse ran crimson to the main;
When freedom in the balance hung
Back from her lines the foe she flung
And all her thund'ring guns gave
tongue—
To Freedom's foes French valor gives
Answer in shot and shell: "France
lives!"

When once again shall shine the sun
Of peace upon thy hills, Verdun,
And veterans tell of freedom won,
Pilgrims from far shall come to view
The ground that such red carnage knew;
And each, as reverent praise he gives,
Shall murmur: "God be thanked,
France lives!"

—Stephen Gaillard, in Chicago Herald.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

I don't calc'late to make nuthin' spec'lating in pertaters. We sold all our'n last fall, and come out well enough. But when I travel past so many thousand idle acres as I seen goin' to Eugene and back, it makes me b'lieve that most likely the land spec'lator is a heap more of a sinner than the food spec'lator, and has more to do with the mighty tight cinches the average American citizen has on him.