Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Men whose boast it is that ye come of fathers brave and free, if there breathe on earth a slave, are ye truly free and brave?—Robert Lowell.

IT IS HERE

THIS extraordinary recommendation has been made direct to congress by the interstate commerce commission:

First, the merging of every railroad in the country into a mammoth system to be operated by some central body designated by congress; or,

Second, the taking over of the entire railroad system by the president and its operation as a war measure.

Here is confession that the railroads, even as efficientized by the war board, have failed. The breakdown has come. Under stress of the war requirements, the roads are in near collapse. The gigantic task of meeting the nation's traffic requirements in time of war has proven to be beyond their resources.

They haven't the money, they haven't the equipment, they haven't the tracks, they haven't the perfected organization, they haven't the power to do the business.

The thing has happened that advocates of waterways long ago predicted. For years they have urged, argued and appealed. They have pointed out, they have predicted and they have warned. They shouted from the housetops that a time would arrive when the thing that is here would come to pass.

It should now press in upon the minds of all men that the advocates of waterway commerce were and are the true prophets. Hundreds upon hundreds of miles of waterways, now unused, could, with proper foresight, have been made long before this time, a powerful auxiliary in the movement of traffic. Waterways cannot, like railroad tracks, be congested with equipment. There is room for all the boats and barges that can be built.

An emphasized national policy for increased improvement and use of inland waterways should eventuate from the present situation. Advocates of such a policy, credentialed by the breakdown of the railroads, will be listened to with greater confidence in the future.

"To hell with the United States, England and France" yelled Floyd Bliss at St. Louis. He is dying. The police with drawn revolvers dispersed the mob. It was unpardonable in Floyd Bliss, and it is unpardonable in the mob.

A THOUSAND TONGUES

THE "rumor-monger," with his falsehoods about the war and preparations for war, has been making a nuisance of himself lately. In some instances he has shown that he can be dangerous. How to get rid of the pest is a question that agitates the official mind and the minds of all loyal citizens.

One of his fables is that the troops in France have no guns. Another is that the Liberty airplane motor, of which we heard so much good when it was first invented, has turned out a failure.

While there has been some shortage of arms at the cantonments, there is high authority for the statement that the government has provided five guns for each soldier in France and that the Liberty motor works even better than was expected.

How to hush the voice of the rumor monger is the question. Shall he be put in jail? Shall we build ducking stools for him wherever he is found wagging his deceitful tongue? Jails and ducking stools might accomplish something, but there is a more effectual way.

Human experience proves some things so conclusively that only the feeble minded question them any longer. One of the things thus conclusively proved is that the best and in fact the only dependable defense against falsehood is the truth.

Had the public been thoroughly informed from the beginning about the guns supplied to the troops in France, there would have been no room for the rumor-monger to get in his work. Had we all been able to read in the papers from day to day how well the Liberty motor was living up to its rich promise, no lies could have thriven about it.

Facts of the nature we are discussing could not by any possibility interfere with the prosecution of the war or lend aid and comfort to the enemy. On the other hand they would keep alive popular interest in our war progress and stop the busy mouth of the evil-minded gossip.

It may be an unhappy circumstance, but it is one with which officials must reckon, that if the people are not plied with facts they will seize upon rumors and take them for facts. Such is human nature.

A letter from a correspondent in Wednesday's Journal gave the experiences of a competent wood worker in an unsuccessful quest for employment in Portland shipyards. He has so far been unable to secure work. He adds: "I venture the assertion that there are 100 men in Portland and vicinity living on catch-as-catch-can jobs who, like myself, can frame anything in wood that can be laid out on blue prints and worked with tools that can be hauled around." The facts should reach the attention of the shipping board which holds back the award of contracts on a fear that there will not be labor enough to go around.

PERFECTING THE SYSTEM

IT IS fortunate that a financial genius like Secretary McAdoo came into the nation's service at such a time.

He has again turned his attention to the farm loan system with a purpose to strengthen and efficientize it. He proposes to raise the maximum loan to farmers, now $10,000, to $25,000. He also proposes to relieve farmers of much of the present expense in the examination of land titles. Other changes are being worked out to perfect the system.

The country should have installed the farm loan system half a century ago. So established, it would have saved thousands of farms from going under the auctioneer's hammer to satisfy the mortgage. It would have saved many thousands of American farmers from that bankruptcy which ruined a career and sent the boys and girls to the city to become wage earners.

It would have gone far in maintaining American agriculture on a high plane of thrift and independence. Instead of having an agricultural world as now, in which 37 per cent are tenants, multitudes of farmers would be on their own farms working their own lands, building higher and higher the stable foundations of the republic.

But the financial genius that conceived and planned the new currency system and put it into highly successful operation, the brain that is perfectly directing the stupendous financial operations of America in the mightiest expenditures ever made by any nation, the cabinet officer who, with his chief, is looked to with complete confidence in fiscal operations covering the most gigantic financial measures known to history, will obviously find a way to make the farm loan system of America the highly successful agency that the colossal agricultural interests of America deserve.

"About all the board of commissioners can do," said N. W. Durham in an address at Spokane, "is to raise money for the other officials and watch them waste it." It is a very good diagnosis of county government in Oregon. County boards have their expenditures very largely fixed by the legislature. They are largely limited to control of expenditures over roads and bridges. County government is a fertile field for survey and reform.

THE TWO ARE ONE

SINCE Germany and Austria are a unit in the war it is merely a point of common sense to regard them as such. There is something almost farcical in the idea of waging war upon Prussia and keeping the peace with Austria. If Austrian troops confront ours in the trenches, as they inevitably will, they must be shot down and bayoneted. We can not have Austrian emissaries playing the kaiser's game of dynamite and intrigue in the United States and going scot free simply because they are Austrians. An enemy is an enemy by whatever name he is known.

The war is breaking down a good many of the subterfuges under which the blundering old world has taken refuge from reality. It is forcing us to deal with facts instead of airy dreams and visions. By declaring war on Austria, congress will simply recognize an existing fact. If its candor went to the limit it would recognize also that we are at war with Turkey and Bulgaria. But as President Wilson says in his message:

> They (Turkey and Bulgaria) do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others.

There are those who are fading and dying for lack of fresh air. They are victims of tuberculosis. The Red Cross seals you buy will help to save them.

TO THE I. C. C.

THE extraordinary recommendation by the interstate commerce commission that all the railroads be merged into a single system operated by a central body designated by congress or be taken over by the president and operated by the government as a war measure for the period of the war is tantamount to a declaration by the greatest transportation body in the world that the roads are incapable of meeting the demands of traffic.

Still, instead of hauling them to Portland, the railroads are carrying hogs from Hermiston to Puget Sound, an equated distance nearly double the equated distance to Portland.

Still, instead of hauling cattle to Portland, the roads are carrying cattle from North Powder to Puget Sound, an equated distance nearly double the equated distance to Portland.

The longer haul to Puget Sound is a waste of locomotive energy, a waste of car power, a waste of man power. From Hermiston, the added distance to Puget Sound via North Yakima the shortest route requires nearly a day and a half longer for a train to make the trip, which means that a train with locomotive, cars and train crew is kept a day and a half longer out of use for carrying other traffic.

The trip from Hermiston to Puget Sound takes a train more than half a mile upward over a high mountain chain to reach its destination. The distance is not only 100 miles greater, but several locomotives are required to lift over the mountain passes the train that a single locomotive would haul down the gently descending grade to Portland. That is a waste of locomotive power, a waste of time and a waste of the services of the train crew.

The cause of this wasteful and inefficient operation is a discriminative rate system, in which distance does not count in rate making to Puget Sound, but does count in rate making to Portland. Thus Pendleton is nearly 100 miles nearer Portland than Puget Sound but the rate to the Sound is the same as to Portland. But Baker, Or., is 49 miles farther to Portland than Walla Walla is to Puget Sound and because it is 49 miles farther the Baker rate to Portland is 5 cents more than the Walla Walla rate to the Sound.

Forty-nine miles added distance from Baker to Portland counts 5 cents a hundred, but 100 miles added distance from Pendleton to Puget Sound does not count at all. That kind of rate making diverts traffic over the longer haul, wastes the power of the roads to serve the public efficiently, and carried on as it is in multitudes of cases, is a large factor in bringing the roads into their present breakdown.

An enormous increase in the efficiency of the roads could be secured by abolishing this wicked and wasteful abuse, an abuse which, because of the present near collapse of the roads, should challenge the attention and concern of the interstate commerce commission.

If there ever was a time to do Christmas shopping early, that time is now. It is a time to be orderly in all things.

AT JERUSALEM'S GATES

NEWS dispatches say the British army could now enter Jerusalem, but for the moment is engaged in an encircling movement as provision for a more complete capture of the Holy City.

The civilized world's interest in Palestine does not abate. On the contrary it grows every day. Liberal-minded men are looking eagerly forward to the establishment of a national home for the Jews so that those gifted and long suffering people may no longer be without a country.

It is not expected that all Jews will migrate to Palestine. The chances are that by far the most of them will stay where they live now.

But for those who do wish to return to the land of their ancestors the opportunity seems about to open. Thriving Jewish colonies existed in Palestine before the war. Turkish frightfulness has destroyed their prosperity for the present but British arms may bring it back.

So far as climate is concerned, Palestine is a second California. All the semi-tropical fruits thrive there. Bad government has reduced it to a desert in many parts, but Jewish thrift and industry will soon make it flow with milk and honey as it did in Bible times. The founding of a Jewish state in Palestine depends upon the success of the British arms.

A LEAF

THE city election of Santa Monica, Cal., is only a leaf in the wind, but it shows which way the gale is blowing. It went dry last Monday by a vote of about five to one. Bit by bit prohibition is gnawing its way into the heart of California. Neither the big wine industry nor the distilleries have thus far been able to stop its progress.

Santa Monica is named after the mother of Saint Augustine. Both the lady and her son were highly estimable people. The California town seems to be living up to the reputation of its namesake so far as antipathy to booze is concerned.

Prohibition met with two defeats this fall, one in Iowa and the other in Ohio. Both were in states settled largely by the good old Puritan stock from New England. Another Puritan state, Maine, rejected woman suffrage, which met with glorious success in New York, where Jews, Dutch, Russians and Arabs are counted by the thousand. Puritan Ohio also rejected suffrage. For progress commend us to "mongrel" communities. We do not see a great deal of it where the New England stock is at its purest.

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley.

Getting a passport these days is no trifling matter. A very courteous but businesslike young man in the office of the clerk of the United States circuit court goes into your history more completely than any reporter would dare to do. He asks you where, when and why you were born, in what states you have lived, whom you have worked for and how long, why you want to leave the United States, how long you expect to be gone, what you expect to do in Europe, by what line and when you will sail, and so on through a long list of questions. Then he takes up the history of your parents, their residence and antecedents. When you have passed the examination so far with flying colors and think you surely will get a grade of 100 per cent, you find you have taken part only in the preliminary skirmishing and that the real engagement is to follow.

* * *

You are required to deposit a money order for $1, made out to the disbursing clerk of the department of state at Washington, D. C., then to secure an affidavit sworn to before a notary public as to the date of your birth, or to present your birth certificate; also to bring a friend who can testify as to your character and length of residence; also to present a letter from some well known and responsible person setting forth your reason for wishing a passport; also to bring five photographs three inches in size on thin paper with a light background, to be attached to the passport. That is as far as I have got. I am going up again tomorrow to see what comes next. While it might seem there is a lot of red tape about the matter, yet these days are critical and every precaution should be taken to see that spies or persons with ulterior motives are not allowed passports.

When I showed my picture, taken for the passport, to some of the members of The Journal staff, one said it resembled Edison. Another said it looked very much like Sitting Bull. A third thought it looked like a Hindoo priest. All of which means that if I can make good on all those resemblances, I will have to be fairly versatile. It reminds me of the man who said Bill Hanley was often mistaken for William Jennings Bryan. His friend said "That's nothing; I know a man who looks exactly like President Wilson." "You fellows aren't in it," said the third member of the group. "A friend of mine met me recently and said, 'Holy Moses! Is that you?'"

* * *

Secretary of War Baker was recently speaking of the need for economy. He urged his hearers not to be small nor mean, but not to be wasteful. "I don't want you to be like the young man who took his best girl to the country fair," said Secretary Baker. "Passing a popcorn wagon, she pulled his sleeve and said: 'That popcorn smells awful good, William.' He sniffed the appetizing odor and said, 'It does smell right good, Mandy; I'll drive a little closer, so you can smell it better.'"

There is a happy medium. While we should not be mean and penurious, nevertheless, there is room for much improvement in our national character along the line of thrift. Most of us waste money. I watched a group of young fellows a few days ago standing in front of a punch board, punching out numbers to get candy. One of the group said, "I only spent $3.50 and I won over $5 worth of candy." Another said, with a laugh, "You are a fool for luck. I have punched out 24 holes at 10 cents a punch and have only won a 50 cent box." As a matter of fact, without the gambling feature, neither of those boys would have been apt to buy any candy; at any rate, not over 50 cents worth. It is time we began investing our spare change with Uncle Sam toward winning the war.

When you help Uncle Sam, you are helping yourself. When you buy a war savings certificate or thrift stamp, you are helping Uncle Sam and you are helping to win the war. The appeal is to you, not to someone else. Have you bought a war savings certificate? Have you started a savings account for each of your children by the purchase of a thrift stamp? The war savings certificates cost $4.12 each. The thrift stamps cost 25 cents. The war savings certificates mature January 1, 1923. They pay 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly. In reality they pay much bigger interest than this, for they are helping to pay the bill that will keep the world safe for democracy. You can buy either the war savings certificates or the thrift stamps at your bank, at the postoffice, at The Journal office, of your letter carrier, at the nearest drug store or at the store where you trade. Make it a point every time you buy an article to ask the merchant if he keeps for sale war savings certificates and thrift stamps; in this way you will spread the gospel not only of the need for saving, but you will be helping the merchant and everyone with whom you come in contact to realize that the United States is in this war, and in the war to win.

Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Canada—all of these countries need no campaign to teach them war consciousness. Hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans have had brought home to them the bitter consciousness of the world war by the loss of loved ones. Money and organization are as important factors in winning this war as men and munitions. We must give up our easy going, slothful, wasteful methods. We must both preach and practice the doctrine of thrift, of food economy and of service. What have you personally done to help win this war? Are you eating less meat and sugar, white bread and butter? Have you bought a Liberty bond? Have you bought any war savings certificates or thrift stamps? A man is interested in any enterprise in which he has invested his money. How much time, service and money have you invested in the country that has given you protection and a competence? Your neighbor has given his son. What have you done?

When the letter carrier comes to your house and asks if you will buy war savings certificates and thrift stamps, meet him more than half way. See that your wife has the money there to pay for them.

Do not consider your duty done when you have bought a war savings certificate or a card of thrift stamps; talk to your friends about it. Urge them to buy. Show them that by establishing the habit of thrift we will change the character of our national life and become a nation of bond buyers, like the people of France. Heroic France and Belgium and Great Britain have held like a stone wall against the onrushing Germans for three years.

Oregon has been first in almost every war time activity. Make Oregon first in the sale of war savings certificates and thrift stamps. Do your duty. When you have bought war savings certificates and thrift stamps, then urge your neighbor to do likewise.

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 Pope's Attitude

Portland, Dec. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—The question of the pope's attitude in the present war is a legitimate subject for general discussion. It is therefore a welcome sign when Father O'Hara delivers an enlightening sermon on the subject, as he did Sunday morning. Perhaps one or two supplementary statements may not be out of place.

That the pope has made every effort to be neutral as much as conditions would allow him to be may be conceded at once. It is not a matter of intentions, which are not called into question, but rather of circumstances of international policy. The pope is a humane man, horrified by the bloodshed, who sincerely longs for peace. But conditions created by the necessities growing out of international diplomacy are often more powerful than individual will. For instance, the pope, as head of the Roman Catholic church, would inevitably, and quite unconsciously, be influenced by considerations affecting the welfare of the faithful in the various belligerent countries. To explain the Vatican policy, it is not quite sufficient to say that Cardinal Mercier is a Belgian and Cardinal Gasquet a Briton. The statesmen of the Vatican would hardly stop in formulating their policies with the two facts mentioned. Roman Catholics are found in all the warring countries, but the percentage of adherents is greater in some countries and groups of countries than in others. Similarly, the attitude of the governments of the warring countries differs. The Austrian government, let us say, has relations with the Vatican quite different from those of France. Thus the papal statesmen must examine the situation, if they be alert and practical men—something not to be doubted—to determine where the preponderant papal interest lies. They will also recollect that varying religious opinions among the people are not distributed at all equally in the two contending groups. More Catholics are on the side of the central powers than on the side of the allies. Preponderance of advantage is what decides papal policy.

Examining the question of papal interest from the basis of comparative numerical strength and governmental favor, it seems inevitable that the pope, unconsciously I dare say, longs for a peace that will allow Germany and Austria to remain intact and retain all the territory they possessed in 1914. From this point of view is understood, it is easy to see why the pope should have made the peace proposals he did last summer. Those terms do not prove his unneutrality, but they do unquestionably indicate a certain identity of interests between the Vatican and the central empires. It is not necessary to suppose, as some anti-Catholics have done, that the pope acted as an instrument of the kaiser. No word need to have passed between Berlin and Rome. Benedict XV is a diplomatist, trained in the school of Leo XIII and Cardinal Rampolla. He has men about him who are practical men of affairs and keen students of international politics. Without direct suggestions from either Berlin or Vienna, these men would of themselves see clearly what situation in Europe most favors the interests of the Vatican.

The foregoing analysis discloses why the pope's proposals have been called pro-German. It is an error to say he is the tool of the kaiser; but inexorable fact forces him to make common cause with the Hohenzollerns of Prussia and the Hapsburgs of Austria. This significant fact explains such phrases in the papal peace proposal as "mutual condonation" on the part of the belligerents. This expression gives us an inkling of the pope's mental attitude. As one who has followed rather closely the history of the past three years, I should like to ask what flaws the allies done in the conduct of this war that needs to be condoned? We know too well the unspeakable atrocities of Germany. Will some one point out similar atrocities on the part of the allies as an offset for condonation? In truth, these atrocities cannot be found. Atrocities are all on the side of Germany. Why then "mutual" condonation? To say that mutual condonation is necessary is to take the German view of the war, a view that justifies, by implication, all the stupidity, cruelty, cunning and deceit of which the Germans have been guilty.

It is also strange that while restoration of Belgium to independent sovereignty is demanded by the pope, nothing is said of Serbia or Roumania, now in German hands. That is a serious omission. The attitude toward "freedom of the seas" is also suspicious. In peace times, Great Britain's naval strength has never interfered with any nation's commerce. In war time, the phrase has no meaning and never can have. The term was coined in Germany. The pope's use of it indicates that unconsciously he has taken the German view of the international situation.

One word in closing regarding the alleged secret treaties entered into by Italy, Great Britain, France and Russia as to territorial disposition after the war and admission of the pope into the peace negotiations. Father O'Hara condemns such agreements and denounces the Italian statesmen who signed them. Why does he not denounce French and British statesmen also? They were parties to the agreement, just as responsible morally as the Italians. Does he wish to denounce the British indirectly, without having the courage to do so openly? If so I have this to say to Father O'Hara: Great Britain is now an ally of the United States, and such criticism is indirectly an attack on the policy of this country in entering the war. Does Father O'Hara wish to have his condemnation understood in that light?

The temper of the allied nations justifies the conclusion that the war will be fought out until Germany cries for quarter. Following victory, the allies will name the peace terms. There seems little likelihood that the pope will be consulted. He will not have contributed to the victory and so can have no voice at the peace council.

Word from French and British soldiers at the front is that their feeling about the war may be summed up thus: "We might as well be dead anyway as to let the Germans beat us now." With that invincible idea spreading to the millions of American soldiers reaching French soil, the defeat of Germany and Austria is certain to be brought within measurable distance of reality and soon.

D. R. MacPHAIL.

Men of Navy Not Overlooked

Portland, Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—We noticed in your issue of November 29 that a correspondent from Sheridan makes inquiry as to whether anything was done for the sailor boys in the drive for Christmas packages. In reply, say that the appeal was made for "soldiers and sailors" and that the navy will receive the same attention as the army from the committee handling the Christmas packages. We trust that this assurance will be sufficient to allay all fears along this line.

PORTLAND CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS.
By Amedee M. Smith, Gen. Man.

Entitled to Full Amount

Silverton, Or., Dec. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—My son, a minor, is working on the farm of a prominent merchant of Portland. He was paid with a check on a soft drink establishment, they taking 15 cents for cashing it. Surely this is not right. A MOTHER.

[The young man is entitled to the full amount of the check. Any withholding such as practised in the case stated is illegal.]

PERSONAL MENTION

Bishop Leaves Hospital

Bishop Robert L. Paddock, diocese of Eastern Oregon, has been discharged from Good Samaritan hospital after two weeks' treatment for an acute infection. He has gone to his home at Hood River for a few days' rest and will then go to Camp Lewis for a month's sojourn among the soldiers.

Mayor Sweek in Town

Thad T. Sweek, mayor of Tualatin, is in Portland for a few days at the Perkins.

Former Portlander Here

C. B. Stetson, a former Portland man, is a guest at the Cornelius for a few weeks. Mr. Stetson has lived in San Francisco since moving from Portland and is in the hardwood lumber business. He has a large circle of friends in Portland and visits here frequently.

More Hotel Delegates Arrive

The following hotel people are guests in Portland to attend the hotel convention and are registered at the Multnomah: W. J. Weaver of the Umpqua hotel, Roseburg; L. W. Himes, Hotel Hoyt, G. V. Madison, Nortonia; R. W. Childs, Portland hotel, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Larmore, Oregon hotel; Mr. and Mrs. N. Z. Duke, Rainier hotel, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lunborg, Hotel Benson; H. H. Cloutier, Multnomah hotel, all of Portland; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Birdsall, of the Pilot Butte hotel, Bend; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osburn, Osburn hotel, Eugene; George W. Thorne, Seattle Hotel News; C. Olander, Sedro Woolly, Wash.; A. Chestre Mitchell, Butler hotel; T. D. Rockwell, Calhoun hotel, of Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Dan J. Moore, Moore hotel, Seaside; J. C. Marmaduke, Washington hotel, Portland; J. and A. Zbinden, Seward hotel; P. H. Wattie, Fry hotel; J. K. Leaming, Leamington hotel; Roy Hodgton, J. F. Russell, W. Sullivan, J. H. Davis, Washington annex; F. H. Holtzheim, Hotel Sorranto, and J. F. Russell, all of Seattle; S. L. Spencer, James Harding and W. T. Cunningham, all of Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Douglas of White Salmon are registered at the Nortonia.

R. D. Holmes of John Day is at the Perkins.

Mrs. T. A. McCann and children are in Portland at the Portland hotel from Bend.

M. T. O'Connell, a lumberman from Winlock, Wash., is at the Oregon hotel.

James A. Green from Bend is a guest at the Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal McAllister from Sacramento are at the Cornelius.

W. F. Hammer from Hood River is at the Perkins.

Mrs. J. A. Russell from Vancouver, Wash., is a guest at the Portland.

James A. Green from Bend, is at the Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Skinner from Hood River are registered at the Cornelius.

Mrs. Clay Parker and Mrs. J. C. Parker from Stevenson, Wash., are at the Cornelius.

Miss Martha Rosengarth of Bend is a guest at the Portland.

Those Who Know

From the Detroit Free Press.

There's one thing about this war—no one who has been to France and seen the effects of it comes back wanting to make peace on the kaiser's terms.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Fourteen shopping days to Christmas.

The sympathy of the allied world goes out to Halifax.

Wilhelm's publicity program is just a mild form of gas attack.

Eighteen below in Minnesota. Makes a fellow shiver just to write it.

The navy needs dentists. The navy, in other words, needs some "filling."

Remember the hard-working department store clerks and treat them kindly.

Sixty-two million new pennies have been put into circulation. Some cents to that.

Colonel Disque asks operators and men to spruce up a bit on spruce production.

Uncle Sam's thrift campaign is going to help win the war and will make us a better nation after the war.

News says 11,000 more Italians taken prisoners by the Huns. How many Italians in this world, anyway?

A slacker may consider himself somewhat of a "slicker," but he won't be slick enough to get by with it very long.

The local weather bureau, as a war measure, will discontinue publication of its well-known weather map. Now just what effect will that have on the weather?

There's talk of Hooverizing the city's horses. Does this mean that the horses are to be cut into steaks and rump roasts to substitute for beef, or does it mean that the horses are to be deprived of meat foods and white bread?

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A movement is on foot to form an organization of the Boy Scouts at Port Orford.

The Pendleton East Oregonian now has a record of 25 commissioned officers from Umatilla county and invites anybody that knows of any others to send in the names.

A total eclipse of the moon is to be visible on the Pacific coast on the night of December 28. The usually optimistic Eugene Register hastens to remark that this assures the fact that it will be cloudy that night.

The Molalla Parent-Teacher association, according to the Aurora Observer, when in doubt as the proper program buys a Liberty bond and gets up a bazaar to pay for it, and when still more is needed, "they hold a home-cooking sale to bring in the dough, which is not a half-bad plan!"

Novel but evidently practical suggestion for which the Harrisburg Bulletin charges nothing: "A little portable pile driver derrick like the one being used on the Harrisburg ferry job would be a good investment for the river bottom farmers. A little diking along the river on their part at spare times would save much land worth from $100 to $200 per acre."

The improvements at the city park at McMinnville, the News-Reporter says, have caused much favorable comment from visitors, and "even the home people, who are conservative in their views, believe the improvements were worth while." The pool has been beautified greatly and the hard-surfacing of the roadways is a noticeable improvement.

LESS WOOL IN YOUR WEARABLES

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, Dec. 7.—The council of national defense has already made arrangements whereby the consumption of wool for civilian purposes will be reduced from 30 to 40 per cent, according to Director Walter S. Gifford. Instead of appealing to the wearer of clothes not to buy all wool suits and to limit his demand for wool, the process will work down to the consumer from the other end. In due time the buyer will find it difficult to buy woolen suits and all wool articles of wear. This will be accomplished through the manufacturer.

In many other ways than this the restriction upon use of wool will be brought about. The tailors are in on the game, and the styles will favor the government plans. Less cloth will be used in the construction of suits for women and for men as well. The styles for next year, which already have been decreed, will call for about 35 per cent less material than the ones of today.

"I don't know whether this saving will be made in the length of skirts, or by making them tighter," Mr. Gifford confesses. But he is certain the saving will be made. Short skirts for women and "high water" trousers for men will be more and more fashionable.

Mr. Gifford warns against making the transition too suddenly. If all the people were suddenly to form the idea that patriotism demands that they limit the cloth in their wearing apparel, he points out, present stocks would remain unsold on the shelves, would become out of date and useless, and the purpose of the campaign would be defeated.

The changes are therefore desired gradually, combining the use of present styles and utilization of stocks on hand with a fixed decision to change gradually as the seasons change to abbreviations which will result in a large saving of material. Result: less manufacturing to be done, more hands released for the making of things that armies must have, and of things that civilians really in need in war time.

The commercial economy board of the advisory council of the national defense council is preparing the way for changes in the industries, such as that of wool. It is surveying different industries, and where readjustments are seen to be necessary, the manufacturers are informed of conditions and given notice to prepare.

The clay products industry, the making of fireproofing and like materials, is an instance in point. It has been reported that the recent output of this industry is about normal, although consumption has greatly fallen off. The manufacturers in that line will doubtless receive suggestions, if this information is confirmed, that their production be curtailed and that they should prepare forthwith to release part of their equipment and workers for war industry work.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

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BUZZING IN THE EARS.—Suicides have occurred from persons being driven to desperation by a constant buzzing in the ears. It is probable that in these cases the real underlying cause of the tragic act was back of the ear manifestation, and was due to the same conditions that brought on the intolerable ear annoyance. This symptom, however, was the precipitating factor.

In anemia, simple and pernicious, ear buzzing is a common symptom; also in leukaemia. Both of these are diseases of the blood, the first affecting the red blood corpuscles and the second the white blood corpuscles. Indigestion may bring on a buzzing; also neuralgia. It is common in hay fever. Heart trouble in some cases is manifest by ear noises, which improve when the heart comes under medical treatment. Chronic inflammation of the kidneys, especially when accompanied by high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries, may give evidence of its presence by a buzzing in the head, which improves when the diseases improve. Quinine in large doses, taken for malaria, or other drugs, may cause a roaring in the head.

In various ear affections sounds are among the distinguishing symptoms. Chronic dry catarrh (otosclerosis) is a common cause of ringing or hissing ear sounds. Wax may manifest itself in this way, or the growth of a polypus or the growth of a foreign body, as may also inflammation of the middle ear. In Meniere's disease, affecting the ear labyrinth, buzzing is likely to occur. Syphilis of the middle ear generally is accompanied by this annoyance; it may arise also in the course of typhoid and other fevers.

The nature of the sound is a clue to the condition back of it. A pulsing, rhymthic sound may be produced by blood flowing through an artery which is near the middle ear when the separating bone is too thin. A sound like the bursting of bubbles may be due to inflammation in the middle ear. Creaking is generally caused by wax, but may be due to a polypus or to the presence of something that has got into the ear from the outside. Cracking and clicking may be caused by the contraction of palate or throat muscles. This sound can sometimes be heard by other people several feet away from the patient. Humming, hissing, whistling and other sounds are caused by irritation of the auditory nerve near the ear labyrinth.

A medical examination is essential to get the cause of the trouble and to determine whether it is local or organic. Improving the general health has a lot to do with getting rid of it when it is a systematic condition. For a patient who is overworked mentally or physically the symptom sometimes becomes almost unbearable. Working in close, stuffy places may bring it on, or where there is heavy machinery. Overindulgence in alcohol or excessive smoking is likely to cause it.

Tomorrow: Adenoids.

See another story, "How to Live," foot column eight, this page.

Ragtag 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.]

No Job for a Mortal

A MAN advertised for a hostler, and mentioned that a returned soldier would be preferable, says the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Soon a hard-faced looking fellow put in an appearance seeking the job.

"Do you smoke?" asked the man.

"No," was the reply.

"Swear?"

"No."

"Are you a member of the Church of England?"

Seeing that an answer in the affirmative was required the other said he was.

But when the man asked "Are you a total abstainer?" it was too close quarters for the returned hero.

"Look 'ere, mister," he said, "strike me if yer knows what yer wants. You hadvertised for a 'ostler, but you bloomin' well wants a harkangel; that's wot yer wants," and he walked away in disgust.

The American Soldier

No bluffer, no bully, no coward—not he;
Tall, straight, a figure that's pleasant to see;
Friendly, courteous, manly and strong,
A champion of right, an enemy of wrong.

Kind and obliging, a real friend in need;
Honest, efficient, a hater of greed;
Brainy and lactful, a bright shining light;
Hope of the oppressed, the strong hand of right.

Calm and courageous, to ideals true;
A credit to nation and red, white and blue;
Fearless, not hasty, to wrath he is slow—
A worthy opponent, whomsoever his foe.

—C. Williams.

150 Eleventh street.

Her Discovery

"You have a model husband," said the lady who was congratulating the bride.

The next day the bride bethought her to look up the word "model" in the dictionary and this is what she found:

"Model—A small imitation of the real thing."

Billy Boy

(Air: Baby Mine)

Ah, methinks we're one too many,
Billy boy, Billy boy—
"Too much sugar for a penny"
Billy boy, Billy boy.
You may think it's rather rough,
For the Yanks are pretty tough
And we'll make you yell "Enough!"
Billy boy, Billy boy,
And we'll make you yell "Enough!"
Billy boy.

It is far to Tipperary,
Billy boy, Billy boy,
And we ain't got long to tarry,
Billy boy, Billy boy.
Uncle Sammy's very mild,
But he cuts up pretty wild
When once you get him riled,
Billy boy, Billy boy,
When once you get him riled
Billy boy.

Though we're only "cattle drivers,"
Billy boy, Billy boy,
We can spoil your devilish divers,
Billy boy, Billy boy.
Every blessed mother's son
That can carry sword or gun
Is a-coming on the run,
Billy boy, Billy boy,
Is a-coming on the run,
Billy boy.

Our brave boys, you cannot beat 'em,
Billy boy, Billy boy;
Huns like you can ne'er defeat 'em,
Billy boy, Billy boy,
And our dear old John Per-shing,
He will clip your august wing,
And then we'll gally sing,
Billy boy, Billy boy,
And then we'll gally sing,
Billy boy.

On the wall the hand is writing,
Billy boy, Billy boy;
All men for their rights are fighting,
Billy boy, Billy boy.
And now you're being weighed,
And your trust you have betrayed,
And you're finished, I'm afraid,
Billy boy, Billy boy,
And you're finished, I'm afraid,
Billy boy.

—Rosetta Eby Taylor.

3805 Fifty-fourth street southeast.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

What puzzles me and my neighbors is this pigheaded way some of the big corporations has of refusin' to reckonize a union. The union is there with both feet, like a wild hog in the road. They hold up their team and shout, "We don't reckonize you!" and then they reach for their shotgun, call out the army an' tell how there ain't nothin' there. This mixin' of absent treatment with labor troubles seems kinder bewilderin' to some folks. If there ain't no union of the workin' people, what is all the fuss about? An' if they is a union, what in Sam Hill is the use of pertendin' they can't see it and don't know what sich is?

Stage and Screen

By Edna Irvine

Rumor has it that Margaret Moreland is soon to divorce her husband, Nat C. Goodwin.

What next? It is to ask, after viewing the third act of "Just a Woman" at the Baker theatre.

"The dollar no longer represents 10 dimes, but four quarters," says Hiram Abrams, president of Paramount.

Wallace Reid comes naturally by his dramatic talent, for his father was Hal Reid, well-known writer of melodramas.

"Jane Eyre" is to be reproduced in pictures with Alice Brady in the title role, and Elliott Dexter as the fatally fascinating Rochester.

Alan Dale, famous dramatic critic, has written a play. It is titled "The Madonna of the Future," and it will be produced by Oliver Morosco.

New Viewpoint of Eugenics Approved

Rules of Living Set Forth in "How to Live" Have Received Approbation of Country's Most Famous Men.

Education on health—the most vital of all subjects—is the lofty and humanitarian purpose of "How to Live"—the newest and most popular of books on personal hygiene.

This splendid work has been authorized by and prepared in collaboration with the hygiene reference board of the Life Extension institute by IRVING FISHER, Chairman, Professor of Political Economy, Yale university, and EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M. D.

Some of the finest brains in America are sponsors for "How to Live," among whom are such men as William H. Taft, General William C. Gorgas, surgeon general; Dr. Rupert Blue, U. S. public health service; Dr. H. M. Biggs, health commissioner, state of New York; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. These men donate their services to the Life Extension institute and collaborated with Professor Fisher and Dr. Fisk in preparing this book.

The regular selling price is $1. Through the cooperation of The Journal, it can be obtained for 69c at the J. K. Gill Co., Meier & Frank Co., Olds, Wortman & King or Journal business office, or for $1 you get the book and a month's subscription to The Journal. Add 15c additional on mail orders.