Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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The strength of the fighter is the strength of his faith.—Frederick Scott Oliver.

BONDS AND THE MARKET

SECRETARY M'ADOO'S explanation of the decline in the market price of Liberty bonds may not be wholly groundless. He says it is due to German intrigue. There is plenty of German capital in the United States which its owners might use, if they were so disposed, to bear Liberty bonds in Wall Street, and it is not impossible that something of the sort has actually been done.

But we need not look so far for part explanation of the decline. The price of all securities has been exceptionally low for some time. It has been possible to buy the best of them at prices which net the investor an unprecedented return on his money. No doubt this glittering lure has tempted some bondholders to part with their government securities and reinvest the proceeds in directions which promise larger returns.

This may well have taken place without any incitement from pro-German quarters. It is a process which needs no explanation outside ordinary human nature.

Touching this point, Secretary McAdoo said:

Thoughtless persons who think they have done their duty when they buy bonds, also sell them. These thoughtless persons can be changed to thoughtful ones if we will show them how their sales are affecting the government. We cannot influence the kaiser's people but we can put them in the penitentiary.

Dissemination of information among holders of Liberty bonds as to how sales at this time adversely affect the government will reduce sales by loyal people to cases where people are driven by necessity to sell in order to meet their daily obligations. Many of the latter can easily be induced to borrow money on their bonds, which is a better plan than selling at a discount, because it is a matter of certainty that a time will come when all Liberty bonds will be at a premium and perhaps at a big premium. That happened in the case of the Spanish bonds and their interest rate was only 3 per cent.

Meanwhile, here and there, are money slackers who would unhesitatingly profiteer on Liberty bonds. They did it with Civil war bonds when frenzied finance was less in vogue and the bent of the American financial world less avaricious. Happily, the attitude of many great industrial and financial captains of America gives hope that there will be power to prevent profiteers on the country's financial undertakings from doing their worst.

In any event, the Liberty bond is the country's reliance, democracy's hope and the protector of the boy somewhere in France. Below par or above, the people will buy them, will fight to keep them inviolate and will powerfully oppose all who attempt to discredit them.

The situation with respect to the wheat supply in France is critical. In a statement, the French minister of provisions directs the attention of his government to a scantiness of his resources that is almost pitiful. France is the nation that supplied America with men, money and warships that brought about the final triumph over Cornwallis in the Revolution. It seems incredible that America in the midst of her abundance will not now observe the food regulations necessary to give back to France the help she gave our forefathers in their darkest days.

NEW YORK AND OREGON

NEW YORK state is honeycombed with railroads.

But men there are turning to barge commerce as a remedy for transportation breakdown. Governor Whitman heads the movement.

A state barge canal conference has been held. It unanimously recommended the formation of a canal transportation company with a capital of $5,000,000 to put fleets of barges on Erie canal. Experts in transportation made statements that the undertaking, besides bolstering up a collapsed railroad traffic, would prove "both practicable and profitable."

One authority declared that it would be possible to build 100 barges in 100 days which would move 10,000,000 tons of freight from Buffalo or Albany to New York. He made the practical suggestion that the corporation should first enlist the cooperation of industrial and mercantile interests and of chambers of commerce along the route. He also insisted that the interest of the federal shipping board should be enlisted.

Mr. Hulley declared that it would be suicidal to form such a corporation unless the people along the route take a direct personal and financial interest in the plan. If they have none of their own money involved in it, they will be unlikely to have a sufficient regard for its success to care whether their community freight goes by rail or water.

Pursuing his subject, Mr. Hulley said:

It is the freight between Albany and New York that clogs the terminals. Every year 14,000,000 tons of freight is brought from Albany to New York. When it gets here, especially at present, it causes the most disconcerting congestion. All of this freight ought to be brought down the Hudson in barges, thus releasing about 50,000 freight cars for other service. Even in normal times, freight cannot be unloaded here fast enough because there are not enough terminals. Each barge loaded with offshore freight could be its own warehouse, if necessary, by holding it in convenient anchorage while waiting for a ship to come into port for its cargo.

If a state so old as New York and so equipped with railroads as New York, is turning to use of barges, there must be large virtue in barge transportation.

If New York thinks barge transportation good business in man-made waterways, would it not seem to be good business in a region like the Northwest so prodigally provided with God-made waterways?

The Spokane Spokesman-Review avers that in 1875 higher prices were paid for many necessaries by settlers in the Spokane region than present residents pay. It gives the following quotations: Bacon, 62½ cents a pound, coffee 75, sugar 50, salt 25, butter $1 and nails 40 cents. Much freight for the region at that time came around Cape Horn and was carried by boat up the Columbia river and thence hauled by wagon to final destinations.

WHY NOT ALL PIES

GRANTS PASS has suddenly become famous, and it is all through the instrumentality of a woman. Let Palmyra boast of a Queen Zenobia and Egypt of her Cleopatra. The splendor of those historic women grows wan beside the radiant beams of the heroine of Grants Pass. We wish the man who wrote of her immortal achievement had been moved to mention her name. We should have loved to celebrate it in lofty rhyme and inscribe it on imperishable brass. If we had a thousand tongues we know of no better use we could put them to than to sing her glory to the end of time.

What has she done? She has invented a crustless pumpkin pie. That is what. She has eliminated one of the world's killjoys. She has cut out the last defect that marred the ineffable perfection of man's most heavenly achievement. From this day to the end of time he who bites into a crustless pumpkin pie will burst out into paeans of praise for Mrs. X of Grants Pass.

The crust of a pumpkin pie, or of any pie for that matter, is a piece of the morning after. It is sodden even after sunny noon. It is an apple of Sodom after a Newberg prune. You get one taste of the delectable pie itself and then comes the horror of the crust. Thanks to Mrs. X of glorious Grants Pass there will be no more crust. If the pumpkin pie can be crustless why not the apple pie? Slowly but surely we approach the millennial dawn.

Oregon builders say they can lay down and complete 150 wooden ships in 1918. That is the pledge they are ready to make to the shipping board in response to Chairman Hurley's wire for an estimate of tonnage Oregon can turn out the coming year. The 30 wooden ships and 50 wooden hulls now under construction in the yards bring a round $30,000,000 into the district. Behold what an activity and prosperity next year's construction may bring!

BUSINESS RUINED

THE postulate that "prohibition ruins business" is nowhere better exemplified than at Birmingham, Ala. That unhappy city has been dry for some time now, plenty long enough to experience the full misery of its blunder.

Just before making the disastrous experiment of prohibition Birmingham erected a beautiful new jail which cost $160,000. The money might as well have been thrown into the kitchen fire, for the building is useless. There is not a prisoner in it. Birmingham has waited patiently for months to get returns from its investment in the jail, but none are forthcoming. Without booze the city has no crime and without crime how can it use its lovely new jail?

The structure might be a busy scene with lawyers, turnkeys and deputy sheriffs swarming industriously in the corridors and prisoners' merry voices chiming in every cell were it not for prohibition. It might disseminate prosperity among scores of more or less worthy citizens but for the devasting drouth that has struck the city. Let no one dare hereafter to say that prohibition does not ruin business, that is to say, some kinds of business. Birmingham's empty jail should tie the tongues of the anti-booze element forevermore.

Does not the spirit of the Christmas season touch you into thoughts of the mercies the Red Cross can bestow on a great part of this afflicted earth? In the contemplation of the coming day when all assemble at the family fireside for the annual holiday of good will and peace, what finer impulse than a determination to help the great activity that is spreading relief and succor to the suffering?

THE NEWLY REVEALED PLOTS

THE Prussian war lords had a "South American policy." In secret cipher telegrams the German charge in Argentina referred to it as "Germany's South American policy." It was a policy of allying all South American countries against the United States.

The facts are established by cablegrams between Berlin and Count Luxburg, German charge in Argentina, just made public by Secretary Lansing. The cablegrams not only clearly disclose a secret German conspiracy to ally South America against the United States, but reveal a plan to "reorganize" Southern Brazil. To reorganize Southern Brazil, which is thickly populated and dominated by the kaiser's subjects who have all along been discouraged by Berlin from becoming naturalized citizens of Brazil, would unquestionably mean the conversion of Southern Brazil into a German province to become a nucleus for further encroachments and the gradual Prussianizing of the whole of South America.

A notable disclosure in the published cablegrams is the treachery, double dealing and duplicity used by Berlin in diplomatic negotiations with Argentina. Not only did Berlin deliberately deceive Argentina, but in black and white instructed Count Luxburg to make pledges to Argentina that Berlin did not intend to carry out. A further conspicuous feature of the cablegrams was the insistence by Luxburg that a squadron of German submarines be sent to Argentina as a means of aiding him to put over the Prussian program which Berlin was trying to force upon Argentina.

Here is a sample cablegram from Luxburg to Berlin:

Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people under a thin veneer are Indians. A submarine squadron with full powers to me might probably still save the situation.

The claim of Prussian superiority over other peoples stands out in the cablegram. Luxburg assured Berlin that the South Americans "under a thin veneer are Indians." Another outstanding feature is the Prussian reliance on might as reflected in Luxburg's request for "a submarine squadron." Thus he says, "a submarine squadron with full powers to me might probably still save the situation."

In one cablegram, Luxburg tells how Germany will "be able to carry out her South American policy," of course, in spite of the Monroe doctrine. In the following he makes reference to "our principal aims in South America:"

I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well, whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the president would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America.

Luxburg's cherished wish for "a submarine squadron" thus appeared again. The Prussian idea of force and might is ever insistent. We may well imagine what would happen in South America and to the rest of the Western Hemisphere if the Prussian war lords once had the men and warships with which to operate.

Berlin deliberately instructed Luxburg to lie to the Argentine government and expressed the purpose of the imperial German government to likewise lie, if necessity arose, to the other neutrals. Relations between Germany and Argentina were strained to the breaking point over the sinkings of Argentine ships by German divers. Berlin was trying to make Argentina believe the divers were not going to sink Argentine ships. Of course she could not carry out that policy without offending all other neutrals. So Berlin cabled Luxburg that in case any Argentine ships should pass through the war zone unsunk, other neutrals would be told that part of its cargo was for Switzerland. All this appears in the following cable from Berlin to Luxburg:

In answer to complaints from other neutrals, the payment of indemnity will be explained by saying that part of cargo was for Switzerland should necessity arise.

Berlin saw the force of Luxburg's requests for a show of submarines in South American ports and cabled Luxburg as follows:

You are empowered to announce a submarine visit should politico-military situation allow.

In one cable, Berlin announced to Luxburg that "secret instructions" to him would be sent "in the well known way." The "well known way" is like the expression in Von Bernstorff's cable asking Berlin for $50,000 to be used in influencing the American congress "through the organization you know of." The Prussian plot to ally South America against the United States is revealed in a cable sent supposedly to the German minister in Chile. Here it is:

A few sensible men here, even Zebelos, allow that Chile is obviously better governed than Argentina; moreover, the situation here is by no means incapable of solution. The president has the firm intention of setting the council of ministers against North America. Use the above confidentially.

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley.

Recently I was talking with a man whose duty it is to see what he can see and hear what he can hear, and report to the government. He travels about the country and looks up reports of disloyalty and investigates cases of supposed treasonable activity against the government. "Of course there are many things that it would be unwise and indiscreet for me to discuss with you," he said. "Nevertheless, there are certain features of my work which are interesting and which I am at liberty to discuss. Not long before the declaration of war by the United States I was ordered to attend a meeting of Germans and report their attitude toward this government. The meeting was called ostensibly to raise funds for the Red Cross to be sent to Germany toward helping wounded Germans. Naturally I was a strong German sympathizer, for I have to be all things to all men, to hold my job. There was considerable money in the treasury of the German society and a motion was made to send it to Germany to be used at the discretion of those on the ground who were familiar with conditions. Several speeches were made favoring the motion. Finally an old gray haired German got up and in broken English said:

"'I was born in Germany. Two of my sisters are still alive and their sons are in the German army. I love the Fatherland. But first I am an American citizen. I left Germany because I did not want to help wage a war of aggression against France in 1870. I know you who have spoken. I know why you left Germany. You did not like the drift of things there. You wanted more liberty. You came to this country. You found liberty and a friendly people, who made you welcome. I have done well. I see many here who have come in their own automobiles and who have fine farms with much fat stock and full barns. Why should we send money to the Fatherland to help perpetuate conditions from which we fled. Germany is a good country, but those in control are not ruling in the interest of the common people. None of us here is high born. We are farmers. Why should we help fasten the yoke on the farmers of Germany so the high born can rule them with more severity? I vote that we do not send the money to Germany to be used as they see fit there.' His motion carried. A little later I was sent to investigate a man in a nearby city. He had no idea who I was, so presently we were talking of what a shame it was that the United States was allowed to send munitions to help kill Germans. He said, 'Here in this country they are stupid. They do not understand the German viewpoint. I have heard men argue that the president here is equal to the emperor of Germany. Swine that they are, they think a man who is called up from the common people for a brief four years can be equal to a man divinely ordained to rule, as is our emperor. I myself am high born; yet these Americans, the sons of blacksmiths and laborers, think themselves as good as I am a man in whose veins flow the blood of the noble born.'

"The man was perfectly sincere in his belief in the supremacy of Germany and in his belief in the superior excellence of the individual German over men of all other nations. The Germans, as a race, have tremendous egotism. My investigation leads me to believe that at least 95 per cent of the German-Americans are loyal and will stick by the land of their adoption, but among the remaining 5 per cent there are elements of danger that must be rigorously dealt with."

* * *

Captain von der Goltz in his recent book gives much of the inner history of the intrigue by which Germany has undermined our institutions and betrayed our confidence. He tells of the treasonable activity of Franz von Papen, Karl Boy-ed, Heinrich Albert and Franz von Rintelen. They won the admiration and the confidence of America, while all the time, as members of Germany's secret service, they were betraying us.

In speaking of the present efficiency of Germany's secret service in the United States, he says:

"Before the entry of the United States into the war, the principal activities of the German government's agents were confined to the fomenting of strikes in munitions plants and other war activities, the organizing of plots to blow up ships, canals or bridges — anything which would hamper the transportation of supplies to the allies—and the inciting of sedition by stirring up trouble between German-Americans and Americans of other descent. All of these acts were committed in order to prevent you from aiding in any way the enemies of Germany; and, also, by creating disorder in this country in peace times, to furnish you with an object lesson of what could be done in war times.

"These things were planned, overseen and executed by Germans and by other enemies of the allies, under the leadership of men like Von Papen, who were accredited agents of the German government, and who were protected by diplomatic immunity.

"Now that the war has come, an entirely new task is before the German government and an entirely new set of people are needed to do it. Wartime spying is absolutely different from the work which was done before the war, and the two have no connection with each other—except as the work done before the war has prepared the way for the work which is being done now. And, whereas, the work done before the war was conducted by Germans, the present work, for very obvious reasons, cannot be done by anyone who is a German or who is likely to be suspected of German affiliations. I venture to say that not 1 per cent of the persons who are engaged in spying for the German government at the present time are either of German birth or descent. I say this, not because I know how the German secret service is being conducted in this country, but because I know how it has been conducted in other countries.

"Let me explain. It is obvious that such activities as the inciting to strikes and the conspiring which were done in the last three years could be safely conducted by Germans, because the two countries were at peace. The moment that war was declared, every German became an object of suspicion, and his usefulness in spying—that is, the obtaining of military, naval, political and diplomatic secrets—was ended immediately. For that reason Germany and every other government which has spies in the enemy country make a practice during war of employing practically no known citizen of its own country."

Censorship in the Home

From the Washington Star

"Do you remember the story of David and Goliath?"

"Yes. But I don't encourage my boys to read it. I have trouble enough now to keep them from throwing stones."

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.]

Here, Too, Is a Bit to Do

Portland, Dec. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Is patriotism, as apparently practiced by the wealthier classes in America, conducive to the building up of the patriotic spirit among the tradesmen and working classes? I will speak from the standpoint of a dressmaker. I run a shop. I have quite a force of help to pay every Saturday night, with other overhead expenses which have to be paid weekly or monthly, frequently for material that goes into customers' garments.

Before war times, when there were not so many calls for money to run our government, Liberty bonds to be purchased or Red Cross donations to be made, and it was not so hard to make ends meet, one felt more patriotic. But is the pressure to be so great as to squeeze out all the patriotism one has? And would not that pressure be much less on the tradespeople if the people who patronize them would not grind them down to the lowest price, then, when the work is delivered, ask them to wait for their pay, and maybe keep them waiting without asking them anything about it? They will say, "I just have to pay up on my Liberty bonds," or "My donation to the Red Cross took all my allowance this month. I shall have to keep you waiting." In consequence, the tradesman can not buy Liberty bonds. He loses his discounts, and his good name and credit. One does not feel so patriotic without a good name.

I know it is due to thoughtlessness with most of my patrons, that they subject me to the hardships consequent to their slowness in paying bills, and that if brought to their attention in the right light many would see to it that all little home bills were paid promptly, to the end that the tradesmen might participate in the purchase of Liberty bonds and make Red Cross donations.

A flag or a token that we had "done our bit" would look as well in our windows as in theirs. After all, we are a democracy, and to be a good democracy we must be thoughtful and do justice at home.

A DRESSMAKER.

The Seven Years Limit

Portland, Dec. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—Is the provision limiting the ratification of the prohibition amendment to seven years unconstitutional? R. A. B.

[The question is new. It was raised in the debates in congress. Senator Borah, for one, while asserting that he favored the amendment itself, opposed it in its form as presented because he believed the setting of a time limit was outside of the constitutional powers of congress. If a case is made the courts will decide. If the amendment is never opposed on that account, a precedent, at least, will be established.]

PERSONAL MENTION

In California for Vacation

William Cook, general agent of the Missouri Pacific in Portland, will leave tonight for San Francisco, where he will join Mrs. Cook and their two children and spend the holidays with relatives.

Leave on Trip East

P. L. Campbell, president of the University of Oregon, with Mrs. Campbell, left Friday for Joplin, Mis., where they will spend Christmas.

Judge H. H. Belt of Dallas, Or., is a guest at the Cornelius.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Turney of Saskatoon, Canada, are touring the western states and are in Portland for a few days at the Multnomah. They are on their way to California.

Miss H. Crow of Goldendale, who has been at Corvallis attending O. A. C., is a guest at the Cornelius en route to her home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Vial and their children, from Prindle, Wash., are in Portland for a Christmas shopping trip and are registered at the Portland.

Major W. L. Coppenall, U. S., stationed at Fort Stephens, is a guest at the Multnomah.

Mrs. J. A. Shaddock of Rosedale is spending the week-end with her husband, who has been in the city on an extended business trip. They are at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Campbell of Dallas, Or., are registered at the Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Grant of Silverton are at the Oregon.

Carl E. Fisher, a merchant of Springfield, is a guest at the Cornelius.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. McCoy of The Dalles are guests at the Portland. Mr. McCoy is president of the First National bank of The Dalles.

A. B. Brown and S. H. Webb, real estate men of Astoria, are in the city on business and are at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Bickland of Medford are guests at the Cornelius.

F. E. Battery of Hood River is registered at the Perkins.

Miss Louise Allen of Eugene is at the Portland. Miss Allen is a teacher at the University of Oregon and is in the city for a short shopping trip.

J. Borofesky, a hotel man of Dayton, is at the Cornelius.

M. L. Granning of Corvallis is a guest at the Multnomah.

F. E. Battey of Hood River is registered at the Perkins.

Miss Florence Hale of Independence is at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Kessler of Seattle are registered at the Oregon.

D. C. White of Marshfield is at the Perkins.

George T. Meiers, a cannery man of Seattle, is at the Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilson, from Duluth, are among the guests at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ashpy of Boise are in the city for a few days at the Portland hotel.

George S. Boyakin, from Corvallis, is at the Perkins.

George Dysart of Centralia, is at the Oregon.

David Campbell of Walla Walla is registered at the Portland.

C. W. Matthews of Gaston is a guest at the Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. McCarthy of Arlington are at the Cornelius.

R. B. Crowler of Yamhill is at the Oregon.

Miss Eleanor McClamie of Silverton is at the Portland.

C. J. Thompson, from Rainier, is a guest at the Perkins.

D. W. Twohy of Spokane is registered at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Tucker and family are registered at the Oregon from Hood River.

Profiteering in Wool

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

Some persons believe there is too much government control even if we are engaged in the greatest war of all the ages. Others believe that the United States officials should take a firmer grasp upon the situation and shake up the fellows who are trying to "make their bit" while the soldiers are "doing their bit." As an example of what is being done in this country one need only mention the fact that whereas the price of wool in England has been fixed at 55 per cent in excess of pre-war prices, the advance in the United States has been 200 per cent and the mothers who have been knitting garments for their boys in the army have been forced to pinch and scrape and go without themselves in order to pay three prices for yarn.

Statistical data shows that no shortage of wool exists and it is said that consumption in 1918 will be little, if any, greater than in 1917. Evidently the war trade board has not tackled the wool situation any too soon and it is too bad that it will take some time to reduce the prevailing abnormal prices down to a point where poor people can afford to make purchases. As in the case of many other articles, there does not seem to be any excuse for the 200 per cent advance in the price of wool.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

One shopping day to Christmas.

What wonderful secrets the clothes closets contain these days.

* * *

Wonder if the folks back home received their packages Q. K.

Shouldn't Darius Green and his flying machine have a niche in the hall of fame?

* * *

War has created such a demand for office boys that many of them have whiskers.

* * *

There's still time to buy a Red Cross membership. And you'll be doing a big dollar's worth of good.

* * *

Christmas cigars will cost more this year, too. Try to appreciate this when you are smoking one of them.

* * *

The days are getting longer. Won't it be great to be able to forget the furnace, and to again eat breakfast by sunlight?

* * *

America's holiday mail this year is said to be the largest in history. Which goes to show that even Mars can't keep the spotlight away from Santa Claus.

* * *

Walter McCredie, managing the Salt Lake City baseball team, having worked like a Beaver with Portland, is well qualified to keep as busy as the Bees.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Salem Floral society is considering the proposition of donating plants to the men at the penitentiary for use in making flower baskets.

* * *

The Eugene Register truthfully observes that "back in the country where winter really is winter, these mild Oregon rains would almost be regarded as 'corn weather.'"

* * *

Baker's two companies of Home Guards are enthusiastically drilling. One company is composed of men past 35, the other of men under that age. It is believed that a third company can be raised.

* * *

"Thirty below zero and a blizzard in Montana Wednesday; 40 above zero in Harney county last night and today," exclaims the Crane American. "The comparison would make this locality a winter resort for Montanaites."

* * *

From the Burns News is copied this report on the prevailing un-Christmas-like weather in Harney: "It is hard to accustom oneself to the association and suggestion of yuletide's approach, with the nice, balmy weather that has prevailed during the present week. Some chilly nights had frozen the ground some a few days ago, but later the warm days took out the frost, and farm operations continue."

COMMENT OF THE PRESS OF OREGON

CONDON TIMES: That Mr. Wilson became president when he did is a blessing and fortunate thing for the country; this is admitted by all alike. Partisanship does not seem to enter into any of the large affairs which he has had to handle and his actions have nearly all proven to have been the wise thing to do. That he has a wide vision of world affairs and is fully aware of the purposes behind the ruling powers has been evidenced time and again. His every action and motive is worthy of the fullest confidence of the people whom he represents.

* * *

LA GRANDE OBSERVER: Let us hope that statesmen and soldiers will cease for Christmas day their strife, their strategems, and schemes and in their hearts resolve to do something to secure a lasting world peace based upon the philosophy of Jesus Christ. Let us muse and ponder upon the life of this man, divine his grasp of the ideal way to live. Let us not forget, however, that he scorned injustice, rebuked those who needed to be rebuked and drove by force from the temple those who should have been driven. He would not tolerate peace in the presence of wrong or injustice.

* * *

PORT ORFORD TRIBUNE: Port Orford has again shown her splendid community spirit by her subscription of over $1000 towards the building of the Middle Elk road. With the high cost of living, the numerous calls for charity donations, and the uncertainty of the hour, it is indeed a remarkable showing the people of this neighborhood have just made. Whether it is giving her sons to her country or digging up cash for the Red Cross, the war library, and the Y. M. C. A., or helping out the food conservation campaign, or whether it is getting behind some community project with her brawn and her money, Port Orford is ever ready to "do her bit" and then some.

* * *

COOS BAY HARBOR: The Coos county corn show at Coquille, which has been successfully carried out for two successive years and is to become an annual feature, was this year a bigger and better show than before. The people of Coquille financed the expense and the contributions for the show fell a trifle short of paying up all debts, but the deficit is to be taken care of later. This show has created fully as much interest in the particular line of agriculture as has the county fair and should, we believe, in the interest of good farming, be assisted by contributions from the county treasury.

* * *

VALE ENTERPRISE: November, 1917, will likely be known in history as the bloodiest month mankind has ever experienced. We people of Western America have been liberal in the support of the war as far as money donations and small voluntary sacrifices go, yet we are hardly aware that we are in a war at all. Our liberty and lives are at stake, yet we feel but little inconvenienced over our defense. Let us hope that we will not be required to make the sacrifices of Belgium and of France, but let us not take the war too lightly lest we be called and found not ready.

* * *

UNION SCOUT: Congress has the power and must provide the means. They are the sole reliance in the present crisis. They must not fail. If we cannot depend on our officials to whom we entrust the fate of the nation, then what? They have the power, the means and the authority to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. They must not fail us. In truth the work before this present congress is the greatest that ever faced that body. Party and prejudice must be laid aside and the vital issues given the attention they require.

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HOOD RIVER NEWS: A recent official report shows that the work which the Hood River Boy Scouts did in selling Liberty loan bonds was characteristic of what the Scouts did all over the country. They were directly responsible for the sale of $101,123,600 in bonds. This means that they produced about 5½ per cent of the total subscriptions and they secured one subscription out of every 18. This is a splendid record and a hopeful sign for the future of the country, when the boys are willing and able to perform such valuable service.

TILLAMOOK HERALD: All of our mill men and most of our camp men are wearing a button which means that they have pledged their loyalty to Uncle Sam and will be faithful in the work of getting out spruce for airships and other war materials in the lumber line. Those buttons look good to every loyal American. It is an honor to wear one of them. Lieutenant Hanover of the signal service was here last week and gave the boys some inspiring talks. He said that one man employed in getting out airplane lumber was as good as 100 in the trenches and that every flyer was worth 1500 men. So you see the work our boys are doing is important.

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PENDLETON EAST OREGONIAN: Any north side resident who passes the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Brusha and who has a seeing eye can tell you that a big dandelion is blooming on their lawn, and a good many families can produce sprigs of flowering sweet aalysaum if necessary. Such December weather hasn't visited these parts for many years and, if it doesn't attract Californians, it will at least keep many of our own residents from going to California.

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SALEM CAPITAL JOURNAL: Eastern Oregon is not only using the big tractors to draw their gang plows but they are running these 24 hours a day with three shifts. The scarcity of men and the high price of feed for horses may compel like action among the farmers of the valley. Here, most of the farms are too small to justify the purchase of a tractor, but there is no reason why farmers should not get together and arrange to do their plowing by owning these big machines together. It is quite probable their use would demonstrate that they are the one thing that will bring the once famed wheat lands of the Willamette valley back to their old standard of production, 60 or more bushels to the acre. What the valley lands need is a deep subsoiling, and the tractors will give it.

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ASTORIAN: Sadly, but in very truth it must be said that these are the days that make the Red Cross necessary—the day of boasted civilization. And yet—they are the days when thousands upon thousands, even with the dew of pain and death upon their clammy brows, thank God for the Red Cross, as many more thousands will in the days to come. They are the days when the men and women of the Red Cross are very angels of mercy.

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BURNS NEWS: The Commercial club rooms are being tastefully decorated. This home for all enterprises and enterprising citizens will soon be open to the public. The latch string will always be hanging out to the interested stranger who desires information and social converse. Its portals will ever swing open to welcome all civic gatherings having for their purpose the welfare and upbuilding of the community interests.

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ENTERPRISE REPORTER: Patriotic people in different parts of the United States are organizing what is termed Uncle Sam's Reserves. The purpose of this organization is to place on a solid basis the war work so that each citizen may have a definite idea of what he should give to the various funds that come up from time to time. It will also serve the purpose of smoking out the stay at home slackers and give them deserved publicity.

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GRESHAM OUTLOOK: You can now lend the government as small a sum as two-bits. At the postoffice or banks you can get the savings stamps. Every time you feel like loading up your cigar pocket rush out and buy one. The money comes back with big interest after five years. The cigars won't.

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TOLEDO SENTINEL: Almost every day somebody arrives and goes over into the big timber of the Siletz. Sometimes it is a party of cruisers, other times a party of timbermen. Here's hoping that something breaks loose in the big timber. The individual holders over there have waited for the time when something worth while would happen. The consensus of opinion among local seers is that the time is close at hand for a forward movement in the timber business over here.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

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THE KAISER'S ANTHRAX GERM—If the kaiser had got you with his anthrax germ 65 chances out of 100 he would have shuffled you off this mortal coil in three to five days. If he were in a sportive mood he might have approached you holding out his gloved hand, saying "Peace, brother!" and you thinking he had experienced a change of heart and had come to pledge reform, might joyfully have met him half way and given him your best bare hand for a hearty shake. Then, after a while, you would discover a little itching vesicle on your hand. It would get more and more inflamed as the hours passed, until a center of decayed tissue formed and the whole arm became swollen. You would develop a high fever, later followed by a subnormal temperature, and your lymphatics would become sore and swollen. You would call upon the doctor, of course. He would perform a surgical operation at the site of the infection to get rid of the tissue. He would apply carbolic acid and bichloride of mercury to the exposed surface and make injections of other powerful drugs under the adjacent skin. At the same time he would give you plenty of nourishing food and special stimulants.

You might even live—to wreak your vengeance on this noble lord of the Teutons. But the odds would be against you. It would not occur to you, in all probability, that you were very ill. You would not be apprehensive at all and yet, pretty soon, before you knew it, so to speak, you would pass out. Not until later, as you leaned over the gold bar of heaven and saw yourself lying there in a coffin, might you appreciate the kaiser's little joke—about the peacefulness of dead men.

If the kaiser were entirely virtuous, if he had no intention of transmitting the dreadful anthrax germ to you directly, having got the germ from the hide or carcass of an infected animal, but merely wished to inoculate your cattle to destroy them as a legitimate war measure, as he would say later, then, when you unsuspectingly ate meat from your herd to sustain your body through its strenuous efforts at serving your family and your country, you would be taken with chills, vomitings, diarrhea, pains in the legs and back, convulsions and spasms.

In that case all the doctor could do would be to give you an active purgative, large doses of quinine, try the uncertain efficacy of anti-anthrax serum, pray—and curse the kaiser.

Next Monday: Thanksgiving Anticipations.

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.]

Little Mr. Mouse, C. E.

WE HAD dug holes for the poles of our new transmission line extending between the power house and a new pumping plant, says a writer in Popular Mechanics. A field mouse trotting around tumbled into one of them and was imprisoned during the night. Making my usual morning inspection of the work, I noticed the little fellow running around the bottom of the hole trying to find some means of escape. When I came back from my tour, he had settled to business. He was digging, steadily, a spiral groove round and round the inner surface of the hole with a uniformly ascending grade.

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At the end of two weeks, the little engineer struck a rock too big for him to move. For nearly a day he tried to get around it, but without success. Then, with wonderful patience and unflinching courage, he dug another pocket, reversed his spiral, and went on tunneling his way in the opposite direction. At the end of three weeks he was coming near the top. Morning came: the mouse had sped away, his spiral road completed.

My Oregon

When Freedom from her lofty height,
Oregon, my Oregon!
Was being torn by ruthless might,
Oregon, my Oregon!
There came to us a wondrous light—
Our sons must rush to join the fight.
And oh, the grand and solemn sight!
Oregon, my Oregon!

My country calls thee to her aid,
Oregon, my Oregon!
Fair Liberty is now assailed,
Oregon, my Oregon!
The stress of war on thee is laid,
The call for help to thee is made,
Oh, may the glory never fade!
Oregon, my Oregon!

In every task you've taken part,
Oregon, my Oregon!
You've done it with a willing heart,
Oregon, my Oregon!
You've shown your vim right from the start,
You've given sons from every part,
Your wealth you've poured from every mart,
Oregon, my Oregon!

—P. W. Hess.

Portland, December 20.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

They allus uster tell me when I was a boy that you had to lick a German twicet in order fer him to know that he had been licked even oncet. The Hun hordes in Europe has got to git a whole lot more poundin' 'fore they find out they been licked even a little bit; but Uncle Sam can lick 'em three times, if necessary, in order to git 'em to understand.

Olden Oregon

The Story of an Ancient and Most Excellent Calico Dress

This is the story of a calico dress which, after a life of travel and of change, now reposes in one of the treasure cabinets of the Oregon Historical society.

In 1810, at that time the printing of calico had just begun in England and the possession of a dress pattern of that material was a matter of great moment and value, a Mrs. Drinkwater of the British metropolis, just in the act of bidding farewell to her son Thomas, who was leaving England for the hazardous voyage to America, where he intended to make his future home, gave him a dress length of the precious material, saying, "Thomas, you are going to America. I never expect to see you again. Now when you find a wife, give this to her in memory of your mother."

Thomas came over, settled temporarily at Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1812 fulfilled the prophecy of his mother by finding a sweetheart, to whom he was married in 1814. He presented the dress pattern to his bride in accordance with his mother's wish. Not long afterward the newly wed couple moved to Indiana, where, in 1819, a daughter was born. She grew to womanhood and her mother, then growing old, gave her the one-time precious calico dress, which by now had been converted into an apron. This daughter married Thomas J. Riggs, a combination of trader, merchant and farmer, and in 1853 they, with their two daughters and two sons, came across the plains and settled in Polk county, about eight miles west of Salem.

This pilgrimage was in the same year as that of Tyrus Himes and his wife and four children, one of whom is George H. Himes, head, hands and heart of the Oregon Historical society. The two families met on that eventful trip, and it was through this that the old calico dress came to be one of the treasured relics of early Oregon.

Stage and Screen

By Edna Irvine

William S. Hart's next production will be titled, "Wolves of the Rail."

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Earle Williams is 37 years old and his favorite actor is William S. Hart.

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To see Herbert Clifton's stunning collection of gowns is worth a visit to the Orpheum.

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A talented toad rented by Goldwyn for use in Mary Garden's "Thais" cost $25 a day.

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Wallace Reid says of Los Angeles: "There's only three places and the Orpheum to go to."

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Maciste, who comes to the Peoples theatre Sunday in "The Warrior," is three times as big as Douglas Fairbanks.

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After her present tour in "The Brat," Maude Fulton will abandon the theatre and devote her entire attention to belles-lettres.

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Henry Stockbridge, who comes to the Heilig as leading man in "Fair and Warmer" next week, was seven years with the Morosco players in Los Angeles.

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, Y