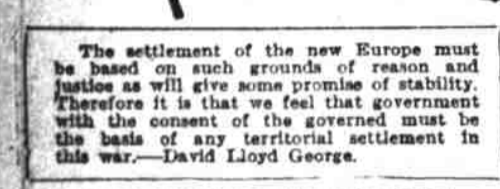


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The settlement of the new Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability.

Atlantic seaboard, handy for transportation in steel ships to England and France.

A BLIGHT

THE 6-cent fare is a blight on Portland. It will hurt business. It will hurt the city's reputation. It classifies Portland as a Jay town, as a spinster town.

We complain at taxes. What about this 20 per cent increase in the transportation tax on car riders? Department stores, shop keepers, professional men must know that they will be made to feel this heavily increased tax on their customers, their clients and patients.

The war drives are already a heavy drain. There will be more and more of them and they will become more and more burdensome. On top of them comes an added 20 per cent tax on tens of thousands of families, taxing the breadwinner on his way to and from business or employment, taxing the housewife on her errands of shopping, visiting and war work, taxing the children on their way to and from school.

A penny isn't much. But two or four or six pennies extra in increased fares every day for the bread winner, as many more for the housewife, and an increased number if there are two or three children in the home, mean an added toll of half dollars and dollars and more dollars on every home. In the course of a year, the 6-cent fare collects in these added pennies nearly three quarters of a million dollars.

Carfare at only 5 cents a ride was a big item in thousands of family budgets. Carfare was as regularly figured on and worried over as meat and flour and clothing and the cost of the children's shoes. In many a home it was, at only 5 cents, a bigger item than the rent. What will it be now that nearly three quarters of a million dollars is added to the demands the car riders of Portland must meet?

It is a famous policy for the business interests of Portland to countenance the placing of this added burden upon the car riders. You cannot bleed them white and then expect them to continue giving you the business you would otherwise get. Above all, there is the bad advertising Portland gets in being the only city of its size in America with a 6-cent fare. That is unenviable notoriety. It instantly causes the man who hears about it to question and doubt your town.

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period. Declaring that the fuel order is the "best thing that has come out of the food and fuel control," Mr. Ford announced that all his plants would stand idle. Mr. Ford has set an example in fine citizenship on many occasions since the war began.

ALL TO WIN

SOME have hoped that British experience would settle the vexing question of suspending the protective laws for women and children's labor during the war. In the rush and hurry of forced preparation at the beginning of hostilities England did that very thing and subsequently learned that she had made a blunder.

It was fondly imagined that the more hours the workers toiled the more they would produce. So the regulations defending women and children from excessive toil were overridden, long hours and unremitting pressure became the rule. And with what consequences? Production declined.

The workers quickly became "stale." The fatigue poisons generated by overwork could not be eliminated from the system in the brief rest periods allowed. The efficiency of the human machine fell off. It was found that if the maximum production was desired it must be secured, not by driving labor to the point of exhaustion, but by wisely apportioning the hours of rest, recreation and toil.

England, for the sake of her self-preservation, for the sake of winning the war, restored the laws protecting women and children, ceased to overdrive mature male workmen, and thus attained a degree of productiveness far above anything she had before seen.

England found, in fact, that she gained immensely by sustaining loyalty and enthusiasm in the working population. This was done, not by arresting and jailing them, but by treating them fairly. Many have yet to learn that honesty is far more seductive than gold to the human disposition.

At the outbreak of the war England purchased millions of bushels of wheat in Australia. Not a pound of it has yet been carried to England. Instead of importing this Australian wheat which the British government bought at \$1 a bushel, that government is buying wheat in America at more than \$2 a bushel. The American wheat is used because of the shorter haul to get it to England and France. What an impressive incident showing the need and vital importance of ships!

FINE WORK

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right for me to draw my interest when it comes due in any foreign bank; and when that time expires to draw my bond would I have any trouble drawing my bond?

RETRIEVING RUSSIA

AMERICA could do it if she could only comprehend." So says our brave contemporary, The Public. America could do what? She could bring Russia back into the war. The Russians are out of the war, not because they are cowards and not solely because they are out of it because they lack guns, shoes, bread and railroads.

We have laughed at them a good deal for their singular actions. We have not refrained from scolding them. While we have been smiling and scolding, the Germans have been deluging Russia with their propaganda. President Wilson's definition of our war aims has prepared the way in Russia for an effective allied propaganda. It should be followed up.

Your country asks you to lend it a part of your savings. There is not one person in all this land so lowly that his government is not appealing to him for financial help. If you can spare but a quarter a day, or a week, or a month, your country is willing to accept you and acknowledge you as one of its bankers. It is a high privilege to live in such a country and to help such a country financially. Put part or all your savings in war thrift stamps.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

In Behalf of O. & C. Settlers. Aurora, Or., Jan. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see by the statement of land office officials that the O. & C. grant lands are being sold as soon as they are classified, and if that event ever does happen it will be a long time, I am of the opinion. The grant lands in Clackamas county were cleared up several acres and were getting ready to raise crops and make homes and had worked hard and saved money enough to pay for their land when it was open for settlement.

The Neighborhood Expander. From Leslie. The automobile has made neighborhood a bigger term. With a good car it is as easy to visit your friend 10 miles distant as it used to be to call on one next door. The automobile has made the neighborhood enlarged the neighborhood; it has in a sense made the whole country one neighborhood, and broken down the old-fashioned lines. It is an interesting study during the winter season to note the states from which car hauls as they speed by on pleasure touring parties. Those who travel by automobile come into more intimate touch with the country than those who travel by train.

A Martyr-Propheet. From the Navy and Merchant Marine. Was Sir Thomas More, who was beheaded by Henry VIII, a prophet as well as a martyr? Writing his "Utopia" early in the sixteenth century, it would seem almost as if he had in mind the social conditions of the present moment, for we find this passage: "They (the Utopians) detest war as a very brutal thing, and which, to the approach of human nature, most objected by men than by any sort of beast. They, in opposition to the sentiment of almost all other nations, think that there is nothing more ignominious than the glory of military exercises and the discipline of war, in which not only their own blood is shed, but the blood of others; and that in cases of necessity they do not rashly engage in war, unless it be either to defend themselves, or their friends (Cuba?) from any unjust aggressors; or out of good nature or compassion for an oppressed nation (Belgium) in shaking off the yoke of tyranny."

A Public Cleaning House. From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Two letters published in recent days in newspapers widely separated as to location are worth considering. The first is from an Indianapolis citizen, who complains that the Indianapolis market for as much as 45 cents each. The second letter is from a citizen of Oregon, who complains that he has battled with jackrabbits for an entire season, and that he has lost eight years, and is getting tired of it. "We have tried every conceivable plan to exterminate the pest, from organized drives to poisoning rabbits, but have agreed that the only way to next the jack is to fence with wire of 17 or more lines, 25 inches high, burying four feet in the ground, with a 15-foot apart, and putting three barbed wires on top."

The Liberty Bond Abroad. Portland, Jan. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—If I take out a Liberty bond for \$1000 and be out of this country after the war is over, would it be all

comment and news in brief

SMALL CHANGE

Say thrift stamp to your grocer. Now, just what is the situation in Russia? Portland won't have any need to hooverize on roses, anyway. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago says the pulse of the nation is good. She must have been holding hands with Uncle Sam.

When the "Inspiration" moves sluggishly on Monday morning it is true that we call upon our old friend and fellow worker, Phillip Space, to help us out. "Tis said that manufacturers of women's shoes are going to cut down the size of the heels, so that the wood contained therein may be released for wooden shoes. Looks like a tip to the wooden nutmeg manufacturers, too.

Moderate drinkers in some communities, who are complaining because of the reduction of the alcoholic content of beer to three per cent, should be happy. Three per cent is a hundred per cent better than the "bear" variety.

WHEN THE HOUSE VOTED SUFFRAGE

Washington, Jan. 21.—A succession of fortunate events, and that alone, won the day for the suffrage amendment in the house. Any one of three things would have spelled defeat instead of the last day. President Wilson's endorsement of the amendment saved it not less than four or five votes.

It is noteworthy that only two votes from west of the Mississippi river were cast against the amendment. Disregarding Texas and Louisiana, where southern sentiment entered into the situation. These two were Hull of Iowa and McKee of Missouri, both Republicans. Gilett of Massachusetts and Hiram of California, both Republicans, opposed the amendment. So did Kitchin of North Carolina, Democratic floor leader. Speaker Chamberlain, who was recorded, was ready to vote for the amendment had it been needed.

The Progressive party has two members of the house, and it split squarely between the two camps. The amendment was supposed to be one of the never-die principles of the Progressives. Martin of Louisiana voted against the amendment.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

DANGERS IN "DIETING" (NO. 2).—Some foods are entirely fuel. Olive oil, butter and beef fat or pork fat are examples. These are absolutely fuel and nothing else. The man who eats nothing else, therefore, in eliminating them from his diet. Meantime he must be sure to get certain other foods in normal quantities. The following is a safe menu for the most part of the year: Breakfast: One or two poached eggs, weak tea or coffee, no sugar, bread and butter in the smallest quantity, if at all.

per the vegetables or salads should be continued, but no further meat or eggs eaten. Water should be taken only during meals, as thirst arises. A young man, arranged his papers upon a table so they might be handy to him in proper sequence when he was under way. Then little "Joe" Walsh of Massachusetts arose and asked if it would be possible for the gentleman from California if he would permit Miss Rankin to open the debate? The house roared in appreciation of this coup. Raker was plain distressed and looked about appealingly to some of his colleagues. "Do it," they told him, and he retired to his seat, while Miss Rankin came forward and gained an ovation from the galleries and the audience. She made a good speech, and the longest one of the day.

New York, which so recently joined the suffrage states, furnished 33 votes for the amendment and three against. New York has not voted for suffrage since November, when the constitution would have got nowhere in the house.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Sherwood has a fine body of Home Guards, who are drilling regularly, an enlistment of about 40. The Burns Commercial club is tentatively planning to issue a pamphlet, monthly, to keep outside investors informed as to movements and progress of the Burns school. The Burns school is asking for a union high school at Pilot Rock. The total school population of the Burns school is 100. The school work except the high school, the original districts will remain.

As officially recorded at the experiment station the mean temperature at Burns in December was 37 degrees, which, the Times-Herald says, is a remarkable record and one not duplicated since the record has been kept in that territory. December was warmer than either October or November.

This roseate report is from the Canyon City Eagle: "The combined capital of the three banks in Grant county is nearly twice as great as it was before the war. Grant county people have responded to the calls made by the government. Grant county shows a greater surplus of money than ever before in the history of the county. Money is plenty and stockmen and particularly the farmers have experienced an unprecedented prosperity."

PERSONAL MENTION

Here From Uncertain, Mont. A. Twoby, well known railroad contractor, registered from Uncertain, Mont., is at the Benson. Mr. Twoby is in the city to attend to important business deals relating to his contracting work in the Northwest. "Uncertain" is the name of one of Mr. Twoby's construction camps.

Pendleton Manufacturer Here. C. M. Bishop of the Pendleton Woolen mills has arrived at the Portland. Fred Lamphorn, business manager of the East Oregonian at Pendleton, is an arrival at the Benson. T. W. Robinson, a timberman from Olney, is at the Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schippl and daughter from Mankato, Wis., are among arrivals at the Benson. Mrs. C. V. Talbert of Kelso is at the Washington. Mr. and Mrs. A. Griffin of Brooks, Alberta, are at the Oregon. Carl Cooley, manager of the Alexander Hotel, is at the Benson. Russell Hawkins, lumberman from Bay City, is at the Portland. W. Hal McCain of Ashland is an arrival at the Cornelius.

Oscar Hayter, a business man from Pendleton, is at the Portland. W. K. Taylor of Corvallis is at the Carlton. Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Johnson of Astoria are arrivals at the Washington. J. F. Okey of La Grande is registered at the Carlton. S. D. Fensler of Nehalem, Wash., is at the Washington. H. Takaya and S. Chbu of San Francisco are arrivals at the Portland. W. W. Haskell of Seattle is at the Oregon. E. P. Mahaffey, banker of Bend, is at the Perkins. G. T. Tate of Medford is at the Multnomah. J. M. Burns of Halsey, Or., is at the Perkins. G. A. Carlson of San Francisco is an arrival at the Washington. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Caskill of Salem are at the Carlton. J. W. Watson of Seattle is at the Oregon. H. Schrader of Dallas is registered at the Perkins.

exist visit the farms and nibble off the crops. One phase of the public and community function of the newspaper is information and suggestions of the people. The two newspapers publishing the letters here referred to are clearing houses that enable the Indiana citizen to get together. Doubtless the Oregon man would be glad to send his Indiana fellow citizen several boxes of rabbits at much less than the price he would pay for them in America. He is many and diffused. One man complains of a paucity and another of abundance, and both voice their complaints in the public forum of the newspaper. He who wants ad columns, and both would remain unsatisfied without the aid of the newspaper clearing house.

The apparent motto of the day is complaining about it to your neighbor; tell the world about it through the public press. The remedy will be found.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

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FINE WORK

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