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THE WOVEN SPELL
 STORY tells her of a fearful foe, Be strong, fear not; behold, your God will recompense. He will come and not wait.—Isaiah XXXV, 4.

to cast her spell of enchantment over the American people just as she stayed the charge of that gallant army. The haggard old witch Suggestion would delude our wits and weaken our arms. She is here, and everywhere at once. Being a witch she is, of course, ubiquitous. She steals into the machine shop and changes the model of an airplane engine over night so that all the work must be started from the beginning again. She creeps darkly into a shipyard and tells the men that there is no hurry. They are working for the government. The pay is good and time was made for slaves. Go slow. She winds her way insidiously among the stalwart lumberjacks and warns them not to wear themselves out. She tells them the big profligate is growing richer and richer upon their toil. The war is far away. She inquires what is the kaiser to them or they to the kaiser? So falls the spell. She creeps into government offices and winds red tape round the limbs of the bureau chiefs, swathing them until they cannot stir. Back of Suggestion lurks the Black Sorcerer named German Propaganda. Suggestion is his spouse. He tells her what to say and to whom. He keeps out of sight. He has eaten fern seed. When you try to seize him by the throat he is not there. He squirms away. He vanishes like a mist. But ever and evermore he is at work egging on his monstrous old wife Suggestion to do her devilish work and weave her spells.

In the Forest Grove high school, instruction in the German language has been discontinued, and for it there is substituted a course in the principles and standards of the American democracy. What better subject than free American institutions in all their grandeur for the contemplation of the waiting minds of American high school students? By comparison, we know now, as never before, the superiority of American self government over the kaiser's autocratic system that has made a bloody cockpit of Europe.

AN INDICTMENT
 CAN those responsible for American court processes feel other than strongly indicted by the Chamberlain sedition bill? The Chamberlain measure brings all persons charged with violation of the espionage act under the jurisdiction of the military court martial. Senator Chamberlain in a statement says that the one purpose of the bill is to "expedite" the trials of persons charged with sedition. He explained that under civil administration of the laws, a man could make seditious speeches and after giving bail would continue to make such utterances. The war cannot be run in the criminal courts or by the department of justice.

Senator Chamberlain is a lawyer. Nobody will accuse him of disloyalty to his profession. But he understands court processes. He knows the law's delays. He is familiar with the interminable quibbles and over-laying technicalities by which the real purpose of the trial is often lost sight of in the hair-splitting contentions of the attorneys. And with a high sense of human relations and national requirements in the present extraordinary time, Senator Chamberlain, head of the nation's chief committee on military affairs, is convinced and says that the civil courts cannot be trusted with the application of laws relating to sedition, spies and treasonable propaganda. His bill is not only the expression of his conviction, but is an effort to carry his conclusions into effect in the country by act of congress.

In a notable message to congress during his time in the White House, President Taft said: "In my judgment, a change in the judicial procedure in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is DIRECTLY DUE TO THE UNCERTAINTIES AND DELAYS IN TRIALS, JUDGMENTS, AND THE EXECUTION THEREOF BY OUR COURTS."

This was the expression of a lawyer and former judge. Like Senator Chamberlain, he cannot be accused of disloyalty to his profession. At the time he said it he was president of the United States. Nay more, it was as president of the United States exercising his constitutional right of making formal recommendations to congress that he made the statement. It was his official and deliberate judgment solemnly expressed. Moreover, the recommendation had particular reference to the federal courts, in which there is greater expedition and larger efficiency than in state courts, and where the laws are so framed as to afford greater effectiveness than in the state courts. And above all, the recommendation of President Taft was made in a time of profound peace when there was no thought that this world would ever be the scene of such a tragedy as now besets mankind.

That lynching and other forms of violence are largely due to delays in judicial procedure and postponements in the courts was the omniscient conclusion reached by President Taft. If that was true, and it was true, in the days of profound peace in which Mr. Taft made his recommendations to congress, what of these days of war, excitement and high feeling? Senator Chamberlain re-

alizes all this as evidenced by his sedition bill and by his public declaration that "the war cannot be run in the criminal courts or by the department of justice." No act of recent times has done so much to condemn American courts and their procedure than this frank admission that they cannot be trusted to function efficiently in the very time when they are most needed, this purely incidental confession that in time of war, like the railroads, their power to meet war requirements would end in breakdown. Staid old Massachusetts, the motherland of conservatism, has taken a wild, revolutionary plunge. She has bought 1000 farm tractors and is going to rent them out to farmers to plow with at \$5 an acre. It is a step to solve the farm help problem by aiding farmers to plant their spring crops. What a lot of things are being done that were unheard of before the war! After the war, what?

Portland pacifists realize that they are unreasonable and impossible in their beliefs? Though Oregon went over the top in only four working days in the Liberty loan drive, the remainder of the country after two weeks has raised only about one half of its quota. Having thus led the nation in the third Liberty loan and in nearly all other war drives, why not keep the record bright by being first in raising Oregon's quota in War and Thrift Stamps? **PORTLAND AFTER THE WAR**
TSUMA KOYAMA, an important manufacturing and commercial magnate of Japan, predicted in Wednesday's Journal extensive use of the Port of Portland in a heavy shipping business with Japan, after the war. Mr. Koyama's conclusion is reached after several months' study of the timber industry of America and in an investigation of various phases of American business and manufacturing conditions, in the prosecution of which he covered 15,000 miles of travel in this country. His view is that little can be done to establish shipping relations between Portland and Japan until after the war. What business and industrial conditions in Portland will be after the war is suggested by Mr. Koyama's statement. The same question is being diligently studied in other American cities. New York and New Jersey have a joint state commission composed of important business figures, who are studying conditions in the world as they will be after the war and figuring therefrom on what the general business conditions of America will then be. This commission in a preliminary report insists that there will be a greatly increased commerce in America after the war. Speaking of after, the war conditions, the report says: "The time will soon come when the question will be asked what can best be done, progressively, to provide facilities at New York for the great increase in commerce seeking this port. There are fears that peace may usher in an era of business depression. But above is the finding of a body of important men who are making a study of the coming situation. There is no uncertainty in their report as to what the status will be. They predict a greatly increased business. Certainly much of Europe will have to be rebuilt. The war stricken belligerents will be in poverty and will have little ready money with which to make purchases. But they will gradually get on their feet, and will, meanwhile, have credit. That will at least be true of France, England and Italy. The neutrals will all be loaded with riches as a result of the war. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Japan will be rolling in wealth. Their present clamor for supplies from America will be greatly augmented. Ships in vast numbers will be wanted, and America will be in position to build them. The diver has tremendously reduced the tonnage of the world. It will take a good many years to bring the supply of vessels back to the ante-war quota. The shipbuilding of Portland, particularly in the steel yards, should remain at a maximum for several years. Behind every line of trenches on the war fronts, there are piles of timbers. They are required for constructing trenches. The forests of the belligerent countries have been laid low by these demands. Railroad ties are now going from Portland, whenever cargo space is available, to Europe for war uses. The demands for timber for the rebuilding of towns, cities and countries laid waste by war will be enormous. That there will be 'opportunities of extraordinary character in many lines of industry and commerce after the war is undoubted. How Portland will fare will depend a great deal upon the virility and aggressiveness of Portland herself.

A PAID PENALTY
PETITION for the pardon of H. Riddell is pending. He was convicted of complicity in the fraudulent land operations of the Oregon Inland Development company, and is now serving a jail sentence. The petition for his pardon is numerous signed. On the list are the signatures of the governor, the secretary of state, the mayor of Portland, the circuit judges, members of congress, ex-United States senators, the state land board, the state insurance commissioner and hundreds of other prominent business and professional men. There is widespread belief that Riddell has been sufficiently punished. His case with appeals was long pending. It destroyed his practice and exhausted his means. The burden of making a living for herself and 13 year old boy has fallen upon his wife. There is an intense affection by both for the incarcerated man, and the punishment is as much upon them as upon him. Riddell did not share in the profits and would not have shared in the anticipated large profits of the company. His nominal connection with the company is shown by the fact that he carried but the single share of stock necessary for him to act as secretary. His compensation was free office rent and free telephone, equivalent to about \$50 per month. If the company had made millions, his compensation would not have increased. Mr. Riddell's connection with the company's fraudulent operations was such that the original grand jury which indicted the principals in the company, did not indict him. Nor did Mr. McCourt or Mr. Maguire, federal district attorney and assistant, deem the facts brought out in the testimony sufficient to justify pressing the case farther. The evidence against Riddell was entirely circumstantial and was met by his positive denial that he had any knowledge of the worthless character of the lands. In this denial, he is partly corroborated by the fact that, while Conway and Richet, the principals in the case, would have made a small fortune if the scheme had been permitted to continue, Riddell could not, under any circumstances, have received any more than the trifling compensation of free office rent and free telephone. The convicting jury, whose verdict is not questioned in these remarks, recommended the defendants to the extreme clemency of the court. The president of the company, who was one of the principal stockholders and one of the active promoters, served but 60 days in jail for his part in the fraud. His original sentence was 30 days in jail and a fine of \$4000. Though he bought an expensive automobile shortly afterwards, he took the pauper's oath at the end of the jail sentence and, in lieu of the fine, exploited all his offending by serving an additional 30 days in jail. No possible end can be forwarded by requiring the defendant to serve out the four months to which he was sentenced. He has already paid heavily for his connection with the concern. The burden of the penalty is now being borne by the wife and son. The taunts of unthinking companions about his father are torment to the soul of the boy. His love for his father is intense, and there are those who say that his present delicate health is more from a broken heart than bodily disease. A great government's penalties are not on the principle of retaliation or revenge, but spring from the higher thought of reform. If the incarcerated man has not been punished enough in the awful price he has paid for a secretaryship at a salary of free office and free telephone, further incarceration can avail nothing. These seem to be times when the gentle hand of mercy might well be outstretched by the president of our country to a struggling wife and her boy. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford, internationally known on both hemispheres as a pacifist, is now supporting the war, and so declared recently in a Seattle church. Here is an example for those in Portland who oppose all war, to ponder over. If so notable a pacifist as Dr. Jordan backs his government in this war, if a thinker of such profound knowledge of events and such hatred of war looks upon America's part in this war as worthy of his support, must not

as soon as his ambitions swell a little? This war has already cost a great deal. It will cost immensely more before it is over. We must make it pay for itself in the permanent advantages it brings to mankind. There is only one way to make it bring advantages and that is to fight it through to a victorious peace. There is only one way to make the advantages permanent and that is to organize the nations into a league to preserve them. The voluntary removal by the publisher of certain words from the street sign of the German newspaper in Portland was a discreet act. Feeling over the war is running high. How intense it is was shown in the Hunt case, in which perfectly loyal Americans and splendid war workers were hastily assailed by their own countrymen. War has made us all different. Our kindred are over there to combat the horrible Prussian war machine in a conflict wantonly brought on by the kaiser. Anything that seems to show sympathy for the kaiser excites resentment, and that is why the German newspaper sign was disliked. It is the kaiser's fault. It is he and his infamous war lords that have brought all this hostility upon German signs and German institutions. To the multitude of Germans who have become Americans, still, the situation is distressing.

Letters From the People
 Somewhere in France.—Robert Freeman is in charge of the religious work of the Y. M. C. A. in France. It is a case of the right man and the right job getting together. Dr. Freeman was born August 4, 1878, at Edinburgh, Scotland. His people were poor—so poor that they lived in a single room. His father earned \$4.50 a week, but after a long time was made a scholar. All her other children had died in infancy, so all her hopes centered in him. He started to school at kindergarten. He took to study. He earned a bursary when he was 12 years old, that gave him an opportunity to continue his studies. To earn this bursary he was required to pass an examination in Latin, French, German, Euclid, history, English, physics and handwriting. He continued till 4 o'clock, with 30 minutes off for lunch, all of the periods being recitation periods. At 13 he was taken out of school and put to work for a silversmith. Later his father apprenticed him to a tea and coffee merchant. He worked for three years, receiving 60 cents a week the first year, \$1.25 a week the second year and \$2.50 a week the third year. "I had dreams of even becoming the head man and drawing \$75 a week," said Dr. Freeman. "I came to the turning point of my life when I was 17. I fell under the spell of a Bible class teacher whose one thought was foreign missions and to get to Africa on a missionary. I started for Africa by way of America. I was going there to prepare myself. Out of that one Bible class 45 have become foreign missionaries." "I didn't know a single person in America, but I had corresponded with a young man several years my senior, who lived in New York city and wrote his best way in which I could. This hand to mouth existence in which I was supposed to

live off poor people who could scarcely support themselves didn't appeal to me, so I got a job in a boiler shop, worked by day and preached at night. After spending the summer there, I went back to New York to take further work there. Not long after this my old room mate invited me to go with him to Birmingham, N. Y., and run a mission there. I had care of half a dozen nearby stations. I conducted Bible classes and preached daily, traveling from point to point for a year and a half. Then I took charge of a branch of the Christian Alliance at Buffalo. My salary was \$5 a week. My room cost me \$2 a week. A meal ticket with 21 meals cost \$3, which just used up my \$5 salary. By going without my breakfast I saved \$1 a week, which I gave to the work of missions. "I was invited to speak at a Baptist church one Sunday evening. This sermon was heard by the deacon of another Baptist church at Springboro, Pa., and he called on me to give a trial sermon, and if I was satisfactory they would give me the pastorate at \$200 a year. I went there, and found that Allegheny college, at Meadville, was not far distant. I agreed to preach twice each Sunday, providing I could attend the college on week days. I lived, and contributed \$72 toward missions, out of my \$200." At the beginning of my second year I had several attractive offers, one of them at \$1800 a year. However, I took a pastorate at Erie, Pa., at \$200 a year. I was invited to preach at the branch chapel of the Park Presbyterian church there. I went to Princeton, where I received my master's degree. During the last year or two of my master's degree, I received a call to Buffalo, N. Y., where I received at first \$50 a week, and later \$65 a week. Upon my graduation I received a call to that church at \$5000 a year. I was in Princeton, where I could have secured a much larger salary. I accepted a call to the church at Pasadena at \$7500 a year. "I have always been active in Y. M. C. A. work, so when Fletcher Brockman wired me that he had granted me six months' leave of absence on full salary, and they have since extended the leave to one year. "What do I do? Try to be a big brother to a division. I drive a truck, sell cigarettes, play a game of football with the men, preach, conduct services, and try to show them that they need to have faith in the justice and righteousness of our cause, faith in themselves and faith in God."

land, but it is the statement of Thomas Millard, who is staying at the Oregon Hotel, which is a military station for Uncle Sam," he said.

Weather Pleases Visitor
 "This weather is worth some comment even if I am from San Diego, a guest at the Benson." J. Meyers of Astoria is a guest at the Perkins. E. Stewart of Knappa is an arrival at the Portland. J. S. Kelly of Walla Walla is among arrivals at the Nortonia. Mr. and Mrs. Clay Parker of Eugene are staying at the Carlton. Leslie C. Hall of San Francisco is registered at the Multnomah. P. H. Gant of San Francisco is an arrival at the Oregon. C. R. Freeman of Fargo, N. D., is staying at the Benson. Jack Creel of Cascade Locks is registered at the Imperial. W. J. Martin of Morrow is staying at the Imperial. Elizabeth McDonnell of Olympia is a guest at the Portland. R. T. Hughe of Burns, Or., is staying at the Imperial. E. Gallaway of Seattle is among arrivals at the Benson. Scott Brown and Vert Atkins of Yakima are registered at the Imperial. E. G. Jacobson of Chehalis is staying at the Imperial.

Help the President
 From the La Grande Observer
 No sooner does the president get one troublesome question settled than another bobe up to hit him in the face. Picture the position that the president is in. He not only has to conduct the diplomatic correspondence of the war, he has to deal with the machinations of enemy spies and labor troubles of more or less ordinary difficulty. Besides all this, the president is also minister officer of the railroads, he now has had to take over in his executive department the management of the foreign commerce of the country and to assume both import and export in order to provide shipping for transporting soldiers and their supplies abroad. Let the man or woman that is barking madly at the president's heels consider for a minute what the president has to do as commander in chief of the army and navy, as well as the executive head of the government, and without other consideration continually saying, "The president should do this, the president should

CONGRATULATES STATE OF OREGON
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Says Guam Is Paradise
 "We bought chickens for 15 cents, fruit we had for the carrying home; daily, winter and summer, we bathed on the beaches and we sang and danced." This is not a pipe-dream or a story of long ago before H. C. L. invaded the

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OUR COUNTRY'S CALL
 By William Cullen Bryant
 OUR country calls; away! away! To where the blood-streak blots the green. Strike to defend the gentlest sway That Time in all his course has seen. And ye, who breast the mountain storm By grassy steep or highland lake, Come, for the name of Freedom form A bulwark that no foe can break.

And ye, whose homes are by her grand Swift rivers, rising far away, Come from the depth of her green land, As mighty in your march as they; As terrible as when the rains Have swelled them over bank and borne, With sudden floods to drown the plains And sweep along the woods upturn.

And ye, who throng, beside the deep, Her ports and hamlets of the strand, In number like the waves that leap— Come like that deep, when, o'er his brim He rises, all his floods on high, And flings the proud barks that swim, A helpless wreck, against the shore!

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD
 By Fred Lockley
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OUR COUNTRY'S CALL
 By William Cullen Bryant
 OUR country calls; away! away! To where the blood-streak blots the green. Strike to defend the gentlest sway That Time in all his course has seen. And ye, who breast the mountain storm By grassy steep or highland lake, Come, for the name of Freedom form A bulwark that no foe can break.

And ye, whose homes are by her grand Swift rivers, rising far away, Come from the depth of her green land, As mighty in your march as they; As terrible as when the rains Have swelled them over bank and borne, With sudden floods to drown the plains And sweep along the woods upturn.

And ye, who throng, beside the deep, Her ports and hamlets of the strand, In number like the waves that leap— Come like that deep, when, o'er his brim He rises, all his floods on high, And flings the proud barks that swim, A helpless wreck, against the shore!

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD
 By Fred Lockley
 live off poor people who could scarcely support themselves didn't appeal to me, so I got a job in a boiler shop, worked by day and preached at night. After spending the summer there, I went back to New York to take further work there. Not long after this my old room mate invited me to go with him to Birmingham, N. Y., and run a mission there. I had care of half a dozen nearby stations. I conducted Bible classes and preached daily, traveling from point to point for a year and a half. Then I took charge of a branch of the Christian Alliance at Buffalo. My salary was \$5 a week. My room cost me \$2 a week. A meal ticket with 21 meals cost \$3, which just used up my \$5 salary. By going without my breakfast I saved \$1 a week, which I gave to the work of missions. "I was invited to speak at a Baptist church one Sunday evening. This sermon was heard by the deacon of another Baptist church at Springboro, Pa., and he called on me to give a trial sermon, and if I was satisfactory they would give me the pastorate at \$200 a year. I went there, and found that Allegheny college, at Meadville, was not far distant. I agreed to preach twice each Sunday, providing I could attend the college on week days. I lived, and contributed \$72 toward missions, out of my \$200." At the beginning of my second year I had several attractive offers, one of them at \$1800 a year. However, I took a pastorate at Erie, Pa., at \$200 a year. I was invited to preach at the branch chapel of the Park Presbyterian church there. I went to Princeton, where I received my master's degree. During the last year or two of my master's degree, I received a call to Buffalo, N. Y., where I received at first \$50 a week, and later \$65 a week. Upon my graduation I received a call to that church at \$5000 a year. I was in Princeton, where I could have secured a much larger salary. I accepted a call to the church at Pasadena at \$7500 a year. "I have always been active in Y. M. C. A. work, so when Fletcher Brockman wired me that he had granted me six months' leave of absence on full salary, and they have since extended the leave to one year. "What do I do? Try to be a big brother to a division. I drive a truck, sell cigarettes, play a game of football with the men, preach, conduct services, and try to show them that they need to have faith in the justice and righteousness of our cause, faith in themselves and faith in God."

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