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Our country, to be cherished in all country, to be defended by all our hands.

—Robert Charles Winthrop.

GNAWING AT RUSSIA

THE kaiser has issued his mandate that Russia must not arm. The conquered country must take no steps to cast off its conquerors. Meantime the Prussian forces fasten upon the vitals of their prey.

The Ukraine is already an appendseizure at once unless the Russians know. cease their preparations for defense.

face value. Then followed folly after ington, to Puget Sound is a very ters proportionately higher. folly in swift succession until the heavy discrimination. It is the more most populous empire in the world, emphasized because the distance ized for cattle there, trainloads of except the British, now lies helpless from Joseph is 36 miles shorter than cattle went from Oregon and Idaho at the conqueror's feet.

The disheveled remnant of Russian has been said before.

away her arms, put on robes of Now the beast is gnawing off Russian territory and biting deep into Russian vitals.

There are Bolsheviks in America It is not enough for them that a suffered a loss of thousands upon and Los Angeles? nation of nearly double the population of America has been prostrated extra freight rate. by pacifism at the feet of Wilhem-

The only way to dispute with an bear this discrimination so long? armed and maddened maniae is with force, and by that token the American Bolsheviks are our most dangerous citizens.

In behalf of the Portland bakers, at a disadvantage? It is explained by the food administration that the late increase in the of these discriminatory rates. In price of a loaf was granted on the how many other ways is Portland following grounds: That employes a victim of lack of alertness? have been given the eight hour day and a 25 per cent advance in wages; priced substitute flour now enters tion believes that the higher price for the loaf is fully justified.

SAVING CHILDREN

crept into circulation since the to levy and train a new one. United States declared war. They and no support in a report on the subject coming from the children's bureau of the federal labor T IS instructive to read in the news department. The stories have been examined and found to be baseless. It appears that our soldiers are about as well behaved in camp as they are has already provided the Lithuanians at home.

However, many children are born out of wedlock in the United States, war or no war, and the problem of to be blamed for his parents' fault. life.

The children's bureau remarks in a All those bright prospects are now lish records and win prizes. That recent bulletin that every child, ir- withered and Lithuania has become settles the business. We shall hear respective of its parentage, should nothing more than a Prussian prov- no more talk of shipyard slackers. have the nurture, education and pro- ince which must send its quota of The last faint whisper for conscriptection necessary to make him a good men, money and munitions for the tion of workers has been borne into citizen. This is obviously sound kaiser's army. The same thing has the distance on the wailing wind. sense. Unless we can consent to happened to Courland, Finland and give all children an opportunity to all the other "small nations" which of honest rivalry among the workbecome serviceable men and women received the precious gift of "self- men than in a hundred tons of conof their misery and save ourselves conference. the trouble of keeping them in jails and almshouses.

MAKING WAR ON LIBERTY

661 union there is strength." These words used to be stamped on United States coins. They are an old time motto of the republic.

We fondly refer to our states bound together in a federation, as "the Union." A glow of pride enlivens us as we contemplate our separate states joined in indivisible union. At Philadelphia, where the continental congress cemented the original

colonies into a confederation, a great assembly has just been held to organize the people into a union to win the war and enforce peace. It is the thought of the mighty men and women at this conference that "in union there is strength." We have all hailed with new confidence the closer union of the allied

nations for fighting the war, the unionizing of all their armed forces under one commander in chief, and the closer coordination of all allied war activities into a symmetrical and compact whole. It is application of the principle of the motto of the republic that union makes for strength. Throughout America now, throughout England, Italy and France, ora-

tors and pulpiteers and writers ceaselessly appeal for union and unification One rear \$7.50 | One month \$.65 of the people so that we may be strong in morale, strong in action, strong in purpose. It is as if the old slogan on the copper coins of America had become the shibboleth of civilization, with every voice cailing for union, every heart beating for union.

But here is the Western Union Telegraph company, with the word union in its own name, posting up notices that if its telegraphers advocate union they will be discharged, denying them the right which American tradition and American policy vouchsafe and repudiating the vital principle on which the American constitution rests and on which the republic has grown great.

This telegraph company is out of harmony with the United States and at war with liberty.

they are about to start "will keep on Prussia, and to what effect will their till the war is ended." Exactly. It resources be drafted into the strugwill keep on until the combined Brit- gle against the allies? ish and American fleets are sunk and Texas is annexed to Mexico. The war happening in Europe. lords have perhaps not quite measured the distance they will have to push their drive before it ends the war.

A PLAIN CASE

their grip more and more firmly ern Washington farmers pay to ness because profits were too meagre. Puget Sound.

age of Prussia. The kaiser's armies these higher rates until public at- present have not been challenged. lie ready at the psychological mo- tention was directed to them by The Moscow. He threatens to make the lows the wonder why they did not cents a pound-only six steers bring-

> Five and one half cents more for went at figures materially lower. the distance from Davenport.

government has served notice on Union county farmers. Their rate charges. Germany that she is "compelled to from La Grande to Portland is 3% It is stated that at the same time,

Yet the La Grande rate of 3% cents and years Union county farmers paid Portland? the extra freight without apparent protest, and, until The Journal took his cattle and the consumer pay less up the case, without a word being for his steaks and roasts in New who propose the same program here, raised in their behalf. They have York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston

thousands of dollars through this And again, it is pertinent to in-

quire, why were they content to farmers of the country working at a and there think as you vote and vote disadvantage?

In how many ways are other average vocations and activities working

use coal and wood, and that a course he does. A treaty which country on the land. smaller proportion of wheat flour leaves him free to take whatever he and a larger percentage of higher wishes and binds Russia hand and into the loaf. The food administra- cast away. The Russians seem to be bad. Decaying rubbish is not always waking at last to the true nature of of illegitimate births have easier to throw an army away than pate in the national food drive.

SELF-DETERMINATION

and munitions from Lithuania. He boys' health into his jurisdiction. with a German prince to rule over them and keep them in touch with that health conditions are safe. Vacthe Prussian "Gott."

Lithuania is one of those "small educating and nurturing them is a nations" which were to enjoy "selfserious one. The old fashioned no- determination" under the provisions tion that they should live under a of the Bolshevik peace with the sort of ban in order to punish their kaiser. It was to be perfectly free parents is, of course, indefensible to to decide upon its own destiny, frame the modern mind. The child is not its own government and live its own

The process by which these small begun. The hands working around

THE COST OF MEAT

Many things to give us pause are

N Portland, a round steak on the butcher's block costs you 40 cents a pound.

The butchers say that even at T is a marvel that Eastern Oregon that price their margin of profit is eration. Reductions in hours are not farmers were so long content to at the minimum. They assert that to be regarded as increases in pay pay higher rates for movement of within 15 days recently, no less than their grain to Portland than East- 12 local butchers went out of busi-Certain statements have been pub-Possibly they did not know of lished in Portland, and up to the

ment to seize upon Petrograd and Journal. Again, however, there fol- sold in Portland last week at 15 Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the ining that figure, while other animals

Russia is learning in the sad school carrying less than a full sack of It is stated that the best cattle of experience that "to be weak is to wheat from Joseph, Oregon, to Port- brought at the same time in Chicago be miserable." Her initial blunder land than the Eastern Washington 171/2 cents a pound-21/2 cents higher was to take the kalser's word at its farmer pays from Davenport, Wash- than in Portland-and at other cen-Because of the higher prices real-

to eastern markets, all in spite of Almost as bad a case is that of the larger freight and handling

protect herself against Prussian vio- to Puget Sound, though there is a 23 and 231/2 cents wholesale, Boston lation of the Brest peace treaty. It difference of but one mile in the 221/2, Philadelphia 24, Los Angeles is in feeble voice. The same thing distance. If there is to be a lower 2014, while Portland was quoting 25 rate for either it should be for the cents. Top beef in the eastern mar-Russia went down when Bolshevik Union county farmers because the kets is accounted by the trade as thought to fight an armed brute be hauled over the Cascade moun- though in truth some sold here is

purity and sallied forth to conquer a hundred is equal to about 5 cents for his cattle and the consumer pay roaring beast with dulcet speech. on a sack of wheat, and for years more for his steaks and roasts in Why does the grower get more for

Is it not a case for the food administration to report on?

Vote today. It is an important election. Every election is important. In how many other ways are the Don't be a slacker. Go to the polis. as you think.

THE FARM BRIGADE

Nor did Portland escape the penalty THE Council of National Defense sends out admonitions as to the quarter of a million boys who will be engaged in farm work this summer. Their health is a matter of prime importance. It says that 80 cent fuel oil has gone up to kaiser whether he considers the they should be well housed, fed and \$1.87 with a prospect of having to Brest treaty "still in effect"? Of sheltered while they are serving their rate of wage.

That farm housing is not all that should be the Council of Defense foot is altogether too lovely to be claims. The drainage is apt to be their trusted Prussian friend. If they quired during a vacation in the counmanage to get an army on foot be- try is a common thing among city

The statement insists that these conditions should be looked after with some strictness. In every state a director of the boys' working reserve has been appointed. The nareports that the kaiser expects to tional defense council recommends get contributions of men, money to him to take this matter of the all other industries, to fill the growing

on a farm until there is assurance cination against typhoid is also recommended.

SAFE

UR shipbuilding program is safe. The men in the various yards, east and west, have begun to compete with one another, pub-

There is more virtue in one ounce it might be better to put them out determination" at the Bolshevik peace scription. A ship was launched at tion as applicable to each official Camden, N. J., in 21 days after it was salaries may well be abolished altostates are being recruited to Prussian Hog Island's fortieth shipway have increase would be warranted. service is most impressive. To what sent out word that they will beat The war lords assure the docile extent are these and other states of this record. The best time on the during the period of government people that the new drive the kind to be reade record.

a wooden ship is 51 days, but there operation of the roads shall be charged will be a different story to tell about that before a great while.

Three Syrians at the Fore River yard hold the world's record for rivets. They drove 2805 in nine hours. The best previous record was 2720 in the same time. Competing gangs are now straining for the 3000 mark. Will the kaiser please take notice? We are building ships.

Mr. Taft gives us a liberal allowance of time to get our strength into the war. "Two or three years," he estimated for it in his address before the Win the War convention. If the kaiser would be equally lenient we might be as slow as we liked in building ships and airplanes. Everything could be put off till tomorrow and the day after. But the kaiser is not remarkable for leniency. If Mr. Taft could impart to the All Highest a share of his own good natured happy-go-luckiness the war would be a far more agreeable interlude than

HOURS AND WAGES ON RAILROADS

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, May 17 .- Aside from th big increases in wages awarded railroad employes by the report of the federal radiroad wage commission, other important features of railroad operation are considered, and among the conclusions are these: The worker is entitled to a working day, and this tendency will continue, but a shorter day could be found for a careful investigacannot be given while the war lasts, tion of such indications by competent It is reasonably certain that a read- persons. justment of large salaries to the officers of railroads will promote efficient oppaign slogans of 1916. Each dollar now represents in purchasing power 71 cents as compared with the dollar of January 1, 1916.

The report of the wage commission given especial standing by the names of the four men who sign it. The commission was not made up on a class basis or a partisan basis. At the head is terior, long a member of the interstate commerce commission; Charles C. Mc Chord, present member of the interstate commission, and the one whose dissenting opinion on government control of the railroads was followed; J. Harry Covington, many years chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Coumbia, and William R. Willcox, former chairman of the Republican national committee, and ex-member of the public service commission in New York.

Here are some of the most interesting of the commission's observations and

now (for no wages are to be lowered). of those who have least. And of these mobilize all necessary, forces" to cents higher than from Walla Walla New York was selling best beef at there are many. It has been a somewhat popular impression that railroad emloves were among the most highly paid workers. But figures gathered from the railroads disposed of this belief. Fifty-one per cent of all employes during December, 1917, received \$75 per month or less. And 80 per cent received illusion seized the country. She grain from Walla Walla fields must better than that sold in Portland, \$100 per month or less. Even among the locomotive engineers, commonly spoken ber receive less than \$170 per month, and Why does the grower receive less this compensation they have attained by the most compact and complete organization, handled with a full appreciation of all strategic values. Between the grades receiving from \$150 to \$250 per month, there is included less than 3 cent of all the employes (excluding of-60,000 men out of a grand total of 2,000.

"Reductions in hours are not to be regarded as increases in pay. This rule made necessary-first, by its justice, for it is not to be contemplated that hours are reduced to decrease earnings and, second, by the impracticability of applying any other rule. In some cases the decrease in daily hours did effect an increase in total wages paid, by reason of overtitme, but in other cases, where the railroads adjusted themselves to an eight-hour or a nine-hour day, there was no increase in the monthly compensation. To differentiate between these cases would be an interminable task. Moreover, we assume the good faith of all reductions in hours as being what but would not "fill the bill."

"At the outset of the hearings it was manifest that the matter of hours of service is lodged deep in labor's mind. standard day of reasonably limited length is as much a part of the measure of justice with the workingman as

"Slowly and steadily, by force of law omewhat, but also by the voluntary act of the employers, a shorter work day being put into effect. This tendency will continue, and the shorter day will ome to be regarded, not as a means of minimizing the returns which the removed promptly. Typhoid fever ac- worker gains, but as a conserver of the human material upon which industry rests. This matter of worktime must be submitted to the pragmatic test. Society will come to see that there is a maxi- enough, and there must be some means of their country the world will re- may be equally common among the mum which is beyond the plimsoll mark of explaining this situation. TILD stories about the increase joice with them. But it is much lads who have gone out to partici- of wisdom, and a minimum that makes society in many ways the sufferer. The line of moderation, the medial line, is one that must be proved by experience. The wise employer will look with sympathetic eye to find it, and the wise em-

ploye will attempt in good faith to make

"At this time, when men must be constantly taken from the railroads, as from needs of the nation's army, hours of labor cannot be shortened and thereby a No boy should be detailed for work greater number of men be required for railroad work. The nation cannot, in good faith, call upon the farmers the miners to work as never before and press themselves to unusual tasks, and at the same time so shorten the hours of railroad men as to call from farm and mine additional and unskilled men to run the railroads. While the commission is strongly disposed to a standard day, insofar as the nature of the service will permit it, its firm judgment consequently is that the existing hours of service in effect on the railroads should be maintained for the period of the war. "The total compensation for the year

December 31, 1917, paid to officials receiving \$5000 or more is approximately \$30,000,000. The inlividual salaries varied from \$5000 to \$100,000. It is reasonably certain from the facts gathered by the commission that a substantial readjustment of such operation of the railroads thereby. Such readjustment of salaries. gether, others greatly reduced, while in

German people that the new drive the kind to be made vassals of Pacific Coast thus far for launching to officials who are not essential to the

as part of the operating expenses, and that a careful study be made of the proper relation between the salaries of the higher officials and those of their subordinates with a view to readjust ments in the interest of the highest efficiency of the service."

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 exced 300 words in length and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the

Urges Oil Survey for Oregon

Portland, May 8 .- To the Editor of The Journal-News notes in your paper recently seem to indicate an impending crude oil shortage serious enough to be disturbing to much of the industry of factor, has been the California fields. A statement dealing with the country's oil production of 1917 and showing a pending depletion of surplus amounting to some 23,000,000 barrels, shows also that one half of this depletion fell upon California; that is, California delivered 11,500,-000 barrels more oil in 1917 than it produced. With such a state of affairs brought to us in cold figures, what should be Oregon's attitude toward protecting itself against an oil famine? Are we to see the spectacle of our industries calmly going back to a slabwood basis until California is ready to say she thinks she might spare us a little more oil? I hope not. I have not noticed through your columns that the oil consumers of this state have met together and consulted authorities with the purpose of finding oil within their own state borders. If so important a news item has escaped my attention, I would be glad to have my oversight corrected. I am not an oil man, but Oregon is big state, and I have been frequently told that oil indications are abundant. Surely no better time than the present A. C. BURROUGHS.

Boosts "Big Potato Day"

Portland, May 14 .- To the Editor of The Journal-"One good turn deserves another." Why not "swat 'em again"? Now that the campaign for "Potato week" has been launched, and no doubt will prove a success, I feel sure that a follow-up with a "Big Potato day" start the old chain system. Every travto secure pledges for "Big Potato day." receipt of these blanks to secure names into a copper kettle of boiling lard. or pledges of persons who will eat at Back of the ancient one was a series of least one pound of potatoes on that certain date, and also have him leave and cognac. A dark eyed, dark haired, blanks with each signer, so that he in red cheeked buxom young woman kept turn can secure pledges on his own account. You can readily see how we'll and the tables, keeping the plates of down the grass grown bank and into system of this sort. It would reach almost every person in this state, and hath, insuring him as much as he has would even lap over into other states. I would suggest that the date for "Big Potato day" be set for about two weeks after the expiration of "Potato week." but propaganda should be set in motion immediately. I feel sure that every sales manager, salesman, and, in fact everyone in this state, would readily The various clubs, societies, organizations, etc., could further the work here in Portland, and with the aid of the newspapers it would go big. MAURE ALEXANDER.

Portland, May 14 .- To the Editor of The Journal-In a recent paper I read with regret the decision not to hold a veal and fried onions. Rose Festival this year. In my opinion. that would be a great mistake, for the working people's pleasures are none too plenty at any time. After working hard ficials) and these aggregate less than all day, they have not the time nor inclination to seek amusements. To real ly relax and enjoy themselves, they must have time to seek out some attraction that is worth while. Such a thing is the Rose Festival. Although present time hours are especially valuable, a day or two spent in wholesome amusements is an added incentive to and a friendly look that causes French and disgorge. I finally escaped by giv-The relief from the nervous work. strain is invaluable.

The vehicle parade is a thing of The children's parade is a beauty. beautiful spectacle and a patriotic exhibition from any angle. Also, many of our soldier boys would have a chance to enjoy the show, if held at the usual date, who will not have the opportunity later in the year. To have added attractions on the Fourth of July would help some,

In conclusion I would like to add that in Portland "Junetime is Bosetime."

The Packer and the Consumer Portland, May 13 .- To the Editor of The Journal-What is the reason packers here pay several cents a pound less for their cattle than Eastern centers and charge several cents a pound more for the dressed product? Why this alleged discrimination against both the public and the Pacific Northwest farmer "They" have been posing as a bene factor of the stock raisers. Is this not a good subject for the food administration to take up in the interest of all the

people? The public feels it has been paying too much for meats; the liveraiser says he is not getting GEORGE R. MOKEL. A Red Cross Day for All

Portland, May 14 .- To the Editor The Journal-I note Mr. Bishop's letter suggesting that the election judges donate their day's pay to the Red Cross. so far so good, but why stop with the officers? Why not everyone election give one day's pay for this splendid aid to humanity? Why not make May 17 or some one day Red Cross day for the nation, or at least for the state? E. S. PIPER.

PERSONAL MENTION

Bull Run Likened to Nectar "I was tickled to death to get back into the land of 'soft' water," said Harvey Nolan, born in Portland and a resident of Dayton, Ohio, who is registered at the Portland hotel. Mr. Nolan, who is here on a brief

business visit, said he had the best drink of water in five years when he took a deep draught of Bull Run on arriving in Portland. "It was like nectar," he said. istered at the Washington.

Politicians Crowd Hotels The usual volume of business among

the hotels has increased this week until today managers report that guests are placed on waiting lists. Political campaign workers, candidates and hangerskeep the lobbies well filled. Pensacola Man Is Visitor Harry McMillin of Pensacola, Fla., i

spending a few days in Portland, visit-

ing friends and relatives, and is regis-

Millin last visited Portland in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jerome of ChiCOMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Vote early but not often. That will be plenty, thank you Mr. Rainmaker. Now lay off. "Keep Your Liberty Bond" and buy War Savings Stamps with the interes

Speaking of drives, the new rivet record established by Portland ship-work-Wonder where fat

their matches since they've taken to wearing paper trousers.

"More Than 1,200,000 Huns Will Hit Allies," says a headline. And a lot of them will never live to regret it.

In answer to the question "What is a boob?" a contemporary answers: "A fellow who talks personalities in the Portland and the Northwest. Oregon's train without looking to see who is sitting in the sea we should say.

In the meantime as it were, or rather pending a return of the good old sunshine, it might be just as well to take your old straw pile or alleged Panama down to the nearest hat laundry and have grimy creases ironed out. This is the year, you know when we camouflage last season's raiment without being ashamed of it.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS Chief of Police Hittson of Medford

has started a crusade against owners of cows who tie them in vacant lots so that the animals can get onto the side-The ordinance is to be enforced "Something is going to pop' in county," warns the Canyon City Eagle, "If the roads are allowed to get into a Germans strike condition that will hamper the chronical condition that will be condition to the chronical condition that will be condition to the chronical condition that will be condition that will be condition that will be condition to the chronical condition that will be condition that will be condition to the chronical condition that will be conditionable to the chronic that will hamper the chrome

the Eagle puts it Having already lavished her famous ples upon the departing soldier boys '17 and '18, Hood River is admonished by the Glacier to get ready for the soldier boys of '61, who will soon be arriving en route to Portland for the national encampment, and 'bank their

cars with our roses and provide them with all the strawberries they can eat." "The big demand for ship knees," says the Willamina Times, "has farmers and many others a paying sideline, while the farm work was not occupying their attention. Hundreds of the big fir stumps have been converted into ship timber and many a bank account has felt the stimulating effect of this business. And it is only just begun."

pointing to Samuel S. Fels, said: "That man and his brothers have already taken more than \$1,500.000." Not at all taken aback by the rejoinder, Mrs. Hansell answered, "A man who can afford to take that much can take some more!"

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley

Out of the way scenes, peculiar methods of performing routine, traits that specially characterize and distinguish—these are the things of which the reader of travel sketches finds himself natinctively expectant. Sometimes he finds hem; more often he does not. Mr. Lockley, lournal staff correspondent of The Journal in France, enters into the life of the people about In the article published today, he takes

Somewhere in France-In one of the

France, I happened upon a little restau- my fingers, and reaching down where rant. It was noon, and the dumb dinner she had lost her money, I produced the bell of hunger and the appetizing odor brought me to a pause. I went in and so, for that matter, did her mother and took a seat near two soldiers. The where I sat I looked out at one of the watch towers and portals of the old city girl fairly effervesced with excitement wall, with its wonderful carving and its quaint old figures of stone carved centuries and centuries ago. Sitting on a lost. low stool directly opposite me was an aged Frenchwoman. Her hair was would be in order. There are about white. Her face was yellow brown, the crack and it had turned into two 2000 traveling salesmen working out of Deep lines marked her face. Coarse cents. Portland, and I would suggest that this white hair covered her chin. Her dress huge force be utilized. There are vari- was a picturesque patchwork, and a ous ways to reach these men, as you gunnysack tied about her waist with a probably know. My plan is to have them rope served her as an apron. By her side was an open sack of potatoes. Beeling man working out of Portland tween her feet was a flat brass pan half should be constituted a committee of one to secure pledges for "Big Potato day," all day long task of peeling potatoes, while a younger woman sliced them and stance, let him start immediately on with a ladle constantly dropped the slices

shelves on which were bottles of wine busy between the sizzling copper kettle combed this state would be through a the guests supplied with crisp and de- the canal. licious fried potatoes. She paused begave a friendly smile. fore me and accompanied with a volley of French. I reach, and there was no stick handy to brought my restaurant French into play reach out for it. and a moment later I was diligently spearing snails from thin shells with a pin. There are two ways of eating shell off and suck them out, with a girl's smile and curtsy were more than noise like pulling a cork from a bottle, worth the trouble or you can spear them out with a pin. The latter is the more elegant way, and the way I usually pursue. They are boiled in salt water, and when speared of little tots in one of the poorer disand drawn from their shell they look tricts. I motioned one of the children like a white grub, or like an undersized to open her mouth, saying as I did so. their looks, I have become quite fond They looked at me as solemnly as a of them. The next course was eggs and flock of little owls. The little girl opened fried potatoes.

> whole meal cost but three francs. One experience I have never had is running for office. If I should run for some office here in Western France and the children had a vote, I would make a very creditable showing. I never go for walk or on a trip that I do not make friends with the children. There is a feeling under my fifth rib of interest in and friendliness for the French people to my pocket and then to the yawning bubbles out in the form of a smile

Dessert consisted

they have passed and look back at me, a few onions I found in the cellar." hand. A little girl one day dropped a my bulbs." copper down in a chink in the cobbles Her moth and and some young women were trying to fish it out with a stick. The little girl-she was not over three years old-looked so woebegone that I

stopped. Without their noticing it, I put older parts of one of the oldest cities in a 10 centime piece—two cents—between 10 centime piece and handed it to her. She looked profoundly astonished, and the other young women. In place of going away satisfied, as I supposed they would, they talked excitedly; the little The mother dug away, and in a mo ment dug up the coin the little girl had It was a sou-one cent. sure that, for a moment, the little girl thought she had dropped one cent into

On a narrow, crooked, ancient street a ragged, dirty little girl, about two years old, bare legged and bow legged, stood looking at the world with a very unchildish expression of gloom. Her hands were clasped behind her. I pressed a coin into her clasped hands. She unclasped her hands, held the coin out in front of her with an expression of utter unbelief, and then gave a smile that brightened all that part of the gloomy alley. Yesterday a child and her older com-

panion stood by the side of the canal The little girl's wooden hoop had rolled Several Frenchmen came to the side of the canal, but the hoop was six feet from the bank-too far to They shook their heads and went on. I saw a chair in a nearby footpath and by reaching out full length and using the full length of the You can pinch the end of the chair I rescued the hoop, and the little

I bought a franc's worth of shelled almonds the other day. I saw a group Then followed braised her mouth, and I dropped an almond in She chewed it up, and open went her of coffee and more fried potatoes. The mouth again. She said something, and as though every mouth there was pulled with a string, every mouth went open, and I faced a circle of faces that were mostly mouths. I went round the circle. dropping almonds into the open mouths as a mother robin drops worms into the mouths of her brood. As I moved on I was followed by a group of openmouthed children, all of them pointing cavities in their faces. I had to stop officers to smile at me in friendly fash- ing them all the rest of the nuts.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

That faithful keeping of the Sabbath, in earlier days, was one of the important factors in making long vacations unnecessary, is the contention of Dr. Stiles of Harvard in his new book on the conservation of the nervous sys-He calls attention to the fact that the "continental" Sunday, toward which we are drifting-the Sunday of work, or of theatres, dances and other social events with their multifarious exactions-contributes to the jading of the nervous system, already liable to be perverted by the artificial demands of modern living during the other six days. "It is easy to caricature and condemn the Sunday of the Puritans," he says, "but certain great blessings came from it to those who cordially acquiesced in its conventions and even in a measure to those who conformed more

grudgingly." Dr. Stiles considers that the radical break which the Puritan Sunday made in the week's routine of work-apart from religious considerations-was an important hygienic requirement. deepest degradation to which the Sabbath can be subjected," he says, "is to fill it with odd jobs left over from the week's routine. So far as possible the day should bring complete release from habitual petty cares." That Sunday should not be used by students for sand.

Among the arrivals at the Imperial is Charles H. Hall of Salem. T. T. Montrose of Everett, registered at the Oregon Grant Miller of Spokane is staying a

among the guests at the Multnomah.

the Cornelius.

Harrison Hopworth

Thomas T. Wilson of Victoria, B. s registered at the Multnomah Herbert Nunn and C. H. Whitmore of Salem are staying at the Imperial. Edward H. Cutler of St. Paul is guest at the Benson

of Seattle

Gordon Natter of Chicago is registered at the Oregon Mr and Mrs. C. E. Miller of Ione are arrivals at the Perkins. Roy A. Klein of Salem W. P. Walsh of San Jose, Cal., is reg-

A. F. Bickford of Hood River is staying at the Carlton. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harrison of Salem are registered at the Washington Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Reiner of Spokan are guests at the Carlton. Mr. and Mrs. W. Irving of Siuslaw, Or., are registered at the Benson guest at the Benson.

J. Wesley Smith of Hood River is registered at the Imperial. at the Washington C. E. Jackson of Milwaukee, a guest at the Washington. Henry Hunt of Seattle is at the Nortonia.

OUR "CONTINENTAL" SUNDAYS- study, if they wish to do their best work during the week, or by housekeepers for "pottering," or by working women for catching up, or by men workers for tacking a bonus on to the normal working week, is evidenced by the results of scientific experiments in this country and in Germany, which showed that the body and brain reserves are steadily lowered as the week progresses, but are again at their maximum after a Sunday rest.

Relief from the tedium of one's ac customed thoughts and interests, such as the observance of Sunday as a rest day affords, is a hygienic safeguard, port. Today his plant is overhauling The newspaper probably plays an important role, in this connection, in the lives of nearly every citizen. books have ever been found of service in combating the degenerative influences of monotonous mental tasks or at a cost of \$8000. Among timber camps disturbing cares and worries. memorizing of portions of good litera- ous clientele, so that the ramifications ture and their audible rehearsal is recommended as a healthful nerve sedative. Dr. Stiles believes that the scriptures have had a beneficial physical effect, in addition to their spiritual in-"Who can estimate," he says, fluence. "the steadying power that has operative in our ancestors as they have pondered the words of the Bible?"

Tomorrow: The First Hundred Thon-

Olden Oregon Portland in 1856 Was Shut In by For-

Portland in 1856 contained about 1800

inhabitants. All business was on Front street. A few residences were established as far back as Sixth street and I south as far as Jefferson street. Throughout the whole district west of First street no streets or roads had been opened on regular lines. Only paths, trails and zigzag roads made by woodmen led the way among stumps and logs and over hills out into the forest. The Canyon road had been opened but was almost inaccessible from the growing city, and when reached was difficult to travel. The Barnes road was even more difficult, for it had sharper turns and steeper hills. It ascended the hill through the present city park, and farther on entered the guich, substantially the course of the existing places these roads were so narrow that teams could not pass and most of the logs had been cut in lengths that gave room for only a single vehicle. In the winter the mud was bottomless, though the Canyon road was planked part of way. On the east side, after pas ing the narrow strip of low land of which Union and Grand avenues are the

Ragtag and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

Boosting for the Bonds MILTON C. WORK, the notes all the lity on auction bridge, did excellently the we TON C. WORK, the noted authoras a Liberty bond salesman. He was keeping the booth at Broad and Walnut streets, says "Girard" in the Philadelphia Ledger, catching the crowd by his forceful pleas and his witty sallies. "I appeal to your sporting blood," he cried Come on! I'll match you!" Thereby he tickled the fancy of the tireless business man hurrying along Broad street. If he matched them they must buy a bond. If they matched him he made the purchase. The result of this appeal to the sporting instinct was a big boost for

the loan and for liberty. A very successful woman worker for sell, Jr. She besought a group of men to subscribe for bonds. One of them "Give me your subscription blank," said Mr. Fels, laughing.

Wife (returned from overnight visit) -"Did you get yourself a good dinner

Taking Chances

last evening. Hub-"Yes, there was a bit of steak -"Onions? Jack, you've eaten

Fighting for Freedom

up as in days gone by, and sing another Sing it with a vigor that will drive this world We can sing it, if we wish to sing, one hundred

Hurrah Hurrah! hurrah! we'll make the whole

And very soon we'll show them we're

And that Think of our noble Trying with their might Satan's crew.

Yankee Doodle do, And that we're fighting for freedom

The Smile's on the Lion's Face on Arnim is the man Who fights the kaiser's He sticks his head in the Lion's mouth

And keeps it there awhile, And when he takes it out again, Von Arnim's sky 4 smile.

-Arthur H. Folwell, in the Brooklyn Times

Uncle Jeff Snow Says The way the Hun don't git there all the time makes me remember a neighbor mountains. Hank Laster thought fer a considerable spell that he was the whole thing in the state of Arkansas and that all the officers and the governor hisself was afeard of him. He tuck cattle and sold the hides, and kep a station fer hossthieves, and cut up scan'lus with a coonshine whiskey plant on his place But one fine day he started in to bulldoze a limpin' veteran of the Mexican war named Orderly Peters, and Orderly laid him out with his crutch, jumped on him with his best foot, and turned him

over to the revenoe officers all broke up Nothing the Matter With Portland

By H. S. Harcourt The Helser & Unden Iron works, 193-199 Twenty-second street North, is now the sole property of J. Helser, and its name is changed to the Helser Machine When the place was written company. up in these columns, February 26, 1916, it was stated that "it occupies a building 125 feet, full of machinery, operated by 25 to 40 workmen," etc. Today there are 90 to 100 workers there, the buildings have been greatly enlarged, and a substantial addition to its office is receiving finishing touches. Two years ago the shops were largely engaged in building centrifugal pumps, city hydrants, streetcar fenders, stump pullers, stump borers and bag turning machinery, and in developing inventions. Today it is up to its eyes in ship work, turning out propeller shafts, cargo winches, hawser reels, propeller strutts and numerous other requirements. major portion of the machine work for the Foundation company is done at this place. It is close to the French gov-

ernment's plant, therefore a convenience to the latter. Mr. Helser has for years been in close touch with our own government, doing much of its ship repair work for this the dredge Chinook at an expense of \$10,000, and has the dredge Colonel Good Michie in dry dock for the same purpose. This is a "time and material" contract. The dredge Clatsop has been overhauled The and sawmills Mr. Heiser has a numerof the works touch nearly all parts of

the state. The foregoing affords but a slight glimpse of the growth of an industry established 12 years ago on a capital of \$450. It portrays the possibilities of industry in this state and the reward of faithful performance of every promi For this Mr. Helser is conspic

word is his bond. It was this shop that constructed nearly all the machinery for the Celilo canal, east of The Dalles, and most of the hoists for the big paper mills at Oregon City and the "boosters" for the public docks at Portland and Astoria. The resuits of its handlwork are in evidence

in almost all directions. Tomorrow: Article No. 114 of this series: The Knight Packing Company.

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