Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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He is quite unlucky enough who has not breakfasted at 2 o'clock in the afternoon—Selected.

RINGING RUSSIA

IN their lectures at Berlin, German professors have begun to speak of Russia as a "residue nation." They mean that the war lords have clipped off its seaports, its iron and coal mines and a great part of its best farm land. Nothing is left but a strictly girdled, inland realm, inhabited by "inert, apathetic peasants," as the learned Professor Rohrbach calls them.

The same gentleman tells his Berlin audience that "Russia has ceased to be an important power in the world." The "good German sword" has done its business so effectually that nothing is left for Russia but to sit in the mud and vegetate.

Lenine expected that Russia would inundate the whole earth with Bolshevist doctrines and revolutionize all existing governments. The kaiser has taken precautions against that.

He has surrounded Russia with a ring of obedient little vassal states each sat upon by a German princeling. Through this defense Bolshevism cannot penetrate. At least the kaiser thinks it cannot. And he is making the defensive ring wider every day.

An official whose reputation as an effective public servant has spread beyond the borders of his own bailiwick is Ezra W. Decoto, district attorney of Alameda county, including the city of Oakland, California. He fairly prosecutes, not persecutes, the accused; he insists that laws are made to enforce and stands for simplification of procedure and the abandonment of technicalities and quibbles in the courts. It is a correct conception of the law and a prosecutor's function thereunder. As to technicalities, they remain sacred only because they are a means to an undesirable end—they make for judge-made law and increase of the judge's power and function.

A PRUSSIAN S. O. S.

IT HAS been proposed in the German reichstag that an agreement be made with the allies to abandon airplane attacks on open towns outside the war zone.

The chamber of the grand duchy of Baden, after a raid by British air squadrons, passed a resolution asking the imperial government to obtain an agreement with the enemy by which all such raids should be discontinued.

Replying to the proposal in the reichstag, a representative of the war lords said any such proposal should "come from the enemy." He added that in case of such proposal "it would be examined by the military authorities."

Raids from the air, like all inhuman operations in the war, were begun by the Prussian war lords. The air raid is chiefly directed at non-combatants. It is a war on women and children. It has been carried out on the Prussian theory of having Germans make themselves frightful in order that they may be feared.

The suggestion of an agreement to abandon air raids on open towns is a squeal. The allies endured the Prussian raids for a long time without replying in kind. Endurance ceased to be a virtue, and recent raids by British airmen in Cologne and other German cities were highly destructive. They are portent of far more destructive air attacks to come as the growing airplane resources of the allies approach a maximum of strength.

It is at such a time that the German war lords announce willingness to consider proposals for abandoning air attacks on open towns. When the junkers were raiding London and Paris mercilessly and without pity no suggestion of abandonment came from Berlin.

Their proposals are therefore both a squeal and an S. O. S.

Besides investing $137,500 in 250 acres of water front property, Astoria is providing a belt line railroad to connect its industries with its modern water terminals. Astoria is going forward exactly like the most modern ports in developing its harbor facilities. There is both intelligence and aggressiveness in Astoria.

HOUSING WORKERS

WELL down the Columbia river on the Oregon side, there is a big sawmill, and one of its appointments is the boarding house for the men workers.

Portland guests on the outbound trip of the Wasco put off the ship there to catch the train, and were given dinner at the boarding house. What they found was a big, airy dining room, clean and well furnished, fit for any company. The table was attractively set. The food, which was the same as supplied to the mill hands, was wholesome, and served in profusion.

The workers were served immediately after the Wasco party had finished the meal, and were a clean, neatly dressed and altogether fine looking body of men.

Close by the boarding house is a big dormitory for the single men, commodious, clean, with shower baths on each floor, and other modern conveniences. For the married workers, there were neat cottages where there are flowers, plenty of room and everything inviting in appearance. It is the up-to-date in industrial life.

Good housing and good food for workers have come to be understood by many factory owners who, before the war, never bothered their heads about such things. In the East, many owners are adding the cost of newly built and commodious houses for their employes to the overhead expense.

Others who have not been so farsighted are losing money. One manufacturer who failed to heed the warning of a business expert a few months ago as to the housing of his workers, now has 20 per cent of the machines in his plant standing idle. The men went to other employers where fit housing was available. The money lost as a result of the idle machinery would have paid for the necessary houses and still have afforded a handsome profit.

Many owners in districts where the housing conditions are bad are being forced to sublet a great deal of their work, because they cannot induce men to work under bad housing arrangements. The workers have learned that ill health and lessened strength result from bad housing and they will accept employment only where living is decent.

A middle western company recently employed 150 men for its plant, only to have 120 of them quit the following week on account of bad housing conditions.

An evening train brought 100 men to a middle west steel concern, but the train next morning carried most of them away on account of the unfit housing. The result of multiplied instances of this kind, particularly in the east, is that employers are installing sanitary improvements, shower baths, drinking fountains, retiring rooms, and above all provisions for well cooked food and a clean and comfortable bed.

The government itself has recognized that to get the best out of every workman engaged in war work, adequate housing facilities must be provided, and it has appropriated $50,000,000 for use of the Emergency Fleet corporation in supplying shipyard housing.

A worker is generally what his environment makes him. The man who sleeps in a bed shared by two other men, who eats poorly cooked food, and who spends most of his spare time on the street or anywhere else to get away from his place of abode, is not apt to achieve an efficiency record. He is not the reliable, strong, rested and effective worker that is the man who lives in a neat home of his own with a green lawn in front, plenty of room for the children and all the appointments of convenience and comfort inside.

As a war measure Great Britain has already spent $700,000,000 in providing housing facilities for industrial workers, and is now planning to expend $1,300,000,000 more on the same enterprise. That nation is pursuing such a course as a result of the lessons of the war.

The moral of all this is that the housing problem is a commanding enterprise. National governments have indorsed it, and spent millions in adding to workmen's comforts.

The thought here is, that in Portland, for example, we can to a certain extent, by preventing speculation, help place homes within reach of workers at reasonable cost, and thereby wed them to Portland industry, by making Portland a real home for them.

Is it not worth the while of employers to be deeply interested in the plan?

Since the cheaper the worker can buy his home the less will be the drain upon his wage, is it not business for the employer to be vitally concerned in the housing situation?

THE GREATEST MAN

FOR a wartime diversion Yale's graduating class has been permitted to vote this year upon the all-important question, "Who is the greatest man in the world?" At each of our big universities the graduating class is supposed to contain yearly a goodly proportion of idiots.

The vote at Yale shows that the idiot is there in full bloom, though he is happily less numerous than of yore. Only eleven of the graduates voted that the greatest man in the world is the kaiser.

If the proportion of idiocy is as small at other universities as at Yale this spring the educational outlook is rather hopeful. Brains may, in time, become as respectable as footballs at our seats of learning.

It is another sign of progress that a large majority of the coming Yale graduates voted for Wilson as the greatest man. The common belief that a college education empties a man's head and expands nothing but his biceps must be altered somewhat in the light of these reports.

One of the most brilliant naval exploits of the war was the sinking of two Austrian dreadnaughts by two small Italian torpedo boats in the Adriatic. The operation was against the whole Austrian fleet. The Italian boats passed boldly through a line of enemy destroyers and attacked the two leading ships of the battle squadron, which was steaming in fleet formation. After sinking the battleships both Italian boats escaped to safety, but not until they had seriously damaged an Austrian destroyer. The daring exploit is but one of a series of brilliant successes scored by the Italian navy.

NO SIX CENT FARE THERE

DENYING the request of the New York street car companies that they be allowed to charge the public for transfers, Chairman Straus of the New York Public Service commission made drastic comment on the action of the companies.

The application for the privilege of charging for transfers was the effort of the companies to get around the decision of the commission and of the appellate court of New York denying the companies a six cent fare when the franchise contract provided a five cent fare. In rendering the commission's finding, Chairman Straus said:

The difficulties of these companies as to franchise terms are of their own seeking. It is a matter of public recollection and record that the franchises were not forced upon reluctant and unwilling companies by rapacious municipalities, which overpowered their capacity for resistance. The companies, at the instance of their boards of directors and high officials, sought these and similar franchises, fare limitations and all; they plotted for them, schemed for them, dickered for them, gave concessions and gained advantages, got something which they thought they wanted, something which they could capitalize and overcapitalize, long term rights to use and occupy pivotal streets and avenues of the world's richest city. They gained favorable terms and for the sake of them accepting some terms which have now proved unfavorable, at least temporarily.

The language is much the same that the Oregon Public Service commission should have used in the Portland six cent fare case. The fare was limited in Portland by franchise contract just as it was limited in New York by franchise contract, to five cents. The New York commission and the New York appellate court declared that contract unbreakable, just as the Oregon commission should have done.

But the Oregon commission declared it a breakable contract. Because it did so, one of the commissioners was recalled by vote of the people in the recent primary election and an unknown candidate named for the place.

Nor did the people stop with that: They voted the jitneys back as a protest.

MR. M'ADOO'S ECONOMIES

THE country does not grumble over the higher freight and passenger rates which have been instituted by the government. It is perfectly well understood that prodigal private management made these advances necessary to keep the roads from utter collapse.

When the crisis is past rates will probably be lowered again. At all costs the roads must be kept in running order until the war is won. The current heavy rates are simply one of the bills we have to pay for enjoying so long the luxury of thriftless private management.

The country smiles with satisfaction at every new piece of economy enforced by Mr. McAdoo. It is delighted to see a single ticket office where there used to be half a dozen. A single office is quite capable of doing the work. The others are pure prodigality.

The public is delighted also to see the express companies consolidated, knowing that vast economies will thus be effected. In short, the long-suffering public is tired of seeing the railroad companies sow money with one hand like chaff on the wind while they hold out the other asking alms.

WAGES AND BOOZE

TWO valued Massachusetts newspapers, the Springfield Union and the Christian Science Monitor, have engaged in an amiable controversy over the effect of prohibition on crime. That crime has diminished in the prohibition states is undeniable. How to explain the phenomenon?

The Monitor says it is due to drouth. The Union says it is due to high wages. It argues acutely that workingmen now have so much money to spend that they have stopped befuddling themselves with booze and hence commit fewer crimes than formerly.

This is a pretty theory. Unhappily it does not jibe with fact. Social history records only too distinctly that, as a rule, the more money there is in circulation the more of it goes for booze. It is only under prohibition that the rule fails. It seems to be true that when there is no strong drink for sale very little of it is sold.

The consequence is empty jails and forsaken poorhouses. The Indianapolis poorhouse, for instance, has become tenantless since the state of Indiana went dry. The story is the same everywhere.

August A. Busch, president of a big St. Louis brewery, complains in a public letter that rumors about his pro-German leanings have "impaired a great American industry"—towit the industry of making and selling beer. Rumors may have had some such effect upon Mr. Busch's business. But let him take comfort. The worst is yet to come. The injury done to booze by rumors is as a drop in the bucket compared with what votes will do to it in the next few years.

PUBLIC BUILDING NEXT TO NULLITY

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, June 13.—In submitting estimates for action by congress toward the erection of about 40 new public buildings, Secretary McAdoo has included buildings only in cities where there is a congestion of business, and has selected from a much larger list the ones which seem most essential. Only three new buildings are recommended west of the Mississippi valley. For Astoria, Or., $160,000 is recommended; for Reno, Nev., $120,000, and for Butte, Mont., $275,000. In connection with the Astoria recommendation the secretary says: "The present building is nearly 45 years old, badly crowded and entirely inadequate for the transaction of public business and cannot be satisfactorily extended." He adds that a report under date of April 8, this year, shows only 62 square feet of space available for each employe at the Astoria building. He recommends that the present structure be demolished and the site utilized for the new $160,000 building.

Congress is not asked to appropriate for the new buildings at once, but to grant authority, so that preparation of plans may be proceeded with, and sites acquired in cities where land will have to be purchased. Appropriations will be asked later, taking up the work in the order of its urgency.

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Congress passed its last omnibus public building bill in 1913. Since then few buildings have been authorized, and Secretary McAdoo more than a year ago declared that in his belief no bill ever again will be passed upon the log-rolling plan. The omnibus buildings bill at times has been a scandal, used as a vehicle for congressmen to scatter appropriations among small towns all over the country. The secretary has pointed out that many of the buildings erected have been a burden upon the treasury, as the business transacted would not pay the cost of upkeep. At the same time business has grown by leaps and bounds at many of the larger postoffices and custom houses, so that action is deemed imperative.

Many cities besides those included in the McAdoo list are insisting that new federal buildings are needed, but it is unlikely that congress will go beyond the recommendations of the secretary, who says he has included all that he feels the country ought to be called upon to pay for at this time, when expenses are being curtailed in every possible direction.

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The five-to-four decision of the supreme court overturning the child labor law is not regarded by the friends of this legislation as the end of the matter. After a careful analysis of the decision a conclusion will be reached as to whether a law can be framed that will meet the situation and at the same time pass the test of constitutionality, which the court has laid down. The first impression of congressional leaders is that the bare majority of the supreme court has barred the way to the protection of child labor except by an amendment to the federal constitution, just as the supreme court shut the door on the income tax some years ago in another decision of five to four.

"The decision of the supreme court will satisfy no one except the cotton manufacturers of the south who financed the lobby which fought this measure in congress and who hired the distinguished attorneys who argued the case before the court," says Representative Keating of Colorado, who was one of the leading champions of the bill. If necessary, he said, an amendment to the constitution will be prepared for early action by congress, so the question may be submitted to the legislatures of the states. The same position is taken by others concerned in child welfare legislation.

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Another important effect of the decision is that it seemingly cuts off all hope of sustaining other progressive legislation on the same lines, such as a law limiting the hours of labor of women, or fixing a minimum wage for women and minors who toil in mills, factories and other occupations where health may be undermined by long hours and meager pay.

"If there is any matter upon which civilized countries have agreed," said Justice Holmes in his dissenting opinion, "far more than they have with regard to intoxicants and some other matters over which this country is now emotionally aroused, it is the evil of premature and excessive child labor. I should have thought that if we were to introduce our moral convictions where, in my opinion, they do not belong, this was preeminently a case for upholding the exercise of all its powers by the United States.

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the states. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the state line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no constitution and no congress, their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors.

"Under the constitution such commerce belongs not to the states, but to congress, to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy, whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the states. The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole."

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Opposed to this view is the majority opinion, written by Justice Day, which holds that to sustain the law would prohibit freedom of commerce and eliminate the powers of the state over local matters, "and thus our system of government be practically destroyed."

The court declared that the child labor act transcends the power of congress and exerts federal power over a purely local matter, saying, "The necessary effect is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the states, a purely state authority. Thus the act is in a two-fold sense repugnant to the constitution."

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The court divided about as might have been expected upon such an issue, wherein the construction of a statute involving the humanitarian progress of mankind is involved. In the majority opinion of Justice Day those concurring were Chief Justice White and Justices McReynolds, Vandevanter and Pitney. Justice Holmes was joined in dissent by Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clarke.

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 signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.)

To Fight the Aphis Pest

Butte Falls, Or., June 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—This section is being visited by an epidemic of green aphis, which are ruining the gardens. Could you advise any successful remedy that would not injure the plants, yet get the bugs? E. T. HOEFS.

[Emulsions of kerosene, or coal oil, with soap or milk have long been standard insecticides for external sucking insects, and especially the aphides and scale insects. The kerosene-soap emulsion is made after the following formula: Two gallons petroleum, one half pound whale-oil soap (or one quart soft soap), one gallon soft water. The soap, first finely divided, is dissolved in the water by boiling and immediately added boiling hot, away from the fire, to the oil. In its preparation on a commercial scale the whole mixture is agitated violently while hot by being pumped back upon itself with a force pump and direct-discharge nozzle throwing a strong stream. This is stated to show that when it is prepared "by hand" one need not fear it can be too "well shaken before taken." Well made, the emulsion will keep indefinitely and should be diluted only as wanted for use. The proper degree of dilution may be judged by results as the mixture is used.]

Concerning "Scraps of Paper"

Astoria, Or., June 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—O. E. Frank of Reedville, Or., under date of June 6, writes in The Journal: "If the street car company is near bankruptcy it surely has a right to such ways to create more revenue, even by setting aside a contract." Mr. Frank is exactly in accord with the kaiser, that might makes right. When his contract concerning the neutrality of Belgium and his agreement—international law—with the great nations of the world concerning the sinking of ships failed to suit his convenience, he set them aside. When he had concluded his treaty with Russia he immediately set it aside and sent his army to invade the country. These treaties were not intended by his majesty to bind Germany to any prescribed rule, but to bind and blind other nations.

So with the street car company. Its contract evidently was not made to bind the company, but to bind the city. Had the city been under a similar contract to the street car company, would the company have released the city because it was losing money? Had the company held a like contract with a private party, would it have raised his wages because he had taken it too cheap? Shall we have one law for the rich and another for the poor?

It will be seen that it is the principle involved and not the extra fare that should be uppermost in our mind. If a contract is binding on only one side, there is no safety in the world for either men or nations. Our constitutions become scraps of paper; our laws and treaties are nothing; our government is a farce; the small nations are at the mercy of the great ones. This is the principle for which our armies are fighting on the battlefields of France, to compel Germany to live up to her legal and moral obligations to the rest of the world. And when they shall establish this fact I trust that the street car company, the public service commission and Mr. Frank will become contract-abiding American citizens.

A. J. BARTHOLOMEW.

The Donkey and the Duck

Portland, June 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Some time ago I saw a notice in one of the papers to the effect that during the meeting of the veterinarians to be held in this city, June 13-15, an experiment would be performed on a donkey to take from it its bray, and on a duck to remove its quack. I regarded the item as a joke, and was surprised to see it appear again in The Journal of May 30. It still seems as if it cannot be seriously meant, for surely a group of able-bodied men can find better employment in these times, when each man's best is asked of him, than to be engaged in torturing a defenseless animal, and by way of useless experimentation, deprive it of something which it has a perfect right to have. Certainly it cannot be claimed that such an experiment is of any benefit to the human race. We like to regard our veterinarians as friends of the animals, and as engaged in a work of mercy and relief. I trust we may find in them a much greater expression of kindness than that indicated in your news item. MRS. E. C. MILLER.

Those Vitiated Contracts

Portland, Or., June 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the Journal of June 6, appears a communication by O. E. Frank of Reedville, Or., indorsing and commending the action of the Portland Railway Light and Power company in violating its contract with the city to maintain a five cent fare. He says the company "has a right to seek ways to create more revenue, even by setting aside a contract."

This is on a par with Prussian methods and morals, but is not surprising, as Mr Frank and Father Gregory were two of the chief supporters of Germany, through our papers, when that predatory nation violated its contract in regard to Belgium.

Since our entry into the conflict Father Gregory has had the discretion to keep silent. O. E. Frank would do well to follow his example and not call attention to himself.

C. B. PYE

PERSONAL MENTION

Arrive on Way South

Mrs. T. Ludlow Christie and daughter arrived in Portland from San Francisco Wednesday night on their way to Seattle. Mrs. Christie was sponsor at the recent christening of the U. S. destroyer Ludlow at San Francisco.

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Alaska Doing Part

"We in Alaska are doing our 'bit' in the war by buying War Savings Stamps, Liberty loan bonds, mining metal, catching fish and giving our young men to the army and navy," said Walter Hutchins of Juneau, who is a guest at the Multnomah. Mr. Hutchins is en route home after a business trip east. "Alaska is so far removed from the actual war zone that we don't sense the conflict so greatly as they do in the east, or even the Pacific coast states, but we realize we are in the fight and must win."

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No Need to Worry

M. L. Spandell of Chicago is in Portland on a business trip and is registered at the Benson hotel. He is a representative of an engine and motor company and says with big war contracts on hand engine companies are running two and three shifts of workmen a day. "We don't have to worry about America not producing enough supplies. We can supply the allies and ourselves with ease and we only have just begun our big program," he said.

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Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dibble and George Dibble and Miss Dorothy Dibble of Philadelphia are arrivals in Portland on their way home from Pasadena. They are registered at the Portland.

Thomas Nugent of Spokane is a guest at the Benson.

M. H. Wilson of Albany is staying at the Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Smith of Eugene are arrivals at the Carlton.

John G. Millruth of Seattle is staying at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Frazell of Tacoma are registered at the Cornelius.

James T. Drake of Medford is a guest at the Perkins.

Sam Carter of La Grande is a guest at the Imperial.

Mrs. M. Duvall of South Bend, Wash., is a guest at the Perkins.

Miss A. Johnson of Bellingham is registered at the Washington.

Mrs. A. M. London of Astoria is a guest at the Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brigham of Eugene are staying at the Washington.

T. L. DeMuth of Spokane is a guest at the Portland.

Henry Skillman of Yakima is registered at the Multnomah.

Terrance McKeene of San Francisco is among the arrivals at the Imperial.

W. E. Mayfield of Sheridan, Or., is registered at the Washington.

J. A. Black and son of Myrtle Point, Or., are staying at the Carlton.

Marshall Watkins of Seattle is staying at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walters of Pendleton are guests at the Imperial.

Mrs. A. M. Clark of Astoria is a guest at the Washington.

Daniel Thompson of Cambridge, Mass., is staying at the Benson.

Earl Browning of Victoria, B. C., is an arrival at the Imperial.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Good pickin's in the berry fields.

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Loafers who still insist upon loafing can do it in jail.

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Here's hoping that Anna holds on for complete recovery.

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A mosquito's idea of paradise must be Theda Bara in Cleopatra costume.

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How many aces, anyway, in that American deck on the western front?

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The more we see of life as they live it in the movies, the more happy we are that it isn't so.

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Praying is all fight in its place, but it is spraying that will keep the bugs out of the war garden.

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Soon be the longest day of the year. Make the best of the sunlight. We soon turn the clocks back.

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The man who can get excited about a baseball score this season is a sure enough 100 per cent fan.

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Starched collars have been classed among the unnecessary war essentials. More power to our soft-rolled ones.

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Having little sense of humor themselves, the German war lords naturally appeal to the people's sense of rumor.

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The mileage book for railroad travel is a thing of the past; but the smileage book is still good to take a soldier man into joyland.

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A fellow can get along just as well notwithstanding the efficiency experts now infesting the land, providing he pays no attention to them.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

It appears from the Budget that patriotic activities at Astoria now include sphagnum moss parties, which are made up for excursions to the Clatsop bogs to obtain this invaluable hospital accessory.

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Vale's councilmen have voted to prepare a public auto camping ground "in the city park grove east of the municipal garden tract." The work will be done in time to accommodate the city's Chautauqua guests.

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"There is no twilight zone of patriotism," says the Pendleton East Oregonian. 'A man is either 'right' or 'wrong,' and he should be clear about it, because people have no time or inclination to take note of finespun distinctions."

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On the prospective war revenue legislation the Baker Herald remarks: "We've conscripted our surplus manpower; now we're going to conscript our surplus money power. The next excess income tax will leave radicals little ground for complaint."

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The spirit of the times, as illustrated by a scene at Port Orford, reported in the Tribune: "The patriotic community sing in the Port Orford church last Sunday was a well attended and enjoyable gathering. Professor Erle C. Best presided, and after scripture reading and prayer many patriotic songs were sung. 'The Ride of Jenny McNeil' was recited by Wilda Slavin, and Byron Stewart delivered Patrick Henry's famous speech."

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley

[A noted American actress who is helping to win the war by cheering up the soldier boys in France is introduced to Journal readers in Mr. Lockley's article for the day. He provides a pleasing glimpse of camp life in France in chronicling a baseball game with an Elsie Janis performance as an interlude.]

Somewhere in France—I received recently a wire from Paris asking me to arrange to have Elsie Janis visit the principal camps in this section. Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. Ethel Harriman Russell asked me to come to their home to meet Miss Janis. Miss Janis is tall, slender, has a very expressive face, and has great personal magnetism. When we had gone over the situation together and I had indicated the camps where she could reach the largest number of men, she said: "Do you know, Mr. Lockley, I would rather go to some of the more remote and isolated camps, even if I don't sing to so large a number of men. The large camps are apt to have plenty of entertainers visit them. It is the out of the way camps that are hungry for a break in the monotony of camp life." With this in view I remodeled my program so that she would go to two of the more remote and least visited camps.

Right here is a good place to say that she played to capacity houses at both of these points, for every camp for miles around pressed every available army truck and camion into service to bring the men in to the show.

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When we had agreed on the program and worked out the details we spent a pleasant half hour in conversation. While Mr. Reel, a bluejacket, played the and Bill Janaushek, a Y. M. C. A. secretary who is her accompanist, danced, and I have never happened to see more graceful dancing. She whistled a solo that was not half bad. She knows lots of good stories, and tells them well, though she says she has to omit many of her best stories on account of playing in Y. M. C. A. huts. It is her clever way of telling a story, her mimicry, that makes it enjoyable. She told one story about an Irishman who, after killing a score of Germans, was captured. He kept muttering as he was led back of the German lines, "You dirty German swine, we licked hell out of you at the Somme." When he was taken before a group of German officers at the rear he repeated his statement. One of the officers who understood English said, "Any more of that, and you'll face a firing squad. Here—sign this paper, renouncing your allegiance to Great Britain and declaring your intention of becoming a subject of the German emperor." "We licked hell out of you"—started the Irishman. The German officer said, "I won't warn you again. I'll stand you up against a wall. Are you going to sign that paper?" The Irishman said, "Hand me the paper. I'll sign it." He signed it, and asked, "Am I a German now?" The officer nodded. "Say, captain," said the Irishman, "those fighting Irish licked hell out of us Germans at the Somme, didn't them?"

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She told a story about a Tommy who was wounded at the battle of Ypres. The queen of England visited the ward he was in and said, "And where were you wounded, my good man?" He said, "It was at Wipers, your majesty." She corrected his pronunciation of Ypres and said "Epp." The wounded soldier continued, "Me and my pal was in the front line at Wipers." "Epp," corrected the queen. The soldier persisted, "Well, as I was saying, at Wipers me and my pal—" "Epp," interrupted the queen. He started once more, referring to "Wipers." The queen patted him on the shoulder and said, "Epp, Epp, Epp," and passed on down the aisles. When she had gone out of the door a soldier across the room called out, "What did the queen say to you?" "Near as I could make out the old girl had a bad attack of hiccoughs," responded the hero of Ypres.

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On a Saturday night Miss Janis played to over 1200 men in a building that is crowded when 1000 are packed in. On Sunday afternoon I went with her to a nearby camp. A game of baseball was on between a colored nine and a white team of field artillery. We stood on the sidelines while 1500 men cheered her. The jazz band struck up a popular air, and she stepped it off in lively fashion. They called the game at the fifth inning and went to the hut, where the men packed themselves in. For an hour she kept them laughing and applauding. Then the game was resumed. It ended 6 to 5 in favor of the white nine. We drove back to base headquarters in Commander Stevenson's new French car, which had been loaned to Miss Janis during her stay in this region.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

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VICTORY AND THE BABIES—Hell is the land of defeat. It is the country of lost hope. Foch says that no nation is defeated until it thinks so—until hope is gone.

The symbol of hope is a baby. A nation without babies degenerates. The welfare of babies is an index of national welfare and achievement. Where the baby death and disease rates are high community death and disease rates are also high; there misery is rampant. As is the baby, so is the community, so is the state and nation. Great devastating wars, such as that through which we are now passing, are lost or won, in the ultimate, by the virility of a national hope. At the basis of that is the baby. Child welfare and reconstruction of the disabled are among the greatest issues now before the American people. In these issues is symbolized the national joy of living, without which, in such a world holocaust, people are stunned, depressed, paralyzed.

France and England, by their horrible sufferings, have long since found out about this importance of baby welfare as a war measure. In France, for instance, they have large institutions where babies of working mothers are cared for hygienically, so that their health will not suffer from the unnatural conditions of their mothers having to go into munition factories. The women are allowed to leave their work at intervals to nurse the babies. Where this system of child welfare has been adopted sickness and death have been reduced to a minimum and prosperity and the will to conquer have been promoted.

It is not a "mere work of women," this task of promoting the welfare of babies, in that superficial sense that women's work is the weaker task. It is a scientific man's job—or rather the job of a superman. In France there was a famous city mayor, a man of great scholarly attainments, who had been an army surgeon. By medical and political studies he came to see the importance in the life of a nation of promoting the welfare of babies. As a result of his work the infant death rate in his city was reduced to zero. This is the only instance in history of such an accomplishment. The work of this man has now become basic for infant welfare work. Our own children's bureau in America is working toward a similar accomplishment, and anyone with a baby may obtain complete information from that bureau about what to do for its best health.

Tomorrow: Air Raids and Mental Health.

Journal Journeys

Versatile Clatsop Has Sea, River, Mountain and the Forest Primeval.

Clatsop county has much to offer in the way of a summer vacation. In addition to its long lines of ocean beach and rivers, there are the dense woods and the rugged mountains. Fishermen have long sounded the praises of the Nehalem and its tributaries, as well as Youngs river, Lewis and Clark river, the Necanicum, the Tilasona, Rock creek and the Klaskanine, as well as other smaller streams.

If you want a real mountain trip, follow the lay of the country along the coast range from Necanicum north and East, coming out on the Columbia river at Westport. You will pass through mile after mile of unbroken forest.

One of Oregon's pioneer summer resorts was located in Clatsop county. It was known as Holladay, being named after its founder, Ben Holladay, of the old stage coach days. It flourished for a time, but went, as all earthly things do. Near it grew up the town of Seaside, now one of the state's most popular all the year round resorts.

For further information regarding routes, rates of fares, time schedules and other details, call on or address "Free Information and Travel Bureau, Dorsey B. Smith, manager, The Journal building, Portland, Or."

His Own Anthologist

Don Marquis in the New York Sun

If all the press clippings about the kaiser were laid end to end they would reach from the center of hell to its circumference and back again—some day perhaps a ghost with blistered feet and turned up mustache will be laying them that way.

Ragtag and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

Yeah; Watch the Concomitants

A RECENTLY published news letter sent by a press association from London, says the Chicago Post, contains this story:

"According to a Y. M. C. A. bulletin, an American army officer attached to the war department's headquarters here was hurrying down Whitehall in a heavy shower the other day, when a young man in civilian's clothes asked him: 'Won't you share my umbrella with me?' They walked together for several blocks, the young civilian showing a wide knowledge of military affairs by his brief questions and answers. It suddenly occurred to the American that he had told the stranger a good deal about himself, including his name. So he turned to the stranger and inquired: 'May I ask who you are?' The young man answered casually: 'Oh, I am only the Prince of Wales.'"

Of course, continues the Post, this thing may have happened, but there are several things which we confess make us skeptical. It will be noted that it is said the young civilian "showed a wide knowledge of military affairs by his questions and answers." The Prince of Wales does know something about military affairs, too much, probably, to allow him to ask an officer in uniform to walk under an umbrella, no matter how fierce the rainstorm. It is pounds to pence, if we may so put it, that the Prince of Wales is in uniform constantly, excepting, of course, when he is in bed, and that he is unsoldierlike enough when in uniform to carry an umbrella we refuse to believe. An American officer who would carry or walk under an umbrella carried by another, while he was in uniform, would get a jacketing from the first old soldier superior officer that he happened to meet.

When fertile-minded correspondents make up stories about royalty hobnobbing with ordinary folk, stories that have been popular ever since Richard the Lion-Hearted ate, drank and joked with Friar Tuck, they should get their concomitants straight.

Got It At Last

The man in the drug store was perplexed. Try as he would, says the Boston Transcript, he could not remember what his wife had told him to get. Presently he brightened up.

"Say, name over a few young people's societies."

"Christian Endeavor?" began the druggist.

"No."

"Young People's union?"

"No."

"Epworth League?"

"That's it! That's it! Give me five cents worth of Epworth salts."

Just Like Grown Ups

"Oh, mamma, won't you buy a new dress for my doll?"

"But why, child?"

"Yesterday I quarreled with her, and today we've made it up, and now I must give her a new dress."

Not So Mere

The small boy sometimes sees straight and sees far, says the Christian Science Monitor. John stood high in his examination, but a girl took the highest mark. His father was indignant.

"John, I am surprised to find you have allowed yourself to be beaten by a mere girl."

"Yes, father," said John, unblushingly, "I have; but I can tell you something—girls are not so very mere after all."

Queered

"I grovel here before you in the dust!" observed the impassioned youth, as he sank on the parlor floor.

"I don't know what you mean by dust," replied she coldly. "I look after this room carefully myself every morning."

The Slacker

He would not be a farmer and milk a kicking cow,
Or slop a score of squealing hogs or chase a walking plow.
He would not be a farmer and work from sun to sun;
He vowed he'd leave his father's farm when he was twenty-one.
Nor would he be a laborer, whose hands were large and rough,
Whose hours were long and toil was hard—he was made of finer stuff.
Some miles away the city lay, with spires and chimneys tall.
For him, from yonder busy mart, he felt there was a call.
So when his age was twenty-one he tarried not a day,
But packed his grip and struck right out to where his visions lay.
His city life was not all charm, cash did not come in fast
But since he'd left the old homestead, he'd hold out to the last.
He sold rat-traps, he peddled soap, and sometimes mowed a lawn.
His fare was slim, his clothes got thin, but he kept hoping on.
Meanwhile the Kaiser's Kultur Krew had set the world aflame
And over Freedom's peaceful land, the war cloud finally came.
Then congress passed a conscription laws, selecting men by draft,
Which hit the would-be-slacker, and drove him almost daft.
For well he knew the cuticle is very, very thin,
And a swiftly moving bullet can find its way within.
A sharp-tongued, young grass widow lived near his dad's old farm;
To her and her most unkempt brood he turned in his alarm.
A local justice of the peace soon made him a stepfather;
Now with the cruel world-wide war he'd have no further bother.
"Ah, well," he thought, "if one is good, more exemption claims are better."
An agriculturist he would be, not in spirit but in letter.
So he found a half an acre tract of mossy apple trees,
"A way to safety first," he thought, and a chance to take his ease.
These two exemption claims looked good, but he had just begun;
He had "conscientious scruples," in relation to the Hun.
He'd "never be a soldier who had to fight and kill."
(Before the constitution he placed his own sweet will).
Alas for well laid plans of men that sometimes fall so flat!
It is marvelous what hidden things a draft board can get at.
He, whose early aims were to be free of all restraint or rules,
Has been drafted into service and is grooming army mules.

—Cleon J. Emery.

Barlow, Or.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

What some of them congressmen don't know about gittin' money to fight a war with would make a bigger book 'n all the Congressional Records put together.

Olden Oregon

For Many Years Oregon Was Thought Little Suited to Agriculture.

In 1819 a treaty signed by Spain made the forty-second parallel of latitude from the Arkansas river to the Pacific ocean the boundary between the United States and Spanish possessions. Thus the country jointly occupied by Americans and British was limited on the south to what is now the California line. In 1825 the boundary on the north between England and Russia was agreed upon as 54 degrees, 40 minutes. The United States had no use for Oregon except as it might be desired by its citizens, and its value and resources were unknown. It was generally thought, from the reports of Lewis and Clark, and of Hunt, and even down as late as 1846, when Greenhow wrote, that the country west of the Rocky mountains was unfit for agriculture except in small patches. The Willamette valley alone was considered fit for settlement.