Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.—H. D. Thoreau.

A SMALL FARMER'S QUERY

"I AM willing to do all in my power to aid Uncle Sam."

That is the statement of a small farmer who writes The Journal. The rest of his letter is as follows:

I want some information about the war monies. Do the leaders have a right to say how much a man must give? They say they are going to tell how much a man must give, and that he will have to come through whether he has the money or not. I am a small farmer trying to do my bit by raising foodstuff. I am in debt for my farm and have my interest to pay.

I can not subscribe very heavy for War Saving Stamps and pay my debts which are coming due this fall.

Nobody has a right to say how much another shall loan the government through War Stamps or Liberty bonds, or how much he shall give to Red Cross and other war activities.

But, of course, the money must be raised. In the effort to distribute the burden as equally as possible, states are given their quotas, counties are given their quotas, towns are given their quotas, and carrying the policy further, individuals, after their financial condition is ascertained, are asked to contribute their quotas. If that were not done, there would be financial slackers and a few would have to make all the sacrifice.

Thus, a man over in Eastern Oregon said he did not wish to subscribe for Liberty bonds because he could get a bigger interest by lending his money on farm mortgages. He is not the only man by any means of that kind in Oregon.

This will explain to our "small farmer" friend why the plan has been adopted of giving quotas to individuals as well as to towns, counties and states. If something of the kind were not done, the money required in the war drives might not be raised, and then the government would have to step in and take it by taxation.

Hardships are worked on all in these war activities. The cause of all is the kaiser and his infamous ambition to rule the world. The stronger we all pull together and the sooner we put him and his devilish program out of the way, the sooner we will get back to normal, and be able to live our lives, each in his own peaceful way.

It is hard upon many to give and lend as freely as they do. Still, there are the boys in the army and navy. They stand ready to give up all that mortal has to give—even life itself.

Superintendent Pratt of the Spokane schools inclines to believe that his city will have no kindergartens during the war "on account of the enormous expense." This amounts to $95,000 per annum, which does not look so very enormous compared with the sums we are spending for other purposes, some of which are far less important than kindergarten. Wartime economy should not be made the excuse for destroying essential educational work. The ordinary American city wastes more than $95,000 every year.

HEAVY HORSES

FROM the Percheron Society of America we learn that there is a shortage of draft horses both in Europe and the United States. The war has drawn heavily upon the present supply, and it has interfered with reproduction. The districts of France and England where heavy horses have been bred in great numbers report comparatively few foals this season. The United States has been drained of its supply for the European market.

The Percheron society reports that heavy horses which sell for $300 and a little more in the United States are in demand at prices ranging up to $1000 in England and France. Our government has forbidden the export of draft horses during the war but when it is over there is likely to be a good profit in breeding them for shipment. The prudent farmer will take time by the forelock and have his supply ready when the market opens.

It may surprise some readers to learn that the big drayage companies in the cities still depend upon horses for 95 per cent of their work.

There are only nine states of the Union which thus far have produced our marketable surplus of heavy horses. They lie in the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, including Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas. Oregon should be in the list because no state in the Union is better adapted to heavy horse breeding. The sooner we stop producing scrub foals and substitute marketable draft stock the better for our bank accounts.

At the University of Wisconsin 16 women students have resigned from the Greek letter sororities. They give several reasons for doing so, the main one being that the sororities are undemocratic. Members are chosen "for social reasons" and the caste spirit is encouraged. These 16 students may have acted wisely or unwisely, but their initiative will not break up the sororities. To many of our fair sisters the caste spirit is irresistibly attractive.

AUSTRIA NEXT

STUDENTS of the European situation predict that before the winter is over Austria will follow the footsteps of Russia into Bolshevikism and dissolution. The people are already mad with hunger. The coming harvest will allay their want for only a short time.

The promised abundance from the Ukraine has not come in. The peasants in that region are burning their newly harvested grain rather than see it go to feed the armies of the twin tyrants.

The Italian failure has naturally intensified the internal peril of Austria. If the Hapsburg had won a victory on the Piave Italy's morale would have been harmed, no doubt, and the cause of the allies would have been put in a predicament. But the victory was won by the Hapsburg's antagonists, which makes something of a difference in its effects.

It begins to look as if the time had come for Wilhelm and Karl, that precious pair of scoundrels, to set their houses in order and make their wills. Hanging is too good for either of them.

The future grows brighter for freedom every day. For those who believe in the federation of the world the time has come to work day and night. Let us make this the last of all wars as it has been the most cruel and bloody.

Kerensky's reappearance coincided with a wave of false reports from Russia. Nicholas, the deposed czar, had been put to death. The grand duke had been seated on the vacant throne. Trotsky and Lenine had fled the country. And so on. There was no substance in the reports. Kerensky had his chance and failed. Once in a great while men "come back," but it is not the rule.

BACKFIRING

UNDER President Wilson's inspiration and leadership allied diplomacy seems to have definitely accepted the policy of "backfiring" the pan-German behemoth. It is now perfectly understood that in the oppressed Slavic peoples under the Hapsburg and the Hohenzollern there is an immense resource of man power for the allies.

The Slavs need encouragement. They need organizers and leaders. But their feelings are with us, and when adequately aided they will institute a rear attack that should call Wilhelm back to his lair in hot haste.

From this time forward the allies are likely to play a double game. First and foremost comes the fighting in France, which must never relax for a moment. And, secondly, comes the backfire in Central Europe, which must be fanned and fed with fuel.

If this game is played out as it should be the two kaisers will be caught between the jaws of a pair of nippers from which they cannot wriggle free. Like many another wickedly ambitious scheme pan-Germanism is withering before the fire of the world's hatred.

THE BRITISH ELECTION

AS SOON as the German offensive is defeated a general election is expected in England. It may or may not unseat Lloyd George. The British labor party desires to cut an important figure in the election. Many Americans desire to see it do so because it was the first political organization in Europe to come out for President Wilson's war aims.

Those who wish well to the British labor party can do something effective by contributing to its coming election expenses. Sidney Webb, the celebrated economist, asks in the New Republic that funds be remitted to Arthur Henderson, 1 Victoria street, London, S. W.

Many will be glad to give a little to this cause even though they have almost emptied their pockets for causes nearer home. This is a day when it is better to cast bread on the waters than to keep it on the cupboard shelf.

The British labor party's need of funds will particularly appeal to those who admire and follow President Wilson, for that party is, upon the whole, closer to him than some at home who go by his own political name.

There is sound conclusion in the letter of Arthur Brock on this page. It is no accident that Oregon is first in so many war activities. Mr. Brock holds that it is due to a system of popular government in which the citizen is called upon to read, and think, and be a part, the effect of which is that he understands government, knows its needs and feels its responsibilities.

LOYAL CORVALLIS

A PARADE more than half a mile long, an audience of 2500 people joined in patriotic exercises, a flow of national unity and purpose constant and full, were among the features of the celebration of the Fourth at Corvallis.

The home fires are burning brightly out there. No call that has come from the government has gone unanswered. The volunteer quota was the first, and it was more than filled. So many young men have gone from Corvallis and Benton county that most of the homes have been touched.

In every Liberty loan Benton county went far over the top, and in the Red Cross and War Stamps she was the same. They had a little sprinkling of kaiserism out there for a time, but it didn't last long.

A number of patriotic men organized a vigilantes committee and called the suspects before them. There was nothing but order in the proceedings, but there was a grim resolution in the conferences that put an end to pro-Germanism in Benton. No county is more loyal, more set in its purpose to see this war through to a triumphant end.

In Corvallis, a lot of women are toiling faithfully, constantly and loyally in Red Cross activities. Few women anywhere have shown such tireless devotion in providing the articles for the absent ones who are fighting the battles of freedom and democracy.

You get a new birth of freedom when you go out into interior Oregon. The people out there are reading and thinking people. They know the issues in this war, and are fully convinced that in return for all these sacrifices a peace must be won and dictated by the allies that will put an end forever to the power of the Hohenzollerns to make future wars on mankind.

Nearly 300 California soldiers are in training at the Agricultural college. Their course is in mechanics in its various lines. Barracks are being built for their accommodation, and the plan is for successive quotas in increased numbers to go through the course in periods of about two months each.

There is a fine old pioneer stock in Benton county. The Barclays, the Edwardses, the Henkles, the Wiles, the Smiths, the Johnsons, the Stewarts, the Lillys, the Wyatts, the Curriers, the Fosters, the Herrons, the Martins, and many other old-timers and their descendants own farms and are among the bone and sinew of the county. Wonderful farm land and surroundings of the most delightful character have combined to make the region one of the most habitable known.

A well behaved city, a city with the purest mountain water, a city living and advancing under college influences, a city with a perfect system of public schools, a city of roses, and clover blooms and flowers, and a cooling sea breeze when the days are too hot; a city of peace and purity, of wide streets, beautiful trees and wonderful outlook, that is Corvallis, one of the standard cities of Oregon.

MORE WATCHFUL WAITING

OUR imperialists of the itching hand, with Mexico in mind, are beginning to speak of President Wilson's Russian policy as "watchful waiting." To them this phrase is big with failure. To the great majority of Americans it is big with success. And the success becomes more pronounced as Mexico settles down into good order and friendly relations with the United States.

If "watchful waiting" will do for Russia all that it has done for Mexico we cannot have too much of it. Our imperialists, as an exchange remarks, cannot forgive Mr. Wilson for keeping their looting fingers out of Mexico's resources.

It would have delighted them had we been obliged to pay for policing Mexico in addition to fighting the kaiser, but it would not have delighted the plain citizen who is satisfied to earn an honest living but does not care to pick his neighbor's pockets.

CONVERTED

AN INTERESTING story comes by way of Amsterdam about a change of heart in the war lords.

It is so great a change that one might almost speak of it as a conversion of the old-fashioned campmeeting variety. It appears that they are on the point of asking the allies to agree to stop bombarding cities outside the war zone. Of course the All Highest will also refrain if the allies do, or says he will.

We do not know whether the allies will agree to this or not. But whatever comes of it, no better evidence could be asked that a dose of the kaiser's own medicine is extremely salutary for the kaiser.

As long as he did not get tit for tat he bombarded British coast towns for diversion, murdering school children and destroying dwellings. Killing non-combatants was great sport as long as only the kaiser's emissaries did it.

But as soon as the allies began to do a little on their own account the sport lost its charm. When you deal mercifully with a barbarian he thinks you are afraid of him. When you give him blow for blow he begins to respect you.

FARMS IN WEST FOR SOLDIERS

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, July 6.—Representative Sinnott of Oregon has introduced what may be termed a pioneering bill looking toward a comprehensive plan for establishing soldiers of the war upon reclamation farms in the West. It is the first comprehensive bill presented for the attention of congress since its attention was turned in that direction by Secretary Lane, who has pointed out the necessity for such legislation. While large in its scope, the Sinnott bill is extremely simple in its plan. It merely proposes to extend reclamation work to provide the land, under the existing law, with the addition of authority for spending money to bring the land to the point of production before the returning soldier is located upon it. The great problem in reclamation projects, as Secretary Lane and others conversant with the present law have many times said, is in tiding over the "starvation years." The settler upon the raw land, with little means and no borrowing capacity, oftentimes finds the first years full of hardship. Mr. Sinnott therefore regards the advance preparation of the land and the construction of necessary buildings as an essential part of any plan to open the doors of opportunity and livelihood to those who return from the war. It is his belief that from the bill he has introduced as a foundation the committee on irrigation, of which he is a member, will bring about action.

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If the bill were introduced as an appropriation measure it would go forthwith to the committee on appropriations, with far less chance for early and sympathetic consideration than in the committee on irrigation. So the form of the bill is an authorization, to make specific legislation in order, under recommendations from the secretary of the interior. Mr. Sinnott named $1,000,000,000 as the maximum amount authorized for the purposes set forth. That is a tentative sum. It may be that the committee will consider it enough to authorize $500,000,000. The sum is not material, so it is large enough to mean that the work will go forward in earnest. Other land resources which might be utilized for like purposes, through drainage and clearing of cut over lands, are not touched in the Sinnott bill. He thought it best to confine the measure to enlargement of the reclamation law, leaving the consideration of a wider plan to the committee if that is deemed desirable.

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In two speeches in the house preceding the introduction of his bill the Oregon member has pointed out that a large number of surveys of lands which may be irrigated have been completed and there need be no delay in starting with such projects. Much additional time would be consumed in entering upon the drainage and cut over land proposals. A start on those surveys, however, has been provided by the Robinson amendment to the sundry civil bill, which appropriates $100,000 for investigations of swamp and cut over lands. This takes the place of a section inserted by the house which proposed $100,000 be spent for surveys of reclamation projects in states other than those to which the reclamation act applies.

The Sinnott bill reads as follows:

"Section 1. That authorization is hereby given to appropriate, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be needed from time to time, not exceeding the sum of $1,000,000,000, to be reimbursable and to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation law, and acts amendatory thereof, for the purpose of providing farms for soldiers, Red Cross nurses, seamen, marines and officers, who have served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war between the United States and the imperial government of Germany.

"Sec. 2. That when any reclamation project is constructed in whole or in part from the moneys herein authorized to be appropriated, preference right of entry to public lands on such project shall be given to the persons designated in section 1, hereof, for such time as the secretary of the interior may designate; also, in the disposition of excess farm units provided for in sections 12 and 13 of the act entitled 'An act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes,' approved August 13, 1914, the secretary of the interior shall require private owners and entrymen, for such a time as he may designate, to accord preference rights to the persons mentioned in section 1, hereof.

"Section 3. That in addition to the purposes for which expenditures are authorized by the reclamation law, any part of the money appropriated pursuant to the authorization of this act may be expended in leveling, fencing, seeding and preparing the land for crop and for such structures or other improvements as may be necessary to make the farm unit ready for occupancy."

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The senate has passed and sent to the president for his approval a bill authorizing homestead surveys in Alaska at the expense of the government. This is a measure which Delegate Sulzer of Alaska has urged as important for agricultural development of the territory, and it has the indorsement of Secretary Lane of the interior department. Township surveys by the general land office in Alaska have been limited, and homestead locators, for the most part, have found it necessary to employ surveyors to mark their boundaries, at expense, and to some extent an uncertainty, which is said to have discouraged settlement. Up to five years ago there were few homestead entries in Alaska. The building of the government railroad from Seward and Anchorage toward Fairbanks has been a large factor in bringing in settlers, who have located fertile lands in small valleys, in mountain pockets and at the heads of inlets and bayous. The land office record shows that in 1913 only 103 acres of land were entered by settlers in the entire territory. The next year the entries comprised 3144 acres, but in 1915 rose to 22,036 acres, in 1916 to 33,941 acres, and last year amounted to 32,741 acres. The effect of the new law, it is believed, will be to still further increase the area which will be added to the permanent production of the territory, where there is said to be 100,000 square miles available for agriculture.

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D. G. O'Shea, president of the federal farm loan bank at Spokane, Wash., writing to Senator McNary with reference to complaints the senator had received as to delay in making loans applied for in some sections of eastern Oregon, says that the work is being advanced as rapidly as possible. He says an appraiser has been at work in that section of the state since April 30, and calls attention to the fact that records of the work show that Oregon farmers have had more than their pro rata share of the completed business to date.

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Chairman Sims of the special water power committee has given the house notice that he wants it to act upon the bill the committee has reported before congress takes a recess. He pointed out that as the house bill is in form a substitute for the Shields bill, passed by the senate, no action by the senate is necessary to place the whole question of water power legislation in conference. As the conference committee is expected to be the big timekiller, the prospects for action will be much improved if the conferees are named before the recess. Then the conferees can meet for as many times as they desire while congress is in low gear, just as the ways and means committee will use the same period of time for preparing the new revenue bill.

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.]

Why Oregon Leads

Portland, July 5.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Announcemeent is made that Oregon has completed her quota for the War Savings Stamp drive and is one of the first over. It seems to be a habit with this state to lead in war activities. No one (except the kaiser) will be likely to dispute the statement that this is a very desirable habit and one that we'll not attempt to break.

The source from which comes this impulse to lead the way is a valuable asset in the great war for democracy. And now, as we prepare for the next drive, it will be profitable to inquire whence comes this will to do.

For more than two decades Oregon has been a leader ni reform legislation. In the face of strong opposition from those interests that would establish here the same conditions Germany is trying to impose upon the world, a band of liberal allies have cultivated the spirit of true democracy.

The struggle to establish and develop democracy here in Oregon has quickened the intellectuality of the people. The result is that our people, more quickly than others, grasp the fundamentals of the great program outlined by the great leader of mankind — Woodrow Wilson. This understanding makes clear to them the necessity for prompt action.

On the other hand, may we not condemn as unconscious allies of the Hun those who have derided Oregon as a "political laboratory" and "the fool of the family," and who threatened to "put the knife into each and all who declare for Statement No. One?"

ARTHUR BROCK.

Wealth of Yakima

Portland, June 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have seen some reference lately in The Journal to the wealth of the Yakima valley which is missing Portland. This year it amounts to $27,000,000. I want to bring this matter to your attention and see that it is not lost sight of as it should be of much interest to Portland and to both Oregon and Washington. The Strahorn project or North Coast railroad which was built from Spokane to Yakima some years ago was to cross the range through the Cowlitz pass, an ideal and easy crossing, and a branch was then to run to Tacoma and another to Portland from some point in Lewis county, Washington. There are billions of feet of timber tributary to this road which private interests have been begging hard for years to open. There is also much coal and copper and other minerals in that part of the country. Besides the road would open up much land to future settlement. Do not allow the defaulting railroad companies to hold the country back for private or personal gain as was done in discontinuing the Natron cutoff from Klamath Falls. See that both these projects are completed by the government. If the railroad companies do not do it soon after the war then the public should succeed to the ownership of the railroads. I have a personal interest in seeing the North Coast railroad run from Yakima to Portland as I have a small place near the right of way.

THOMAS WALSH.

It Is Considered Non-essential

Portland, June 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Since when was candy considered a necessity?

A neighbor girl who works in a candy factory tells me that the firm she works for is getting large quantities of sugar right along. If Mr. Hoover, through our food man, Mr. Ayer, is consenting to this, it would seem to me that they were not "onto their job." Householders are restricted to a two pound purchase or 25 pounds at one time for canning purposes. I have known a lot of people who lived and enjoyed good health without candy.

ONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

The Parade and the War Lords

Portland, July 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—No doubt you will receive several communications praising the parade. I, for one, would like to say a few words to one and all who either participated in or viewed it. If the parade wouldn't open any alien enemy's eyes, what would? It certainly would have made Kaiser Bill very sick, and given Von Hindenburg a bad case of the blues. I hope the other cities in the United States did as well as Portland. Hurrah for Portland and the good old U. S. A.

J. R. COCHRAN.

Shipyard Safety

Waluga, Or., June 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Referring to Mr. McVey's letter in The Journal of June 18 relative to danger to employes in shipyards, I will say I can indorse all he says. I, too, have worked in the Columbia river shipyards, and when I commenced last winter I could not fail to see the stability of the scaffolding around the outside of the ship, where my work was, and where, I believe, a large majority of accidents occur. I fully believe that 90 per cent of the accidents can be traced to the carelessness of the men themselves.

P. C. BAYARD.

PERSONAL MENTION

Grain Crop Below Normal

J. C. Scott of Walla Walla, junior member of the Jones-Scott company of Tacoma and Walla Walla, grain dealers, is in Portland. He will be joined soon by his wife and daughter, and they probably will make their home here. Besides being one of the largest grain dealers of the Walla Walla valley, Mr. Scott owns extensive farming lands there. He predicts the crop of Southeastern Washington will be about that of last year, considerably below the normal.

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Drive From Tillamook

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Edmunds and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wells of Tillamook, Or., are registered at the Oregon. The party drove up from the bay city to spend a few days visiting and shopping in Portland.

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Lieutenant Millikan in City

Lieutenant Charles E. Millikan of Sedro-Woolley, Wash., is in Portland for a visit here. He was met here by Rev. L. J. Millikan of San Bernardino, Cal., who came north to see the army officer before the latter leaves for France. They are registered at the Portland.

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French Financier at Benson

Maurice Casenave, financial adviser to the French high commission in the United States, and Lieutenant Paul Verdier, formerly of San Francisco but now in the French army, are registered at the Benson.

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Business Outlook Good

J. E. Dooly, one of the large wheat farmers of Walla Walla, Wash., is at the Multnomah. Mr. Dooly is optimistic over the prospects in the Inland Empire, both as pertains to crops and business.

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Mrs. A. E. Reames and Mrs. Lefland of Medford, Or., are in Portland for a visit of a few days. They are staying at the Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hamilton of Salem, Or., are guests this week at the Multnomah, while visiting in Portland.

R. J. Ginn, a merchant of Morrow, Or., is in Portland on a business trip, and is registered at the New Perkins.

B. E. Foster and Oren Gee of Dallas, Or., are registered at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stone of Eugene, Or., are at the Carlton for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lowry of Mist, Or., are among the guests registered at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Shook of Walla Walla are at the Oregon, while visiting in the city.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Malcolm of Ostrander, Wash., are in Portland on a visit of several days. They are at the Imperial.

Dr. J. W. Donnelly, a well known physician of Central Oregon, is in Portland from his home at Arlington. He is at the Cornelius.

Mrs. G. Wallace Johnson and Norman Johnson of Pasadena, Cal., are registered among the guests at the Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Williams of Silverton are in Portland, registered at the Multnomah.

Dr. and Mrs. P. P. Brandford of Newport, Or., are at the Portland this week.

E. W. Snell, Beatrice Snell and Reta McEwen of Tacoma are at the Portland.

J. P. Halverson of St. Helens is staying for a few days at the New Perkins.

H. H. Veatch of Cottage Grove, Or., is registered at the Multnomah.

J. H. McCune of Morrow, Or., is among the guests at the New Perkins.

Louis W. Alls of Lewiston, Ida., is registered this week at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. K. Fisher of Singapore are guests at the Benson.

E. L. Woodcock of Bay City, Or., is at the New Perkins.

J. F. Macy of Pendleton, Or., is in Portland, registered at the Carlton.

James L. Brice of Ashland, Or., is among the Multnomah's guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams of Bridal Veil are at the Carlton.

G. W. Brown of St. Helens is at the Cornelius for a few days.

C. W. Vail of Carlton is stopping at the Imperial.

Mrs. Iva Seiyer of Salem, Or., is at the Cornelius.

J. C. Buckwalter of Calgary is registered at the Benson.

Harry F. Hagenson of Aberdeen, Wash., is at the Oregon.

A. McD. Hawks of Tacoma is at the Benson.

Bert Close of Astoria is at the New Perkins.

T. H. Scharf of Bremerton, Wash., is at the Carlton.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

One lump, please.

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Now is the season of the Chautauqua salute.

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Now is the time for all good men and true to come to the aid of their country.

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Some way or another we have no tears to shed over the death of the Sultan of Turkey.

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At any rate it's less disastrous to have them sunk on the way home than on the way over.

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Maybe the children will buy Thrift Stamps with the money they couldn't spend for fireworks.

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The rain has held off so long now it will probably be coming just about the time the farmers will be wishing it wouldn't.

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It's soon going to be so that the fellow who hasn't done a nose-spin in an airplane isn't going to have very much to talk about.

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King George paid $14.25 for his last suit of clothes and can get by with it, showing that after all there is some advantage in being a king.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The society circus given last Saturday evening at Springfield, for the benefit of the Red Cross, is described as "a splendid success socially as well as financially." It netted over $100.

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"If the exodus of Sheridan people to Portland continues much longer," says the Sheridan Sun, "that metropolis will be populated by the best people in the state and Sheridan will become the 'deserted village.'"

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"Canyon City," says the Eagle, "is the county seat of a cow county, and yet one cannot even buy an A-bone here, to say nothing of a T-bone. The butcher closed up his shop and has gone to haying. There is no meat here or at John Day and milk is a mighty scarce article."

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G. B. Thompson, the government man who has been in charge of the grasshopper poisoning campaign in Harney county, has returned to Corvallis. "All the grasshoppers were not destroyed," says the Burns Times Herald, "but the poison was consumed and until more is received the destruction of the pests must be discontinued."

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley

[The goodness wherewith the Y. M. C. A. has made good among the soldiers in France is amply established by the testimony, presented today, of Mr. Lockley, staff correspondent of The Journal in France. A comprehensive rebuke to those who while fighting Germany in arms foolishly fall for Germany in her capacity as chief liar of the universe, is also an element of value.]

Somewhere in France—A Y. M. C. A. secretary was telling me about a newly arrived soldier, a college man, who, meeting another soldier on the street, an old time regular, said to him, "Would you be so kind as to direct me to the Young Men's Christian Association." The regular looked at him with mild interest and said, "What you trying to pull on me? They ain't nothing like that 'round this town, leastways that I ever heard of. Say it again, so I can get the hang of it." The college man repeated his question and said, "I want to get a good meal and write a few letters." "I don't know nothing about this stuff you are pulling about the Young Men's Christian Association. I don't think there is any such thing over here in France, but we got a 'Y' hut here that's the best dammed hut in Western France. You can get a square meal and a square deal there. They've got a canteen with real honest-to-God American cigarettes and books and papers and writing paper. I'll show you where it is."

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I went by auto to one of our Red Triangle huts in this district with Miss Ruth Rouse, head of the British Y. W. C. A. war work. We had as our chauffour a soldier invalided home. His home was in Paris, but in an air raid it was demolished—fortunately when his wife was absent visiting friends. We went up a grass-grown lane at a good speed. A high hedge on each side of the lane concealed the view. As we shot around a sharp turn in the road an officer on horseback met us almost head on. His horse made a masterly side jump or we would have had the horse and rider in the front seat with us. The officer was Lieutenant J. R. Dallas of Newberg, O. A. C. graduate, who had been over visiting N. H. Moore of Corvallis, secretary in charge of Hut No. 6.

I made a brief talk and was followed by Miss Rouse, who told of her work among the British, Australians, Canadians, Portuguese, Italians, Belgians and other allies. As we came back to our base headquarters, the moon, almost full, made France look like a picture of fairyland.

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Suddenly around the same corner in the lane where we had met the horseman earlier in the evening, appeared a solid column of soldiers. We came to a stop and the living stream flowed by on both sides. Our headlights put the spotlight on the advancing soldiers. They were in full marching order, carrying all their possessions on their backs. Perspiration was streaming from their faces, for they were heavily clad and heavily laden and the night was warm. As the troops separated to pass on either side of us, the leaders caught sight of the Red Triangle on our windshield. Instantly some one called out, "Hurrah for the Y. M. C. A!" The cheer was given with a will. "We're just off the transport," said one as he passed. "It sure looks good to see the Red Triangle over here." "Gee, here's the Y. M. C. A. out in the middle of nowhere," said another. "There's 500 of us in this bunch," said another soldier, "and the Y. M. C. A. has 500 friends here." He was mistaken, though, for, though every one of the 500 flung us a greeting, all were friendly and candid except one. One soldier slackened his pace to say as he looked up at me, "Here is that dammed Y. M. C. A. again. You can't lose it. To hell with it. You're a bunch of dirty grafters riding 'round in autos while we have to walk."

This was but one out of 500, however, for all the others were frankly glad to see the Red Triangle.

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Miss Rouse has traveled widely and used her eyes to good advantage. In speaking of the failure of the allies to understand each other, she said, "Germany is undoubtedly adroit, and though the soldiers of my country and your country would not consciously help Germany, nevertheless they are working without pay for Germany all the while. For example, soldiers and civilians alike, in France, in Great Britain, in the United States, in Belgium, in Italy and in the countries of the other allies, believe and repeat lies invented by German propagandists. These lies, made in Germany, but circulated by our own people, do great harm in making us distrust one another. A Belgian woman said to me the other day. 'A French woman told me on the best of authority that the United States could not hope to send many men overseas, as only 67 men in the whole State of New York volunteered for service.'

"The Germans spread among Canadian troops and all through Canada the story that the Canadian troops were always put in the most dangerous part of the line and that Canadian troops were being sacrificed to save English troops. They are saying now that the Belgians are treacherous and lazy; therefore, why should the allies fight for such an ungrateful people? They are spreading the story among the American troops that the women of France are immoral and that French storekeepers look upon Americans as easy marks to be robbed. They are spreading the story that the Italians are cowardly and that the French are tired of the war and are making secret efforts to secure peace. The tragic part of the whole thing is that our boys, who are fighting Germany's underhand methods, are helping Germany by circulating and believing this German propaganda. They have invented and circulated all sorts of discreditable stories about the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, so that the people at home may be made averse to giving money for either. It seems strange that we are so ready to credit evil reports without investigation."

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Former Portland Physician

SAFETY FIRST (NO. 4.)—While pasteurized milk is widely known, it comes as rather a surprise to many to discover that cream for butter making is often treated in the same fashion. This process has commercial as well as sanitary advantages, for it prevents the growth of various undesirable organisms during fermentation. The definite value of this process from a sanitary point of view has been recently shown by two small outbreaks of typhoid which were directly due to infected butter. In each case the butter had been purchased from a local creamery which did not pasteurize cream, and the infected cream had come from a farm on which there had been a case of typhoid.

However, butter is not such a very serious cause of transmission of contagions. Infected cream is usually mixed with a large amount of pure cream before churning, which weakens and diminishes the microbes. Still more of them are killed off by the lactic acid, which appears in large quantities as the fermentation of the cream goes on, and those which still remain in the finished butter are instantly attacked by the saline solution used to salt it. So it is quite possible that butter which has been infected will, if not used for a week or so, become quite harmless. But those using it immediately may become infected.

Nevertheless, there is always a risk which is absolutely eliminated by pasteurization.

While infections may be carried by contaminated milk and water, one of the favorite methods of spreading is by means of the now well known common carrier. Almost the first one of these go-betweens to appear on the stage as a dreaded curiosity was the now famous "Typhoid Mary." It is but a few years since she came into the limelight, but so rapid has been the progress in discovering new and numerous types of carriers that she seems almost past history. Mary made a living as cook and housekeeper. She was finally discovered because of the frequency with which a typhoid epidemic broke out wherever she was employed. After all efforts made to cure her had failed an attempt was made to "intern" her in one of the New York city institutions. This was scarcely a success, however, for it ended by her suing the city for having unlawfully restrained her, since being a carrier of a deadly malady did not constitute an offense in the eye of the law.

Next Monday: "Putting 'Pep' Into Slouchers."

Ragtail and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

A Venerable Messenger Boy

AUBURN has a 72-year-old messenger boy, says the New York Evening Post. Although retired from active work, he decided he could do some war service by taking some young man's place with the telegraph company. Every morning he is at the office at 8 o'clock. He takes an hour for rest at noon, and then he is back on the job until 6 o'clock. He gets all kinds of calls from all kinds of places, just as any messenger boy does, but, of course, he meets with and extends courtesies which do not always go with a messenger's work.

"I have had some amusing experiences," he remarked recently. "I answered one call and the man said: 'Are you from the Western Union?' I replied that I was. 'Well,' he said, 'I wanted a boy, not the president of the company.' "There was another call to St. Cloud, and I went. The man said: 'Are you a boy?' But before I could answer, another man remarked, facetiously, 'He was when you called.'"

The Program Said So

During the Sarah Bernhardt engagement at the Orpheum a man and woman were overheard discussing the personality of one of the singers on the bill. In turn they gazed intently at her through glasses, the mystery and their interest momentarily increasing. Finally one said:

"She don't look like a colored woman, but the program says she is."

Reference to the program disclosed the fact that the singer was Marian Weeks, "coloratura" soprano.

The Captain's Sentence

General Leonard Wood at a luncheon, according to the Washington Star, told this story:

"There are so many rewards for bravery and devotion on the other side that a poor soldier naturally gets confused among them.

"There's the V.C., or Victoria Cross; the M.M., or Medalle Militaire; the D.S.O., or Distinguished Service Order; the C.G., or Croix de Guerre, and so on almost indefinitely.

"A doughboy had a grudge against his captain, who was a bit of a martinet. Well, in the Y. M. C. A. one night a waitress said to the doughboy:

"'Did you know they'd given your old captain the C.G.?'

"The doughboy laughed aloud:

"'Served him darn well right,' he said. 'How many days?'"

Some Husband, All Right

"My ideal husband," said the girl who had been reading cheap novels, "must be a strong, silent man, full of grit, and able to bear the heat and burden of the day without flinching—one who will not hear a word said about me, and who will not utter an unkind word himself."

"What you want is a deaf-and-dumb coalheaver," murmured her friend.

Heredity

Casey: "Finnegan has been married folve years, but sorra a chick or a child has he got."

Cassidy: "Thrue for ye. I wonder is that hereditary in his family, or hers."

The Rookie Sentry

The captain and his family were returning to their quarters a little late, says Everybody's, and were stopped by a sentry, on duty for the first time.

"Who goes there?"

"Captain J., Company C, and family," was the response.

The rookie was slightly puzzled as to procedure, but rose nobly to the occasion: "Advance, captain, and be recognized; rest of family mark time."

Ban, Baa

In every flock there is a sheep with coat as black as night,
Throughout his life a target set among his mates of white;
In every family circle, too, someone must roam away
And be forever set apart because he chose to stray.

And yet, how strange that these black sheep, no matter what they do,
Are always in the foremost thoughts of parents kind and true;
And though the rest be white as snow, and meek as sheep can be,
The black one gets the "fatted calf"—it's never you nor me!

—Grace E. Hall.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

This idee of not teachin' German in the schools strikes me as about right. Esh Kleinschmidt was tellin' that less'n somebody could talk German when the Americans got to Berlin they wouldn't know what the Sam Hill to say to 'em when they wanted 'em to surrender. I told Esh that there was plenty of loyal Germans in the United States that could speak American and it wouldn't be surprisin' if some of their sons in the army could speak enough for that, and the kaiser can speak English right now plenty plain enough to throw his hands up when he haster.

Olden Oregon

Slavery Disposed Of by a Large Majority at an Early Date.

The people of Oregon adopted a state constitution and elected officers before an enabling act was passed by congress. In June, 1856, it was voted by over 7000 votes in a poll of less than 10,000 to form a state constitution. Oregon did not become a state until February, 1859. In the constitutional convention the slavery question was discussed much and was settled by referring it to the vote of the people. With it was also coupled the question of admitting free negroes. The result of the election was the ratification of the constitution by a majority of 3980 in a poll of 10,400. Slavery was defeated by the overwhelming majority of 5082. It was also voted to exclude negroes by a majority of 7599. The clause was practically a dead letter and was legally made one by the adoption of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the federal constitution. This anomaly still exists in the Oregon constitution. An attempt was made at the last general election to remove it, but the annulling measure failed through lack of understanding of its import.

Journal Journeys

Klickitat County Has Many and Varied Tourist Attractions.

Klickitat county, Washington, has Goldendale as its county seat. The Klickitat valley is a beautiful one and has a prosperous settlement of wheat and livestock growers. Goldendale is a city of about 1500 people and has a splendid water system and a large mileage of paved streets on which are faced many attractive homes. For the vacationist the county has numerous lures—hunting, fishing, mountains, lakes and rivers. There are also a number of mineral springs. The box canyon, through which the Klickitat river flows, is a scenic novelty. There are also the ice caves in the western portion of the county. At the foot of Mount Adams are delightful summer resorts.

For further information regarding routes, rates, train schedules and other details, call on or address "Travel Bureau, Journal Business Office." Information free.