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both the Austrians and Germans might surprise us all by choosing democracy. It was only as long ago as 1848 that both Austria and Germany seethed with revolt against the dynasties that had kept them saddled and bridled for so many centuries. They are the same people today as they were in 1848, only temporarily spoiled by a bad education. The idea of punishing the dynasties instead of the peoples they have ruined appeals to one's sense of justice.

A HEALTHFUL COUNTY FAIR
On St. Helens there is a fair building which was constructed on money raised by the school children of Columbia county. It is 40 feet wide and 90 long. The children raised the money by school entertainments and other juvenile activities.

There is no finer monument anywhere to the spirit and enthusiasm of school pupils. The self help and independent purpose evidenced by this structure is an example worthy of emulation among older folk. Every year the children fill this building with exhibits of school work. It was fuller than ever during the county fair held this week at St. Helens.

The work of little hands in rearing the building and filling it with exhibits means a vast expenditure of energy, a great devotion of thought to a high ideal, and a benefit to the school pupils that can never be obliterated. It presages the coming of a generation of men and women in that county with large thoughts and large horizons. If the Columbia county fair served no other purpose, its influence on the minds of the school pupils far more than compensates for all the annual event costs.

But there is much more of value in the Columbia county fair. It had fancywork exhibits comparable to the best of such exhibits displayed anywhere. The displays in this field were infinite in variety and so extensive as to show that very great interest and enormous energy were expended in their preparation.

In other fields the housewives of the county contributed exhibits that evidence splendid achievement in household arts and domestic science. Canned fruits and vegetables, cookies and other products of the household laboratories were in lavish profusion.

In the agricultural displays there was corn 15 inches in length. There were grains and grasses as fine as grow. There was livestock to delight the eye and satisfy the most ardent connoisseur. There were farm tractors on exhibition in the implement and machinery department.

Best of all, there was a fine attendance from every part of the county, with all intensely interested in the exhibits. The war spirit was there as it is everywhere in America, and a universal thought that no compromise peace should be thought of, but the struggle be carried through to a clean cut victory over the disturbers and destroyers of the peace of the earth.

The state spends no money more wisely than that which it appropriates for aid of county fairs. That is true, at least, if all the county fairs are like that annually held at St. Helens.

The fair gives the people something to strive for. It advances their thought and their purpose. It raises up higher agricultural and household ideals. It is an instructive agency to which there is no limit.

The Columbia county fair has a history of eight years. It was first held at Yankton. Yankton takes its name from the fact that it is the center of a settlement of New Englanders. They first named their little town Mainville, after the state of Maine. But when they applied for a postoffice the government said there were already too many "villes" on the postoffice list and suggested that some other name be chosen.

The idea of having Yankee land reflected in the name was strong, however, in the community, and "Yankton" was chosen by the people and accepted by the government.

as it does now. In other words, its value is bound to double at least. Likewise the interest upon it will double in fact, although the rate remains the same.

This is a consideration which should tell heavily with people of small means. Whatever money they invest in bonds is certain to earn a tremendous increment of value.

The eminent German, Herr Fehrenbach, tells the anxious goosepeepers of Ravensburg that "an armistice is probable before winter, in spite of our enemies' ravings." Quite so. But who is going to make the armistice? The Prussians may quit fighting almost any time if they so desire. But does it follow that the French, Yankees and British will quit too? In an armistice both parties ground arms. We have no intention of grounding ours before winter.

WE'VE GOT TO DO IT
DOUBLE your former Liberty loan subscription. It must be done, announces Portland's fourth Liberty loan committee, to achieve Portland's \$19,000,000 quota and to keep up this city's share of the war's expense. Former successes will not suffice. Redoubled effort, investment and sacrifice are imperative. Portland must and will respond. Every Portlander will do his duty.

Lieutenant de Wierzbicki of the French high commission tells us of 233 French cities destroyed and one sixth of the agricultural wealth of France ground under the German heel—yet France goes fighting on. More than 1,300,000 of her gallant warriors sleep under the sod of the land they love so well; more than 1,400,000 are crippled beyond power to fight—yet France fights harder than ever.

The French people have contributed to the war financing of their government, \$330 for every man, woman and child in the nation, while our corresponding loan is \$160. France, "bled white," has more men, more money and more guns in action than ever before.

Our land is not invaded, our cities are not laid waste, our productive power is unimpaired. Our men are at the front 2,000,000 strong, and 2,000,000 more will soon be there to save our life from the fate of Belgium and Northern France. They can only win as we back them. We've got to do it.

A group of earnest propagandists are urging the people to use more milk and other dairy products. We have heard the comment made upon their efforts, that the people are already using all the dairy products they can pay for. Cut the price down and consumption will increase. How out down the price? By eliminating all useless expense in the matter of distribution. A central milk depot such as Spokane has, where all buy as much as they wish at moderate prices, might solve the problem.

PROTECTING CONVICTS
GOVERNOR WITHERCOMBE cannot in reason refuse to sign a written promise of safety to convicts who may testify in the parole investigation at the penitentiary. The attorney general does no more than what is right in asking for it. No doubt the governor will sign it promptly.

The convicts, as Mr. Brown says, are helpless in the hands of their keeper. Any of them who tell unpleasant truths might be made to suffer bitterly for it. The governor's written guarantee of safety will certainly be of some benefit to them but we do not quite see how it will cover the whole situation.

Whatever the governor may promise, it will still be feasible for the keepers to torture the prisoners under their charge. They can do it in secret by a thousand devices. The convict may complain but who will listen to him? He may groan under his torments but nobody will mind it.

Before we can reasonably expect a convict to tell the truth in an investigation of this sort we must give them the status of human beings with recognized rights.

posol. The 40 tractors which it keeps in service go from point to point in the state whenever they can do most good. The farm labor agent keeps himself informed of the needs of each section.

We mentioned some time ago that Massachusetts was providing tractors at state expense to keep up with the food situation. The project is extremely promising. It takes hold of the problem with a firm grip.

Mr. Wheeler went on to say that in his opinion, the aid the government, state and federal, are giving to agriculture should not, and probably would not, cease with the war. It would, he predicted, extend in many new directions. It would become a permanent feature in our national life. One of his remarks was exceptionally significant. "Government agencies," said he, "will undoubtedly reorganize the markets of the country." They need reorganizing. The markets are the key to most of our agrarian difficulties.

WHAT METZ IS AND MEANS
September 12, 1918, May Go Into History as a World's Great Day.
From the Philadelphia Evening Ledger (Sept. 12).

What Pershing's great new army undertook yesterday, when the news of its sudden arrival in Metz, was the greatest battle of the country like a blast of trumpets, was not an isolated or a limited action. The movement is one that may have far-reaching consequences. It is the greatest battle of all history and sweep the war into a new and unbelievable phase.

Deductions and prophecies, this early and at this distance are of little value. But one thing was plain with the news of a concentrated force of more than 350,000 Americans turned loose at one of the principal points of the German front. The Americans are apparently attempting to clear the way to Metz. Metz is the chief southern support of the Hindenburg line. Should it fall the German defense system will be shaken and dislocated in every mile of its length from the sea to Switzerland. German soil will be opened up to hostile fire. And the Hindenburg line, the backbone of the break will face rout or capture.

Yesterday's cables from France were like a revealing light on many of the half-seen and half-understood events of recent days. The American drive in the southern positions may explain why Hindenburg's retreat, in the intervals when they are not currying or supplicating their weary armies, are having such a hard time in the attempt to maintain the morale of their troops. It suggests to the motives that may have sent Wilhelm himself, an ignoble and fantastic figure, to sprinkle belated tears about his fatherland and harangue gullible munition workers with plaints and apologies.

We know now what General von Ardenne meant when he said the German frontier was menaced and it is possible to their efforts, that the people are already using all the dairy products they can pay for. Cut the price down and consumption will increase. How out down the price? By eliminating all useless expense in the matter of distribution. A central milk depot such as Spokane has, where all buy as much as they wish at moderate prices, might solve the problem.

It has been known for some time that the American in France had a type of gun that will fill a shell a hundred miles. Once an allied force got past Metz and in positions dominating the southern part of the Hindenburg line, guns of this sort could be moved slowly northward to wipe out systematically the German border defenses. To the German command, however, has been a recent outwitted and outwitted in recent weeks and who are now in the attitudes of men whose minds are utterly tired and confused, a successful campaign of this kind would have a tremendous effect on the morale of the German army. One part of the elaborate defense system would be left in loose and flying order. But it would be too late to guess at the uses which Pershing and his men will make of the stupendous equipment that figures so largely in this campaign.

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Then, too, the Americans may fall, as other armies have fallen in France, before the advance is completed. Under such circumstances—which seem altogether unlikely—this victory will mean nothing of its kind. It is probable that we shall experience some new sensations before long. They are our own lads who are being sent to the front and the burden of all the world upon their shoulders and the eyes of all the world upon their own—our own lads who were here with only a little while ago without a gun. It is almost unbelievable, this sudden shift of events, to those who still sense the war as something dim and far and faded.

They cannot fail—though they may have to try it again. Because, somehow, the immeasurable pride and affection of their own people will give them strength. The days that are to come will be a more glorious and a more beautiful than any we have known. We shall begin, from this on, to feel something of the emotions of sorrow and pride and anxiety and triumph that have been upon England and France in the last four years to temper and transfigure these nations. It seems as if yesterday the war became our war and today it is ours. We are closer to it than we were.

they are a magnificent force and that they are cooperating very openly in a series of attacks so brilliantly conceived as to have already sickened every commander in Germany, from the Kaiser down, with a sense of hopelessness.

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 100 words, and should be accompanied by the writer, whose name and address in full must accompany the communication.

Czecho-Slovaks Over the Top
Scappoose, Sept. 18.—To the Editor of the Journal—The Czecho-Slovak club of Scappoose met Monday evening at 8 o'clock and had a big parade to the post-office. There they halted, sang "Anarchy" and then Czecho-Slovak national songs, and then subscribed for their Liberty bonds. Their quota was \$2500, and they bought very nearly \$2600 on that first night. They were cheered by the others, to whom they set a good example.

This was the first time the national song has been sung here since its recent translation into the English language. After the meeting the whole crowd sang the Star Spangled Banner, and repeated the Bohemian national song. FRANK NOVAK.

Use of the Service Flag
Portland, Sept. 17.—To the Editor of the Journal—Kindly inform me whether I can be entitled to display a service flag in my window for two brothers who are serving in the army but who did not make their home with me. I have been told that one is a deserter and the other is a deserter. Is that statement correct? MRS. R. MORRIS.

Elks Express Appreciation
Portland, Sept. 14.—To the Editor of the Journal—In behalf of Portland lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E., we desire to extend our appreciation and thanks for the splendid publicity given through your columns to our recent state Elks convention. Please be sure that the officers and members of the lodge are notified of the efforts of your newspaper to make the convention the success which it proved to be.

The Honor System Lauded
Portland, Sept. 9.—To the Editor of the Journal—I have been a constant reader of The Journal for more than a dozen years, and I have become very much attached to it. It has done much for me on great many things. It at all times gives the "under dog" the square deal. On August 24 I read an article in your issue regarding the honor system which Governor West inaugurated in this state. Having been an inmate of the state prison at that time, I was glad to see the honor system (having broken my parole). I wish to make a few remarks in behalf of the inmates and those in charge, and myself.

We talk of men having no honor, convicted of crime, how utterly absurd! We are all more or less guilty of crime, but more or less so. How few are there of us who might not at some time in our lives have been sent to prison for some offense. It is a great relief to see the honor system in force. It is a great relief to see the honor system in force. It is a great relief to see the honor system in force.

The Saturday Half Holiday
Portland, Sept. 18.—To the Editor of the Journal—I have just been reading in The Journal about the different organizations that are not willing to give Saturday afternoon to help speed up the war work. The man that lays down his tools and walks out on Saturday afternoon is a slacker, and should be treated as one. All they are asked to do is give four hours per week. They have got the wages they demanded for their eight hours per day, and now in order to speed up the war work they are asked to work Saturday afternoon. Four hours all over the United States means more than they understand. Some of our boys are being sent to the front and they are asked to work Saturday afternoon. They are asked to work Saturday afternoon. They are asked to work Saturday afternoon.

Church Unity
From the Woodburn correspondent: What answer do others say Dr. Boyd of Portland, who challenges the churches of Oregon to unite in a few simple and essential principles of Christianity? Too many ministers are leaving for war duty, and churches are without pastors. The Presbyterian church has long had a herald unity when it offers through Dr. Boyd, one of the principles under such a new order. To practice baptism under the form of immersion, when so desired. This may bring about the consolidation of churches. In Woodburn, whose population is to be guessed at since the church has the shippers started, there are some churches represented. It is very significant that Dr. Boyd appeals more to communities than to ministers to promulgate such a unity plan.

Quite a Contrast
From the New York Star: Governor Manning of South Carolina, who has six sons in the army, all of them headed for the front, presents a very striking contrast to the Kaiser and his six strikers safely hiding in bomb-proof.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF
SMALL CHANGE
Rogue river orchardists and Clatsop county men are crying for harvest helpers.

WORTHY MENTION
A branch of the government employment bureau is in process of establishing a branch at Baker, with Charles Bodeau in charge.

WORTHY MENTION
This is a weather report sent on September 11 to the weather bureau in Washington. It is expected there will be frost every month this year. There were no frosts in August, and frost has already come this month. They have not been very severe, but in places did considerable damage to gardens.

WORTHY MENTION
Paying a just tribute to a true patriot of Woodburn, the Independent says: McCullough's name is certainly worthy of mention. During the past year she has knit 45 pairs of socks, yet all being done for the soldier boys through the Red Cross. This is only a part of the work that Auntie McCullough does. Regardless of her weary and onerous work, she is introducing into this highly important situation.

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD
By Fred Lockley
The Australian troops do not have the same respect for discipline. Their officers to a large extent have been promoted from the ranks for proved ability and courage. They are wonderful. The Australian troops and our troops are pals, and swear by each other. Having come up from the ranks, the Australian officers are very democratic. For example, they held a boxing match between the Australian officers and our troops. The officers chose a major for their champion, and the enlisted men selected their best man. The private would get in a good job to the officer's jaw, officers and men would call out. "Well hit, Digger; well hit." And whenever the officer would plant his hand on the private's eye there would be hearty applause. Earlier in the field day, an officers' steppehase was run. The horses of two of the captains collided in jumping over a marked obstacle. One of the riders, a captain who had been nearly four years of service, and who had had many a narrow escape in going over the top, was thrown. The other rider, also a captain, was crushed under his horse and lived only 15 minutes. He, too, had served through the war and had distinguished himself for bravery in the field. The other officers in the race, a major, took a bad fall with his horse and had his leg broken. "It's jolly hard luck for those who are so good at their job," said a Tommy to me.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY
By Dr. Woods-Hutchinson, Former Portland Physician
WHY NOT EAT HORSE MEAT?—For you ask whether they, or anyone they know, has ever tried it, all they can say is to triumphantly point you to the fact that it is the most nutritious of all meats. So far, the anti-hyphagists are unanimous and in full harmony. "The idea of eating horse" they murmur resentfully, "is a heathenish idea, and you are even suggesting such a thing. But when you rudely insist upon prying into this distasteful question further, then they wince and say, 'Well, it is a matter of opinion.' How could you think of eating a horse which you have known and called by name and fed and carried and driven all your life? To eat horse meat is a form of cannibalism. Others take, or pretend to take, a more practical point of view, and declare that whereas a horse is a beast of burden, a cow is a beast of food, and a pig is a beast of food, why not eat horse meat? It is a matter of opinion. Some roundly declare it too tough for human chewing, but when you ask whether they, or anyone they know, has ever tried it, all they can say is to triumphantly point you to the fact that it is the most nutritious of all meats. So far, the anti-hyphagists are unanimous and in full harmony. "The idea of eating horse" they murmur resentfully, "is a heathenish idea, and you are even suggesting such a thing. But when you rudely insist upon prying into this distasteful question further, then they wince and say, 'Well, it is a matter of opinion.' How could you think of eating a horse which you have known and called by name and fed and carried and driven all your life? To eat horse meat is a form of cannibalism. Others take, or pretend to take, a more practical point of view, and declare that whereas a horse is a beast of burden, a cow is a beast of food, and a pig is a beast of food, why not eat horse meat? It is a matter of opinion. 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