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The Bible is certainly the best preparation that you can give to an American soldier going into battle to fight for his magnificent ideal and faith.—Mammoth Book.

GERMANY'S FALL

Has Germany accepted? Is it the German imperial government or a provisional government, or no government at all that is behind the reply to President Wilson's questions? Undoubtedly the text of a note which is altogether likely to approximate a note from some kind of government in Germany has been received. It is, however, so shrouded in unaccountable mystery that its authenticity and the authority of its assurances will remain enigmatical until the receipt of further news.

If a government of authority has accepted the president's terms, Germany acknowledges that she is whipped. She agrees to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, including that portion grabbed from the French in 1870, as provided in principle eight of the president's speech of January 8.

She agrees to the evacuation of Russia and to give the Russians an open way to work out their own destiny, agrees to an independent Poland with access to the sea, agrees to the evacuation of Serbia with access to the sea, agrees to the evacuation of Roumania and Montenegro, agrees to the evacuation and restoration of Belgium and the complete exercise of independence by that nation, agrees to restore provinces distinctly Italian to Italy, agrees to a federalized autonomy for races in Austria-Hungary, and, besides other things, agrees to the evacuation of all invaded territory before any discussion of the details of the application of these principles can begin.

If it shall turn out that a real Germany has succeeded to all this, all her hopes in the war are gone, all her influence over Turkey and Austria-Hungary is nullified, all her power to renew the war aggressively in case negotiations fail is lost. Her morale could be so broken by the withdrawal of all her armed forces that she could never restore it.

The note, in its present bewildering unaccountability, does not necessarily mean the end of the war. Its chief augury, for the moment, is that Germany is in a situation, infinitely more desperate than at any time since 1914.

THE EPIDEMIC

There was proper prudence on the part of Mayor Baker, the health authorities and others associated with them in the action taken to ward off an influenza epidemic. It is cheaper and easier to prevent than to cure. If the measures are drastic, their purpose is high.

Their efficacy depends to some extent upon how well the people themselves enter into the precautionary movement. It is assumed that nobody wants the influenza, and that all will endeavor to avoid it. At that, however, there are those who do not know how to be prudent, and there are others who are reckless in such matters. Therein lies one of the risks to the community.

It cannot be too often pointed out that the germs of the disease in influenza are carried in the matter spit, sneezed or coughed. The germs may be even in such matter ejected by persons who show no signs of illness. That means that every cough, every sneeze and every expectoration anywhere should be treated as a note of alarm. This is the statement of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health in New York city.

He advises strict avoidance of "couching" with matter which is spit, sneezed or coughed up, of dirt of every kind, of fatigue and of over eating.

A main thing to be feared is the development of pneumonia. It sometimes appears in the most treacherous way when the patient is apparently recovering and leaves bed too early, thus giving the germs deadly opportunity. The less the ambition to leave the sick room, therefore, the less the peril of a fatal attack of pneumonia.

The avoidance of crowds is particularly emphasized by all scientists. This is the motive that led the Portland authorities to take summary action and, by making assemblages impossible, remove the chief agency by which spread of the epidemic is made easy.

It is difficult to see how any one can do other than heartily approve the steps taken in Portland. Without drastic precautions, wide prevalence of the disease in Portland would have been almost certain and a long period of closed conditions inevitable. If the order prohibiting public assemblages confines the epidemic to a few cases, the period of closed conditions will be greatly shortened.

It was world democracy on foot when Woodrow Wilson, citizen and president, walked at the head of the parade yesterday in the New York celebration of Liberty day. Not in state, not in the outward trappings of mightiness, but as one of the mass, he passed before the applauding thousands, a symbol of that great equality and liberty of man for which we are seeking to make this world safe. That spirit is a beacon of light to millions over in Europe, where nations are in stress, peoples in misery and human affairs dis-jointed because the heads of some of the governments there are not Woodrow Wilsons.

WHAT ARE THINGS TO COST?

The Journal has a great deal of faith in the public docks commission. It looks with favor upon that body's plans for increasing port facilities. But there are certain preliminaries that are fundamental to the project. There should be a definite understanding with the owners as to what price is to be paid for certain real estate involved in the plans. There was no such understanding on a former occasion, and the public was forced to pay an inordinate price for needed properties. It is not necessary here to recount the unhappy details. They are well remembered history.

The prudent men on the commission will understand as well as the people do, that full provision should be made in advance against a repetition. The way to do it is to take in advance a legally binding option on any property desired, with the price stripped of all speculative values. That is the way business men do such things. With that done the commission can go before the people for a bond issue with absolute certainty that it will be authorized.

A great big moral truth is involved. If the people are asked for money for public projects, and if they willingly entrust their money to a public organization to be spent on such projects, every dollar should be guarded with jealous care to the end that not one cent be unnecessarily expended. No trust fund is more sacred. Not a penny should be paid out to advance the interests of speculators or absorbers or non-producers.

There is no question as to the high purpose of the commission. With a fair understanding beforehand as to what is going to be paid for things, the granting by the people of authority for the bond issue may be confidently expected.

CALVIN'S HOUSE

The Huns announce with a chuckle that they have burned the house in Noyon, Picardy, where John Calvin was born. No doubt they would chuckle still more if they could burn the sturdy old reformer himself. But he is safe in a place which the Kaiser and his war-lords will never see.

Calvin and Martin Luther were contemporaries, but there was no love lost between them. Calvin's doctrines were intensely democratic. Luther's were nicely adapted to the Junkers of his day. He dwelt all his life in close intimacy with the German princes. They rescued him from many perils, and he defended them with tongue and pen.

In the famous peasant's war, when the imbruted common people of Germany sought to gain human living conditions for themselves, Luther sided with the oppressors. His sermons against the starving peasants fairly blazed with red cruelty. Luther was a heroic figure in his younger days, but later in life he grew bigoted and tyrannical. He refused to fellowship the Swiss reformers who had accepted Calvin's teachings.

In Calvin's doctrines resided the germs of modern religious and political liberty. From the Swiss and Dutch reformers they spread to Scotland, where they eradicated feudalism in church and state. It is not too much to say that the intellectual and moral greatness of Scotland, its commercial prosperity and its political integrity, are founded in the teachings of John Calvin.

His doctrines flowed over to the United States in two streams. One sprung from Holland, where the Pilgrim Fathers resided before they sprang for New England. The other sprung from France. Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin were full of Calvin's spirit, which came to them by way of the French intellectuals. Voltaire and Rousseau both kindled their brains at Calvin's torch. They did not believe his theology but they did believe in his democracy.

By shelling the men who had taken to the Tienanmen's lifeboats the Huns no doubt imagined that they would dispose of the United States more favorably to a Kaiser-made peace. Their policy of calculated frightfulness has been something more than mere cruelty working itself out in practice. It is intended to cow the enemy. The Hun supposed that nobody would dare to fight him when he showed how terrible he could be. The fruits of his policy are ripening on the French front. The more of our lifeboats he shells the bigger the bill against him on the inevitable day of settlement.

A THOUSANDFOLD

The sower in the New Testament who went forth to sow scattered his seed without much regard to soil conditions and other untoward chances. Some of it fell by the wayside where the fowls "devoured it up." Crows and China pheasants, those sacred birds, are ready to perform the same service for the careless sower to this day.

Some of the seeds fell upon stony places with thin soil, where they sprang up overnight but withered away in the morning sun "because they had no depth of root." And some of the seeds fell among thorns, which sprang up and choked them. But the sower's luck was not all bad. Here and there a seed fell into good ground and brought forth thirty, sixty or, the best of it, a hundred fold.

Our farmers often sow 90 pounds of wheat to the acre. A yield of a hundred fold would mean a return of 90 bushels to the acre, which they never get. The best crop in the New Testament parable, was, therefore, far ahead of anything we ever see in the United States. The sixty-fold yield would mean 54 bushels of wheat to the acre, which is as rare in this country as hen's teeth. Fairly often some of our best and most fortunate farmers do get a thirty-fold yield, which equals about 45 bushels to the acre. But our average crop falls below 15 bushels.

When an ordinary farmer gets a return of 20 bushels to the acre he thanks his stars and thinks himself well off, particularly if the price happens to be around \$2.50 a bushel. At that price a yield of one hundred fold, such as the sower in the parable obtained from some of his seed, would mean a gross income of \$375 an acre from the old farm.

With a yield of a hundred fold even dollar wheat has no terrors for the farmer, since it signifies a return of \$100 from each acre sown. But what is the use of talking about a yield of one hundred fold? It is out of the question, absurd, impossible, a pipe dream. On good land in a good season a man may get twenty-fold, perhaps, but hardly more no matter how favorable the conditions may be. Such is the teaching of thick-headed tradition. Don Zefierino Dominguez has another story to tell.

This gentleman is the Mexican government's instructor in maize culture. He is known in Mexico as the "corn king." He has lately been touring the United States with a picture show which exhibits his methods of corn growing. Don Zefierino uses those methods, not merely in the picture show but also on his estate of 45,000 acres. The returns he gets from his seed and work far surpass the best the sower got in the New Testament parable. Don Zefierino's fields yield a thousand fold. For every bushel of corn he plants he harvests a thousand bushels.

Now a bushel of shelled corn will seed seven acres. Hence Don Zefierino's crop comes to more than 42 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Did you ever see such a crop actually grown? It is grown on Don Zefierino's estate year after year. And he is employed by the Mexican government to spread broadcast the secret of the miracle.

The same principles that produce a thousandfold yield of corn will naturally do the same for wheat and other grains. What is Don Zefierino's wonderful secret?

Every farmer knows that livestock of a good strain will take on more weight for each pound of feed than can be expected from a scrub. That is one of the reasons why well-bred livestock is so profitable in comparison with scrubs. Its internal machinery for turning feed into bone, fat and muscle is better made and it keeps in better working order. The difference between well-bred livestock and scrubs is about the same as that between a ship's chronometer and a grandfather's clock with wooden wheels.

Everything in the makeup of the scrub is cheap and coarse. Half the feed it eats is used up in overcoming internal friction. But the well-bred animal is not bothered much with internal friction and breakage of the works. All that it eats is utilized in its growth. No doubt you see the point. It is the same with plants as with animals. Plants grow by devouring food just as animals do. A well-bred plant uses all it devours in growth and multiplication of its kind. A scrub wastes the greater part in overcoming internal friction.

So if we desire to get a return of a thousand fold from the seed we sow we must see to it that the seed is well-bred. Don Zefierino is an expert in seed breeding. He has studied the subject for a lifetime and applied what he has learned directly upon his own estate. It will not do, therefore, to call him a dreamer or theorist or book farmer and dismiss the subject. He is a practical man who knows whereof he speaks.

His experiments have been made upon corn. Similar ones could be made upon wheat, oats, barley, what not. What is true of one grain is true of all. We gather that Don Zefierino uses two principles in his studies. The first is that of selection. The second is cross-fertilization.

He selects his seed in order to preserve the most vigorous strains. He cross-fertilizes in order to bring the Mendelian rule into action. The Mendelian rule teaches that any grain of seed may propagate the qualities which it contains, but can never propagate the qualities it does not contain.

Therefore, if you wish to give your corn qualities which it has not, you must cross-fertilize it with other corn which has the desired qualities. Continue cross-fertilizing generation after generation, and carefully select your seed each season and you will finally have a strain that will yield a thousand fold. Don Zefierino has demonstrated that. It is no guess work.

With this possibility before us it seems absurd to talk about food scarcity. But unhappily the possibility has been realized only by a few men like Don Zefierino. The seed which he uses is so expensive and so scarce that it is out of the reach of the ordinary farmer as yet. And there is another consideration. Our markets are so conducted that big crops do not necessarily mean big returns to the farmer. Often the bigger the crop the less the profit.

Simultaneously with his fearful pleading for an armistice the Kaiser pursues steadily his policy of planting out his relations on neighboring thrones. Finland now rejoices in the luxury of a brother-in-law of Wilhelm for its king. Thus the liberties of that distracted country are restored and democracy made safe within its bounds. The Junkers of Finland have, with the Kaiser's aid, expelled their opponents and reduced it to a minor dependency of Germany. Wilhelm affixes his seal to their victory by seating his brother-in-law on the Finnish throne.

THEY DARE NOT

There is pending in Oregon an issue of whether or not delinquent tax advertising should be abolished.

It is a question of public policy. It is one that might well be discussed solely on its merits. But there are newspapers that profit heavily from publication of delinquent tax lists. They want that advertising. It may seem unbelievable, but it is true, that they are refusing to discuss the bill.

They are discussing the publisher of The Journal. Abandoning all pretense at a defense of delinquent advertising, they have gone into the business of defaming him.

There are few epithets that they do not use. There are few insinuations that they do not apply. It is a propaganda German-like in its universality. That it is an organized scheme not to discuss the merits of the delinquent advertising bill but to carry on a campaign of slander, is proven by the fact that week after week the same article carrying defamatory suggestions, appears in numbers of such newspapers.

The purpose here is not to protest. Nor to ask these papers to desist. Let them go on with their Prussian-like propaganda. The purpose here is to point out that attacks on the man are not attacks on the delinquent advertising bill. The fact that these papers discuss the man shows that they are afraid to discuss the bill.

The man is not before the voters for approval. It is the bill to cut out delinquent advertising that will be on the ballot. They say the publisher of The Journal is a bad man, a car, a Kaiser, and what not. Suppose he were. What about the bill? Will the bill, as Commissioner Rufus Holman says, and as former Tax Commissioner Mulkey says, greatly reduce the cost of delinquent notices in every county? Here is the explanation: These papers get big profits out of delinquent advertising. They know the bill to cut out delinquent advertising and substitute mail notices is a good bill. Their organized propaganda to vilify the Journal and its publisher, while refusing to discuss the bill on its merits, means just one thing: They tacitly acknowledge by their course that they are afraid to discuss the bill on its merits.

The county judges and county commissioners of Oregon unanimously appealed to the 1917 legislature to pass such a bill. Not one of the newspapers defending the delinquent advertising dares print that fact. The county clerks of Oregon unanimously took the same action. Not one of the newspapers defending delinquent advertising dares publish that fact. Some of the newspaper men now defaming the publisher of The Journal lobbied in the 1917 legislature and induced that body to pass such a bill as the county judges and commissioners of Oregon appealed for. Not one of the newspapers profiting from delinquent advertising dares print that fact.

If the United States were a superstitious country we should hear the cry that the influenza has been sent by "Gott" to help his great ally out of a tight pinch. The epidemic has hampered the Liberty loan and is said to have dampened war work in Washington as well as elsewhere. But the country sees nothing miraculous in it all. Nature runs her course in spite of war and human beings must accommodate themselves to her ways. We take our portion of influenza calmly, knowing well that if the supernatural powers were disposed to intervene in the war it would not be on the Kaiser's side.

ENGLAND'S SCHOOLS

The new English education act is making a great stir among people who look ahead a little. If all hopes come true it will give the next generation of Englishmen a commanding place in the industrial and scientific world. Until recent years public education of the English "lower classes" has been a good deal of a farce. The new act begins by striking a deadly blow at child labor. Since England has no supreme court to safeguard the interest of the powers that prey on the coming generation the act will stand, and no doubt, it will be enforced.

All children must go to school regularly up to the age of 12. Between 12 and 14 some employment is permitted before and after school, but not enough to dull the mind. From 14 on to 18 lads must pursue knowledge in continuation schools along with their paid employment, whatever it may be. The continuation schools are not mere after-dark makeshifts. The law prescribes daylight for them. Severe penalties for truancy ensure attendance at all the classes. Local authorities are required to provide for cookery, laundry work, housewifery, dairying and so on as regular parts of the curriculum in the public elementary schools. Fetish worship of arid text books is banned. These elementary schools are free to all children. Those whose parents can not support them properly are to be boarded and lodged by the authorities. The law also provides for "centers of physical training" with "facilities for social training both by day and night."

England is profiting by the experience of the war. She has learned the value of her human material and is going to see that it is properly educated. The Topsy idea is discarded. Hereafter the Englishman cannot truthfully say that "he just grew." He is to be made to grow as a civilized man should. And his country is going to spend money enough on him to make his growth nationally productive.

DELINQUENT TAX EXPOSURES

President of Farmers' Union Indorses Delinquent Tax Measure.

"The substitution of the letter mail method of notifying tax delinquents by the present method of sending some advertising of the delinquent tax list will result in the saving to the taxpayers and the people of Oregon of many thousands of dollars every year. Not only is the mail system a cheaper method of notifying tax delinquents but it is far more effective than the advertising columns of the newspapers." This is the opinion of the President of the Farmers' Union, who urges the voters of the state to repeal the present statute requiring the advertisement of delinquent tax lists by publishing for the whole year the names of the delinquents in the newspapers.

"I feel," Mr. Brown says, "that the initiative measure to be on the ballot at the November election, having for its purpose the repeal of the law requiring the publication of delinquent tax lists, should meet with the approval of every right thinking citizen of Oregon."

The bill, as well as the other initiative measure reducing the cost of publishing legal notices, strikes out a waste of public money and a form of gross fraud. It is a measure of the people, and it is a measure that the people should support. It is a measure that the people should support. It is a measure that the people should support.

Letters From the People

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. G. of Lewiston, Idaho, write to the Editor of The Journal: "We are very much surprised at the calmness with which the Americans are receiving the news of the splendid exploits of their armies in Europe. He expects magnificent enthusiasm and boastful language, but he is impressed by what he calls our modesty."

The Englishman is dilating with the theme of modesty. We take the achievements of our men quietly, not because we are modest, but because we know what they would do before they went. We know that they would win and their determination to win as a matter of course. We sent our men to Europe to win the war. They are winning it. We know it. We would. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is all that is necessary to win. It is a war of attrition which has never been regarded as the utterance of modesty.

The Young Zoologist. Little Charley had been permitted to ride on the elephant at the park. "What did you like best at the park?" asked his mother upon his return home. "Riding on the big leather horse with the rubber nose," answered Charley.

AT WIPERS AND CALVARY

[This poem was written by Mary Carolyn Davies, a Portland girl, a graduate of Washington High School, 1910; but now of New York city, and who has made a great success of verse writing.]

THE boy who was first to die
For the cause they are fighting for
Links his arm and walks with the lads
Who are going to die in the war.
He bled in agony
A very long time ago.
Now they greet him comradesly
With eyes that newly know.
They are brothers-in-arms in the old.
Old war that is never done
So with him they left, at the March and rest,
In the snow and the mud and the sun.
With the boy who was first to die
In the fight to make men free
—For it matters little where one goes out,
At Wipers or Calvary.

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley.

[Back to Paris for an operation goes Mr. Lockley, suffering from a scalp wound incurred in the line duty. He describes his experiences and the excellent institution that fixes him up. Also he has made some interesting remarks of the great war.]

Paris—Fortune is always looking my way and giving me a smile. Maybe it is better to be born lucky than rich. I have been wanting to visit a hospital for months, but my regular work prevented me from having the time. Ten days or so ago I came out of the hillside dugout where we have one of our "X" huts. I looked around in answer to a question from a soldier, and at the same time finished taking a step. I drove head on into a projecting pole in the dugout and the force of the blow nearly floored me. A lump about the size of a marble formed on my head. Every time I put my steel helmet on I had to wear it at a rakish angle to prevent hurting my bump. A few days later I happened upon an army surgeon. He told me I had ruptured a small blood vessel, and it might go down or it might form a cyst or sac. A week later business brought me to Paris and I saw the Y. M. C. surgeon. He gave me a note to Dr. Michel of the American hospital, 44 Rue Chauveau, at the corner of the Boulevard des Capucines. Neuilly-sur-Seine, telling him I had a bump on my head and suggesting that he look me up. Hospitals these days are busy places; but, after waiting for a couple of hours, the first time I went, I was able to make a date for the following forenoon. I was ushered into an immaculate white room with various cases of tools to trim the patients and what interested me much more—two attractive nurses. One of them was in charge what part of the states she came from. She told me South Africa. The other nurse looked a good deal like Margaret Lynde, who was at the Good Samaritan hospital in Portland, where I lost 60 pounds in less than 60 days with typhoid pneumonia, some years ago. I asked her where she was from, and she said the island of Cyprus. Her father is a Frenchman, her mother a Greek, and she speaks Greek, English and French with equal facility, besides some Turkish. She was a captain in the French army before he entered the war and went through the siege of Yverdon. His grandfather, who was a Frenchman, was at the battle of Waterloo, and his father was also a surgeon.

The nurse from Cyprus shaved a place on my head as large as the palm of my hand. She had me lie at full length on a narrow steel table that swings on casters. She then applied a needle into my scalp to give me what he called local anesthesia. I wanted them to put feasible and the only logical method to pursue to save our country from coming more and more undeveloped, is to import foreign labor. I EDW. TONKON.

PERSONAL MENTION

From Silvestro. Mrs. George Steinhilber of Silvestro, Or. and her sister, Miss Hazel Carson of The Dalles, in Portland for a week and visit, are guests at the Imperial.

On Visit From Lewiston. Mr. and Mrs. S. G. G. of Lewiston, Idaho, write to the Editor of The Journal: "We are very much surprised at the calmness with which the Americans are receiving the news of the splendid exploits of their armies in Europe. He expects magnificent enthusiasm and boastful language, but he is impressed by what he calls our modesty."

Nevada Visitors Here. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hughes and small son, of Aurora, Nev., spending a month in the Northwest, are guests at the Imperial for a few days, guests at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McLain of Nampa, Idaho, and Mrs. S. G. G. of Lewiston, Idaho, are guests at the Imperial for a few days, guests at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Wilson of Duluth, Minn., touring the Northwest, are in Portland over Sunday, registered at the Cornucopia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Buhn of Boise are among Idaho state capital visitors in Portland, guests at the Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Laughlin of The Dalles, in the city for a short visit, are guests at the New Cornucopia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reay of Mount Vernon, Or. are among the week-end guests at the Cornucopia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Erickson of Astoria, a week-end business visitor, is at the Benson.

Mr. Thad Robinson of Tillamook, Or., visiting in the city, is at the Oregon.

Mr. A. T. Henderson and Mrs. F. J. Kargl of The Dalles are week-end guests at the Imperial.

C. L. Towers, of Salem, spending Sunday in Portland, is a guest at the New Cornucopia.

W. E. Wood of Eugene is at the Portland.

Ida M. Sifton, of Good River, a week-end guest in Portland, is at the Cornucopia.

W. F. Thompson of Seattle, in Portland on business, is at the Washington over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duman, of Wash., are registered at the Multnomah.

Mr. E. M. Ulrich, of Denver, Col., visiting in Portland, is registered at the Washington.

T. T. Ristengen, of Grand Forks, N.

Ragtag and Hobtail

Stories From Everywhere.

But it's a Good One at That. CONFESSING that it is a chestnut, George Douglas cannot say that he printed in his column in the San Francisco Chronicle just the same: "A performance of Hamlet was being given in a small western town. Next morning the leading critic of the local paper began his notice thus: 'At last we should be able to decide once and forever the controversy as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the so-called Shakespearean plays. All that is necessary is to exhumate the two bodies and see which one turned in his grave last night.'"

The Piano Mover. Ralph—Will your father permit you to take your piano away when you marry? Phyllis—He says he will insist on it.

One of Three Things. The Thinker: I've got a letter from my son. His Friend: What is Tom doing now? The Thinker: That's what I can't make out. He says he is engaged in the destruction of weeds. Now, that may mean he's smoking a good many cigars, or that he is trying to induce some widow to make a second venture, or it may mean that he is doing farm work.

Equal Rights for Talkers. Mrs. Grammer—My husband talks in his sleep. Does yours? Mrs. Washington Square—Why, no, dear. I always give him a chance when he's awake.

Our Flag. I know three little stars: One that you know them too. One red, and one white. The other one is blue.

I know three little leaves: Three little leaves tell: One that you know them too. And truth we love so well.—National Social Service.

A Different Dose. "It is one of the most abominable crimes imaginable," he sternly said, "to sell whiskey up a dink and nolsome ally to soldiers in uniform!" "Ar-r-r-gee!" Silently returned the bootlegger. "Are you one of dem good-looking boys in the army? I'll peddle to soldiers whiskey!"

Aye, Truly. Ham Actor—"Tis bitter cold without. Boob—Without what? Porcine Protean—Those undergarments.

Selfish. "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so selfish that de air of heaven is a nuisance to 'em. He likes to carry de only set of loaded dice in existence."

"Crusaders of the Sky". They are true. Spartan mothers have sent their boys to the air service of the United States army. One whose only son was killed last month wrote to his commanding officer: "I shall always mourn him, but I shall always be glad that he could give his life for his country, and I can still say the old prayer for aviators: 'That they may be keen of eye, steady of nerve, true of heart, and remember that beneath them are the everlasting arms.'"

It was as a result of this letter, says a newspaper, that the United States army, entitled "The Crusaders of the Air," written by Major W. H. Robbins, U. S. A., commanding officer at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill. This hymn, sung to the air of "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," is being used in a service of prayer for aviators at the United States Episcopal church of Richmond, Va., where Mrs. Robbins lives. The service has just been introduced into the churches of the diocese of Tennessee. It is a constant part of the ancient service for "those in peril on the sea."

Amateur Services of the Sky. When ever-made yet dreamy eyes Count stars in desert space And holds each planet in its place: The stars give light, the planets care For Thy Crusaders of the Air!

Bliss Jests, Whom the angel hand Held safe uplifted on his wing: When Satan's challenge mocked Thy power O Jesus, let Thy angels care For Thy Crusaders of the Air!

Conquering Spirit, Whose bright ray Whence comes the light far to fair And gave to Partisan and to Mede The blessing of a simple creed: Beyond the desert, where the stars are For Thy Crusaders of the Air!

Truce of love and life and might, Direct Thy soldiers in their flight: O Father, Thy angels care For Thy Crusaders of the Air!

Strengthen Thy brave aviators' host: With love, faith, confidence, care— Thy best Crusaders of the Air!

Uncle Jeff Snow Says: A lot of these labor fumes gets down to each side bickering over which'll give up. When it comes to settlin' the row Uncle Sam steps in and sweeps out the labor union and the labor union better'n to strike, and just who backs down the furdere first don't make so much difference if the worker gets the right to organize, and the boss has to set up to be a table and talk things over with a committee from the union, while Uncle Sam sets at the end and makes 'em agree to pay a fair price for the fair pay, and give a fair day for the fair pay.

The Publication Measures

Titles of Two Initiative Bills to Remove a Public Burden.

Two members are to be upon the November ballot by initiative. The one proposes to repeal the existing law requiring the publication of delinquent tax lists and to substitute therefor mail notices to property owners. The other proposes to fix a definite maximum rate of compensation for the publication of legal notices required by law to be published. The Journal believes these measures are in the interest of the people and are worthy of enactment at the hands of the voters.

INITIATIVE BILL—PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE

Initiated by C. J. Benson and E. W. Hagedorn. Delinquent Tax Notice Bill—Purpose: To repeal present law requiring newspaper advertisement of delinquent tax lists, and to substitute therefor mail notices to property owners.

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