

Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON, Publisher

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Look well into this; there is a source of strength which will always spring up if you will always look there.

—Marcus Aurelius.

THE DAY OF LOVE

O NE mighty outburst of joy over the peace we have conquered and then a hush. Time now for memories and tears. Time for long looks into the future. Time for sweet hours in the still sunshine.

The nightmare is over. The terror is laid. The fearful giant that threatened to crush all joy and beauty under his mailed heel has been brought low. His might is withered. His evil heart beats humbly. Our minds turn thankfully from the awful spectacle of God's avenging thunder to bask in the beams of his invincible love.

During all these terrible years he has not forgotten to send the seed time and the harvest. Summer has warmed the flowers into bloom and ripened their fruit for us. Heaven's showers have descended. The seasons have kept their calm, eternal tryst. If men have been miserable it is by no fault of the Creator.

And now that the crash of arms is silent he woos us to the better way with tireless invitation. The past four years have been filled with deeds unparalleled in history. The victory that brings the war to its end is stupendous beyond belief. No body had quite hoped for so much. Nobody can yet feel its full completeness. It is the opportunity of the ages. God invites us to parallel the white deeds of peace and win in the spiritual world a victory as wonderful as our fighting men have won in the world of arms.

For four terrible years they have been facing realities. They have been doing realities. Nothing imaginary about their sufferings, their bravery, their stern achievements. Not satisfied with words they have dealt with solid fact.

The Lord of the Harvest summons us to emulate those daring sons of ours. They have plowed and sown. In the golden times they have bought us with their blood; shall we omit to till and reap? We have seen hate do its utmost. It has arrayed in vain its embattled millions and enlisted its fiendish engines. Now the day of love has come.

For two thousand years we have been preaching the gospel of love. God calls us now to practice it. The world has measureless sad experience of hate and its failures. The path has been cleared for love. Let us see what it can do. Never in all time have men really trusted the God of love. Today He offers Himself for our leader. Shall we not follow him?

Curiously enough, the Oregonian and Telegram now say the United Press was not to blame at all in the armistice incident, but both insist that The Journal's course was very bad. Now wouldn't it be a funny thing for The Journal to be just such a newspaper as would suit the ideas of the Oregonian and Telegram?

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

THE other day representatives of 65,000 European people met in Independence hall, Philadelphia, and framed a declaration for the League of Nations. The shade of Benjamin Franklin must have been there smiling invisibly his shrewd, wise smile, and saying to himself "My old dream is coming true."

The founders of the American Union looked forward to a union of all the world. They saw nothing in our principles of government that was not applicable everywhere.

But if we want a league of nations to stop the insane tide that runs toward war we must work for it. Nothing wise and good founds itself. It must be founded in toil of brain and muscle.

Busy men are at work doing what they can to destroy the league-of-nations psychology. They talk and write untiringly. They will prevail and the world will slump back into the old military superstition unless those who believe in the league

preach their belief boldly and back it up with reasons. They must fill the mental atmosphere with league-of-nations psychology. When the league is firmly built up in our minds it will easily come to pass in the outer world.

Mr. Pier has been elected a Portland city commissioner. It is a field that opens good opportunity to the right man. If Mr. Pier has qualities of leadership, if he enters public life to serve the public rather than himself, if he has vision to sense the big things in the city's life, there will be much of good that he can do. If he broadens out into such a public servant he will merit support and receive it.

WITH GUNS SILENT

BIG things in the war are yet to be done.

This is a different war. There is something in it besides the fighting. There is beyond it and along with it, a purpose to make it the last war.

The settlement is as important, as momentous and as full of good or ill for the future as the military decision.

No other peace conference in history was like that which President Wilson wants this one to be. Just as he was first to see the principles on which the war was to be most quickly and most effectively won, he has all along seen the principles upon which the settlements at the peace table should be made.

For example: As far back as last January, he declared in his 14 peace principles that Alsace-Lorraine must go back to France and the wrong done France by Prussia in 1870 be righted. A Germany retaining the provinces of which she robbed France would leave one great issue unsettled. Settlements are only permanent when they are made on a basis of justice.

The provinces of Alsace-Lorraine were never Germany's. To have left them in German hands would have continued one great source of irritation and in all human probability a cause of future war.

This war cost too much in blood for the settlements to permit anything to remain unsettled, to permit any fragments of injustice to remain that would be constantly beckoning peoples to again resort to the sword.

It is not enough merely to overthrow the autocrats and professional war makers. To make peace permanent and preserve the full fruits of all these sacrifices, we must go further, and on the foundations of equal and impartial justice, build an international structure that cannot be pulled down by embittered peoples or be overthrown by the recurring storms in human affairs.

The great allied council at Versailles made two exceptions to President Wilson's 14 points. It made reservations relative to the president's "freedom of the seas" and to his conclusions respecting "indemnities."

On his part, through all the correspondence and in his addresses, it is significant that the president has consistently referred to the allies as our "associates" or in other phrase, seemingly in avoidance of reference to them as "our allies." In his address to congress Monday, and before that, the phrasing was "the United States and the allies."

This was undoubtedly a purposeful reservation deliberately intended to preserve the United States in a position of independence and impartiality, a far sighted vision of a time soon to come, when American pressure will have to be exerted to make the settlements just, the basis of peace lasting and the peace itself enduring.

These new days following the cessation of hostilities are thus tremendous days. They call for a statesmanship such as never before functioned at a peace table.

There is such a statesmanship at Washington, and by the blood we have shed, for our martyrs who have fallen, for the making of that enduring peace that is the universal wish. Americans ought now to present an unbroken front, a line without a break.

To preserve all we have won, it is as necessary now to stand together as it was in the cold gray days of Picardy and the Marne.

Is Portland ready? The shipping board is planning for immediate distribution of tonnage in order that foreign trade may be restored, and in the process the Pacific coast is to have its share. Nearly one million tons has already been released from the war material traffic. Is Portland ready?

BOGEY BARONS

COLLIER'S WEEKLY refers to the French habit of trading with South America, India, China, Poland, rather than with the United States and offers an explanation of the phenomenon.

The French merchant, says Collier's, has been frightened away from our shores by the literary bogey of the American Robber Baron, a monster who does not exist outside of books. Our contemporary urges French merchants to make intimate acquaintance with our masters of big business and thus gain a new and more accurate conception of them.

It predicts that the better they know those princes of sweetness and light the more disposed they will be

to trade with them. Possibly. And yet it is difficult to believe that the French have formed their notions of our business methods entirely from books. Experience may have played a part in the process.

The American Chamber of Commerce in its unregenerate state, the American beef trust, the American street railway monopoly and water-power combine are not pure inventions of literary artists inclined to romance. They are understood quite as well here at home as they are in France.

THEIR LAUGHTER AND TEARS

T WAS a world of laughter and tears.

Peace suddenly came after 51 months of agony was an overflowing cup. Millions wept and millions shouted with joy.

The French women wept for their million martyrs. Belgian parents wept for their blinded children.

The moment was so big, the deliverance so tremendous and so sudden that all the emotions of 51 months burst into floods of mingled sadness and gladness.

Time has never produced such scenes. So much of the world was never in madness and agonizing sacrifice before. Never before have so many millions been suddenly lifted from the depths of despair to the top-most heights of hope and joy.

There were the French and Belgians and British suddenly thrust into a glorious sunshine after their long, black night. There was the sudden silence of the guns, the sudden end of that daily, hourly, nightly desperation in which all had struggled so long.

There was the sudden realization that it was all over, that there was nothing more to be done but to return to those old and lovely times, those days and scenes of peace with all working out their own lives in their own way. With that beautiful vista before them, with that glad prospect opening up like a new paradise, what souls in the countries that had suffered through it all could not in this mighty moment but be full of a longing that those who fell for the great thing so suddenly won, might be present to join in the peans of victory.

The United States shipping board wants 100,000 Americans to man American ships built and building. The new national ships are all fitted with comfortable quarters, and there are protecting laws to make the life of the seaman attractive as to wages and conditions of work. Once, the American seaman was the ace of the ocean and one of the boasts of the nation. It would be a national blessing if, under the new order, we are again to have a great merchant marine manned by brave Yankee laddies.

CLEMENCEAU

AS THE situation in Germany is helpless, we will do our best to revitalize her as much as we can afford," was the statement of Premier Clemenceau of France on hearing Sol's appeal to President Wilson for aid.

One of the inspiring figures in this war has been Clemenceau. At 77, no peril could keep him from the tensest spots on the battle front, no duty of administration at Paris was too arduous for him to discharge. He was a civil leader who was a glorious encouragement to France and to all the allies.

And now he is proving, like our own Grant, that he can be as chivalrous in victory as he was deadly in battle.

The hobgoblin of "difficult and dangerous frontiers" begins to loom up as a menace to the rights of small nations. We must not permit any people to govern themselves unless they happen to live in nicely rounded territory readily fortified. Just so. But if the League of Nations is going to put down war big and little what difference does it make whether a frontier lends itself to fortification or not? Will our mentors ever stop thinking in terms of war?

WHEAT IN PEACE TIME

THREE years Australia and India produced approximately 1,547,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which Australia grew 461,000,000 bushels and India 1,086,000,000 bushels.

Of these crops it is generally figured by the trade that at least the production of two of these years still remains unsold and unconsumed. This would make a visible supply of wheat now on hand in those countries of approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels. This is a supply that is almost one third of what the various countries of the world produced in 1917.

Owing to war conditions which made transportation of this grain impossible, England, France, Italy and other nations were compelled to secure their requirements of wheat from the United States, Canada and South America. Only a very small amount came from either India or Australia.

This is a huge volume of wheat and under existing conditions must soon be moved. To some the idea suggests itself that England in withdrawing the bulk of her transport service from this country with the signing of the armistice, intends to utilize these vessels for the removal of this huge block of grain to her own shores. Much of this wheat has been purchased and paid for, at low prices, by the British government.

It is estimated that with empty granaries and exhausted supplies,

Europe, both in allied and in the central nations, will quickly absorb the colonial supplies.

American wheat farmers are protected against any possible world surplus. Some time ago when the war was expected to continue over into next year, the government fixed the 1919 price in American primary markets at the 1918 price. This action, based on congressional authority, is in the nature of a near contract, and is likely to stand for all American wheat sold up to June, 1920.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Presents

John D. Mann

OF THE

4 MINUTE MEN 4

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION (Appointed by the President)

[Because of the embargo against public assembly, owing to Spanish influenza, the Four Minute Men will deliver their messages to the public through the press instead of at theatres, as usual. The series will appear daily in this space during the United War Work drive.]

The time has come when we are obliged to assign to our citizens a distinction of the fullness of our appreciation for the God given services rendered to our boys by the seven organizations now combined in a United National War Work council.

It is up to us to do our share by subscribing as liberally as our means will permit.

The new showing under the colors gave their all that we must continue to enjoy the heritage bequeathed to us by the founders of this republic.

Anything so hasty and so patriotic as our patriotic loyalty and generosity on all occasions when called upon to do our share in upholding the principles for which our beloved country entered the war; and when the victory is assured let us not cease to continue to provide for the wants of our boys, who are entitled to all that a grateful nation can give.

When a solicitor for the United War Work campaign calls on you greet him with a hearty welcome. Don't delay him with unnecessary questions. You know his mission and he is here to help you. Your means will allow, permitting him to continue without delay on his heavenly errand. Having done your duty you will be glad to see the conscription having played your part in the world's great drama.

The fact that the war is apparently ended should not be a reason for not subscribing as liberally as we would had peace not been concluded, as every dollar asked for is needed to carry on the great work mapped out by the seven organizations caring for the needs and comforts of our gallant American soldiers who once more have carried the Stars and Stripes up to a glorious victory.

WARM SPRINGS' WINNING FIGHT

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The Warm Springs irrigation project, which through action of the capital issues committee, has emerged from official snags and discouragements to success, is one of the most substantial things achieved for the Pacific Northwest in a long time. Long ago, through the efforts of Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott, Warm Springs was placed on the list of projects to be reclamation service as the project first to be built when new projects were authorized. That time has not yet come, for the reclamation from the reclamation fund still held to be no more than enough to keep existing projects moving. When the Oregon people themselves decided to go ahead, and negotiated the sale of the 750,000 bond issue needed to finance the project, the war was on and the approval of the capital issues committee became necessary. Then it was that unusual objections were encountered.

The merits of the project were unquestioned, and the issue was reduced to a question of money. It was affecting the war program. Government departments had approved the project unreservedly except the department of agriculture and the war department. The former had no objection to its merit, rendered an opinion that it could be postponed until after the war. The war industries board made a similar report, but it was the theory that it would obstruct labor and materials needed for war purposes. This latter report was the chief cause of rejection of the project by the Senate.

After the first hearing. The most of its members, who are from the east and know little of irrigation or western conditions, were not unnaturally inclined to doubt the claims of the war industries board. But when members of the Oregon delegation learned that this rejection was based on lack of appreciation of local conditions they sought and found an explanation for each of these approvals, that they were merely refunding propositions, or otherwise presented features different from the Oregon project. Finally the question was reduced on rehearing to a showing as to local conditions with respect to labor and materials. Evidence was gathered on the ground and forwarded to the Senate. It showed that in the immediate vicinity were 901 farms, with a population of 2644; that 600 farms had produced less than 500 bushels of wheat the year that 800 men were available for labor, who otherwise would be left in a serious position unless employment of their farms; that it would be economically unwise to deplete the community when this labor could be used to such advantage to increase production close at hand, and that the small quantity of cement and other materials required could be obtained close at hand.

Leading up to the final hearing some effective work was done in behalf of Warm Springs outside the official record. This cannot be told in detail, but it can be said that Congressman Sinnott and Senators Chamberlain and McNary were "on the job" and that

The Journal, through its Washington representative, assisted in placing the matter clearly before responsible officials who before had not had their attention fixed upon all the elements of the situation. When the matter came for final consideration the members of the committee were in position to make the judgment independently of Mr. Drum, and their decision was in favor of Warm Springs. The decision was made in executive session, but the judgment of Mr. Drum at the last opposed the approval of the project is unknown, but if he did his objection was unavailing.

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper, and should not exceed 200 words in length and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany each contribution.]

A Valued Testimonial

Portland, Nov. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I acknowledge and rectifying the mistake of last Thursday in The Journal, for which you are entirely blameless, and in devoting to the United War Work drive the money received from the sale of extra copies, have done, as I consider, one of the grandest and most patriotic acts yet performed in the course of this war.

Your act shows a wonderful spirit of patriotism of The Journal, Portland's best paper and best booster and upholder of our wonderful president—God bless him!

The Journal has surely won a warm and lasting place in the hearts of many people. I am one of your oldest subscribers, and today, when peace has come at last, and the Journal's articles are peeling out to the world the glad tidings, the situation is inspiring beyond words to express. Your wonderful work is a monument of everything that is good and true.

I am a SUBSCRIBER.

An Armageddon Yet Due

Portland, Nov. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Your editorial, "Doomed Prussianism," in The Journal of November 6, is of special interest, particularly the last paragraph, in which you say: "Anything so hasty and so patriotic as our patriotic loyalty and generosity on all occasions when called upon to do our share in upholding the principles for which our beloved country entered the war; and when the victory is assured let us not cease to continue to provide for the wants of our boys, who are entitled to all that a grateful nation can give."

When a solicitor for the United War Work campaign calls on you greet him with a hearty welcome. Don't delay him with unnecessary questions. You know his mission and he is here to help you. Your means will allow, permitting him to continue without delay on his heavenly errand. Having done your duty you will be glad to see the conscription having played your part in the world's great drama.

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The Reverse at Home

Lebanon, Nov. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Behold, we must endure the humiliating spectacle of defeat at home while achieving such wonderful triumphs abroad. Many thoughtful people are inclined to believe that the decree such annoying reverses to the country's best interests. The president and the good people in general surely had reason to expect better at the rearmament of the United States. The people have not had to suffer and sacrifice enough, or they would not cleave to party idolatry the way they do.

And now the question suggests itself: How can we have this "reverse" in our midst? The people get their inspiration from what they read; that is, from the press. As a stream can't rise above its source, so the people are kept down by the reverse of the truth in the press.

How long do we have to suffer such conditions? O for a press that is all consecrated to truth, justice and fairness! CHRIS LEE.

Suggests a Phone Remedy

Portland, Nov. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I have heard and read much more could be said of the poor phone service of our fair city. To my mind, nothing will relieve the city of this curse, short of action, yes, not action, but a plan to be made and carried out. I believe I have solved the situation and if I shall have enough followers we shall soon be rid of the pest. My phone company will be replaced with the automatic as soon as I can get it. Who will follow? F. W. BERGER.

Which First Declared War

Portland, Nov. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Please inform me as to whether in the Franco-German war of 1870-71, was it first declared by France, or by Germany.

[France made declaration first, but Germany was the first to declare war. The "doctored" telegram transmitted in the course of diplomatic correspondence was an important factor in the situation. It was published many years afterward, but it was the fact in his recital of the events of that day.]

Crane

La Grande, Or., Nov. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Where is Crane, Or., and how do you reach the place? What county is it in? INVERSTOR.

[Crane is in Harney county and may be reached by rail from Ontario, the junction point, on the O. R. & N., of the road on which Crane is situated.]

PERSONAL MENTION

Hamilton Abrams of New York, vice president of the Famous Players, and of the Paramount Film company, was a business visitor in Portland at the Benson hotel Tuesday.

G. Downing and W. A. Hooser of Conrad, Mont., were in Portland and at the Benson hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Fred W. Neely and two children, and I. Anderson of Chicago are at the Benson hotel.

H. L. Blecher, who is connected with the street car lines in Spokane, is at the Portland hotel.

L. Burpee of Seattle is visiting at the Imperial hotel.

Thad Robinson, banker from Tillamook, is at the Oregon.

H. L. Burpee of Seattle is visiting at the Imperial hotel.

C. A. Marsh of Berkeley, Cal., is at the Hotel Carlton.

H. A. Willard of New York is registered at the Benson.

Spence Wortman, of the state office of weights and measures, is a guest at the Seward.

M. L. Loring, canneryman from Bellingham, is at the New Perkins.

C. J. Edwards of Tillamook is at the Imperial.

R. S. Shelley of Eugene is registered at the Hotel Carlton.

H. L. Burpee of Seattle is at the Seward.

Mrs. H. S. Miller is registered at the Oregon.

Mrs. E. G. Voss of Rockwell City, Iowa, is at the Multnomah hotel.

W. L. Schroeder, owner of a hotel

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

November 11 will be the new Fourth of July.

It will be the United States of God in the South.

The mare of the boys home by Christmas the merrier.

The kings, for the most part these days, must feel like dirty deuces.

In the excitement incident to peace we almost forgot how the election came.

The War Workers have a big job ahead but they are working with the vim that will win.

Hindenburg will have a bigger job than ever on his hands if he tries to get around those armistice terms.

Contributor suggests that children who are about to start the study of geography be made to read the armistice terms.

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