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THEY KNOW IT NOW

WE MADE many mistakes during the war, but the greatest mistake was when we underestimated America. This was the statement of Baron von der Lancken, German civil governor of Brussels.

Moreover, they listened to assurances from pro-Germans in America that this country would not fight. Disloyalty here fully expected by their propaganda to weaken America by keeping us divided and destroying our morale.

There was communication between this American agency and Berlin, and Berlin, intoxicated with its wild dream of its own irresistible power, drove ahead to the doom that has shattered its thesis and plunked its structure of militarism into ruins.

It was a titan that arose out of the free West and went forward to conflict. Its reliance was not the goose step, but ideas. Its people do not live for the state, but the state for its people.

Germany's mistake was not only in underestimating America, but in underestimating the thought and pulse of mankind. The 750,000 gallant young Americans who shattered the center of the German army and convinced Hindenburg that all was lost in those last days of the struggle, reflected the soul of the earth.

A prelude has been won that brings upon America a tremendous responsibility—the leadership of the nations. It is a responsibility to sober men into the purpose of applying in our own country more rigidly than ever, the maxims of justice, equality, humanity and the rights of man.

The story that airships have already crossed the Atlantic may or may not be true. It is said to lack confirmation. But if it is not true today it will be tomorrow. Crossing the Atlantic is a comparatively easy task beside things the airships have already done.

A POINT OF HISTORY CONTEMPORARY whose opinions we value highly remarks that "it is democrats of the type of Ulanoff and Bronstein who produce Williams of Hohenzollern and Francis Josephs of the House of Hapsburg."

Historically its statement is not true. Neither the House of Hohenzollern nor that of Hapsburg derived any of its power from contact with

revolutionaries of the Bolshevik type. For one thing, no such revolutionaries were ever seen in Europe before. And in the second place both those evil dynasties have risen to power by methods perfectly well known to all students of history.

The Hapsburgs have thriven on their consistent bigotry, their gift of intrigue and their lucky marriages. The Hohenzollerns have thriven by following the course laid out for them by Frederick the Great.

That course was one of conquest and plunder, supplemented by ruthless tyranny at home. The Bolsheviks have enough to answer for without holding them responsible for the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.

The Tillamook Headlight says the Journal is not "reliable." The Headlight had a graft. It was making easy money by overcharging Tillamook county for publication of court proceedings. It had a soft snap in delinquent tax advertising. The Journal exposed it. That is why the Headlight thinks the Journal is not "reliable."

A REFRESHING FLOOD

THE flood of American travel which promises to roll over Europe next summer will bring refreshment to every corner. The Americans will go with plenty of money in their pockets and more in their letters of credit. They will desire to see everything worth seeing, and a great deal that is not, and for whatever is said and done to gratify them they will pay lavishly.

The first European industry to revive will no doubt be that of entertaining, and, possibly, humbugging travelers from the United States. The number of genuine relics that will be bought and carried home to this country will, of course, be great, but there will probably not be enough of them to satisfy the demand. Great relic factories will therefore spring into being at the principal battle sites.

We may expect to see two or three of them along the Marne, at least one at Verdun, and another at Cantigny, where our troops first showed their teeth. For those who are not too hasty in buying, relics will be as good as the real ones as long as you don't know the difference.

The Polk County Post says: "The defeat of the state tax levy is a notice to Governor Withycombe that their propaganda is fully expected by their propaganda to weaken America by keeping us divided and destroying our morale."

THE disheartening news comes from Poland and the countries adjacent that the Jews are threatened with pogroms of the same hideous character we learned to abhor years ago before the czar had disappeared. The accounts leave us in little doubt as to the causes of this renewed mania.

Poland has been desolated and desolated again by the waves of the war. Victorious armies from both sides have swept over its territory and what one left the other slew or burned. Poland and its neighbors have suffered horrors beside which those of Belgium are said to look mild.

The people, those who are left alive, naturally look around for the cause of their misery. They are ignorant, superstitious, fanatical. They have been taught of old to regard the Jews as objects of divine disfavor. It is their ingrained habit to attribute public misfortunes to the Almighty's wrath because they let the Jews dwell among them.

And now in the extremity of their despair old habits of mind revive. The peasants seek to mollify the wrath of God by massacring the Jews. But this is not by any means the whole story. There is more to it. We blush to think how low human nature can fall when we read of the Polish peasants murdering their Jewish neighbors to appease their deity.

It is well known that the extreme revolutionaries of Eastern Europe are, many of them, Jews. Men and women of that race have led the revolution and pushed it on to extremes. They have upheld the peasants in expropriating the landlords. Naturally, therefore, the counter-revolution in Russia and Poland is tending toward an attack on the Jews. They are blamed for what has happened. The friends of the old regime are astutely taking advantage of the ingrained hatred of the Jews existing among the peasants and using it for their own ends.

then, when there is no longer danger of military information getting to the enemy. "We shall learn, perhaps, the exact details surrounding the death of Lord Kitchener," says the Register. And we shall be told the details, which no nation was allowed at the time to know, why it was that the Dutch ships in American waters were commandeered, and that was because France, Britain and Italy were then on the verge of starvation.

THE MULE DRIVER'S ROUTE

DISTANCE being equal, it costs 90 cents a ton more to haul grain from the Inland Empire to Puget Sound than to tidewater via the Columbia river route. That is the estimate of the expert employed by the Oregon public service commission. It is due to the fact that Puget Sound can only be reached by a climb over a mountain range, while the Columbia river route is via a water level gateway through the mountains.

It is a matter of very great interest to farmers and shippers of the Inland Empire. Distance being equal, their grain rate is the same to Columbia river tidewater as to Puget Sound. This means that they are paying freight rates based on the cost of haul over the mountains when, as a matter of fact, they are entitled to a rate based on the lower cost of haul down the Columbia. That is to say, they are paying 90 cents a ton more than they ought to pay on every pound of grain they sell. On an average crop the amount that they thus lose is around half a million dollars a year.

They ought to have the benefit of the lower figure. They pay the freight. It is deducted from the price which the buyer allows them. It is amazing that the injustice has been tolerated so long without protest from those who lose so heavily by the process.

No farmer in the Inland Empire deliberately hauls his grain over a mountain half a mile high when a level road is available. A mule driver always selects a level road in preference to a haul over the mountains. There isn't a trainman on any railroad in the United States but knows that it costs a lot more to drag a loaded train over a mountain chain than along a level line.

The farmers of the Inland Empire rendered a mighty service in the late war. They followed the flag through thick and thin. By and by, their grain prices will go back to antique levels. They are entitled to the transportation of their grain to tidewater at the lowest possible rate. They will be a formidable factor in getting such a rate if they band together and demand it.

Canada's prompt demobilization order is an evidence of sound sense. The men are no longer needed in war and they are needed in production. Capaga has spent her men and resources lavishly in the cause of liberty. She is wise to seize an early opportunity to begin recuperation. The provisions which the Dominion government is making to settle men on vacant lands excite admiration not unmixed with envy. Some great feudal estates are to be broken up in order that homes may be built on them. And the homes and families are to be seen through their early difficulties.

THE DESPERADO

FOR the protection of peace officers, the brute who shot Deputy Sheriff Frank W. Twombly should be apprehended and brought to punishment. A peace officer has a duty to perform. In this case, Twombly thought he was arresting a speeder. His modest motion of his hand to the robber to stop was answered by three pistol shots, one of which was fatal.

There was murder in the assassin's heart. The bridge keeper escaped his deadly intent by handing over the contents of the till. The fatal shot was reserved for the unsuspecting deputy sheriff. There was no occasion for this desperado to ply such a trade. There is honest work for all at good wages. The man who, in these times, arms himself with a gun and goes out to use force is a crook by nature, and should not be at large.

He should be apprehended, and the rest of his natural life be spent at hard labor behind prison walls, where he will have ample time to regret his mad deed. He has forfeited every right which organized society guarantees to honest men. The surrender of the U-boats at Harwich is a lesson and warning to all coming ages. Its lesson is that frightfulness cannot subdue mankind. Its warning, that aggressive force generates resistance enough to overcome it. None of the cruel inventions brought into use by the Germans have altered the course of the war essentially. The invention of gunpowder long ago opened the highway to democracy by making the peasant equal to the knight on the battlefield. But no subsequent invention has entailed consequences that begin to be as weighty.

PAYING UP

IT MAY take Germany 10 or 15 years to pay up the allies' demands, but we will pay. Our population are good workers. Says General von der Lancken Walkenitz, commenting on the after-war prospects of the Fatherland. He might truthfully have added

that its workers are well used to being driven and can perhaps be counted on to do the war lords' bidding in the matter of work as they did in the fight. It is agreeable to be told that all demands on Germany will be paid. Where the money to pay up with comes from is of course a minor matter. But there are those who would enjoy the proceeds more if they felt assured that the proud war lords themselves were yielding it than they ever will when they remember that it is the fruit of the pain and toil of exploited peasants and wage earners.

Heretofore the aftermath of war has always been wrung from the poor. The toilers have paid the bill. It seems as if an exception might at last be made and something like even-handed justice dealt out. Why should not those German magnates pay for the war who expected to enhance their wealth and power by contriving it? As long as there remains one royal estate or one feudal domain in Germany no indemnity tax should be levied on the poor. It was not the plodding, burden-bearing peasant, but the royalists and feudal junkers that brought on the war. Let them be first to pay.

"FULL SPEED" IS SHIP SLOGAN

Washington, Nov. 21.—Shipbuilding is no longer war work, but it occupies a place second to none as peace work. American shipyards are to continue at full speed on the war industries which will be slackened not at all. The wooden shipyards, as well as the steel, will have all they can do, in the opinion of Chairman Hurley of the shipping board. He said if he had his way, demands of the government program upon materials and men to continue to be so great as to prevent the taking of private contracts. A useful and uncalculated for increase in the two places of assistant superintendents. What great special talent is called for in this office? And then, why two? The answer is, "Why not one? It is a needless advance. Most of them are of ordinary ability; one or two specially competent and progressive might be of great value."

In a general statement it is safe to say that from \$100 to \$150 might be taken from every teacher's salary—\$100 off 141 at \$1600 and 391 at \$1300 and 298 at \$1200 would save nearly \$100,000. There is a very liberal allowance for principals' salaries, and \$35,135 for superintendents. Why anything? Thirty-five thousand dollars a year is enough to allow for 7000 days; or seven days for each 1000 teachers. There is \$20,000 for more grounds, where the state is building schools. It is a waste, useless and idle. Ninety thousand dollars for portables—enough for 50 or 90 temporary buildings—and besides they have been building them yearly for 10 or 15 years.

I mention one or two more only: Betterments \$31,500, repairs to buildings \$84,100, about \$100,000, is a big sum—for what? Why two items? Also, a principle of economy is to let the state pay for general equipment (and a number of special equipment items), and lastly, look at that \$50,000 for the purchase of a new motor. It looks to me as if the budget is one from which somewhere from \$100,000 up could be subtracted without any injury to the schools. The schools should be liberally supported according to real needs, but let there not be reckless, wasteful use of taxpayers' money, or the result will be harmful in the long run.

WATERBURY WEEKIES

Sherwood, Or., Nov. 20.—To the Editor of the Journal: Please inform me what newspaper printed at Waterbury, Conn.? If so, what is the name of it? How is "croix de guerre" pronounced? J. M. (There are three weeklies: Roebacher (German), the Journal (English) and the Veritas, both Italian. The pronunciation of "croix de guerre" cannot be indicated in type, for the letter "x" is not in the English alphabet. The nearest description of it is that it favors of short "a," this vocal being further modified by the "h" in "krah," and "de" may be described as "dah.")

Maximilian in Mexico

Portland, Nov. 18.—To the Editor of the Journal: Please inform me what time landed troops in Mexico at the time Maximilian was put up as emperor. What time was this? ED FRANKLIN. (British, Spanish and French forces were landed at Vera Cruz in 1862 for the purpose of enforcing pecuniary claims against Mexico. The French were there in the name of the United States, which were at the time in a particularly friendly relation with Mexico. Napoleon III continued to encroach, until in the summer of 1867 the French government under Napoleon's influence, offered the crown to Maximilian.)

What America Could Do in Restoring Ruined Lands

When the history of this war is written, and perhaps not until then, the world will realize that only the incredible prodigies of industrial organization and achievement which during the past few years have been witnessed within the short period during which we have been participants in the struggle made complete victory possible. And if the United States is to fulfill the duty which it owes to the rebuilding, reinvigorating and restoring the devastated fields and stricken cities of France, of Belgium, of Serbia and of Southern Europe, the mighty engineering which has been built up during the last year must not be allowed to go to waste. It will not be stopped, will be maintained in the agriculture, the commerce, the manufactures, the communal life and the governments of the devastated regions have been given back that calm health of nations without which even the peace of victory is incomplete.

One year ago no representative of our allies in Europe would believe that we could accomplish the miracles in manufacturing, in transportation, in food-supplying or in rebuilding which we stand forth as the most prodigious constructive feat in the history of the world. Yet even now, with our steel mills and factories pouring forth creditable and ceaseless quantities of commodities and equipments as contributed to the needs of our allies, we have only just got started in the building up of the peoples of Europe, its civilian as well as its military populations, half dead, famishing, weakened from four years of an act of one of its members to do to perpetuate and make permanent effective our miracles of construction is to continue the work and direct its purposes to those who are not at war. It has been predicted that it will take France 100 years, and all of its available men and resources to rebuild the peace of Europe, and its farms and cities of its blighted provinces. Here, then, is a task that is a challenge to American genius: To reduce to a decade that century of suffering and devastation which only when used to cast a slur on the government, but it is just possible that it

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be signed by the author, and the address in full must accompany the contribution.)

Portland, Nov. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal: In these stirring times of war and peace, making such an ordinary thing as a school budget is not apt to get due attention. But it behooves us to consider the kind of school budget submitted by the school board for 1919 and see if it conforms to the need of the times for keeping down levies and improvements while the public demands. If I am not very badly mistaken the school authorities—directors or the paid officials under them—are putting up an already burdened taxpayer a reckless, uncalled for increase of expenditure. I, as well as the bulk of taxpayers, am most willing to pay towards the support of the schools, but not of great extravagance submit to wild and extravagant expenditures.

I cannot in detail go into many of the items, but the budget, with its exact figures and facts into any single one, but the appearance of over-reaching prevails all the way down the list. I mention only a few which impress me as most glaring. First a prize of \$7500 is held up to attract a city superintendent whose chief effort will likely be to show the board how much more he can get. Some very good men are not far away who likely could be secured at half that salary, perhaps some now in our service. Not over \$4000 ought to get us a very competent man. A useless and uncalled for increase in the two places of assistant superintendents. What great special talent is called for in this office? And then, why two? The answer is, "Why not one? It is a needless advance. Most of them are of ordinary ability; one or two specially competent and progressive might be of great value."

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I wish I could draw a word picture of Bandon so that you could see something of its picturesque charm. It is in a valley. A small stream, the Bandon river, flows through the center of the town. Grass grows down the sloping banks of the river to the water's edge. Here and there trees bend over the river to see their reflections mirrored in the still water. Here a huge evergreen tree stands like a sentry, its branches dripping with water. Long lines of one story gray stone houses with black slate roofs, each with its bit of garden, line the water's edge. A small, simple but massively built, and all about it in the churchyard are the centuries-old gravestones, ivy covering the stones and the green, immortal shamrock. Here a blaze of red shows where autumn

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

Have you picked out your turkey? Multnomah will try, anyway, to tell it to the Marines. Is the Blue Lagoon any more blue since the signing of the armistice? Every time Portland falls for a fog we rejoice that we do not live in London. The quarantine "bood" wasn't long enough to break the movie fans of the habit. Sometimes a fellow can't help but feel the justice of the vigilantes and old Judge Lynch and their kind of stuff for certain classes of criminals. They would let the United States won't be given an opportunity to try it, even though the president does go to Europe.

JOURNAL MAN AT HOME

Just as likely as not there are people even in Coos county, where is located Bandon-by-the-Sea, that you could see something of its picturesque charm. It is in a valley. A small stream, the Bandon river, flows through the center of the town. Grass grows down the sloping banks of the river to the water's edge. Here and there trees bend over the river to see their reflections mirrored in the still water. Here a huge evergreen tree stands like a sentry, its branches dripping with water. Long lines of one story gray stone houses with black slate roofs, each with its bit of garden, line the water's edge. A small, simple but massively built, and all about it in the churchyard are the centuries-old gravestones, ivy covering the stones and the green, immortal shamrock. Here a blaze of red shows where autumn

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Ragtag and Bobtail

Lacking in Proper Respect CHAPLAIN, on making his rounds in the base hospital of a large commandment, stopped at the cot of a dandy and said: "Sam, how is it that you are in bed today? You were quite well when I spoke to you yesterday." The darkey replied: "Well, pahson, Ah's done been kicked by a mule, and 'Fronk de name of goodness did he kick you for?" "Ah guess Ah done fogot to salute."

Why I Asked Exemption

The reason I will now indicate, is solemn rhyme and rime. I heard that Uncle Sam had bought ten thousand men for Wilson, Hoover or McAdoo or Lane, or any pompous senator from Texas or Maine. Or any cabinet officer or any judge supreme, or any military or any government machine. Not for the military if their shoulders bore a bar. Or a golden winged eagle or their collar Lieutenant general, general and major general. Brigadiers and colonels and majors, clear down through to the privates and lieutenants, they were all of them immune. But the privates were the gate-keepers and the privates.

Uncle Jeff Know Says

Down on Turkey creek we had a neighbor, when I was a boy, that had more sense than any other 10 men in Arkansas. He killed Dad's hogs and busted in our front door with a rock because Dad objected. When Dad finally got out the penitentiary for hog-stealing, he came over to our house and 'lowed he was willin' to forgive us all, and he tucked a seat by the fireplace and begun to smoke, with his feet on the centrepiece. He was a real old-timer. Dad chuckled him out, and he declared war on us again. The ideas them Huns has is somewhat along the lines Tad filled up on. He was a real old-timer. Dad chuckled him out, and he declared war on us again. The ideas them Huns has is somewhat along the lines Tad filled up on. He was a real old-timer. Dad chuckled him out, and he declared war on us again. The ideas them Huns has is somewhat along the lines Tad filled up on.

The News in Paragraph

World Happenings Briefed for Benefit of Journal Readers. GENERAL New York is facing a winter coal shortage of 2,557,251 tons. Alfred Dixon, Yale, prominent San Francisco athlete, has been declared ineligible for the Olympic team. Coleridge champion athlete, is dead of appendicitis. German-controlled insurance companies in New York have been taken over for liquidation by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. California died at Honolulu Tuesday from injuries suffered when the airplane in which he was flying crashed on October 15. Prospective loss to the government through operation of railroads has been reduced to about \$200,000,000 for the nine-month period ending October 31. In a fight between federal soldiers and Villa followers at San Carlos, Mexico, General Murgula destroyed the town and took the women and children to Ojinaga. For the nine months up to October 1, total returns from the leading railway in the world amounted to \$3,541,343,000, and operating expenses, \$2,864,753,000. The 100th anniversary of the lumber industry to peace conditions will be considered at a series of meetings of lumbermen of the country to be held in Chicago beginning Monday. Because he refused to carry coal for the kitchen of the hospital at Camp Sherman, the cook, George J. O'Connell, has been sentenced to serve 15 years in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. NORTHWEST NOTES Ernest C. Morrison, prominent resident of Fairview, is dead of influenza. As usual, Clatsop county over-subscribed for the new Pacific Light & Power company. Oswego is to have an industrial school fair sometime after the holidays. Seventy-five soldiers employed in the lumber camps at Layton, Wash., have returned to Vancouver. The \$15,000 school building at Guiler, Wash., is completed and opened this week with four teachers. Locomotives and flatcars for Siberia were loaded at Seattle Wednesday aboard the Oregon Liberty bonds. Oregon-Washington train leaving Aberdeen for Centralia at 10:15 P. M. will be discontinued Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Frades of Clatsop county have been notified of the death in France of their son Albert. In consequence of the scarcity of labor making it difficult to harvest, sections are helping get the crops down. For the third time, Williams mill at Raymond has received the pennant this month for the largest production of airplane stock. For injuries received, Mrs. Hauna Salmons of Astoria, is suing the Pacific Light & Power company for \$5500 damages. The irrigation district which is organized at Grants Pass Tuesday. It is proposed to irrigate bottom lands west of the city. The Pacific county Council of Defense is investigating some well-to-do residents of the county who refused to subscribe for the fourth Liberty bonds. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Leonard of Castlerock, Wash., have received a telegram stating that their son, Fred Leonard, was killed in action Oct. 15 at Now. Or. Sunday, T. Taketa, a Japanese, stabbed to death C. Tokaki, a fellow worker with him at the mill, all where he attempted to hang himself. Seventy-eight soldiers in the spruce district have been working at Warrenton since April, have left for Vancouver, and the sawmill is shut down. FOREIGN Twelve German aviators landed on Swiss soil in Paris and asked to be interned. It is said in Paris that the Dutch are planning to invite Germans to cross Netherlands territory. The independent and radical Socialists of Germany are joining Dr. Kari Liebknecht's Spartacist group. The Berlin Volks Zeitung says the revolution was "manufactured solely to obtain transportation facilities for the Allies." The Belgian cabinet will resign after the King Albert meets the parliament. M. Delcroix, a Brussels lawyer, will be asked to form a coalition government. There are signs in Germany of a general reaction against the revolution. The question is becoming nation-wide: "What is Chancellor Ebert accomplishing?"