

Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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blat us. The situation of the world at this moment is a demonstration of man's free will. It is given him absolutely to say what his destiny shall be from this time forward.

That is the immediate reward of our victory over the Hun tyrant. Never before in all the world has the will of man been so free. Unless he chooses his destiny wisely it will never be so free again. But he will choose wisely. He will not reject the light. He will never again sink back into the darkness of tyranny.

As the peace conference draws near, the sky warms with light and hope. From every country, word comes that statesmen have laid aside their old habit of intrigue. The narrow, the sinister, the temporary, have been abandoned for the broad and straightforward purpose and all are aiming for results that will last as long as time. Every delegate to the peace conference talks as if he desired to place his name in history among the Washingtons and Lincolns. None of them, if we may believe their words, wishes to find himself among the Metetrilichs.

The opportunity of the peace conference is such as never came to any body of men before on earth. They can now, if they will, do what in every age the great and good have longed to do. In the fullness of time all barriers have been broken down, all bonds have been severed. Freedom is no longer a dream, a shining vision. It is a reality only waiting the word of the peace conference to make its home in every land on earth.

Union is the word of the hour, union of justice, union of righteousness, union of peace. "Blessed are the peacemakers," said the Master. "They shall be called the children of God." Every delegate to the peace conference has pledged himself by the blood of the young men of his country, by the tears of bereaved mothers, by the patient suffering of loyal peoples, to be a peacemaker, not for a little while only but forever.

If old Isaiah's watchman stood on his tower today peering ahead into the future he would not answer so ambiguously to any who questioned. He would not say "the morning cometh" and also the night. He would say "the morning cometh" and let it go at that, for he would see in all the heavens nothing but light, nothing but hope. And "O the corn of my threshing," it shall spring into a ripe and glorious harvest. "Ring out wild bells to the wild night," ring as never before, never so gladly, never so faithfully, never so hopefully, ring out all the relics of the fallen Babylon. Ring in the new world and the new freedom.

To its many readers, one and all, The Journal wishes a happy and prosperous New Year. We are out of the agonies of war. The shadow under which we stood a year ago today has passed. We are gradually passing back into the glorious paths of peace, with many promises that we are hereafter to live in a better ordered and better conducted world. With a tribute to those we loved and lost in the war, we may now face the future with restored hope and renewed purpose.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN seems unable to find anything in the conduct of the war to commend.

As head of the military affairs committee, the senator must have seen, along with the mistakes and abuses, much in the war operations that was worthy of approval. By some means, a great deal was accomplished by America in only 19 months. By some means, a war that military experts freely predicted would continue four or five years after America entered it, was won in a little more than a year and a half. In such a performance, there must have been a great deal in the war department and in the other departments of government to commend, not only approval but admiration.

If some where or some time, Senator Chamberlain had pointed out to his countrymen in a senate address something in the conduct of the war as commendable, his charges against the war department in his senate Monday would have been more impressive. There would not then be, as there now is among many of Senator Chamberlain's thousands of friends, a regretful feeling that the disputes in the controversy with the war and other departments a year ago are unduly nursed by him in great moments and amid mighty events in which they might well be forgotten.

The immediate work for every branch of government is with, not what has been done, but what is to be done. The settlements of the victory and the adjustments of peace call for the best brains, the hearty co-operation and the full and immediate energies of all. The tremendous and delicate mission of the American people abroad, with the great issues of peace hanging in the balance, is especially a call for the support and aid of the senator who conceived and pushed through congress against the weight of tradition and ancient convictions, the selective service law and other highly constructive legislation.

It is support and comfort from such men that the country and its president need during these tremendous days.

The enterprise of the cities on Puget Sound appears to be without

limit. If their magnificent project for consolidated rail terminals goes through to success nothing on the coast can compete with them in foreign trade without making similar improvements. Interurban car lines, hard surface roads and automobiles have made Seattle, Tacoma and Everett very much like one big city. Now, if they pool their capital and energy the combination will be formidable.

Make good in your War Stamp pledge. Don't repudiate Uncle Sam. He asks you to lend him money through War Stamp purchases. The boys over there haven't quit. How can you?

THIS NEW YEAR

NO NEW YEAR'S day in history has been so filled as this one with hopes and visions of a gentler future.

All but the pessimists and predatory think the sacrifices and agonies of the war have exercised a vast chastening influence. Orators herald the tidings of a new order. Poets sing of it. Churches proclaim it. Peoples are jubilant with the prospect of it.

Example of the good feeling is in a leaflet issued by the joint commission on social service of the Protestant Episcopal church. It is dated at the Church Mission House, New York city, and is sent broadcast throughout the United States.

"In this solemn hour, when our dedicated army have been blessed with success," says the commission, "thoughtful men turn to the future. Civilization has been saved, it goes on to say, at the cost of immense sacrifice from the menace of military autocracy. It must also be saved from internal perils, some chronic, some from the results of the year just past. It adds:

"The church will be discredited unless it brings a distinct contribution to the forces raising for the protection and enlargement of freedom. Now, if ever, when our souls are purified and our energies braced by a great ordeal, it is the opportunity of the church to raise our national life to a higher level of effective justice and good will.

The commission summons the church to uphold the international aim for the war which presupposes self restraint on the part of the nation and abstinence from national self seeking. It asserts a belief that for once, history may record a struggle waged by a people with purity of purpose and disinterestedness as to the result. It expresses the wish that it may also record a peace which will also perpetuate the best results of the struggle. It adds:

"The international settlements should be based on no balance of power, however well considered, but on such readjustment of the world as to give people the most favorable conditions for development consistent with the welfare of all. Our penitence may be crystallized, therefore, into the resolution to secure at any sacrifice a new world order where mutual distrust, imperialistic ambition, exploitation of backward peoples, competition for markets, shall be replaced by international comity and cooperation, such as may find fitting expression in a league of nations to insure the world's peace. Towards securing that result, the church should give the hearty cooperation of its influence and effort.

The church is called upon to use all its driving force to assist in the establishment of a new world order and in the institution of reforms within the nations under which there will be better living and more contentment and a broader justice for all human atoms.

Expressions like this one of hope for progress and change are many. The human mind is reflecting in the direction of a better world as never before. Observers are looking through the portals of the new year with anticipations of golden sunshine and glorious days.

LEAGUE OR BALANCE

ACCORDING to the Paris newspaper Premier Clemenceau does not oppose the league of nations. He merely mistrusts it and desires to stick to the balance of power until the league has been tested.

The balance of power plan has prevailed in Europe since long before the congress of Vienna in 1815. It prevailed while the French empire prevailed from 1815 to 1870. It was decaying from 1870 to 1871 when France lost her Rhine provinces. It prevailed between 1870 and 1914 when France was preserved from ruin only by the Russian alliance and the silent support of England. Under the balance of power system France was dwindling away into a fourth rate power. Under the balance of power she would, but for the timely help of England and the United States, have become a Prussian province.

And yet Premier Clemenceau clings to the balance of power and doubts the efficacy of the league of nations. The balance of power brought France to the verge of destruction. The league of nations built up by the war, imperfect as it was, saved her.

President Wilson's speech at Guildhall is his masterpiece. It is Wilson in his mightiest moment. It is a new charter of liberty for peoples and nations, whether weak or strong. It will be read and reread until the end of time.

A happy New Year to all. It is a brighter and more hopeful New Year's day than was that New Year's in 1918 when the Hun was at his worst and the war clouds

T. PAER, MA AND THE HANGOVER

By Ralph Watson

"I don't see," T. Paer chided wanly, "why you can't put a little more coffee in of a morning. Just because you don't drink it for making me drink hot water straight."

"If you'd stick closer to hot water," Ma answered judiciously, "you wouldn't have much to say about the coffee in the morning. Besides, I put in two spoonfuls to a cup."

"Well," T. Paer grumbled, "it don't taste as good as usual. It don't seem to have the kick it usually does."

"I didn't think it would," Ma said sarcastically. "I've known you for too many New Year's eves."

"There you go," T. Paer growled, toying weakly with his hot cakes. "What's the good of going over it again when I tried to tell you the truth last night?"

"I thought maybe you could make a better one of it this morning," Ma answered quietly. "Your story was kinda funny last night."

"I told you," T. Paer answered, putting particular emphasis upon his words, "that I wasn't feelin' good after noon, but Mr. Lockley today begins the pleasing task of making him a personality for the readers to contemplate. Today is the first of a series of three articles."

"I must have been powerful medicinal," Ma smiled, but very sympathetically. "It sure went to your feet and tongue."

"I tell you I was a sick man," T. Paer assured her earnestly, "and I'm subnormal now. Just feel my pulse, if you other words, hard work and seizing the opportunities at hand will take you further than sighing for the big opportunities."

"I don't think you ought to go to work today, especially since it's a holiday," T. Paer said hastily. "I think the walk'd do me good."

"And the doctor says it ain't safe to go out when you got a cold these days," T. Paer said. "I ain't, T. Paer denied. 'It's just for size, but if he's short on quantity he is long on quality. He is mostly Prince Albert coat, white whiskers, big felt hat and glasses, and he has something under his big black slouch hat besides his hair and when he talks he says something."

C. L. Smith was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 22, 1846. His mother died when he was a year old, and he was brought up by his father, a farmer and a man of power and influence. He was named him Cyrus. The Civil war gave him his middle initial, and here is how it happened: In his company—Company E, 10th Michigan volunteer infantry—there were three privates named Smith. To prevent confusion at roll call, the two sergeants gave them the names of "Old" Smith, another "Big" Smith, and Cyrus was called "Little" Smith. He was finally enrolled by the war department as Cyrus Little Smith, and Cyrus Little Smith he has been ever since.

"Nobody ever worked much harder than I did to get into the army," said "Farmer" Smith to me on the train en route from Umatilla to The Dalles. "I was living in Southern Indiana. We knew there was going to be war, and I was a young fellow, I was only 16 years old, but they let me sign the muster roll. We had 200 in our company. One day we were sent to the front. I was the first call. They would accept only 100 of us, so they sorted out the biggest and huskiest, and I was among the culled. Pretty soon Lincoln called for more soldiers, so they sent our company back to enlist. Again they sorted out the choicest, good and fair to middling men, and rejected me. Finally, I made up my mind to go to the front. I promised myself I would go to Michigan and get my father's consent he would let me go along. When I got to Michigan, I was the first call. They would accept only 100 of us, so they sorted out the biggest and huskiest, and I was among the culled. 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