Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property.
—Thomas Jefferson.

THE TIME SHORT

APPLICATIONS signed in blank by dummy entrymen "just for the drinks" in Portland north end saloons were one means by which big speculators got possession of thousands of acres of Oregon school lands, which both federal and state courts have by implication decided are now unlawfully held.

"Just for the drinks" was the price paid for a service by which the most sacred fund in all Oregon was despoiled of millions, and a great part of those millions' worth of land is now recoverable.

"Just for the drinks" is a great wrong that ought to be righted, and the time is swiftly slipping away in which a just restitution of the stolen lands can be enforced in the courts. In about three years it will be too late to bring suits because of a law enacted at the 1917 session of the legislature.

It takes time to make preliminary investigations and assemble evidence, and even three years is a very short limit to give the attorney general and the state land board in which to enforce restitution of the lands that went "just for the drinks."

Whether Ebert, the new German president, is a big man or a small one we must wait for time to tell. Thus far he has demonstrated ability to stick to his job, against bitter opposition, which is a favorable symptom. It is a comfortable reflection that the German elections have not seated any relation of the kaiser, nor any twig of the junker nobility at the head of the country. Ebert is a commoner, and is said to be a man of liberal views.

UTILIZING LINCOLN

IT IS comic to witness the efforts of the Old Guard of the Penrose-Knox persuasion to make Lincoln's fame a cover for their un-American ambitions.

Lincoln's party was formed to defend human rights against the encroachments of the slave oligarchy. His name and glory are now being utilized to disguise the assault of a new oligarchy upon those same rights.

If the immortal Lincoln could have lived to see how his name is rendered lip service by some who disavow all that he stood for he would have blushed with shame for them.

The American people, who expect their political leaders to be as honest as they are themselves, pay reverence to historic names and watchwords long after the original meaning has been sapped out of them and a new meaning infused. They vote for the old and good meaning; their wily leaders enforce the new and evil one.

Congress proves that it is not inaccessible to modern ideas by entertaining a bill to make it possible for workingmen "to own their own" homes. In passing we may praise congress for not encouraging them to own anybody else's home. It may be surmised that if workingmen felt themselves a trifle nearer to "owning their own" jobs they would have less difficulty in solving the home question. The home follows the job as surely as trade follows the flag, and, perhaps, a little more surely.

PUZZLING

IT IS difficult to understand what the California liquor interests expect to gain by a national referendum against prohibition. The constitutional method of amendment has been strictly followed in the case of the anti-liquor provison.

It was submitted to the states by congress and ratified by three fourths of the state legislatures. That process makes it automatically a part of the fundamental law of the land. There is no obvious way to void it except by the submission of a repealing amendment.

The federal constitution makes no provision for a referendum on amendments or anything else. Its nearest approach to that method is in the election of president, and even there at least a formal intervention of the electoral college is provided for.

But perhaps the liquor men hope to obtain in a "straw" referendum a popular majority against the amendment so imposingly large that it will encourage the submission of an amendment for repeal. Thus far in our history no constitutional amendment once adopted has ever been formally repealed, though more than one have become obsolete.

Once a week in the daily Journal and in the semiweekly, is a recently established agricultural page. Here is its aim: That the many thousands of the subscribers to The Journal may gain inspiration for the raising of a better Oregon product; that there may be engendered a better feeling of confidence between producer, distributor and consumer; to the end that the producer may receive a full measure of compensation for the products of his toil. The Journal thinks it a worthy endeavor.

STATE LANDS JUST FOR THE DRINKS

THE place was Schultze's saloon in Portland. The time was in the old days when the pirates were grabbing Oregon school lands. Fred Safforn was, for the drinks, being induced to sign a blank application for Oregon school lands. What happened is told as follows in the testimony at a land fraud trial later:

"Did you ever sign any papers at the request of Sorenson in Schultze's saloon?" he was asked.

"No, sir, I didn't sign it," Safforn replied.

"Well, were you asked to sign some papers?"

"Sorenson asked me to sign some papers."

"Just tell the jury about it."

Then Safforn explained to the jury as follows:

Gentlemen, I came back from work and I don't know exactly the date or the year what it was, and Mr. Sorensen, he came in there, and as he came in there he set up the drinks, and he wanted me to sign some papers; so there was about four or five more, and they signed these papers and he came to me and he says, "You can sign this." I says, "What is it?" I wanted to know what the papers was; and the papers wasn't nothing else but a piece of blank; I don't know. So I says to George, I says, "Sorensen, you know I am very bad writer, you can sign the name," and he signed the name and then he says, "Make a cross." I says, "All right, where do you make the cross?" So he says, "Here." "Oh," I says, "you might just as well make the cross"; and he says, "You touch the pen," and I touched the pen and he made the cross himself.

"What did he give you?" the witness was asked.

"He didn't give me anything."

"He set up the drinks, didn't he?"

"Well about a drink; that is all I had to my knowledge."

"Is that all the rest of them got?"

"I guess so."

"How many of them signed?"

"Oh, I guess there was about—well, I think somewhere about five or six."

And that was the process by which the school children of Oregon were robbed of their birthright of lands given the state of Oregon by the federal government for the irreducible school fund. In Schultze's saloon that evening, as the testimony of witnesses showed, 1500 to 2000 acres of school lands were signed away by men who did not know what they were doing, and just for the drinks.

It was by such methods that hundreds of thousands of acres of school lands were acquired by big speculators, the great landed inheritance of the Oregon school children reduced to a remnant, and the state left with a pitiful school fund of a little more than $6,000,000.

In about three years the time will elapse in which suits can be brought for recovery of the stolen lands. There is no time to lose in righting the wrong that has been done. The state land board has asked for funds with which to push suits, and the ways and means committee has wisely sanctioned an appropriation.

With the time for suits slipping away, how could any member of either house at Salem oppose the recovery of state school lands that were obtained "just for the drinks?"

A RISING TIDE

A NEWS dispatch describing labor disputes in the coal industry in Great Britain says:

The government proposes an advance of a shilling a day from February 1, saying that this is equivalent to the rise in the cost of living. Also the government announced its intention to appoint a representative committee to which the miners are asked to nominate delegates. THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMMITTEE IS TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE COAL TRADE GENERALLY, THEREBY DETERMINING WHETHER A FURTHER ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES AND HOURS ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

Action of the sort is a step towards solution of industrial disputes. Present methods of adjustment cannot go on forever. Free for all fights between the two principals to industrial production are crude, unscientific and futile.

The employer has long stood on his claim that the plant is his, the industry his and the whole matter of hours and wages his and his alone to determine. If they could not get workers cheaply enough, some employers would send to Europe and import pauper labor.

The time for that sort of thing has passed. Most employers realize that the old system is gone and have already begun to accommodate themselves to the change.

Disputes will grow worse and worse unless some better plan of settling them is devised. The war has undoubtedly created a new solidarity among workers. There never was as much agitation, never as many new demands as now. Here are the British coal miners demanding a six hour day, along with other contentions equally extraordinary. It is not in one place, but in all places, that the movement for better hours and wages is marked and insistent.

Governments themselves, formerly oblivious to such questions, are forced by conditions to take a hand in the troubles. The British government as a result of the coal miners' strike, proposes a study by a representative committee of the coal trade in an effort to determine to what extent the income of the industry will permit hours and wages to be improved. It is a step towards intelligent adjustment. It is in addition an omen of the rising importance of the industrial movements and change, and of the realization by authorities that government itself must intervene.

Few issues are of equal importance in the world now. A wonder is if a profit sharing arrangement by which workers will be admitted to a working partnership in the industry is not the ultimate and permanent solution.

The salary of the state dairy and food commissioner is only $2000 a year. The office is very important. The dairy industry is one of Oregon's conspicuous potentialities. Every dollar the state invests in aid of dairying is well spent. Mr. Mickle is a devoted and dependable official. His services are worth more than $2000 a year. His chemist is also underpaid.

Oregon is spending large sums on roads. Portland invested a lot of money in the Columbia highway. California gets back all the money she spends on roads from tourists and has big balances left. The judgment of the joint ways and means committee at Salem in approving the tourist bill is sound. That bill is the logical corollary of the road program.

SHAW'S ARGUMENT

BERNARD SHAW makes an effective argument for the league of nations. He says, as others have before him, that without the league there is nothing ahead of the world but more wars. And in his opinion the wars are bound to be more destructive than any we have yet seen.

Mr. Shaw gives out some new facts about the effectiveness of the British blockade of Germany. It was the blockade, he seems to believe, more than the land forces or even President Wilson's propaganda that broke down the German morale and led on to the armistice. The British government appears to take the same view if we may judge by its reluctance to cut down its fleet by a single ship.

Shaw argues that the American fleet must be big enough to meet those of England and Japan in combination, while England's must naturally be big enough to meet those of Japan and the United States. The result is an insoluble problem which must issue in endless fleet building with immense land armies to back the ships.

Mr. Shaw thinks that the next war will consist mainly of definite efforts to destroy cities and annihilate the entire civilian population with lethal gases. That this is within the probabilities we know pretty well from what has been seen already. Of course the only prevention for such horrors is a league of nations formed to keep the peace.

KNIFED PORTLAND

THE statement is made that there is in effect between Puget Sound and Southern California points an "in transit" rate on grain from Montana and certain points in Washington and Oregon lower than the rate between Portland and Southern California points.

It is added that the steamship line which makes the lower rate at Puget Sound is to succeed the steamship line plying between Portland and California points, and that the Portland rate will then be further increased.

Whatever may be the fact as to the proposed increase the dominant thought that suggests itself is, why the lower Puget Sound rate now?

Why the same rail rate to Puget Sound on the costlier haul over the Cascades that Portland has over the lower cost haul down the river, and why in addition to that discrimination, a lower Puget Sound rate to California by steamer?

Puget Sound gets the Alaska business on the allegation that it is nearer the North. Does it get the California business because farther from the South?

No wonder 4000 to 6000 carloads of freight have lain unmoved in Puget Sound terminals for more than a year with the identity of many shipments lost altogether.

A proposed Massachusetts law to punish voters who do not vote at elections has been commented on in the press. No such law is needed in Chicago for union labor voters, if we may judge from current reports. Their agreement among themselves to execute a general strike on the coming city election day, April 1, in order to make sure of an opportunity to vote, ought to delight the hearts of the Massachusetts lawmakers, but we question whether it will.

Letters From the People

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

Posting the Tax Lists

Eugene, Feb. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—Local papers today announce that Sheriff Stickels has posted typewritten copies of the delinquent tax list in public places in the four principal cities of this county, but adds that he believes the new law will be very unsatisfactory and that not one man in a hundred will see the list. The publications tell where the lists have been posted. An ignoramus would suppose that the parties interested will learn where to look for the tax list, if they read the papers. If they don't, they would not see it if it was advertised in those papers. WM. H. WHEELER.

Keep the Malheur Lake

Portland, Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Theodore Roosevelt was the most far-sighted president this country ever had in saving our wild birds from extermination. He said that wild birds were absolutely necessary to future agricultural development in the United States, because they are natural check upon insects and other pests that take $800,000,000 annual toll from the farmers. He saw the complete extermination of the myriads of wild pigeons of eastern North America, because these birds were not protected on their breeding grounds. The common people were thus deprived of a food supply.

August 18, 1908, President Roosevelt issued a special proclamation creating Malheur lake as a federal wild bird reservation. It is recognized as the greatest wild bird refuge in North America. It is one of our greatest memorials to Theodore Roosevelt. Promoters under the guise of increasing agricultural land in Harney county, have a lobby at Salem to drain this alkaline lake and use the alkali-crusted soil to lure new settlers to Oregon. Their completed plans to destroy Malheur lake reservation are now before the state land board for action. The department of agriculture at Washington has had charge of this area and since 1908 has paid wardens to protect it. Oregon is morally bound not to commit the commercial crime of destroying it. Malheur lake reservation is as wonderful as Crater lake, Mount Hood or the Columbia highway. It is an asset to Oregon and the United States as one of the last great wild fowl nurseries.

I appeal to your readers to help pass house bill 376, introduced by Representative McFarland, and let the government continue its charge. Governor Withycombe recommends it in his measure. WILLIAM L. FINLEY.
State Biologist.

The New Economic System

Portland, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have made the statement several times through the press that our social or economic system could not stand because it is not founded on equality and justice. When one makes a statement of this kind he should at least give some authority for it. Under our system there must be the master class. Either capital or labor must rule. If capital rules, the greediness and selfishness born in mankind causes them to be more or less oppressive. The same would be true should labor rule. It is foolish that a man should work and give those who do nothing and produce nothing part of the proceeds of his labor just because, by their cunning financial instinct, they possess money. What we need today is men who have the brains to create a system that will give us what we produce and no more, and if we produce nothing we get nothing. This would do away with the strife between capital and labor. Under our social system we are like a drove of hogs. The big ones root the little ones out of the trough and they get hungry and squeal.

We don't want to get barbarous and kill the big ones, but we want to make a broad and deep the little ones can't be rooted out. When this is accomplished it will place us on a solid footing of equality and justice. Suppose we all get mad and join the Bolshevists? What would happen? We would destroy life and property and it would not change the system. The animal passion in mankind has never developed art and science and has done nothing but bring misery to our doors. Why should we destroy what the very hands of labor have created? You and I are just as responsible for the system we are working under as John D. Rockefeller is. Bolshevism will not cure our economic ills. The strike system will not adjust our industrial problem because labor is not always in a position to know when it gets justice. Not only this, but capital can live while labor starves. The only way to put an end to this strife is for labor to own the means of production. Labor produces, why shouldn't they own it?

Why should we work under a system that makes millionaires from the proceeds of our labor and support a bunch of drones that never produced a mouthful of bread in their lives? A school boy would know this is not right. Socialism is a step in the right direction. What has kept it down is the vicious class that has represented its principles. Their attacks on the churches and abuse of men who have money have lost them thousands of votes. Why don't the Socialists come out like men and say, "We don't care how, when or where you worship God, but we have an economic system that will redeem you from industrial slavery." Then people would take some stock in their logic. America has wonderful human material and we are going to establish a system that will astound the world; one that will give us political, social, economic, religious and industrial freedom. Then the world will move in peace and happiness.
EDWIN A. LINSCOTT.

French Wives vs. Yankee Girls

Portland, Feb. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read letters in your paper recently as to which make the better wives, the Yankee girl or the French maid. Perhaps I have no right to criticise either, considering how imperfect and depraved most of us men are, for if anyone cared to investigate the divorce records of our state he would find most of the divorces are caused by men breaking their marriage vows. I challenge dispute. One writer accused Yankee girls of being nervous and bitter from facing the truth, as he called it, of this Mlle. Gale's utterances that the French girl made a better wife. I don't believe it, American girls. Don't you suppose if a French army came to America 50,000 soldiers would want to wed 50,000 of our girls? You bet they would. There may be a sense of romance to most of the marriages over there, as in two cases I know of personally. I know still another, who wrote his parents explaining his marriage, said that while he loved the girl of his choice the fact that she was willing to follow and obey him in everything sort of soothed and flattered his ego. Men by nature want to rule regardless of reason or qualification. The "follow your husband" type of woman I have observed in life are weaklings who possess neither individuality nor common sense. And after years of slavery to the will of her lord and master what will power or stability of character she may have had in the beginning is woeful; dwarfed and while she may be sweeter and meeker consequently she has become sillier and weaker. A woman who follows her husband blindly and dumbly, whether it be from religion and politics down to the details of housework, is a nonentity and therefore unfit to perform the greatest work in creation, that of bearing babies. Give me the woman who can and will use her own head—one capable of independent, constructive thought—for only such a woman can perpetuate a race of wonderful human beings. I'm surprised there are men who want a partner with no voice in their life. I have always been under the impression that the marriage state was created for the purpose of rearing children. How far have we departed from this standard? If our young men choose wives for any selfish purposes whatsoever I'm afraid their selfishness will reach upon their heads. I have heard many times that there is nothing a French woman dislikes more than bearing a child. I do not know this to be a fact but acquired my information through a French woman of Mlle. Gale's type. Certainly the decreasing population of France for past years bears out her statement. So, Yankee girls, be true to yourselves and perform the duties God meant you to and be a slave to no man.
A YANKEE GIRL'S HUSBAND.

Points Out a Better Way

Portland, Feb. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—There are those who would precipitate a militant revolution. There is the opposing radicalism of the capitalist.

At the Salem legislature we have had passed a stringent criminal syndicalism law which promises to be rigidly enforced. This bill is looked on by the laboring man and many others as a menace to free speech. Between these two potent millstones of opposing forces there is grave danger that humanity may be ground to atoms. I believe a change from anarchistic individual industry with its consequent exploitation and legalized robbery, to a system of socialized industry is desirable. In fact, I think this change is inevitable, but fear to see society travel the hazardous route of red revolution. I question the wisdom of the syndicalism law passed by the legislature. It savors of the barbaric past. It has on its the smell of autocratic Russia and Siberian prisons. There is a better way. I wish to call the attention of these two radical elements to the fact that in Oregon we have a democratic form of government, "direct government." The only kind of democracy worth the name. Wouldn't it be wise to avail ourselves of our privilege? Wouldn't it have been wiser for the lawmakers at Salem to have submitted the syndicalism law for the people's approval?

Let us perfect our democracy and proceed by an orderly process. This would be saner and safer. I suggest the following as an orderly course of procedure: Secure to the people the privilege of direct self government in every state and also in national affairs. Give them democracy in fact instead of in name only. Make it obligatory on the legislative bodies to refer laws that vitally affect all the people back to the electors for their ratification. Had the people these privileges there would be no excuse to resort to bloody revolution because they could get what they wanted by means much more satisfactory to all. Many people believe that our republic form of government is far from democratic. Let us have true democracy and let us use it.
W. H. BLACK.

Ditching the Vehicle of State

Salem, Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Good for your article in last week's Journal concerning the squirrel whiskey indulged in by high officials of Portland and certain members of the legislature. Is Oregon dry or is it not? Can drinking saturnalias and lax morality—constantly and openly occurring at Salem—go unnoticed by the officials? The police arrest a common souse, or an inebriate jitney driver, who menaces only a few, but a lawmaker, made incompetent through excess, menaces the welfare of the people of Oregon and sends the whole vehicle of state into the ditch. If state laws can't touch these men, then new laws should be enacted or federal laws resorted to that will.
A SALEM RESIDENT.

Divorce Laws Held Lax

Portland, Feb. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—I would like to say to the Yankee girls, keep up your spirits. There does seem to be a type of American, be it soldier or civilian, who likes a door-mat for a wife. Let them have them. You don't want that kind. You would think to read R. E. Edwards, that the Yankee wives were all to blame for divorces. Who made the divorce laws and made divorces so easy to get, if not the men themselves? My opinion is that divorces are too easy to get in America. That is the reason we have more here than in other countries and not because of Yankee wives. I think Miss French Girl has a lot of grust to come here and tell the Yankee girls that the French girls would make better wives for Yankee soldiers. Also she is very conceited about herself and her sisters. L. C.

Holds Contract Labor Best

Portland, Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—As to senate bill 94, which was "for an act to require all public work for the state and all local government organizations and agencies of Oregon to be done directly by public employes, to prohibit the letting of any such public work by contract," let it be stated that long ago all that could be said in favor of the day labor, or government force, method, whether for county, town, city or federal, had been said by authorities that have never been impeached, and that their conclusions are all in favor of the contract system. From the day of the great highway engineer, Thomas Telford, of Scotland, down to the present, there has been no change in opinion on the part of those who know. His rule 7 on "Management of Labor" is as true now as then. "All labor by day's wages ought, as far as possible, to be discontinued. Surveyors should make out specifications for every kind of work that is to be performed in a given time. This should be let to contractors, and the surveyors should take care to see it completed according to specifications before it is paid for. Attention to this rule is most essential, as in many cases not less than two-thirds of the money expended by day's labor is usually wasted." The records of the American Society of Civil Engineers for 1896 mention a paper read by W. W. Follett in favor of the day's labor system and which had not one supporter among all the members who discussed it—the day's labor system being unanimously condemned.

About that time the waterworks system of Portland was installed and on page 590 Transactions American Society of Civil Engineers, volume 33 (1895), Franklin Riffle says he took pains to check up on and compare costs of company work with the cost of contract work and was "somewhat surprised to find that in nearly every case investigated the former exceeded the latter, the excess ranging from 25 to 100 per cent. The recently constructed waterworks system of Portland, Or., furnishes an instructive example."

After considerable work had been done on the Chicago main drainage canal the day's labor system was given up in disgust for it was found the contractors—though among the most competent in the country—were unable "to combat the irresistable tendency of the men to loaf the minute they know that a government is going to foot the bills and not the contractor." It would see that the state can make no mistake in getting down squarely and solidly in favor of letting all public work by contract.
O. G. HUGHSON,
Manager Builders' Exchange.

Objects to Picture

Vancouver, Wash., Feb. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have always considered The Journal one of the fairest papers in the Northwest toward labor, but the picture on the front page of Saturday's paper sure didn't look very fair to anyone who knows anything about the conditions in Seattle. Now just what is the idea? Are you trying to spread the idea that machine guns, soldiers and a bunch of brave extra cops with rifles in their hands are needed to keep order in Seattle? Methods like this might work in Russia or Germany, but do you think it would work on the average American laborer?
L. J. HERTEL.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

On with the Rose Festival.

Wood alcohol is not recommended as a preservative of the human stomach.

Headline: "O. A. C. Gets All Funds Requested." Which is a lot better than most of us can do.

"Chicago Guest Loses $11,100 to Thieves," reads a headline. The thieves evidently guessed right.

Beware of the man who is too free with his soft soap. He's probably just greasing the skids for you.

Father feels that he has been getting it in the neck ever since the family gave him that impossible cravat at Christmas.

Philadelphia seems to be living up to her reputation as the City of Brotherly Love in welcoming returning Oregon soldiers.

A barber is not necessarily a barbarian, but at times one might be forgiven the supposition that the two are synonymous.

A fellow worker defines Bolshevism as not knowing what you want and doing everything you can think of to get what you know you didn't want after you get it.

The new Hun "republic," it is reported, is in favor of another war. Which, particularly under existing circumstances, is a very, very bad beginning for the new Hun nation.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

"Maybe" says the Enterprise Reporter, "after national prohibition goes into effect the fellow who borrows a dime to get something to eat will actually spend it for something to eat."

With desirable houses to rent at a premium and entirely unobtainable unless present occupants move out, there is a fine prospect for a busy season for local carpenters, masons, plumbers and other building trades workmen at Albany, the Democrat says.

Work will begin soon at Lexington on grading and filling in Main street in front of the bank and postoffice, says the Heppner Gazette-Times correspondent, who also states that the council will probably order improvements on other streets as soon as the weather will permit.

"The retail dealers of the state, in session here," says Tuesday's Capital Journal, "should be given an opportunity to inspect Salem's factories. Our fruit industries would be a great revelation to most of them, even to some of our own businessmen. Few Salem people even are aware of the fact that this city has the largest preserve factory in the United States. Our prune packing houses, canneries, juice factories and de-hydrating plant combine to make Salem the center of the greatest fruit industry in the nation."

JOURNAL MAN AT HOME

By Fred Lockley.

[From a pal of his, Mr. Lockley quotes today—a pal who made good and more than good as a Y. M. C. A. worker in France, and who now writes things for his paper, the Corvallis Gazette-Times. The readers of The Journal will enjoy the excellent humor of this writer at the same time that they will be edified by his graphic descriptions of strange scenes and strange customs.]

When I first went to France I was stationed at Bordeaux. I met many Oregon men there, not only soldiers and sailors, but Y. M. C. A. men as well. Among the latter was N. R. Moore of Corvallis, one of the owners and editors of the Corvallis Gazette-Times and regent of the Oregon Agricultural college. His interest in the soldiers was so sincere, his zeal so unflagging and his work so effective that he "took the chairs" in rapid succession, going up from canteen worker to hut secretary in the field and on to manager of the work in Bordeaux, where, in spite of the many and complex problems to be met and solved, he made good and did most effective and useful work. In recent issues of the Gazette-Times he has been telling something of the work in France. In speaking of the busy and congested streets of the seaport where he was stationed, he says:

"Those autoists who have been disturbed by our cities' traffic regulations would find life in Bordeaux exactly to their liking. Though Bordeaux is a city of 500,000, there are no regulations at all, worth mentioning. An autoist may drive anywhere he sees an opening, cut across the street 47 times in the course of a single block if he desires to do so, and he can turn around anywhere and at any time he is willing to take the chance. And the chance is considerable, for the streets are narrow, and crowded to the limit with traffic. Nevertheless there is tremendous speeding and dodging in and out at a rate to make the head swim. Though one oftentimes sees a vehicle apparently about to climb one of the telephone poles or light standards, seldom is a serious accident reported. Yet, with all the freedom of action allowed autoists, there are some annoyances. For instance, there are 500 horse-drawn, donkey-drawn, hand-pushed vehicles to every auto, and semi-occasionally the autos get sandwiched between strings of these, which, as a matter of course, have the same freedom of action of the auto.

"At times, the traffic on the wide boulevard along the Garonne river becomes so congested that, wide as the avenue is, it appears to be nothing but a sea of all kinds of vehicles inextricably mixed up—a churning, seething mass going in all directions at the same time, and apparently without hope of anyone getting anywhere. A large share of the vehicles in this boulevard are the tremendously large horse-drawn variety, with the horses hitched tandem—three and even four horses strung out in front of one another. When a vehicle of this sort, with what looks like an extraordinary load of wine casks, flour, or some other especially heavy cargo, starts to turn around in the street, or to cross the street, or to get off the streetcar tracks, then there is liable to be a slowing up of traffic. Once in awhile, and frequently twice in awhile, autos that would like to speed get caught in a mixture of such traffic and then there is swearing in nine languages. And the American chauffeurs, though they went over to France with but one at their command, quickly acquired the other eight, for they had dire need.

"The two wheeled vehicle for hauling heavy loads was ever a source of derision on the part of the American soldier, but the Frenchman seemed to get there just the same. He had to spend a lot of time getting his load properly balanced, but the wagon seemed to deliver the goods. This style of vehicle probably predominated, and, with its wheels standing higher than an average man's head, was a somewhat picturesque sight for the man to whom it had not become a familiar one.

"The small donkey pulls very, very many vehicles in France, and many of the vehicles are very heavily loaded. One of the most ridiculous, laughable, yet sometimes disturbing, sights to be seen in the streets of French cities and on the highways and byways, is the donkey pulling a vehicle large enough for a fair-sized horse, piled high with all sorts of goods, and on top of the load a determined woman wielding a gad with which she constantly belabors the unfortunate donkey. Some of these donkeys are scarcely larger than a goat, yet are required to pull enormous loads.

"The number of hand-pushed vehicles in the cities and towns of France is almost inconceivable to those who have not been there, and these, during the wartimes at least, are pushed by women. They come into the city from outlying suburbs or small towns and usually contain garden truck, wares, or something of that character. And to help along comes the well trained dog, which serves the twofold purpose of helping pull the load and of guarding it when the owner stops to visit a wayside tavern, of which there is one in at least every third house. The dog is hitched up underneath the vehicle in such a way that he can pull with might and main, but he never needs any prodding to do so. He pulls and scratches and tugs away until his tongue hangs out, and the writer never yet saw one of these loyal animals that had to be prodded or even spoken to—they were always pulling and tugging away even before the human chauffeur had gotten well hold of the handles.

"Speaking of goats—I saw one herd of these of about 50, driven through the streets of Bordeaux daily and milked at the doors of stately residences or apartment houses. The herdsman was a jolly old peasant who always sang loudly as he drove his pets through the streets, and simply added to the uproar a little when he reached a customer's doorway. Here the servant would come forth, pick out the particular goat she desired milked, the herdsman would go over and sit down on a stoop, call the animal by name, and then, while crooning away, would relieve his pet of the lacteal fluid. Though I often inspected this herd of goats, I could not distinguish one from another, yet knew it was a fact that individual customers had choices and absolutely refused to accept the milk from other animals of that herd."

WILSON AND SEA POWER

By Edward Price Bell

Special Correspondence to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

London.—World interest, at the moment, as everyone knows, centers in President Wilson. In Europe two extraordinary notions have prevailed respecting this unique Virgilian. At one time—shortly before America entered the war—many in England suspected he was playing the Hun game, and would go on playing it with hardening purpose. Accorded the hospitality of the British press, in those uncertain and unhappy days, I pointed out that to suspect President Wilson of pro-Hunism was to suspect him of sympathy with every capital crime in the calendar.

Later a second strange uneasiness arose. Surmise had it that the president was going to the peace conference holding a certain point of view so passionately that he would press it to the point of endangering the peace of the nations that pooled their all to beat the Hun. This apprehension, I am afraid, has not vanished yet.

Of course, all these fears about President Wilson may be dismissed as disturbing thoughts that cross the minds of children in the dark. He does not bring to Europe the threat of trouble; he brings his own aim and hope, and the aim and hope of the American people, that henceforth eternally mankind may be spared the monstrous plague of war, and may have all that is good for it of that rarest of spiritual distillations—liberty.

Now, it is in President Wilson's ideas touching the sea that danger is supposed to lurk. Both Britons and Americans—at all events, many Britons and Americans—are uneasy on the point. For some reason I cannot understand they fancy the president favors big armies and little navies — military strength preponderant over naval strength. When has he written or spoken anything to warrant such an opinion? As a matter of fact, he has said quite enough to show that he neither holds now, nor ever held, any such view.

Some persons seem to think the president is enamored, not only of big armies and little navies, but of navies with next to no belligerent rights. If he does not believe in big navies, why does he approve of a big American navy? If he does not believe in maritime belligerent rights, why does he want a navy at all? Is our navy to be merely an expression of vainglory, a national decoration, a lion without claws or teeth?

President Wilson has said a good deal in his time indicating that he understands sea power pretty well. He has said recently that he understands, and that the American nation understands, what the British fleet has meant to freedom and the cause of right in this war, and "the special international questions which arise from Britain's peculiar position as an island empire."

Ragtag and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

Treed by His Hogs

A DELAWARE farmer named Jarman has a large herd of hogs which he allows to run wild in a wood on his farm, feeding on acorns and grass. Every year, says Capper's Weekly, he shoots two or three for his winter meat, and lets the remainder run. He went out the other day, and, after killing three, started to drag them home, when the herd attacked him. Jarman had to climb a tree to escape them and, sitting in the crotch, shot two more, but was unable to drive them away. The hogs started to chew the bottom of the tree and for several hours kept Jarman treed and afraid to move. Friends who knew he had gone for hogs finally arrived later and with dogs drove off the hogs, killing two more, one of the dogs being also killed.

The Conquering Hero

Oh! what a day that day will be,
From the rocky coast of Maine
To California's Golden Gate
And way back East again—
From the orange-groves of Florida
To the frozen snows of Nome,
And the blue Pacific's summer isles,
When Pershing comes sailing home.

We'll stand in rows along the curbs,
And the air will throb with bands,
And the welkin ring with wild hurrahs
And the clap of a billion hands,
And the Stars and Stripes will blossom out
From every tower and dome
And window in the U. S. A.
When Pershing comes sailing home.

Privations, loneliness and pain,
And sacrifices made
To win the war beyond the seas,
Like troubled dreams will fade,
And busy wheels of trade will hum,
And plows will turn the loam,
And Peace and Freedom rule the world,
When Pershing comes sailing home.

The pick of everything on earth,
The finest brands of eats,
The greenest kind of laurel wreath
The best theatre seats,
The biggest chapter ever typed
In History's ancient tome,
Are waiting for him over here,
When Pershing comes sailing home.
—Minna Irving, in Leslie's.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

This idee of returnin' them there Bolshevikis to Rooshy is a good one, only I'd send 'em in a flyin' machine right to the middle of that country so they'd haveter walk a long ways to git outer there agin and b'leve me, they'd make some hard hikes to git most anywheres else.

The News in Paragraphs

World Happenings Briefed for Benefit of Journal Readers

GENERAL

The University of California has started a state campaign against the spirit of Bolshevism.

Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commanding the American naval forces at Brest, France, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker of the American air forces was given an ovation in the gallery of the house of representatives Tuesday.

The 25 Denver schools which were closed by striking engineers reopened Wednesday. The strikers were replaced by returned soldiers and sailors.

Thirty French aviators and tank experts, part of a contingent ordered to Siberia, received orders upon their arrival at Honolulu to return to France.

A truce has been signed at New York between the striking unions of the building trades and employers' association extending until next Saturday noon, in the hope of arbitration of difficulties.

NORTHWEST NOTES

A livestock shipping association has been organized at Monmouth.

Julius Roesch, a former brewer of La Grande, is to build a $40,000 garage in that city.

The Monmouth Cooperative creamery within the past year made and sold $120,000 worth of butter.

It is estimated the 1919 crop of apples in the Yakima valley will be from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 boxes.

All shipyard labor troubles in Olympia have been satisfactorily adjusted and the yards have resumed work.

Work has begun on the dredging and reclamation project at Warrenton. The improvement will cost $400,000.

The Columbia River Fish company was incorporated at Astoria Tuesday, with a capital stock of $10,000.

The Washington Bakers' association has asked the legislature to fix the standard size of a loaf of bread at 16 ounces.

The Albers Bros. Milling company has completed plans for the erection of a flour mill in Spokane, costing from $150,000 to $200,000.

L. E. Tillotson, who saw active service in the Toul sector, near Metz, and at Neuf Chateau, has returned to his home at Oregon City.

The A. F. Coates interests have purchased the Hobsonville holdings of the Miami Lumber company on Tillamook bay. The property has been idle eight years.

The Linn County Cooperative cannery closed up its year's business last week and divided the surplus among the stockholders, amounting to $2.87 per $50 share.

Marion county road enthusiasts are considering plans for bonding the county for hard surface roads connecting all incorporated cities within the county.

The Eugene Chamber of Commerce has sent a resolution to the Oregon legislature urging the transfer of Lake Malheur to the federal government so that it may be set aside as a refuge for wild birds.

Walter Wall, a Winlock boy, has been cited for bravery in action. Young Wall was one of a party of 15 who went across "No Man's Land" to secure water for their companions. He was the only one to return uninjured.

FOREIGN

President Wilson received the Prince of Wales at the Murat mansion Tuesday.

Viscount French, lieutenant general and governor general of Ireland, is officially reported to be ill and unable to attend to his duties.

British and Russian contingents on February 7 successfully raided Soukadish, breaking up enemy concentrations preparing to attack. The casualties were heavy.

Following the arrest of a Canadian soldier in London, 15 Canadian soldiers attacked the military police, many of whom were so badly injured they had to be sent to a hospital.

Baker County Schools Have Thrifty Pupils

[Stories of achievement in the accumulation of War Savings Stamps, sent to The Journal and accepted for publication, will be awarded a Thrift Stamp.]

Figures for the Thrift campaign among the children of Baker county are now complete and show effective results. Thirty-six schools reported, the records showing that 1635 purchased Thrift Stamps, thereby saving $33,480.08. War gardens were undertaken by 408 children, the value of produce being $1758.05. Chickens were raised by 259 pupils, pigs by 135 and 881 persons made over old clothes.

Prizes were awarded to schools of Baker and South Baker, Huntington and Wingville. The report was compiled by Superintendent A. C. Strange of the Baker public schools.

Thrift Stamps and 1919 War Savings Stamps now on sale at usual agencies.

Olden Oregon

Residence of Theophilus McGruder an Historic Edifice.

The first session of the Oregon provisional legislature was held in the house of Theophilus McGruder, December 2, 1845. Robert Newell was elected speaker, J. E. Lee clerk and McGruder sergeant-at-arms. It consisted of but one house. The governor was instructed by a resolution to give public notice that he would receive sealed proposals from all who desired to give donations for the purpose of erecting public buildings and locating the seat of government. The proposals were to state the amount to be given and the kind of property to be contributed.