Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Owe no man anything, but to love one another: For he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.—Romans 13:8.

ON COMMON GROUND

LODGE, Borah and the other senators want the treaty changed.

The German junkers want the treaty changed. Here is what the Berlin Tageblatt says:

The German people reject the treaty which its delegates are signing today, and it does not believe for a single moment that it will endure. Despite the fact that it is written on parchment, it remains a "scrap of paper," because it is a mockery of all the laws of reason and morals and the most disgraceful exhibit in the museum of civilization.

This is a German defi. It means resistance to the treaty if no provision is made for requiring Germany to respect the treaty. It was exactly this spirit that the Paris negotiators foresaw when they incorporated the league covenant in the peace treaty. That covenant, ratified by America and the other great powers, would provide formal measures for forcing Germany to respect the peace agreements.

The Lodge-Borah opposition to the treaty, so far as effects go, are the same as Germany's objections. If Lodge and his crowd can prevent ratification, they will secure respite for Germany and give Germany another chance to escape the just terms of the treaty provisions It would give Germany aid in doing the very thing the Berlin Tageblatt says should be done—convert the treaty into "a scrap of paper."

The question before the United States senate is practically the same as that before The Hague peace conferences in 1899 and 1907. The object of the League of Nations is the same as that before The Hague conferences—the reduction of armaments and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The German delegates at The Hague used the same arguments against the peace plans then that the senators are using now against the league.

The German delegates profess to be for permanent peace just as the Lodge senators profess to be for peace, but the action of the German delegates led directly to the hideous war that has just been fought just as the action of the Lodge senators, if adopted, will lead to future war.

Nothing but the American senate stands today in the way of the full realization of what was attempted at The Hague and which the German junkers defeated at The Hague. In a far more perfect form, the league covenant offers all and more than the great nations hoped for at The Hague, and the only thing that threatens its defeat are the Lodges and Borahs and Penroses.

They are reenacting at Washington the part played by the German delegates at The Hague and doing the exact thing desired by the Prussian junkers who brought on this war—trying to defeat the treaty even after it has been reluctantly signed by representatives of the German people.

Removal of the nation's capital to some point in the Middle West is discussed. Chicago is keen to have it in its vicinity. Some day it may be done. The West feels that, located as it is on one extreme side of the nation, the capital is not sufficiently accessible. The West also feels that, in its present geography, the seat of government is too much under the influence of the always-reactionary East.

PAYING OFF WAR DEBTS

TO "LEAVE the small savings untouched" and to institute a new scale of graduation which "will lighten the burden on the great mass, the professional classes and small traders," is the proposal by Arthur Henderson, as the plan for England to follow in paying her war debt.

A portion of his article, from Christian Work, is reprinted on this page.

He holds that the interests of four fifths of the people would be safeguarded by his plan, and that holders of immense fortunes would not be injured. He argues that a nation is made stronger when the great mass is not sorely pressed by taxes which government collects and that relief should be given them by taking graduated taxes on large incomes and large inheritances.

In America, as in England, we recently saw the government appealing to all the people for loans of their savings in conducting the war. We saw government asking families to give up even the bread winners to fight in the war, and saw women going out to work for the support of those families. From this mass, which Mr. Henderson describes as four fifths of the people of England, mainly came the support and strength that won the war.

The strength, then, of a nation lies in the mass of its people. If so, government should safeguard the nation by conserving the mass. Laying aside the growing thought that this mass should be safeguarded by government as a matter of justice and general welfare, it is enough, on grounds of national safety, that the savings of the masses should be left "untouched" as far as may be possible, in making provision for paying the war debts.

There is no surer antidote for Bolshevism than reconstruction adjustments that will distribute the burdens among those best able to pay.

Bowled over by a small roadster, a muscular woman at Seattle picked herself up, jumped on the running board of the machine and severely beat the driver with her fists. She first shot a right-arm jab for the driver's jaw. His upraised arm failed as a guard, and her fist reached its objective. A series of uppercuts and cross jabs rained on the face of the protesting driver. After a final punch, the woman, without a word, walked away. A spectator gave three cheers. The driver turned on the gas and speeded away. He will steer better and drive with more care hereafter.

AT LAST

COMMUNITIES beyond the Cascades seem at last to realize that discrimination in freight rates has been practiced against them.

Not a bushel of wheat has been shipped from that region in years on which there was not paid a heavier transportation charge than was necessary. On all livestock, all hay, all grain, all fruit of all kinds and all other products, the freight fee has been larger than was warranted by the legitimate cost of haul.

The money came out of the pockets of those who grew the products. Long ago The Journal began telling them that their rates were unfair because the rate structure of the Northwest is fixed, not on the cost of haul, as it should have been, but is fixed on a foolish railroad claim that the rates at Puget Sound and to tidewater in the Columbia should be the same, the Cascade mountain climb in reaching Puget Sound to the contrary notwithstanding.

No farmer hauls his grain to market over a high mountain when there is just as good a road past the mountain. Every railroad brakeman knows how much more difficult it is to haul wheat over the mountains to Puget Sound than down hill—to tidewater in the Columbia. Every locomotive engineer, every fireman, every train conductor, knows that if based on the haul down the Columbia, the freight rates in the Inland Empire would be lower than if based on the haul over the high mountain passes to Puget Sound.

Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington communities do well to fight for their own interests in the coming rate hearing. Why should they pay over heavy tolls on their products when no end is served thereby but the enrichment of milling interests, transportation interests and real estate owners in and around Puget Sound?

Whether we shall pay off our war debt in 24 years, or only levy a sufficient tax to finally obliterate it in 44 years, is a question under consideration at Washington. We paid the Revolutionary war debt promptly; paid the debts of the war of 1812 in 26 years, and would have paid off the Civil War bill of $2,600,000,000 with equal celerity had not the bonds become the basis of national bank circulation. In any event, we shall be taxed to pay the bills of the late war for about a generation, if not more. It is a good reason for the League of Nations to prevent future wars.

TAKING TOLL

SHERMAN county lies between the Deschutes and John Day rivers. Across the Deschutes is a toll bridge and across the John Day is a toll ferry.

To get into Sherman county costs the automobilist one dollar and to get out requires another dollar. While it is worth two dollars to ride through the Sherman county wheat fields over a smooth dirt road, the situation is reminiscent of medieval times when the robber barons met caravans and traveling merchants at the river fords and mountain passes and exacted tribute.

It is typical of the age when private interest seized a common heritage and made of it a source of individual profit.

The day when a public utility can be made a private usufruct is passing.

After a while it will be possible to pass into and out of Sherman county without paying toll. Bridges are to be built across the rivers, which form the east and west boundaries of the county, affording free and unrestricted passage. This is one of the appreciable results of the state highway improvement under way.

On Flanders field, where poppies blow, the larks still bravely singing flew, scarce heard amid the guns below. But the guns are silent now. Their work is done. Peace is here, and the larks above Flanders field carol their paeans of triumph to the boys who sleep beneath the crosses, row on row.

ROOT'S WAR APPEAL

"WE WILL stand by the president as we stood by Lincoln when the fainthearted were crying that the war was a failure," was a public statement by Elihu Root, shortly after we entered the war.

It was a wonderful enunciation of principles on which to make a nation strong and enduring. It thrilled the nation through and through, at the time. It struck a responsive chord in millions of hearts, as the solidarity of the citizenry throughout the struggle so well showed. "For four years to come, the Democrats will be in control at Washington," said Mr. Root. And he added:

As we love our country, we must give to that party our wholehearted, earnest, sincere support, just as if every man there was a Republican. That is the only way we can prove not only our love for our country, but that the Republican party loves its country more than place and power.

We need no coalition government to make us loyal. We will make a coalition ourselves with every Democrat in the country. The coalition of the United States will be of all its people to hold up the hands of the government of the United States, no matter from which party it comes.

It is necessary to make a national army with singleness of purpose and sympathy, responsible to one commander in chief, and not stoop to bickerings.

It was wonderful advice for war. But why is a plan that is good in war no good in concluding the peace? Of what value is a victorious war if the peace treaty is not to carry out what was won in the victory? When so much for future peace in a war to end war is carried in the peace treaty, is it not as sound citizenship to support the president in concluding that peace as it was in fighting the war? Mr. Root went on to say:

There will be criticism and fault findings and discontent, but that has been an incident to all our wars. It is an incident to our free-and-easy democracy. It will come again inevitably. Do not let us join the band of fainthearts when the time of criticism comes, or withhold our support. When the inevitable shortcomings of democracy must come, then is the time for stout hearts to stand by their country and say that no matter what mistakes are made we will stand by our government and our country.

We will not permit the chorus of discontent and criticism to obscure the real instincts of patriotism. We will stand by the government now and all shout hosannas. WE WILL STAND BY THE PRESIDENT AS WE STOOD BY LINCOLN WHEN THE FAINTHEARTED WERE CRYING THAT THE WAR WAS A FAILURE.

Under the Root policy advocated for war, how utterly condemned are the Lodge senators in their efforts to block the president in securing the fruits of the war in a peace treaty that is the first real peace treaty ever written!

It is all over. The uncertainty is gone. The horrible thing is ended. Human affairs may now go back into peaceful channels. It was on a June afternoon that the great document was signed. The sunny skies were suited to the hope and gladness of the occasion.

CHIEF JOHNSON'S CONTENTION

SUCCESSFUL loafing is not classed among the respected achievements. No man is credited with a right to idle until he has worked to the point of weariness.

No youth is deemed well trained who learns how to loaf before he learns how to work. The peculiar kind of mental and physical relaxation which rewards the youths under age who seek the comfort of pool hall chairs and the elbow support of cigar stands is displeasing to Portland's chief of police.

It can certainly be said in support of the chief that while the youth in question cannot exactly be called tender except in years, neither can their loafing be justified by endeavor in professional, business or industrial life. If their parents cannot make these youngsters go to work, the police bureau may well make their idleness more onerous than employment.

A pool of loganberries at Salem has been sold at 9 cents a pound. Once 3 cents a pound was accounted a good price. Why the change? Judged by the same kind of change in the price of all things, the dollar is simply worth less.

AFTER DISTANT TRADE

WHILE American doughboys were cancelling Germany's leasehold on invaded Europe, American business was preparing to go over the top in gaining the trade of South America. German commercial interests are reported by foreign correspondents to be much saddened by the information that Americans have doubled for the current year their expenditures on commercial intelligence with the object of improving American trade all over the world, especially with the west of South America.

It was in the west of South America that Germany before the war was conducting a trade colonization campaign designed to keep other nations at a distance. It was an ideal trade field for a nation that wished principally to offer manufactured articles in exchange for raw materials. Service was kept at the top notch of efficiency. South American markets were studied with German thoroughness. Goods came packed as the South Americans wanted them. Credits were as generous as conditions permitted. Financial transactions were largely through European banking connections convenient to the German purpose.

Now the German tradesters look aghast at the spectacle of representatives of South America being welcomed in the United States, arrangements being made to exchange raw and finished products between the north and south sides of the western hemisphere, and cordiality of relations being assiduously cultivated on both sides.

These preparations to supplant Germany in South America come as a jolt to the conquered Huns, but to the student of affairs in this country they are evidence that the United States is about to open one after the other of the doors of world trade with the master key she has long held in her hands but failed to use.

Was the war won by the Smiths? There were 51,000 of them in the American expeditionary force. If the Smiths did win it, might they not have won it sooner if it had not been for the Schmidts?

PAYING OFF THE WAR DEBT

A Proposal for Heavier Taxes on Big Incomes and Huge Inheritances.

By Arthur Henderson, in Christian Work

That society ought to be reconstructed on democratic principles is not denied. Nobody defends the existing order, with its waste and inefficiency, its chaos of conflicting interests, its dirt and disorder, its cruelties, its inequalities, its pain. To promote the happness and welfare of mankind, and to secure equality of opportunity for all, to extend the boundaries of freedom, and to establish permanent peace are ideals which the working classes do not monopolize. Can they be realized?

Let us take a look at the policy of reconstruction. That policy is, in the first place, to secure the universal enforcement of a series of national minima in health, in leisure, in subsistence, in education, which will protect the people's standard of life. Through the extension of existing legislation embodied in minimum wage acts, eight hour acts and the like, the party seeks to lay the foundations of healthy and worthy citizenship. This is in no sense class legislation. Its immediate fruits will, of course, be gathered by the less fortunate members of the community—by the poor, the unskilled workers, the victims of accident and industrial disease—the very young and the very old; in other words, the social protection which the party seeks to secure by its policy to a national minimum will maintain a certain level of economic well being, security and comfort for those least able to obtain these things by their own efforts—for the children, first and foremost, at one end of the scale, for the aged and infirm at the other. But in establishing these guarantees the whole community is protected and the social structure is strengthened. This policy of the national minimum is indeed, in a quite literal sense, the foundation of the new social order. Without adequate safeguards of this kind the prosperity and security of society as a whole rest on shifting sands.

But such provisions as these cost money. Where is the money to come from to pay the cost of social reconstruction on these lines, and to meet the heavy charges arising out of the war? It is in the answer that the Labor party makes to this very pertinent question that the real nature of its social policy is revealed. We claim for that policy that it sets the interests of the community as a whole above the claims of any class. Not in the interest of the wage earning class alone, but of every grade and section of producers, whether they labor by hand or brain, the Labor party insists that the wealth of the community must henceforth be devoted to the increase and extension of the various enterprises of the community. Hitherto we have allowed the surplus wealth derived from the labor of the working population to be absorbed by individual proprietors, and have seen it expended very largely upon senseless individual extravagances. To divert this fertilising stream to social purposes is the declared aim of the Labor party. Out of this surplus wealth the community will be able to make provision for the aged, the sick and the infirm, to defray the cost of a genuine national system of education, and to pay for public improvements of all kinds, including a great development of the means of recreation for all, and the endowment of scientific and original research, and the cultivation of the finer things of the spirit.

How can this surplus wealth be secured for these purposes? The Labor party makes two proposals: It declares that the capital needed for the development of these social enterprises can be obtained, on the one hand, by direct taxation of incomes above a certain level necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of family life, and, on the other hand, by a great extension of public ownership, local and national, ranging from the nationalization of great undertakings like the railways, shipping, and the mines, to the municipalization of the milk supply and the distribution of household coal. These are practical proposals. Since the war began we have witnessed an enormous extension of this principle of state control. The whole system of capitalist production and distribution has been superseded during the war, and the Labor party at least does not intend to lend its countenance to its restoration after the war.

The financial policy of the Labor party is based on the principle of equality of sacrifice. We believe that the revenue which future chancellors of the exchequer will be called upon to find can be obtained without hampering production and without imposing an undue burden upon any class in the community. The party is opposed to any policy which would have the effect of increasing the cost of food or any other necessary commodity under the guise of a protective tariff, and we are as one with the manufacturer and the farmer in opposition to taxes which will interfere with production or trade. For the greater part of the revenue which must be found to meet the cost of social reconstruction the Labor party looks to direct taxation of incomes and for the capital necessary to pay off the staggering burden of national debt to the taxation of private fortunes.

The system of taxation advocated by the Labor party involves assessment by families instead of by individuals, in order that the burden will be lessened in proportion to the number of persons who have to be maintained. We propose that the minimum income at present assessable for income tax be raised, and that a new scale of graduation for income tax and death duties we instituted which will lighten the burden on the great mass of the professional classes and small traders, and place it upon the largest incomes and the biggest private fortunes. Further, to free the nation from the burden of interest-bearing loans incurred during the war, the Labor party proposes a direct levy upon capital chargeable, like the death duties, upon all property, but leaving the small savings untouched.

In all these matters the Labor party aims at the establishment of the idea of public right as against the class interests of landowners, financial magnates, and the owners of immense private fortunes. In this sense only can the party be said to prosecute class warfare. In our view, the effort to safeguard the interests of four-fifths of the nation against the remaining one-fifth which has hitherto enjoyed practical immunity does not justify the charge of class selfishness sometimes leveled against us. We believe that the shopkeeping class, the professional class, teachers, doctors, clerks, ministers and the rest, are as much concerned as the manual workers in placing the main financial burden of the war upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it. We appeal with confidence to these classes, who have borne with equal fortitude and patience the sufferings and sorrows of the war, to support a policy which embodies the ideal of equality and mutual service and promotes the greatest good of the greatest number.

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.]

Politics and the League

Portland, June 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—The opposition to the League of Nations seems to be centered in a few Republicans in the senate. Behind this opposition is a motive of a political nature. As the idea of the League of Nations sprang from the mind of a Democrat, and this same Democrat was responsible for the existence of the League of Nations, it rankles the rock-ribbed standpatter to give a Democrat any credit for ever doing good to man. Had the League of Nations been conceived and made by a Republican, all would now be well and the United States senate would now be 100 per cent for it.

The narrow mindedness of the Republican reactionaries seems still to exist. Time and conditions do not daunt them, as they did in the olden days. They would give no Democrat any credit today for doing anything for humanity, and now that the greatest of all things has been accomplished for the benefit of the whole wide world, and a Democrat has done it, the Republican leaders are green with envy, astounded and enraged at this greatest of human achievements, and they would say, "To Hades with humanity! Let us tear down the League of Nations. It is no good, because the thing was made by a Democrat."

But the real American, who backed the nation in war, will continue to back the League of Nations, to prevent war. Regardless of all things political, they are the only Americans worthy of the name, and the League of Nations and its principles will stand against all the tides of opposition.

OTTO D. DRAIN.

Lauds Wifely Submissiveness

Portland, June 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—It has been interesting to read the letters in The Journal of Louis Coe, "A Woman," and William W. Olmstead. First I will thank Louis Coe for his letters, especially the first one, as it came to me in a time of need and helped me to do the right thing.

Yes, we need something more than gallantry and thinking sometimes in our lives to keep us in the right path. We need God's eternal law. We need His holy word as a light in our path. It has enough ages proven to be the best foundation for building a home. What peace and beauty there is about a home where the word of God is used freely. A Christian home!

I can not agree with "A Woman." Her letter sounded too much like the Bolsheviki to me. Will a woman of that kind ever make a good wife and mother? Will she ever learn that true love is sacrifice and service? There is a big cry among the women of today for women's rights, but, I fear, less about our duties.

"A Woman" says she believes in a just God. Yes, God is just—as just as He is merciful. Let us look at the Scriptures. Let us read the story of the garden of Eden: "Unto the woman the Lord said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee. And unto Adam he said, "Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee, and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread till thou return upon the ground; for out of it was thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shall thou return." Thus each man and woman was given a due share of the burdens to carry. God is just.

Personally, I will confess that this commandment has been rather bitter to me many times. My very soul rebelled against it. But I have bowed my head in obedience and won love, respect and protection. I did not become a serf. My soul is free. I am happy.

Peter, as a true follower of Christ, reminded husbands as well as wives of their duty. Louis Coe speaks only about the wives in his letters.

Mr. Olmstead wants a new and different interpretation of the story of the Garden of Eden, based on science and reason. God protect and preserve us from having anything, either in the Old or the New Testament, based on our science and reason, as His eternal wisdom is as much above us as heaven over the earth.

ALSO A WOMAN.

The People Will Not Stand It

Portland, June 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read with deep interest the article in The Journal of June 26 taken from the New York Journal of Commerce. I would like to request your readers to re-read the article.

The Knox-Borah-Poindexter bunch has gone beyond the limit of Americanism, to the extent of outrunning the Huns, when they undertake to write an ultimatum to all nations of the world, including the United States, in a manner which, if they succeed, would destroy the very principles on which all American institutions are founded, to-wit: Self rule of the people, by the people.

The members of this reactionary bunch should know, as they will know later, that the people of the United States will never stand for their domination of this country, much less of all the nations of the world.

The plain matter of fact is, that they want to say to the world that unless the League of Nations is written as they dictate, they will not ratify, and the war, and other wars, must go on indefinitely. Did the kaiser ever go further?

G. W. WELLINGER.

Drinking Wet and Voting Dry

Portland, June 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—A great deal has been written and said regarding the good and evil effects of liquor. Let us analyze the situation in Portland. Let us be fair and broad minded. I am a stranger in your city, having been here but five months, coming from San Francisco. I have, in these five months, made a study of the liquor situation in Portland and I ask, Is Portland honestly and truthfully, down deep in its heart, satisfied with prohibition? I am not a prohibitionist, and I can truthfully say that since my arrival in your beautiful city I have been invited to drink more times in five months than it was ever my good fortune to be invited in San Francisco. I have not taken a drink of liquor since I have resided here. Not that I am in favor of prohibition, but because I am in a dry state and I respect the laws of the community in which I reside. On every occasion that I am invited out to a card party, bridge club or dance, I notice that wine, beer or strong liquor is invariably served in these homes. On each occasion I ask how these people voted, and the answer invariably is, "We voted dry." And when the wet goods and glasses are laid out, the shades are drawn, everyone speaks in whispers and walks on tiptoes. If the doorbell rings there is a hurry and scurry to hide the contraband for fear the caller may be an officer of the law. In the eyes of the law, are these people any different from a thief? Still they would say, "Arrest the thief; place him in prison; he is a scourge to society."

On several occasions I have visited the gentlemen's clubs in your city, and while conversing with business men I would remark that if we were in San Francisco we could have a friendly cocktail. These gentlemen would say, "You don't have to be in San Francisco to get a cocktail. There is plenty of liquor to be had here." If I would come out to their homes they would mix a cocktail. When I asked how they voted—wet or dry—the answer was always, "Dry." Would you call this hypocrisy? Would you say this shows a strong character? It would appear that the majority of your citizens have their cellars well stocked with liquor; still they vote dry. Is this honorable? Is it justice for the few who could not afford to stock up? What class of citizens do such people make? Have they strong wills? Are they honest in their convictions?

As I stated, I am not a prohibitionist, but I say if we are to have liquor, let's have it; if we are not, let's not have it. Whichever it is, let us be honest, truthful citizens and obey the law.

I have on occasions called on business men at their offices. When they learn I am from San Francisco they invite me to have a drink, and when I say this city is bone dry they smile and answer, "Yes, but we always have some on hand."

While San Francisco is wet, no successful business man drinks during business hours. He knows, and all San Francisco knows, that liquor and business do not mix. A San Franciscan will not do business with a man whose breath smells of liquor during business hours. Still none of us are prohibitionists. We think liquor is all right in its place, and its place is outside of business. We properly owners of San Francisco look at prohibition from a taxpayer's point of view. The tax paid by the liquor interests of San Francisco is over $1,000,000 annually. If these interests are forced out of business, taxes on property, real and personal, must be increased to make up the deficit. We say, "Why should we increase our taxes just to satisfy a few non-taxpayers? What would our city gain by the increase? Nothing. If we would gain new parks, schoolhouses, playgrounds, that would be a different proposition, but we would not gain these or anything. Therefore we are opposed to prohibition. We come out openly and proclaim it. We go to the polls and vote against it."

Every real man with real red blood flowing in his veins likes to meet such another man. To him there is none so deceitful, so disgustingly inconsistent, as a person who drinks wet and votes dry.

CHARLES M. DUFFICY.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Cheer up! The thirst is yet to come.

Though there may be, as has been said, very little difference between genius and foolishness, this little is in favor of genius.

* * *

"Reading maketh a full man," says Bacon. Right this way, ladies and gentlemen, to the public library and the free reading room.

* * *

Contemporary events in Mexico seem to justify the opinion of the observer who reported that Mexico would be a charming country if it were not infested by inhabitants.

* * *

Now the aviators are beginning to talk about the possibility of flying around the earth, and as soon as they get that done they will doubtless be wanting to use the moon as a way station on their trips to Mars and Venus.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Wheat standing 6 feet 4 inches in height has been brought to Pendleton from the J. W. Maloney ranch on the reservation. The grain is in fine shape and very thick, the East Oregonian says.

* * *

Remodeling of the fourth floor of St. Mary's hospital at Astoria has been commenced. The roof, the Budget says, will be changed from the present "gingerbread" type to a square cornered structure to give the upper story additional space.

* * *

"A survey of the tags on the tourist machines," says the Eugene Register, "reveals the fact that those who live in the south are going north, while those who live north are going south. This might be taken as a sign of universal discontent, but it isn't—it's merely human nature."

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Timely comment on the peace treaty introduces an interesting extract from a letter received by Mr. Lockley from a friend, which reflects conditions of distress in Germany, even among those of the princely caste. A passage from a recent sermon by Maximilian Harden closes the present article.]

The Germans have done the only thing they could do—they have signed the peace treaty. They have not signed it willingly; they have signed it because they had no other course. I believe the German people are not only unrepentant, but have no realization of the way in which the rest of the world feels toward them. Here, for instance, is a bit of evidence:

A day or two ago I received a letter from San Francisco, from Samuel Hubbard, government director of savings. Mr. Hubbard writes as follows:

* * *

"My Dear Mr. Lockley: You will be interested, I am sure, to know that my wife recently received a letter from one of her girlhood friends in Lippe-Detmold. We are both convinced from the tone of the letter that the German people as a rule have no realizing sense of the frightful atrocities committed by the German government during the war. The tremendous grip that the imperial government had on the lives of the people, particularly in regard to the freedom of the press, is something hard for the American public to realize. Without condoning in any way the inexcusable and unforgivable offenses committed by the Germans during the war, at the same time I realize that there are many fine, right thinking people among them. What they will say and what they will feel when finally comes home to them the position they hold in the estimation of the rest of the world, it is difficult for me to imagine.

* * *

"Prince Leopold, the reigning prince of Lippe-Detmold, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, and who is a very charming gentleman, has abdicated his throne. His wife died last February, leaving five young children. His brother, Prince Bernard, who owned a fine estate in Posen and who was a German Hussar, has been obliged to flee for his life. My wife's friend writes she has not tasted meat for months and only occasionally gets a small portion of butter, which she gives to her mother, who is suffering from lack of nourishment. She tells my wife that coffee is $10 a pound, silk $20 a yard, and other luxuries cost in proportion. Her letter has filled both my wife and myself with sadness. It illustrates what can happen to a prosperous and happy people through the misguided ambitions of a few scoundrels who have control of the government."

* * *

A day or so ago I heard a demonstrative newsboy shrilly crying his wares. As I approached I heard him say, "Kaiser has fleas." I thought as I passed by, "For all I care, he can have cooties, or bedbugs." Then my curiosity got the better of me, and I retraced my steps to invest a penny in the paper to see if the kaiser was going to use flea powder or go through a delousing station to get rid of his fleas. When I glanced at the headline I discovered it read, "Crown Prince Flees," and the story told how the ex-kaiser's son had made his getaway.

* * *

There is no man today in Germany who sees more clearly and confesses Germany's faults more frankly than Maximilian Harden. In an interview published some weeks ago in the New York World he said, speaking of President Wilson's efforts to promote the League of Nations and to secure right and justice:

"Perhaps he grew tired of the struggle with the allies when he noticed how slight was our realization of the situation, or the feeling of wrongdoing, or the readiness for atonement in Germany. He had said publicly that with Germany inwardly changed an understanding would be possible, but with Germany unchanged there could be only a dictated peace. Because we had not succeeded, because no attempt was made by our government to prove the genuineness of an inner change, because even Mr. Gompers, close as he is to the socialistic elements, drew conclusions from his European visit, that the German revolution was only sham politics and propaganda, and that German aims were unaltered, therefore was mistrust fostered.

* * *

"Why, during the six months of revolution, did we not offer spiritual securities and guarantees that there was really a new Germany, willing to atone for everything possible? Those who did nothing to effect the entrance of a new spirit into their German fatherland, and to make that spirit credible to the eye and ear of the world, have no right today to cry out and become enraged over the inhuman and cruel verdict.

* * *

"A hard peace was to be expected because the German republic failed to draw a thick dividing line between its cause and the lost cause of the kaiser. From the head of the republic came no word of regret nor of will to make honest atonement, and parasites of the wartime, disguised as hangers-on, courtiers and profiteers of the revolution, thrust themselves upon the enemy world, since the beginning of the armistice, as Germany's attorneys.

* * *

"Germany is essential to the world, and even under the heaviest pressure it will not be annihilated if, firstly, the door of the League of Nations shall be opened to it after a short quarantine; secondly, if disillusioned by its horrible experience it shall quickly accustom itself again to work and self-confidence; and thirdly, if a government shall come into power whose spiritual and creative work shall prevent the clean forces of youth from going astray into the camps of radicals or from becoming subject to the influences of the Bolsheviki, the communists or the military monarchists.

* * *

"Because Germany at The Hague in 1907 rejected England's willing offer to give up all war on merchantmen and all sniffing after contraband, Germany brought upon itself a frightful hunger blockade. Because it broke into Belgium and destroyed vast industrial areas in France and because it imported Lenin and Trotsky into Russia, Germany missed its opportunity in Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest to reconcile the spirit of humanity.

"Germany now stands under a colossal burden of duties that will sorely press but not oppress it. I deem the peace treaty, be it formulated as may be, not an end but a beginning.

"It will be the first step on the way to the internationalization and the socialization of humanity; the first step on the inevitable road close before us. I see the day when the question whether the boundary of a country shall be shoved a little further ahead or back will become insignificant, almost a matter of general indifference."

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

There are more than 1,500,000,000 people populating the earth, according to estimates, and as the land area is a little more than 53,000,000 square miles, there should be more than 20 acres for each person. But, owing to the uneven distribution of population, there are only 13 acres per capita in Asia and 7 in Europe, but 78 in America and 44 in Africa. For the entire earth it is estimated there are 31 persons to each square mile.

Olden Oregon

How the John Day River Got Its Name.

John Day, from whom the John Day river in Eastern Oregon gets its name, was a member of the Pacific Fur company and made the trip across the continent in 1812. With the aid of information obtained from Indians, his party crossed the Blue mountains and followed the Umatilla river to the Columbia, near Umatilla, where Chief Yeckatapan befriended them. From here they followed the line of the present railroad to the mouth of the river which now bears the name John Day. Here they were robbed by Indians. They made their way back to Umatilla, where they were picked up by Robert Stuart and carried to Astoria.

Ragtag and Bobtail

Stories from Everywhere

Cause of Accident

THE driver of the car had been killed instantly in the accident, says Stray Stories. The coroner summoned several witnesses, among them a man residing near the scene of the accident. When interrogated, the latter answered:

"If I had to write that young fellow's epitaph, I should say: 'He died trying to get 60 miles out of a 10-mile road!'"

A Hottentot Love Song

Sometimes my soul cries out
like a jackal in the jungle,
for the slim and sprightly Ja-da-dind-ding,
whose teeth are ivory and whose tongue
is sharper than thorns.
But I shall marry the round,
moon faced Mooshi-goosh,
whose head is solid,
and who smiles contentedly forever,
because she does not think.
Besides, Mooshi-goosh
is heavy of foot and sleeps much,
and will not follow me about,
and will believe anything I tell her.
—Chicago News.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

I seen in the papers t'other day where a lot of them there Hun officers wants Uncle Sam to hire 'em to kick American soldiers around. There's entirely too much of the Hun idee in the army now, and our boys don't like to be made to knuckle down to officers 'cause they was gods, even when they ain't Americans. What'd happen to a Hun put in command of Americans fresh from the wild and woolly west'd be worth a 9000-foot reel in a two-dollar movie.

The News in Paragraphs

World Happenings Briefed for Benefit of Journal Readers

GENERAL

Street railway employes on strike at Vancouver, B. C., have voted to return to work.

Pierre P. Carp, former premier of Roumania, is dead at Jassy. He was 82 years old.

The evangelical churches of Germany will celebrate Sunday, July 6, as a day of mourning.

A state of siege was proclaimed at Breslau Saturday night and government troops occupied the railway station.

Resources of national banks reported under the call of May 12 were announced Monday as $20,825,000,000, an increase of $807,000,000 since March 4.

Shipment of cattle interstate without having them properly tuberculin tested is prohibited by an order just issued by the secretary of agriculture.

At a demonstration in Dublin Saturday night the British flag was burned and cheers were given for De Valera, "president of the Irish republic."

The last of the American forces at Archangel, with the exception of General W. P. Richardson and a small detachment of headquarters troops, have embarked for Brest.

Government coal production figures point to the greatest coal shortage in history" next winter, unless production is stimulated 25 per cent or more throughout the nation.

Expenditure of $500,000,000 during the next five years in developing a national waterways system is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Campbell of Pennsylvania.

William Hohenzollern's income is said to amount to much more than $5,000,000 a year. Besides he is the sole owner of 90 castles and estates and has large private interests outside of his former fatherland.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, ex-German chancellor, has formally asked the allies to place him on trial instead of the ex-emperor, claiming he is solely responsible for the acts of Germany during his period of office.

Western and southern senators and representatives pressing for water power legislation to unlock the resources of their states now expect to win their fight in congress during the next few weeks, after years of effort.

NORTHWEST NOTES

Figures show that Umatilla county has an automobile for every seven persons.

Mrs. Malinda Millsap, as Oregon pioneer of 1854, died at Lebanon Sunday, aged 85.

The Fred Enbusk ranch of 480 acres, 10 miles from Pendleton, has been sold to James Daniels for $70,000.

T. Wellington Cook of Brownsville is home again after 32 months of strenuous service with the Princess Pat regiment in the great war.

The Baptist Young People's union held its semi-annual convention in Albany Sunday. Rev. E. B. Martin of Portland was the principal speaker.

Voters of Tacoma will pass on a $300,000 bond issue on August 12 to decide whether or not to buy the Lake Cushman power site property.

Five hundred persons attended the annual picnic of the Yakima Pioneer association, which was held at Eagle Rock in the upper Naches valley Sunday.

Clayton P. Strain, a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural college in 1915, is now manager of a creamery operated by the Hermiston Irrigation district.

John Konkle, 14, of Puyallup, Wash., leaped into the Puyallup river Sunday afternoon to rescue his brother Thomas, 10, and succeeded only to drown himself.

Four fine trucks were received by the Lewis county commissioners last week from Chicago. They were assigned to the county to be used in road construction.

A majority of the mills and logging camps in the vicinity of Hequiam, with 2600 employes, have closed for a week to allow the workmen to celebrate the Fourth.

Work has begun on the first unit of the Dalley Clay Products plant at Vancouver. It is said that more than 2000 people will ultimately be employed by this new industry.

Leland Hurd, a Eugene boy and at one time a football player of the University of Oregon, will fly over Kansas City July 4, doing stunts in the air with a big De Haviland plane.

As a result of a dam constructed for logging purposes on Sprague river in Klamath county going out, a man by the name of Munsey was drowned and several others narrowly escaped.

All spruce timber cut by the United States spruce production board along the Lewis & Clark railroad has been salvaged by the Murphy logging company, and the concern is moving its equipment out from Astoria.

The Oregon Packing company in Vancouver, which recently enlarged its plant, has started operations and is paying 10 cents a pound for Royal Anne cherries, the highest price local growers have ever received. The company will employ 500 people.

Doesn't Take Much Waste to Equal W. S. Stamp

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

It doesn't take much waste to equal the value of a Thrift Stamp, and to purchase a Thrift Stamp is to open an account with the greatest government in the world. Sixteen Thrift Stamps and a few pennies will purchase a War Savings stamp—an income-bearing, nondepreciable, nonfluctuating governmental security and investment—and incidentally spell the inculcation of the "happy habit" of steady, systematic saving, the steady, systematic saving that means a peaceful future, a genuine stake in the country, the conscientious avoidance of all waste.

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