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Terror is not always the effect of force and an armament is not a victory.
—Edmund Burke.

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IF AN Oregon legislative member does not favor an extra session to ratify the suffrage amendment, will he not incur the enmity of the women of the state?

Will he not be confronted with opposition from them in future elections? These are questions which every Oregon senator and representative must answer for himself or herself.

Nor will it escape the attention of these members that, on the other hand, their expressed willingness to attend an extra session without cost to the state in per diem and mileage will put them in better standing with the women voters. If the members thus make a personal sacrifice in order to hasten ratification of the amendment and thereby render a service to the unenfranchised women in other states, it cannot stand otherwise than as a future political asset.

The suffrage cause is very deep in the hearts of Oregon women. They were among the pioneers in the movement. With them, suffrage is a cause, and not a diversion. And it is a matter of history in Oregon that the mass of women are very faithful to those men who stood in its hour of need for woman's equality before the law.

An extra session for ratification of the suffrage amendment in Oregon would undoubtedly have weight with other suffrage states. The fact that Oregon legislators had waived per diem and mileage to ratify the amendment would give the women in such states an argument for appealing to their own legislators. There, as here, it would be difficult for members of the legislative body to refuse to waive legislative expenses in order to ratify.

It is hard to see how Oregon legislators can refuse. The sacrifice that the women ask is very small. A day's per diem is the price of a few cigars. Mileage, except to distant counties, is the cost of a dinner and tickets to the theatre. The end to be attained is the probable admission of millions of women to exercise of the ballot in time for the 1920 election. The reward cannot be other than the good will of a very large part of the voting population of Oregon.

"War weddings in seven cases out of 10 proved failures," said a Chicago judge, in announcing that the 12 months just ended will go down in court records as the greatest divorce year in Chicago history. "The young brides are afraid of the strange men they hastily married two years ago," he added in explanation in part of the increased number of domestic tragedies. The Chicago percentage of divorces is a little over one to every seven marriages.

ITS GREAT SERVICE

FEW people realize the wide scope and effect of the work done by the federal employment agency throughout the country. The results in Oregon, through the work of the bureau headed by Wilfred F. Smith, are surprising.

Mr. Smith has just filed his report of the work done by the bureau during the period between July 1, 1918, and June 30, 1919, inclusive. During that time 131,568 men registered with the bureau in search of employment. Of this number 115,123 were furnished with work at remunerative wages.

The report also shows that 9710 returned soldiers, sailors and marines have been furnished with positions in the face of the fact that since March 22 last most of this work has been done through the Liberty Temple. During the same period 7680 women were placed in positions, and at the present time an average of 200 men are being located in positions daily.

This record has been made in spite of the fact that the work of the bureau has been hampered by lack of funds and consequent curtailment of activity. Its results, however, demonstrate the wisdom of the law which created the bureau, and ought to be a compelling reason for the continuance of the work, not only in Oregon, but throughout the country.

In the fullness of health and strength she alighted from a Union avenue car. But an auto was passing. It struck her. One leg is broken. Do any of us realize the momentousness of the auto problem? When, in the next year or two, their number is doubled, what of the accidents?

CITY LAND SCANDALS

I WILL oppose to the finish any attempt to obtain excessive prices from the city for park sites. Property for that purpose will doubtless be secured through condemnation proceedings, and if the verdict of the jury is anything other than what I would consider a good buy for the city, I will vote against its acceptance.—City Commissioner Pier.

Five hundred thousand dollars of public money is to be spent for park sites in Portland. Experience in buying land for public uses in the past has been disastrous. Marquam gulch prices were a public scandal. Juries fixed valuations for lots in that district at more than double the figure at which lots in the heart of Irvington were offered the city by the Irvington club. The expressed purpose of Commissioner Pier is assurance that the scandals of the past will not be repeated. The other members of the city commission made similar pledges when the measure for purchase of park sites was pending before the people.

It was on those campaign pledges and on them alone that the people voted the appropriation for park sites. Even with the pledges of the commissioners to back the measure, it was adopted only by a slender majority. The people trusted the commissioners on the campaign pledges made, and committed to them the expenditure of a great sum for parks and playgrounds for the benefit of the city's expanding population.

There is every reason to believe that profiteering on the city in land transactions is to end. A great deal of good intention has been shown by the present city government. There is no field in which it can do more to further prove its high purpose and efficiency than by putting an end to city land scandals.

If there were no rail lines and, as City Attorney LaRoche points out, a waterway were constructed over the mountains to Puget Sound, raising the slow-moving craft over the ridges by a tedious series of locks, wouldn't the difference in cost of transportation be obvious enough to secure for the natural route along the Columbia a differential in freight rates? Why not, then, a differential in rail rates?

ONE GUNMAN IS BEST

FREDERICK A. DOWSEY, the special agent of the United States shipping board, whose sudden death at Seattle not long ago has been the occasion of much excitement because of the theory that he was murdered to prevent disclosures of widespread shipbuilding frauds, came to his end from natural causes, according to the findings of the coroner's jury. In spite of this verdict the government agents are not satisfied but will still continue to follow the murder theory.

It is difficult to believe that men of sufficient prominence and standing to be engaged in the building of ships would commit or instigate murder even though they might have been engaged in fraudulent transactions.

Such things have been done but usually by men in other walks of life. There are gun men in New York, or used to be, who hunted men down when marked by the vice leaders and head gamblers of that metropolis. But out in this country the hired assassin is a rare bird. Men here are their own gunmen when they reach the point of taking human life.

It is not a nice thing to think of men hiring murder done. Whatever may be the result of the further investigation into Dowsey's death, it is to be hoped that he was not killed by proxy, should it finally be determined that his death was not as the coroner's jury found. It is more comfortable to have direct action if there should be murder committed. Then there is but one murderer to punish, and not two or more.

The shortage of houses in all Oregon cities and towns is often reflected. It was brought to mind in Pendleton the other day, when a "for rent" ad in the East Oregonian brought 17 replies. The house was rented within an hour. Most of the 17 calls were received within three hours after the paper appeared. Some of the applicants offered a premium in their effort to secure a lease.

A FABLE AND A FACT

ONCE upon a time, a long time ago, some little children were robbed of their heritage by a big corporation.

At last the legal guardian of the little children asked a lawyer to get the heritage back for the benefit of the little children, and their children.

The lawyer, after a while, sued the big corporation and alleged in his complaint that it had entered into a conspiracy with its hirelings and paid them to steal the heritage from the little children.

The big corporation went before the circuit judge and argued that the lawyer's complaint did not have enough facts stated in it to enable him to bring the suit.

The circuit judge overruled the plea of the big corporation and said it would have to defend itself against the charge of the lawyer.

After a while the lawyer went away and the legal guardian asked another lawyer to try the case against the big corporation.

The new lawyer studied the case and found out that the big corporation had not paid his hirelings to steal the heritage of the little children, but that it had forged the deeds to the heritage and was the thief itself. So the new lawyer asked the circuit judge to let him file a new complaint so that he could prove that the big corporation had stolen the heritage of the little children, and get it back for them.

The circuit judge was a just judge and let the new lawyer file a new complaint so that he would have a chance to recover the heritage of the little children.

Now the big corporation realized that the new lawyer could not get the heritage of the little children back for them if he tried the case on the complaint of the old lawyer, so it asked the supreme court to make the new lawyer use the old complaint because it had told the circuit judge it was not a good complaint and the circuit judge would not believe it.

Five of the judges of the supreme court were just judges and they told the big corporation that the new lawyer ought to have a chance to recover the stolen heritage of the little children. There were two other judges who did not agree with the five just judges, and they told the new lawyer that he ought to be forced to use the old complaint and not have a chance to recover the heritage of the little children which had been stolen by the big corporation.

So, because there were five just judges and only two other judges in the supreme court, the little children were given a chance to get their heritage back from the rich corporation which had forged the deed and stolen it from them and their children.

A boy 41 has been adopted by Widow Duff of New Rochelle. She has no close relatives, and a court has confirmed her adoption of this foster-son. He has neither father nor mother. He has a 12-year-old daughter by a former wife, whom he divorced in the state of Washington. He is a captain in the army, and has lived with his foster-mother 10 years.

LOSING THEIR INSURANCE

OF THE 4,000,000 war risk insurance policies issued during the war three fourths have been allowed to lapse.

A government commission is striving to reach the insured service men in an effort to restore as many as possible of the policies.

In their youth and inexperience, the soldiers and sailors do not realize the great value of their war risk insurance. The terms are remarkably easy. The system was designed to supplant future pensions. It is the effort of government to give the fighters a privilege in a measure recognizing the sacrifices they made.

It is the most beneficent program ever offered by a government to its service men. Only the thoughtlessness of immature years can account for the high percentage of policies that have been allowed to lapse.

Parents can scarcely render their boys a greater service than to advise them to hold fast to the policies and meet all of the few requirements of the government in keeping them intact.

War risk insurance is a far better system than the dole of a pension which inexorably carries with it, whether just or not, the idea and atmosphere of a gratuity.

It hasn't been named or explained. But a big New York concern is buying wine grapes and wine-making plants in the Lake Erie grape belt and assures grape growers there that their vineyards will be as valuable as ever, in spite of prohibition. That the product he is to manufacture from the grapes is not what is known as grape juice is the statement of one of the firm; and that it will be widely accepted by the public is a further assurance. Curiosity reigns in the region.

HIGHWAY DEFECTS

TWO general conclusions reached from a survey of the state road work completed are that not enough attention has been given to questions of drainage and width both of grade and pavement. It has also been demonstrated that it is not a good policy to put an expensive pavement on a new grade which his not sufficiently settled, gone through one winter at least and developed its weak spots.

A concrete example in which are illustrated all these defects of past construction, is the section of the Pacific highway between Oregon City and Canby. The results following sufficient and insufficient drainage are found here in immediate contrast.

Of this section of highway the stretch between Canemah and New Era was poorly drained and the pavement was put down on a green grade. Water penetrated the road. The pavement became rough and broken. It gave way under the traffic. This has brought the necessity of correcting the neglected and faulty drainage at a cost far in excess of what it would have been had the proper attention been given during original construction.

The width of the pavement is only 16 feet. Not only is this too narrow to accommodate the traffic, but it adds to the drainage problem by encroaching in the cuts on the slopes of the bank to such an extent as to make it difficult to put in the side drainage to care for surface water. This condition shows that the roadbed itself ought to be wider.

Contrasted with the section of the road between Canemah and New Era is the section between New Era and Canby where the old county road formed the principal part of the foundation and where the drainage was good. On the hill going out of New Era where a new grade was built, the soil conditions were bad but especial attention was given to drainage. As a consequence the road here is holding up well, illustrating that drainage is the fundamental support of a highway.

Further emphasis of the need of wider roadbeds where there is a heavy traffic and the intimate relation of width and drainage, may be found on the lower Columbia river highway in Clatsop and Columbia counties and also in Tillamook county and other parts of the state where there is a heavy rainfall.

With a 16-foot pavement on a 20-foot grade there is not sufficient room on the sides. The natural drainage of the ground is poor and the space between the foot of the slopes and the edge of the pavement is insufficient to install artificial drainage.

FEDERAL DRY LAW'S TEETH

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, August 2.—The wets in the house of representatives spent nearly 10 days hammering at the drastic provisions of the prohibition enforcement bill as it had been reported from committee, and at the end of the 10 days they were rather worse off than they started. The drys had about two votes to one all the day, and wrote the bill as they wanted it. These are samples of the teeth the bill possesses:

Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place of any kind where liquor is kept, made or sold in violation of the act may be declared a common nuisance.

If a person has knowledge or reason to believe that his property is used in violation of law, the property becomes subject to a lien to pay the fine of the occupant.

Upon affidavits of improper use, an injunction may be issued without the giving of a bond for damages by the complainant.

A physician may have a permit to prescribe liquor if he is duly licensed and actively engaged in practice, but he may prescribe it only after a careful physical examination and after the conclusion that this "medicine" is necessary in good faith to afford relief from a specified ailment. The quantity may not be over one pint in 10 days.

It is made unlawful to advertise liquor or any recipe or formula for the home made kind or to give any information as to where a "speakeasy" may be found.

No one shall permit a sign or billboard advertising liquor to remain on his premises, and the revenue officers may paint out such signs when necessary.

* * *

Senator Chamberlain has indicated that he expects soon to address the senate on the subject of military justice, using as the text his new bill to wipe out courtmartial sentences for minor offenses and illustrating it from records in his office of individual cases. The Oregon senator has a collection of complaints which have come to him from military prisons and from other sources, some of which he feels are amply substantiated, concerning severity of sentences and mistreatment of men. He spoke with unusual feeling concerning these cases.

"I propose now to wipe out these courtmartial sentences where the offense is less than a felony under civil law," he said, "and to discharge these boys honorably, as though they never had been convicted, remitting all fines and forfeitures of pay. I want the public to understand not only the severity of sentences, but the cruelties which have been suffered. The Spanish inquisition was not a marker to some of them."

Senator Chamberlain said he had prepared his bill "without assistance," and it might need some amendment, which could be made in due course.

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Suggestion that the Big Five packers are going into the berry packing business and affecting the loganberry industry were made by Representative Garner of Texas during the hearing on the fruit juice tax before the ways and means committee. Arthur M. Churchill of Portland, representing the fruit juice interests, said he thought the packers had a part in it. That is the impression, he said, but he had no direct knowledge about it. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania thought prohibition might help the fruit juice industry and, by increasing the volume of sales of soft drinks, enable the makers of fruit juice drinks to pay some of the revenue lost from alcoholic liquors. Churchill replied that while there was practically no limit on the price people would pay for a drink with a "kick," there was a definite limit on what they would pay for a drink minus the kick, and that point had already been reached.

* * *

The Western Pine Manufacturers' association has appealed to Senator McNary to support legislation to restore the power of suspending rates formerly possessed by the interstate commerce commission, so important changes may be reviewed before they go into effect. Senator McNary states he favors this and will support it.

* * *

Enlistments in the army have reached the rate of 1000 a day. If continued, that would be more than 300,000 a year, and, therefore, more than enough to fill the ranks of the army now provided for of approximately 240,000 men. This seems to dispose of the argument that recruits could not be had in the number needed for the regular army.

Rural Thrift in America and France Compared

From the Review

Commenting on a recent article in the Review by an A. E. F. major entitled "Fed Up With the French," a correspondent writes:

"I had had a conversation with a young New Englander, recently discharged, who expressed great bitterness because he had had to pay a large price for a knife in France and had, he thought, been overcharged for eggs. It happened that we got off at the same station, and I inquired his name and learned that his father was one of the selectmen of the little lake village where I spend my summers. Then I recalled that the selectmen had assessed my cottage twice as much as that of the more valuable property of the farmer next to me; that this same boy's aunt charged us above the current rate for eggs and was so careful to pick out all the big ones for the Boston market that at times I have wondered whether she had not changed her hens for pigeons; that this boy's cousin, who plays golf on our hillside links, had a short time since 'borrowed' a dozen golf balls from my locker; that the village clergyman, who is a distant relative of this boy's, after selling me my property on the lake, arranged with a friend to claim that the title was faulty and that the lake front had belonged to him and not to the clergyman, and the two had tried for six months to blackmail me out of an additional sum of money for the land: all these things because I am to these people a New York millionaire, though in reality a college professor on an inadequate salary."

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.]

Syndicating

Athena, July 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your editorial relating to the syndicating of the fruit interests of the east by the big interests is timely. But what are you going to do about it? The war is over, and greed must have new avenues of exploitation. Every industry, every public utility, must in the end succumb to the grasping power of greed. Able apologists are filling the magazines in the interests of the money power. Thousands of newspapers are heralding the downfall of public ownership of the railroads. The money power is rampant. The signs of the times are pointing to a new day of open, unrestricted plunder. The red rag of Bolshevism is waved before the eyes of the mad bull of discontent and his horns are getting sharper all the time. Let them not bait him too long. It will then require more than a bugaboo to stop him.

The money power rules, but how long can it rule at the present rate? There are extremes to which people will not go. The cure can only come when the disease has made its run, and the remedies may be drastic. When our mines, our forests, our lands, our industries of every kind, our products, the bread we eat, the water we drink, all are syndicated, and the only thing left is the air we breathe and the sunshine, I suppose we shall sing of the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and syndicated patriotism will shout "Bolshevism!" if anyone has the presumption to kick about conditions.

F. B. WOOD.

The Question of Who's Selfish

Portland, July 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is a peculiar thing I have noticed in letters written by prohibition sympathizers and published in the papers. They almost invariably speak of anti-prohibitionists as being selfish. We have all heard of the proverbial dog in the manger that did not want the hay himself but would not let the starving horse eat it. Is the prohibitionist any less selfish than the dog? Nit. Because they do not want to use wine, beer or liquor of any kind, they do not want others to have the right to do so. No matter how badly one may want it, or how badly one may need it, no matter how weak and debilitated one may be, no matter how badly one may require brandy to stimulate, or alcohol rubs to brace up during severe sickness, they must not have anything of the kind. That is the theory of the prohibitionists. For instance, last winter, when more than a dozen children died in one baby home in Portland and the physicians claimed that if they could get brandy the lives of those little ones might be saved, a letter was published in a daily paper in Portland, written by a woman, intimating that it was better to let the babies die than to have brandy used. And they call anti-prohibitionists selfish. It strikes me that the selfishness is on the other side of the fence.

J. H. CLARK.

Epidemics and Barbers

Portland, July 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is some cause for alarm in the city on account of the epidemics of scarlet fever and smallpox. Wars are nearly always followed by epidemics, and we have taken a great many precautions in our city; but our danger is not all over yet. A doctor and noted health authority who recently visited Portland, in speaking of the recent fever epidemic, said that one of the very best combatants of these contagious diseases is the barber shop, because the barbers use lotions and antiseptic washes that are preventives. Returned soldiers say that whenever they were on long, weary marches, weakened through deprivation of food and also of soap and water, they welcomed the sight of the little barber shop. And they say that when they were stationed where the barber shops were accessible there was little contagion, and that when they were ill in hospitals, these same ministrations not only hastened their recovery, but prevented further spread.

Almost in the heart of Europe a great many of the people live without the civilizing influences of soap and water or clean linen. In parts of Siberia and Poland, where there are no bathing appliances or barber shops, smallpox and typhus sweep away thousands upon thousands. It is necessary for us to make a deep study along these lines, because many of our boys have been exposed by association with men from these regions. It is too hard to rid the country of these epidemics after they get a foothold.

A READER.

Replying to One in Distress

The lady who asked The Journal for information as to legal means, if any, for preventing her husband from undertaking a hazardous feat which he contemplates, is advised that there is no way he can be legally prevented from attempting the purposed exploit.

Ekaterinburg

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On July 16, 1918, Nicholas Romanoff, the man who had been czar, was stood against a wall in his prison at Ekaterinburg and shot to death. At the same time the Bolsheviki executed the former czarina and the four daughters of the czar, the youngest only 17. The fate of the boy Alexis, heir of the Romanoffs, is uncertain; but if he was not butchered with his parents and sisters he has undoubtedly since been disposed of.

Less than a month after the slaughter of the Romanoffs Ekaterinburg was captured by the Czecho-Slovaks. These modern crusaders gladly turned the city over to Admiral Kolchak, and it appeared to be permanently lost to the Reds. Now, on July 16, 1919, one year to the day after the execution of the royal family, Ekaterinburg has fallen to the Bolsheviki. The horrors incident to the new occupation of this blood-stained city can scarcely be imagined. The frightful punishment of the citizens who were almost unanimously hostile to the Bolshevik cause may mark a new high water mark of Bolshevik terribleness.

The loss of Ekaterinburg is undeniably a severe blow to the forces that are devoted to the redemption of Russia. The city is the center of the Ural mining region, and its possession will be of incalculable value to the Bolsheviki. Moreover Ekaterinburg was Kolchak's last important base north of the trans-Siberian railway. He is now forced back on the railway and continued Bolshevik successes may drive him across the Urals into Asia. The only definite hope is that the success of Denikine's Cossacks in southern Russia may divert the Bolsheviki from their seemingly irresistible advance against Kolchak.

In time Ekaterinburg will again be redeemed. When that day comes the wretched city may have a new tale to tell that will dwarf the horrors of the former Bolshevik rule. A year ago the followers of Lenin and Trotzky wiped out the imperial family; now they may determine to "execute" the entire citizenry of Ekaterinburg.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

We won't mind the increased telephone rates so much if we don't have to pay them.

* * *

Food profiteers are to be prosecuted, and a whole lot of people wouldn't care if they were electrocuted.

* * *

The price of foodstuffs jumped 88 per cent in five years, according to the dispatches—and still jumping, say we.

* * *

France is getting ready to reduce her army. But for France's stubbornness, the Germans would have had that all done long ago.

* * *

They're still launching a ship once in a while in Portland, though the papers don't make as much of a play about it as they did a few months ago.

* * *

Though some loose steers were rounded up by automobile near Portland Friday morning, the usual old-time methods are to be followed in the big game at Pendleton in the fall.

* * *

The strike of the London policemen is declared a failure. After perusing some batting averages one reaches the conclusion that the efforts of some of Portland's Beavers are in the same fix.

* * *

"School Commissioner Evan Essery of Washtenaw county," says the Detroit News, "while pondering over requests which he could not fill, for teachers from 23 districts of the county, received a letter from Stevens county, Oregon, asking him to send a few of Washtenaw's surplus teachers to the Pacific coast." To teach geography, perhaps.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Three Hillsboro men were victims last week of auto cranking accidents that resulted in broken arms.

* * *

This is the Eugene Guard's definition: "A parlor Bolshevist is merely a mollycoddle under a new name."

* * *

With the cooking ovens and other improvements contemplated, Eugene, the Register promises, will have one of the finest camping places for tourists on the coast.

* * *

Recognizing the need for action in exterminating blacktail rabbits and sage rats in Central Oregon, the United States biological survey, the Bend Bulletin says, will send a representative to that section within a month to initiate a relentless war against the pests.

* * *

"How would Baker people like to see 1000 men employed in the copper zone near this city?" inquires the Baker Democrat, which goes on with the answer, thus: "It would be nice, wouldn't it? Well, stranger things have happened and it is not impossible that such will occur and before very long. Watch the development now under way."

* * *

Three thousand dollars has been subscribed for the erection of a cheese factory in the Lewis and Clark district to take care of the surplus milk of the dairymen's league, the Astorian says. This will be the second cheese factory to be built in Clatsop county as a result of the recent trip made to Tillamook county to inspect the cheese factories there.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Mr. Bryan, in this article, the concluding one of the series of three that Mr. Lockley has presented, expresses his sense of the primary value of the well grounded religious life as an element in the guidance of public affairs. He proceeds thence to rejoice in the success of equal suffrage and in the downfall of King Alcohol, predicting from these achievements further notable triumphs of America's reform forces.]

"What was the most important thing in my life?" said W. J. Bryan, as he repeated my question. "There are a great many important events in a man's life—the choosing of his parents, the choosing of his wife, the choice of his friends, his choice of his life work, and many other things. I believe the most important event in my life was when I joined the church. It has shaped and molded my whole life. I was 14 years old when I joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church. My father was a very active worker in the Baptist church. My mother was a Methodist, but because of my father's great interest in his church she also joined the Baptist church. I joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church without any particular knowledge of its church doctrines, but because when I joined the church the Baptist church was very small and held only one meeting a month. Moreover, there were very few young people who belonged to the Baptist church there. Seventy of my schoolmates joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and I felt more at home with them. I have always taken a keen interest in the Presbyterian church. In fact, I am, and have been for many years, an elder in the church; and at the last general assembly I presented a resolution which I think will be adopted. It provides for a board of councillors or pastors, to take up the various problems of the church.

* * *

"In my day I have had a very large number of brickbats heaved in my direction. For years the press was full of criticism, abuse or good-natured fun, because I preferred grape juice to liquor. A real man will never sacrifice his convictions, even though the maintenance of these convictions leads to the defeat of his cherished ambitions. I have been a teetotaler from youth. Neither Mrs. Bryan nor myself has ever permitted liquor to be served in our home, and now I have come to see the day when liquor can no longer be served in any home. I am not so lonesome as I once was.

"Yes, the church has always been one of the important elements of my life, and I attach whatever success I have had more to my faith in the triumph of right than to any foresight that I have exercised. Some one has expressed it as faith in the wisdom of doing right.

* * *

"One of the heavy prices a person pays for being in public life is his enforced absence from home. Only the urgent call of duty can justify one's sacrificing home life. No profit nor pleasure that comes from absence from home can compensate for that loss.

* * *

"I have three children and eight grandchildren. My daughter, Ruth Baird Bryan, is now Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen. W. J. Bryan Jr. is my second child. My third child is Grace Bryan, now Mrs. Grace Bryan Hargreaves. My eldest child has three children, my second child has three and my youngest child has two. I usually describe my grandchildren as one, two and three in series one; one, two and three in series two, and one and two in series three.

"What do I think of private ownership of railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, water companies street railways and electric lighting plants? Well, I think a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. If the government can successfully administer the postal service it can certainly take over the telephone and telegraph companies. The trouble is that the men who are put in charge of these industries under government control are frequently not interested in making them a success, as they prefer to have them held in private ownership. If a city can successfully operate its own water system and fire system—and most of them do—it can also successfully operate a street railway. The trouble with these privately owned monopolies is that they are able to employ the best of legal talent, not to protect the citizen in his rights but to take his rights away from him. If the government is powerful enough to draft a man for military service it should be powerful enough to redress his wrongs and protect his rights. The trouble with most of us is that when we see a condition that is wrong and which needs righting, we can see only that one thing, and we become impatient when others cannot see as we do. Though reforms may seem to move slowly, yet they move surely. No question is settled until it reaches its angle of repose. Do you remember what bitter controversy there was over the slavery question? It has reached its angle of repose. You never hear it discussed any more. The same thing is true of the liquor question. We shall no more go back to the day when we shall auction off our boys to the liquor interests than we shall go back to the day when we auctioned off the bodies of black men. Do you remember that verse in the Bible where they sent for Joseph and Mary to come out of Egypt? The messenger said, 'They are dead that sought the young child's life.' Yes, Herod, the slayer of children, was dead, and so today King Alcohol is dead. Where Herod slew his hundreds, King Alcohol has slain his hundreds of thousands. Woman suffrage will also soon reach its angle of repose, for it is now recognized that it is not only a woman's right but her duty to take part in governmental activities and to help make and enforce law.

"There are many questions that must be met and solved. They are questions that require our best efforts to find a wise solution. I can remember when I was considered an anarchist for advocating the income tax and direct election of senators by the people; yet you hear no further discussion about those questions. They have reached their angle of repose. Oregon and other progressive states have long ago adopted the initiative and referendum, and soon that, too, will reach its angle of repose and be nationally adopted. Everyone will realize that in a democracy all of us should help to form as well as obey the laws.

* * *

"Yes, I am an optimist. I have seen so many vital measures brought to pass; so many things that have been bitterly fought by the forces of evil at last triumphant; so often seen righteousness prevail, that I believe all of our problems—reconstruction, capital and labor, a more equitable distribution of wealth, and all others which now seem so serious—will finally be settled, and settled right, through the wisdom and sense of justice of the American people."

The Right System

From the Eugene Register

Out of a motor trip of some 4000 miles and covering many states, the thing that most impressed E. J. Adams was the excellence of the carefully patrolled roads of Wisconsin. Back there, he says, they patrol their highways just as the railroads patrol their roadbeds, and the result is distinctly pleasing to the man who drives a car—which is rapidly coming to mean everyone. An automobile can be allowed to coast swiftly down hill, Mr. Adams reports, with the comforting certainty that there will be no racking holes at the bottom, and bridges can be crossed with no checking of normal speed, because there are no bumps. The chuckhole and the rut are conspicuous in Wisconsin by their absence. That is what the patrol system does.

Quite Within the Limit

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger

They were kidding Lucretia Borgia about poisoning several of her dinner-guests.

"Some kick to those cocktails, sister," remarked Cesare.

"Nonsense!" laughed Lucretia girlishly. "I put in only 2.75 per cent of arsenic."

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

The first number of the Gazette de France, the oldest newspaper in France, was published May 30, 1631, under the editorial direction of Dr. Renaudot. This most powerful of the early journalists of France was born in 1584, and, after graduating in medicine, established himself in Paris about 1612. Richelieu and Pierre d'Hozier, the genealogist, are said to have inspired Renaudot in establishing the Gazette, which was published weekly and consisted of two small sheets, the first bearing the title of the Gazette and the second Nouvelles Ordinaires de Dives Endroits. Dr. Renaudot established the precedent, long followed in European journalism and by no means extinct, of presenting foreign news first and relegating domestic and local news to the last page. Soon after the establishment of the Gazette, Dr. Renaudot was granted an exclusive monopoly of printing and selling newspapers in France. The title of Gazette de France was first used in the middle of the eighteenth century. It has been published under that title ever since, with the exception of a brief period during the Revolution of 1848, when the name was temporarily changed to Le Peuple Francais.

Olden Oregon

Slavery Question Delayed Territorial Government in Oregon

It was not until two years after the settlement of the Oregon question between the United States and Great Britain that congress took action looking toward the formation of a territorial government in Oregon. The delay was caused by members from the Southern states, who objected to the anti-slavery clause in the proposed organic act. After a long and determined fight by the pro-slavery element the Oregon territorial bill became a law August 14, 1848. On March 2, 1849, Joseph Lane, first territorial governor, arrived at Oregon City.

The News in Paragraphs

World Happenings Briefed for Benefit of Journal Readers

OREGON NOTES

A movement has been started in Astoria to secure an internal revenue office for that city.

A Michigan society was formed in Salem at a picnic attended by about 100 former Wolverines.

Members of the Multnomah industrial clubs picnicked at Montrose park on the Columbia River highway.

An option on a Salem residence has been taken by Private Peat, chautauqua lecturer, author and soldier.

A contract for the second unit of the Eugene Fruit Growers' association cannery, to cost approximately $6000, has been let.

Posters warning the people of Gaston to be careful of fire have been distributed by the volunteer fire department of that town.

The Pelican Bay Lumber company has purchased a 70-acre tract near Klamath Falls and plans early construction of a new box factory.

Plans for a new cider plant are being discussed by Hood River growers as a result of the low price offered for cull apples, $8 per ton.

The Columbia river highway between Hood River and Cascade Locks will be closed Monday for approximately two weeks that the 22-mile stretch may be paved.

An automobile was stolen from J. S. Leclercq of Dallas, Texas, a tourist, at The Dalles and was located two miles southeast of the city the following morning.

George L. Cooper, former American vice consul at Lima, Peru, has been named district deputy of the Modern Woodmen of America, with headquarters at Salem.

Clark Herndon's new barn and garage in Fossil was destroyed by fire, the result of a short circuit on an automobile. A team of horses, a calf and the car were burned.

Leroy Childs, superintendent of the Hood River Experiment station, has warned Oregon fruitgrowers to spray their trees if they would escape having wormy apples.

A plea for skin to graft on the body of Erma King, 11 years old, who was burned while on a camping trip, has been made from the sanitarium in Salem where she was taken.

Hood River authorities stopped the progress of a steam shovel which was tearing up the streets and compelled the owners to repair the caterpillar treads, which had become worn.

A $10 a month raise in salaries was granted Fossil teachers and the following were elected: Miss Flo Gildan, Miss Laura Simmons and Mrs. Fred Welch of Fossil, and Miss Clara Luther of Albany.

With the exception of $500 left to each of two great aunts, the estate of A. Jessup Strang of Salem, is left to the First Congregational church of Salem and the Knights Templar lodge of the Capital city.

Holding that an ordinance recently passed providing for a purchasing agent and naming Earl Race, city auditor, for the post would give the place permanently, Mayor Wilson of Salem has vetoed the ordinance.

WASHINGTON

Vancouver teamsters and chauffeurs have organized a union.

The organization of a Victory girls' chorus has been completed in Vancouver.

Charges of wearing I. W. W. buttons have been filed against 30 men in Spokane.

Former Councilman Nelson Smith of Yakima died Tuesday as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

The Spokane council went on record in favor of a municipal streetcar system and against use of the streets by jitneys.

The League of Nations was urged by former United States Senator George Turner in an address before the Washington State Bar association at Spokane.

Plans are said to be under way to gather in Tacoma all shipbuilding material owned by the federal shipping board in the district, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, for disposal.

Bricklayers at Toppenish struck when they found work had been done by unskilled men, and the contractors are building a sugar factory in that city refused to have the material torn out.

GENERAL

Mail between France and Germany has been resumed.

A Santa Fe freight train plunged into a washout near Hackaberry, Ariz., and the engineer is missing.

The California supreme court has upheld the criminal syndicalism act passed by the last legislature.

Offers on "straight wheat flour" will be received, beginning Tuesday, by the United States Grain corporation.

Albert Claveille, French minister of public works, urged before the cabinet measures to hasten building of the tunnel to connect England and France.

The Shipping board has sold 100 steamers built on the Great Lakes to the Anderson Overseas corporation of New York, the price being approximately $80,000,000.

Pictures taken in France were offered by Privates C. H. Johnson as evidence that millions of dollars worth of airplanes were burned there by American soldiers under orders.

In a clash at Kuangchengku between Chinese and Japanese troops, 16 of the latter were killed and 17 wounded. An assault on a railroad employe by Chinese is said to have been the cause. Chinese casualties were not given.

Frank Bowers Sr., 54, of Loftus, Cal., Frank Bowers Jr., 36, and Frank Bowers, III, 18, joined the army at San Francisco. They were assigned to service in the Philipines in the quartermasters corps. The father had seen service before.

Through the efforts of Representative Sinnott, Paullette Coudin, a French orphan from Bordeaux, was admitted to the United States to be taken to La Grande by Captain Jerry Rusk, former speaker of the Oregon house of representatives, where she will make her home with him.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

The Good Book tells us we hadn't ort to lead folks into temptation, and when a feller draws down a roll of a thousand or so and flashes it ever' time he buys a bottle of sody-pop or a shoelace, he's playin' fer trouble, leadin' others into temptation, and makin' jobs fer cops, courts and lawyers. I hain't got as much sympathy fer him as I uster have. There's plenty of postal savin's banks, traveler's checks, Liberty bonds and safe deposit boxes nowadays, and if he'll be his own money-herder and then gits doped, rolled, robbed and busted, I'll give him a meal and set him to work cuttin' wood in the back lot, but I hain't a-goin' to weep none fer him.

Educational Feature Big In W. S. S. Campaign

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

"To give permanent value to one of the great lessons which the war has taught us, the treasury department is conducting a campaign to make thrift a universal element in American life. In this work, the object is to better the financial condition of the American people. This object is to be reached by teaching the people—

"1. To put aside, as their first obligation and before they spend at all, part of their incomes for future use.

"2. To invest the money that they save out of their income in some security which pays a reasonable rate of interest, and is absolutely safe, preferably Thrift and War Savings Stamps."

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