Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Better a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. —Bible.

WILL CALL NO MORE

OVER at Hoquiam a twentieth century pastor is having the tower taken off his church, while the old bell, which has called the worshippers together for the past decade or more, is to be sold to the junkman.

A bell, the pastor contends, is all right on a country church but is "an unnecessary antique on a twentieth century house of worship" which has the advantage of newspaper advertising.

Maybe it is so but still there may be those for whom the sweet toned call of the steeple has a pleasant and a compelling memory. After all, the hurry and the struggle of the present day drives us at the pace we go. It does not lead us. We tumble on before it like the chips that hurry toward the sea, ever just ahead of the wave.

May it not be possible that so many of us pass the church door by because the rythmic invitation that we used to heed is drowned and submerged in the rush and rattle of the town? If we could hear it, as we used to do, rising and falling in its cadence across the distance, might not its music and its memory compel us oftener to turn our steps to worship beneath its swaying, silent tongue?

Childhood's remembrances are those we hold most dear. They come to us most often by suggestion and circumstance to turn our minds away from the turmoil of present day cares. Who can hear the vibrant message of the Sabbath without the memory picture that it conjures? The friends of childhood scattered, starched and stiff, about the pews. The gentle mother searching through the hymnal or with her silvered head inclined in reverent prayer. The choir, sweet faced and self constrained, struggling with the sacred masterpieces of melody their practiced leader forced them to attempt. The drowsing summer through the windows, and the ripening harvest stretching to the hill tops and the sky. Father, nodding through the sermon. The doxology, then the greetings, neighbor to neighbor, down the aisles, and the journey home.

No, the press agent can never make the heart of memory swell and throb like the Sabbath morning message of the old church bell.

"That horrible melody of cow bells, drums and washboilers," is the description of jazz music by the president of the National Masters of Dancing association at the annual convention in New York. Describing the shimmy dance, Mose Christensen of Portland said: "When women stop twisting their spines into sailor knots from the waist down, instead of the waist up, the ballroom will become a safe place for refined young girls." The association will fight for clean dancing and genuine ballroom music. Why make dancing an exhibition of vulgarity?

A BOLD MAN

GOVERNOR ROBERTSON of Oklahoma is a brave man. Either that or he does not believe in having petticoats obtrude themselves upon the sanctity of the gubernatorial vacation.

It has grown to be the custom that every year the chief executives of the several states hie themselves away to some sequestered nook when the thermometer begins to grow too ambitious, there to discuss affairs of statecraft and things in general. As befits such a grave and dignified assemblage outside spellbinders are taboo except by the unanimous consent of all. What's the use of having a gubernatorial debating society if alien conversation can butt in on the buzzing at any old time?

So, when Abby Scott Baker, fired with the zeal of the National Womans' party, appeared upon the threshold of the governors' conference at Salt Lake with the demand that she be permitted to plead within for special legislative sessions to ratify the suffrage amendment, Governor Robertson was fully within the rules of order when he arose to remark that no such plea should be presented with his consent.

But Governor Townsend of Delaware may not have been entirely right when he remarked "That ends it. Next order of business," as he thumped his gavel down. It depends upon the women of Oklahoma whether "that ends it," and, incidentally, they may have some more to say about the "next order of business" when Governor Robertson gets back to his ofice at Oklahoma city.

General Bernhardi of Germany sagely foretells that the next great war will be between Great Britain and America. The Chicago Post wonders whether the general is soothsaying or has merely been reading the speeches of Borah, Knox, Poindexter and the other anti-league senators in the Congressional Record.

IN MODERN TIMES

TODAY the postoffice department is operating an aerial mail service daily between Washington and New York, New York and Cleveland and Cleveland and Chicago.

Since May 15, when it was established, the mail run between Chicago and Cleveland, 325 miles, has been made each way every day without a single failure and without a single forced landing.

The run was made each way in a recent storm that tied up shipping at both Cleveland and Chicago, and in the recent terrific storm in Ohio and Indiana in which $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed and 11 persons killed, the air mail service scored 100 per cent in each direction.

In the 15 months of air mail service only two aviators have lost their lives.

The service delivers New England and New York mail in Washington on the noon carrier deliveries instead of the deliveries of the following morning.

A mail plane with 14,000 letters flies out of New York city at 5 every morning, reaches Cleveland before 9:30 a. m. and Chicago before 1:30 p. m., advancing the mail for the Middle West 16 hours and for the Pacific Coast 24 hours.

Up to August 16 the air mail had covered 272,628 miles and carried 11,845,980 letters.

If congress provides the money, the postal department will carry mail next year from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 40 hours instead of four days, and from Boston to Havana in 24 hours instead of 60.

In these performances there is vision of what sky routes of the future are to be. In a recent address, Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger said:

The day will come when the air mail will operate between all important cities in the United States. That day will come when the airplane can light gently like a bird instead of gliding out of the air at a speed of 50 miles an hour, or when it will be so well powered by multiple motors that it will not become necessary to make forced landings, and finally, when the postoffice department succeeds in getting our manufacturers to build truly commercial planes that cannot crash to earth in a tail spin.

All the planes in the air mail service are made safe against fire by completely isolating the engine and gasoline compartments with asbestos fire walls. Each compartment is protected by pressure fire extinguishers, and the mail itself is safeguarded by non-inflammable canvas bags.

The popularity of the service is shown by the fact that the Cleveland-Chicago route carries 14,000 letters, or about 400 pounds to each mail plane. This demand of the public for shortened time in mail deliveries is the impulse that will perfect the airplane. Speed is the grand desideratum of the race. In what the airplane will do in that field, human flying is perhaps the biggest material accomplishment that has come to the world in modern times.

They used to poke fun at Kansas. But the Kansas wheat crop this year will put $400,000,000 into the pockets of the farmers. Corn will add another $100,000,000, and then there are the alfalfa, the fruit, the fat cattle and hogs. Merriment at the expense of Kansas is a thing that was.

AFTERMATH

WHAT sort of an impression was carried away from the recent Columbia basin rate hearing by the interstate commerce commissioners who presided over the sessions in Portland and Seattle?

This is a question which cannot have definite answer until the decision is announced. But meanwhile one may assume that certain facts and basic propositions were firmly established in their minds.

There could be, for instance, no doubt that mountain transportation costs more than that by water grade. No one seriously contested this assertion. The railroad men tried to get around it in two ways. First, they said cost of service does not and never has figured in rate making. Next, they declared that rates between Puget Sound and ports of the Columbia have been equalized to balance competition between the communities affected. Yet it was shown that rate equalization ended where the competitive relation of the railroads ceased.

One witness for the railroads averred that Seattle had grown into a "$500,000,000 port" because Seattle had looked to the sea and Portland's port business had waned because Portland had looked to the trade of the interior. But when he was asked what the railroads had done for port development on Puget Sound, he stated:

That the Great Northern reached Puget Sound, provided docks and arranged for Oriental service.

That the Northern Pacific reached Puget Sound and likewise arranged for docks and ship connections.

That the C., M. & St. P. crept across its mountain pass to Puget Sound, secured terminals and established ship connections.

That the O-W. R. & N. made a trackage arrangement which let it into Puget Sound and spent millions of dollars for terminals in order to participate in ocean-borne business.

It was clear that, while the railroads had spent money by the tens of millions to make Seattle a port, the port of Seattle had spent some $10,000,000 in port facilities—very admirably, it is true, but not in a way to deny that Seattle is a railroad-built port.

The interstate commerce commissioners could not escape the significance of Seattle's port growth as aided by natural harbor advantages and rail rates artificially discriminating in favor of the Puget Sound metropolis. Nor could they fail to see that ports of the Columbia, denied the benefit of geographic location, were being worsted in the fight for trade.

It may be hoped that a sense of justice and fairness will convince them that ruthless, arbitrary and destructive discrimination against the Columbia basin and ports should end.

Toads have swarmed down on McPherson, Kan., like a plague. A naturalist warns the people there that the invaders are friends of the farmer, in that they eat the army worms and other crop destroying pests. It is one of the provisions of nature that every ravaging tribe has its natural enemies.

THE VAGUE FUTURE

THE League of Nations is the only hope of world reconstruction. "And the hope of the League of Nations rests ultimately upon the good will, cooperation and determination of Great Britain and the United States," says the London Daily News. It adds that if the two countries become twin pillars in the new world structure "all will be well and peace will be assured; if they are not, there is nothing before us but trouble."

The future is still vague. If there is to be no League of Nations, America must arm to the teeth. As we have learned from the war, without a league, America must have great sea power. In that event—which heaven forbid—trouble could arise between England and America over control of the sea. America might be driven to compete for control of the sea by fear of Japan.

The distressing alternative of possible antagonism is thus presented. If governments by rejection of the League of Nations, must continue to act for themselves instead of through mutual understandings and concert of action, competition in sea power and competition in men armed are as inevitable as death. Not to realize this is to live in a fool's paradise.

If there is to be no enduring comradeship of common aims and common interests, if nations are to remain subject at any time to the arbitrament, not of friendly counsel, but of arms, if the growing economic struggle which caused the late conflict is to go on unaccompanied by a tribunal to which countries may turn for compromise, then the future is dark conjecture, and we must all reflect with anxiety on how it is to fare with our children and our children's children.

It is pleasing to read in the local marine reports the stories of steamships loading in Portland harbor. Most of them are American ships, many of them Portland-built. A few yesterdays ago foreign ships did practically all this carrying business. The only thing that could or would have brought the change is the ship purchase bill. The measure was not the mistake that many said it would be, was it? We built the ships, we paid the money for American material and to American workers, and we are carrying our own products to market in our own ships.

THEY SHOULD ACT

DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY TOMLINSON has asked the public service commission of Oregon to suspend payment of the increase in telephone rates over pre-war charges, pending decision as to the legality of the advance. Or, the commission is invited to join the city in an injunction suit against payment of the increase.

Hearing before the commission on the rates opens Wednesday. Final decision may not be reached for months. Even if the public service body makes a schedule within a few weeks, there is possibility of appeal from the decision. The case may go as high as the United States supreme court. Passage of the legal labyrinth might consume years.

The purpose of the Tomlinson proposal is to protect patrons of the company against the high payments during the interim. Use of thousands of dollars would be retained by telephone patrons in Oregon rather than by the Eastern stockholders of the company. And there is question as to whether, in event the advanced rates are paid, the money could be returned to the public in case rates are lowered.

The public service commission should heed the suggestion of Tomlinson. It is a public body, and if there is a way in which the dollars of the patrons may be saved to them, it is the duty of the commission to act.

In an analysis of the Oregon registration, the Tacoma Ledger finds very slight difference in the party alignment of men and women voters. The analysis is superficial in that it does not take into account the known fact that woman's vote is more moral. In Portland it is directed to the cleansing of the juvenile court and to the general purification of public affairs. It is a vote that has long been needed in the national life.

THE FALLEN CITADEL

A PRESIDENT of Germany!

A constitution framed by a national assembly of the people!

The declaration of the new president on taking the oath of office that the vital principle of the new Germany will be freedom and right!

A self-government set up on the ruins of the most powerful autocracy in history!

These are things that have come out of the war. Germany was the keystone in the arch of autocracy. She was the fortress of divine right, the citadel of the monarchical system on the earth.

On her power, her economic progress and her conspicuous place in the sun other autocracies leaned and survived. As long as she moved triumphant, the principle of the "consent of the governed" could never spread over the earth. Vainly and futilely it beat against the adamantine walls of thrones. Not until Germany herself unloosed the lightning and thunderbolts of conflict in a challenge to democracy for a final combat to the death, was the way opened for the disintegration and destruction of the rulership of might that came down through the centuries.

A German president, a German constitution, a German republic and a German government by ballot! They are a boon to mankind. They are the last and longest step toward universal freedom. They are occasion for mankind to be cheered and comforted as the beginning of the final triumph in the struggle between might and right that began with the history of man. It is reason for jubilee all over the earth.

How vital and how tremendous a thing now to have the League of Nations to help hold Germany in the place in which she has been set by human events!

Of course part of the people will be glad to know that the Public Service commission is going to reduce the Burleson rate granted the company for changing phones from one place on the wall to another, but what most of the people would like to hear is that the commission has reduced the rates charged for the phones that stay in one place on the wall.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

JUST at this time of high cost investigations, profiteering charges and other unpleasant things it is opportune for the retail clothiers of the state to effect an organization for mutual profit and protection, as they contemplate. Such an organization ought to give them an opportunity to join in the campaign against the high cost of living and see to it by their influence and the power of their unity that no unjust margins of profit be made on wearing apparel at any stage in its journey from the soil to the wearer.

There have been, and are, murmurings against the high cost of clothes, just as there have been, and are, mutterings against the high cost of shoes. There is a current assumption, and pretty well grounded, that no reasonable relation exists between the price paid for cloth at the mill and the price of the suits into which this cloth is made. Where the gap comes is what the public would like to know. When the retail clothiers' association is formally launched it can perform a public service, or at least ease the public mind and restore public confidence, by seeking out and announcing this information.

When Sam Harris, weighing 95 pounds, was arraigned before a New York magistrate charged with throwing Harry Lambert, a 210 pound actor, out of a theatre by the nape of his neck the judge, after one look at the two, dismissed the case. And still, Sam might have done the slinging after all.

AS LONDON SEES IT

IN THE London press is voiced a demand for national and individual retrenchment in order to reduce the cost of living. It is a suggestion based on common sense and one which seems to draw near to a rational treatment of worldwide disturbed economic conditions. The germ of the present abnormal situation seems to be insufficient production. Surplus stocks have been exhausted and factories are not able to supply the demand.

By the practice of self denial of many things not necessary to existence, the demand will be reduced and the opportunity for profiteering eliminated. By a curtailment of the demand for products to the lowest point consistent with a rational life, the whole fabric of prices will be readjusted and settle down on the basis of fair profit. Production must go on and stocks must accumulate again.

As it is now, the manufacturer does not base his price on the cost of production, but on the market price at the time of selling. It is the same way with the retailer who must elevate his price to meet the demands of manufacturers and jobbers. Wages are raised to meet the high cost of living. The increased cost of labor makes it necessary for the producer to raise the cost of the raw product.

It is an endless chain which in the end brings the high cost to the consumer and benefits no one. It only permits the manipulator, the profiteer who produces nothing, to levy unearned toll on the products of earth.

A stimulation of production and a decision to limit consumption to actual necessity, the London papers say, would go far to curb prices.

CHURCHES AND THE LEAGUE

Now Is the Time, If Ever, for Them to Speak Loudly.

From the Deseret News.

Matters have come to a pretty pass in this free United States of ours if the churches of the country may not be allowed, without incurring the criticism of partisan newspapers or politicians, to use their utmost influence and endeavor to procure the ratification of the League of Nations. The purpose sought to be attained by the league is what the church for ages has been working and praying for. Regardless of sect, its belief is that the proposed covenant is on the whole the greatest step ever taken by mankind toward a Christian international order. This much even the enemies of the league will not attempt to dispute. It is also universally admitted that the people of the world are soul sick of war, and on the whole wish for the adoption of the league as the only possible chance in sight for relief from its recurrence. Throughout this and other lands church committees have been appointed for the specific purpose of laying before the people the proposition of the League of Nations, explaining its provisions and soliciting their support for it.

* * *

Thousands of such meetings have been held in churches, chapels and other places of religious worship; and at hundreds of conferences ministers and preachers have been specially instructed by local or visiting authorities who have given thorough study to the subject so that to the various congregations might be imparted the sure word of counsel as to the duty of the Christian and the patriot in this golden hour of opportunity to usher in a better day. In addition, the printed word to the same effect has been distributed by hundreds of thousands by and among the churches, one notable instance being the transmission of a set of six lessons on the league, emphasizing especially its moral implications, to no less than 150,000 pastors of the country, with the earnest request that they prepare sermons from this lesson course, but above all that they have them studied in the churches. These pamphlets have been widely used and—what is more to the point—each one of them contained at the end a resolution to be sent the senators at Washington, signed by those interested.

* * *

So far as remembered, every important religious conclave, assembly, alliance, council or convention held in the United States in many months past has passed forceful resolutions on the subject, not only with unanimity, but with acclaim and enthusiasm, and in numerous cases attaching a strong resolution calling upon the senate to ratify the covenant.

* * *

So far from being debarred from mentioning the league in their services, or from indorsing it, or even from demanding that the senators ratify it, it is the clear and solemn duty of all the churches of this country and of the world to get solidly, earnestly and militantly behind it. To withhold their influence and moral suasion—nay, even their power—in this supreme crisis in world affairs would brand them with hypocrisy and cowardice, and prove them not merely unworthy shepherds of the human flock, but false followers of the Prince of Peace, for whose milienial reign this proposed covenant, imperfect though it is, may be viewed as preparatory and preliminary.

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.]

Let Us Shoot Square

Portland, Aug. 22—To the Editor of The Journal—What is the use of arguing over prohibition? If the common sense of the people has decreed that the saloon be abolished is that not enough?

What is the use of a few ultra wets and a few prohibition fanatics dancing all these useless antiquated pros and cons around each other? Let them both know that the common sense of the public and that alone, abolished the saloon, and that it will also abolish any reform that partakes of fanaticism, especially where the "butinitiveness" of its sponsors is likely to annul our constitutional rights. We have no more time for orthodox prudery than we have for drunken debauchery, so let's take the high road between the two low roads, using the level headed unit of human equilibrium called common sense and start cleaning up on the high cost of living.

Let us, as good citizens, find some way to either vindicate our local retail merchants of the charges of profiteering, or make them shoot square if they have profiteered.

Really, I don't believe it would be a bit fanatical for a few committees of citizens to visit some of our local butchers, grocers, shoe dealers, and bakers, and find out whether they are guilty of profiteering.

The progress of man is founded upon the sense of right, not wrong. While it may take the wrong side of any question to show just how right the other side is, there are some of us too limited in view to believe either side. We would rather strike a happy medium if that can be done.

Let us all shoot square with one another and hammer the profiteer.

R. L. WALTER.

More About High Cost

Portland, Aug. 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—The chief causes of high priced food are the cold storage plants. But for them there would not be so many trusts. If food was cheaper all else would soon fall in line, provided that the government (which should be the voice of the people, the great majority, the consumers and producers), had control of the speculators, the grafters who make their money by holding up the country. A highwayman is a "prince" beside such blood-suckers of the nation. Our laws allow them to accumulate fortunes illegitimately. Honest business never can make such fortunes. The actions of the government's secret service men in unearthing such gigantic frauds prove it. Legitimate business would reduce the high costs to a nominal basis. To pay increased wages makes matters worse, as prices go up to correspond, and the millions who cannot receive such prices for labor are the sufferers. Those that receive the money can afford to be extravagant, and extravagance increases the value of products to the consumers. The producers as well as the middlemen or speculators move in the same groove. They foist inferior production on the markets in the packing and the common people are the sufferers. When a man pays $12 to $20 for a pair of shoes, he's a fool. "It's a fool and his money soon parted," and every article purchased at the same ratio but adds to the increase of prices.

No man has a right to demand such a high percentage for the use of his money in trade. Smaller profits and quick returns will soon bring things to a proper level. And one thing especially will do so—control of the cold storage plants. That is all that is necessary. When there were no such plants everything had to be sold in a certain time to save it. Cut out the storage and the level will soon come. WORKINGMAN.

He Wants Enlightenment

Baker, Or., Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—What have we today in the United States senate—a representative government by those now in charge of the peace treaty with Germany, or have we a self constituted senatorial autocracy who defy the will of the majority? What is at work today that actuates those senators now handling that peace treaty? By an overwhelming sentiment the great mass of our people demand the ratification of that treaty, not its destruction. Who delegated to those eminent statesmen the right to defy the will of the majority?

Is there at work today among those obstructionists, that subtle influence called the "invisible government," that power that dares not come out in the open and demand what it wants, but operates by silent and questionable methods through such men as Lodge, Knox, Johnson, Borah, Poindexter, Sherman, Reed, and a few lesser lights, the henchmen of this invisible power which all decent men detest?

These obstructionists in the senate are not acting in good faith. In a court of law they would be denounced as pettifoggers or shysters. They follow neither precedent nor prudence. They disseminate and distort. They create false issues for the purpose of deception. They pretend to serve the people while acting in the service of those who betray the people.

Why this grief they pretend because Japan took a concession away from Germany by force of arms? Why this howl about the Irish question? That is between Great Britain and her colony. It is none of our business, and this is more true because the Irish themselves are not agreed as to what they want.

Why hang up this treaty because they don't happen to have a certain letter written by some individual about the treaty to the president, which is of no consequence whatever at this time? If in your columns you can enlighten us, do so.

GEORGE E. ALLEN.

Five Towns for Sale

From Capper's Weekly

The greatest sale in history is about to take place. Five complete, modern towns situated in New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin, all former munition centers, are to be sold at public auction by the Du Pont Powder company. The property, which cost $68,000,000, includes great factories, power plants, railroads, theatres, hotels, automobiles and tugboats. The property is so tremendous in bulk and variety that it will take three years to sell all. These towns are not boom affairs. Hopewell, Va., will be found in the postal directory classed as a city of 20,000. The railroad facilities at Hopewell can handle 425 carloads of material each day. The plant, during the war, turned out more than a billion pounds of guncotton.

SIR LAUNFAL AND THE LEPER

By James Russell Lowell

THEN the soul of the leper stood up in his eyes
And looked at Sir Launfal, and straightway he
Remembered in what a haughtier guise
He had flung an alms to leprosie,
When he girt his young life up in gilded mail
And set forth in search of the Holy Grail.
The heart within him was ashes and dust;
He parted in twain his single crust;
He broke the ice on the streamlet's brink,
And gave the leper to eat and drink,
'Twas a moldy crust of coarse brown bread,
'Twas water out of a wooden bowl—
Yet with fine wheaten bread was the leper fed,
And 'twas red wine he drank with his thirsty soul.

As Sir Launfal mused with a downcast face,
A light shone round about the place;
The leper no longer crouched at his side,
But stood before him glorified,
Shining and tall and fair and straight
As the pillar that stood by the Beautiful Gate—
Himself the Gate whereby men can
Enter the temple of God in Man.

His words were shed softer than leaves from the pine,
And they fell on Sir Launfal as snows on the brine,
That mingle their softness and quiet in one
With the shaggy unrest they float down upon;
And the voice that was softer than silence said,
"Lo, it is I, be not afraid!
In many climes, without avail,
Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail;
Behold, it is here—this cup which thou
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now;
This crust is my body broken for thee,
This water His blood that died on the tree;
The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The frightful conditions in Europe are indicated by Mr. Lockley in quotations from reliable observers.]

In my mail recently was a letter from Mrs. Louise Arthur of the state engineer's office at Salem. Mrs. Arthur says:

When I was in Portland I heard Ben Selling speak in behalf of the Armenians. When I came home I sent him a check toward their aid. In acknowledging its receipt he said: "Today Christians in Poland and Galicia are killing Jews—men, women and children, because they are Jews—and no Christian, Catholic or Protestant raises his voice in their behalf. What a mockery to call this Christian civilization."

Recently I read in the Sunday School Times an article entitled "Wiping Out the Jews." The position of the Jews in Europe becomes daily more desperate. Conditions in Poland, Galicia, Ukrainia, Russia, Hungary and Roumania are terrible beyond description. Massacres have occurred in over 50 cities and towns in Poland, while in Ukrainia thousands of Jews have been barbarously killed, where the massacres are more horrible even than those perpetrated in Poland.

"The agony of the situation," says the writer, "is that the Jews have no protection from the governments under which they dwell and for whose liberty they fought. In many cases the pogroms have been carried on by organized authority, and apparently for the purpose of exterminating the Jews. While few Jews are of Bolshevist tendencies, the idea that all Jews belong to the Bolsheviki has taken root in the minds of the multitudes, and this gives ground for fear that a terrible race war for the extinction of the Jews may occur at any time. The cry of 'Kill the Jews,' it is expected, will usher in the bloodiest pogrom the world has ever seen."

I thought if you would give this publicity, and call upon the churches to make a concerted movement, or to have them call a meeting for the purpose of getting a protest directed against such atrocities through our government it would give the movement some form, and other cities and churches would take it up, and a big momentum would be acquired.

I think Trotzky and Lenin are both Jews, but am not sure. I know many Jews are Socialists, and agitators, and I presume the good ones bear the odium and ill reputation of those who deserve condemnation.

You see it is really up to Christians to do something for their rescue. Mr. Selling calls those killing the Jews Christians, which we would never agree to, yet they are called Christians because they are not Jews, nor Turks.

* * *

We here in America can have no idea of the horrors being perpetrated across the waters. I talked with John Kendrick Bangs a few days ago and he told me of the helpless and almost hopeless orphans of France, dwarfed and stunted in body and blasted in soul.

* * *

Howard Heinz of Pittsburg returned a few days ago from Asia Minor. In speaking of conditions as he found them in Turkey, Armenia and Bulgaria, he says:

"When I visited Armenia in April I found the children dying like flies. Five hundred thousand refugees had been driven out of Turkey into the Caucasus by the ruthless Moslems. They had neither place to lay their heads nor food to keep on living. Their bodies were clothed in vermin-infested rags, and their pale, strained faces were lifted in constant appeal to the visitor.

"There was only one man to every 10 women in the country. The remainder had all been killed. Women went into the fields and gathered grass roots to make broth, from which the little children turned away in distaste.

"It is just such suffering children as this that Mr. Hoover has been caring for with shipments of cocoa and condensed milk and sugar from America. He intends to give them at least one supplementary meal a day to build up their weakened bodies. But best of all, in all of these countries, the local governments are paying for as much of this relief work as they possibly can afford.

"The same conditions exist in Roumania, Poland, Serbia, Czecho-Slovakia and all of the countries in which Mr. Hoover has been operating. These children are a charge on the world's charity.

"I made a motor trip of inspection through Roumania in May after the American relief administration had been working there since February. On a prior visit starvation was general because the German general, Mackensen, had destroyed or stolen all the food he could ship to Germany.

"In February in every village one would find peasants—fine types of men and women—who had exhausted their food supplies, begging the mayors of the village to get them food. After the news was spread that American flour had reached Bucharest, every American who appeared was greeted with cheers and the bakers in many shops stuck little American flags into their loaves of bread.

"Starvation prevailed in February before Mr. Hoover's forces arrived. In May in the same territory everybody smiled and had put on flesh. Little children played and laughed in the street where before they were dropping with weakness. If the American people could have visited these regions and seen the use to which their money had been put they would never regret having given America's aid to the rehabilitation of Europe.

"The bulk of food supplies furnished by the American relief administration as a government organization will be sufficient to meet all the requirements of a simple ration until this year's harvests are available but special food for the children must be imported from and paid for in America.

"You cannot have peace in Europe until the people are rid of famine, and have employment. There will be no real peace in America until there is peace in Europe. America must help Europe get back on its feet by furnishing food, raw materials and extension of credits. Europe still needs America and we must answer her call."

The News in Paragraphs

World Happenings Briefed for Benefit of Journal Readers.

OREGON NOTES.

Several bad forest fires, set by lightning, are burning in the Bohemia district.

Ten thousand men, women and children will be required to pick Oregon's hop crop this year.

Bartlett pears from Josephine county are bringing $3.75 to $4 per box in the eastern markets.

John R. Nevius of Portland has been appointed instructor in farm crops at Oregon Agricultural college.

Bids are being advertised for a concrete bridge over Canyon creek at John Day, on the John Day highway.

On account of the prune and hop harvest, opening of the schools at Dallas has been postponed until Sept. 29.

The C. C. Millet farm, a few miles north of Salem, comprising 107 acres, has been sold to George M. Campbell for $18,000.

A large bear strayed from its usual haunts Friday and entered the outskirts of Banks, where it was killed by Albert Edmondson.

Governor Olcott has received an invitation from Secretary Daniels to review the Pacific fleet at San Francisco on Labor day.

An order for 3,000,000 feet of logs has been placed with Kirby Bros., Lane county logging firm, by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company.

James Ross, a sheepherder, pleaded guilty at Pendleton to starting a 3000-acre fire in the Wenaha national forest in Umatilla county.

H. C. Roloff, justice of the peace for many years in the Sweet Home district of Linn county, has filed his resignation with the county court.

As a celebration of his 90th birthday, E. Nicolle, a pioneer resident of Mapleton, swam the Siuslaw river and back at Mapleton a few days ago.

Dr. Harmon Jesse Van Fossen, district superintendent of Klamath district of the Methodist church, dropped dead Friday night at his home in Ashland.

Forest fires are growing in intensity near Grants Pass. Placer mines and ditches are imperiled and their crews are dropping their work to fight the fires.

According to reports from the fire zone in the forests east of Lacombe the blaze is still raging unchecked despite efforts of the hundreds of fire fighters now on the scene.

An ordinance has passed the Pendleton city council providing fine and imprisonment for any person making any unnecessary disturbing noise within the corporate limits.

Just as the last load of hay had been baled in the fields of William Roberts and George Bowers, near Brownsville, the stacks took fire from the engine and were totally destroyed.

WASHINGTON.

George Armstrong, pioneer miner, hunter and Indian war veteran, died at Raymond, Thursday, aged 87.

City firemen at Aberdeen have been granted an increase of $10 a month, making the minimum wage $110.

Government foodstuffs costing more than $1000 were purchased Friday through the postoffice at Aberdeen.

At a hearing on the price of shoes in Spokane, retail dealers refused to show their net profits for the last five years.

A class of 168 students was graduated at the Bellingham state normal school at the close of the summer session Friday.

Believing it contained alcohol, 35 barrels of grape juice belonging to A. Joseph, a wholesaler, were seized at Aberdeen Friday.

Delmar Balcunas, who went to France in 1917 and was reported killed in the battle of Argonne forest, has returned to his home at Pe Ell.

For the past five days the country between Yale on the Lewis river and Cougar postoffice has been in the throes of a timber and brush fire.

Pickpockets were active last week on street cars between Centralia and the fair grounds. Several persons reported losses of from $12 to $250.

A pontoon bridge, to be built from army equipment to be obtained from the war department, will be constructed at the Vantage ferry crossing of the Columbia river.

To provide homes for those of their employes desiring them, the Washougal woolen mills will at once commence the construction of 14 cottages adjoining the factory site.

The youngest airplane passenger is believed to be Ruth Keefer, aged 21 months, of Yakima, who recently made a flight with her father in a machine piloted by R. P. Parshall.

GENERAL.

Prevalence of influenza among horses is reported in the Lewiston section of Idaho.

Married just six days, Richart Ebert, 85 years old, is asking a divorce from his 70-year-old bride.

At present prices California's raisin crop this year will bring $40,000,000 as against $20,000,000 last year.

Foreign trade of the United States came nearer reaching a balance during July than it has in any month in several years.

Bolivia is using Arica and Antofogasta as free trade ports under agreements with Chile.

Congress is asked for additional naval appropriations totaling $15,600,000 for repair and maintenance of all of the fighting ships of the fleet.

One hundred Australian soldiers are on their way to the University of California where they will take a course in agriculture.

It is stated that an American fleet will visit Japan this autumn to witness a review of the Japanese navy before the emperor at Yokohama.

Anthracite miners of Pennsylvania have declared for a six-hour work day, five days a week and an increase of 60 per cent in wages.

Advances of $220,285,528 made to railroads, public utilities, industries and cattle growers have been repaid to the war finance corporation, leaving outstanding a balance of $106,797,959.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Ma is kinder skeered that mebby some night one of these sky-buses may come flopping right down in our front company room and spile all the pictures of our ancestors and relatives, and the new stove. However, she ust ter be afeared some auto would be bustin right in the front hall way from the turn in the road some day, but now she drives our tin Lizzie herself onct in a while and skits around the corners on one or two wheels when she's a-racin' from the sewin' circle to milkin'. I tell her we'll be gittin' one of them sky-buses of our own one of these days and then she won't feel so nervous.

Get Your War Savings Stamps Before Sept. 1.

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

Less than a week now remains in which War Savings Stamps may be purchased at the rate of $4.19, the August quotation. Sixteen Thrift Stamps, with the additional payment of 19 cents, may be converted into War Savings Stamps until September 1. After that date the additional payment in the transaction will be 20 cents. Thrift Stamps do not earn interest. War Savings Stamps do earn interest at the rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly, so that the smaller stickers should be converted as quickly as possible. Be thrifty. Save a cent on each War Stamp while you may. Do it now.

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