



The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Psalm 19-1.

TEN GREAT REASONS

PRESIDENT WILSON was present when the peace treaty was drafted. He was one of those who worked over it, word by word, phrase by phrase, sentence by sentence, until it was finished and signed. He knows what it means, what its language imports. He is a man of high honor and lofty purpose, true to America. He has epitomized in ten sentences the fundamental points upon which it is based and the principles for which it stands. No American can be out of harmony with them, for they stand for America, for humanity, for world peace and international liberty.

The treaty stands, he says, for "the destruction of autocratic power as an instrument of international control, admitting only self-governing nations to the league." Autocratic power drenched the world in blood and spread devastation and suffering everywhere. What American would contend against its destruction?

"The substitution of publicity, discussion and arbitration for war, using the boycott rather than arms." This is the second principle for which the treaty stands. Hidden diplomacy, secret and selfish control of nations and of people, one man power and overhasty armaments have stood as a menace to world peace since time began to write its history.

"Placing the peace of the world under constant international oversight in recognition of the principle that the peace of the world is the legitimate immediate interest of every state." Gain, who wore the brand of Diety for the first great human wrong, was the first to plead that he was not his brother's keeper.

"Disarmament," the president says, is the fourth cardinal principle of the treaty. Where is the American who would muster great armies, hoard vast stores of munitions or cover the seas with increasing squadrons of fighting ships, if European turbulence and uncertainty did not demand it? Who would not rather see the billions spent for war expended for schools, moulded into ploughshares or cast into the wheels of peaceful industry rather than into the engines of war forced upon us by the war mad monarchs of barbarism?

"The liberation of oppressed peoples." President Wilson points to the fifth foundation stone of the treaty. What American would deny them liberty in the face of America's history? What descendant of Valley Forge would hold back his hand in selfishness from those now camped in Valley Forge?

"The discontinuance of annexation and the substitution of trusteeship with responsibility to the opinion of mankind" in the determination of the fate of nations and their people is the sixth principle the president enunciates. It would have blocked the wrong of Alsace-Lorraine. What American would not have done his share to block it then or would withhold his support from a remedy against such a future wrong?

"The invalidation of all secret treaties," President Wilson gives as his seventh fundamental. They have been the curse of international peace and world security. They are the fathers of war. What American would not see them swept into the discard of forgotten evil?

"The protection of dependent peoples." What American who does not speak by instinct to the aid of the weak and helpless in the moment of their distress? Should the nation hesitate to do that which its individual does and is the national heart more adamant than that of the common man?

"High standards of labor under international sanction," is the ninth principle emphasized by the president. Is there any American, business man or worker, who would not welcome international standardization of labor so that American workers would no longer be compelled to compete against the cheap pauper labor of Europe?

"The international coordination of humane reform and regulation." Where is the American to protest it? In the face of Armenia and its horrors is there one who would not have it written into the canons of civilization and the creed of free nations?

With these as the principles for which the treaty stands as interpreted by one who helped its writing and who knows its language and its intentions, what American can oppose them?

Norman M. Mays of Hood River, who has written the governor in energetic protest against the high cost of living and the high cost of rent in that center of the world's apple industry, ought to move down to Portland and get something real to holler about.

Mr. Evans explained, while Multnomah county will annually contribute some \$225,000 or more to the market road fund on the basis of the last assessment values, it is limited by the 10 per cent restriction of the act to the expenditure of not more than \$98,750, in round numbers, from the fund upon the county roads.

The fact is that the 10 per cent restriction, which provides in brief that no county may receive in excess of 10 per cent of the total market road fund raised by taxation in any one year, is not a joker at all but was written into the law with the full knowledge of all members of the legislature, the Multnomah delegation included, for the purpose of limiting the amount that Multnomah county might receive under the law.

The market road bill was enacted for the benefit of the rural districts of the state which were not included in the general state highway plan. Its framers conceived the idea that those farmers who did not live adjacent to the state highways were entitled to relief, and the law was enacted for that purpose. It was considered that Multnomah county had been well cared for, that all state roads led towards Portland, and that the big county could well afford to give the lion's share of its funds to enable the products of the rural communities to be hauled to its markets. For that reason the limitation was written into the law, not as a joker but as a just provision.

THE anti-league senators have chosen to make of the president's speaking tour a near referendum on the peace treaty. Here are the facts: The provisions of the treaty have been misrepresented in the senate. Trivial and imaginary objections have been exaggerated and roared about, by the Lodge-Knox crowd. There has been no adequate statement anywhere of its real provisions.

Though worn and spent with his responsibilities and labors, the president set out to explain to the people what is in the treaty. He is the one man in best position to know and explain its provisions. To do it is a duty that he owed the people.

Afraid of the effect of the president's speaking tour, the anti-league senators have set up a counter demonstration. They hope by their performances to destroy the effect of the president's meetings. In so far, it has become a near referendum, with the verdict depending to an extent upon the spirit of welcome, the enthusiasm and the numbers at the world covenant to end war and live in everlasting peace is therefore suspended on the issue of how strongly and aggressively its supporters will make their wishes known to the president as he passes through the country.

"Dodger and tool." In such terms Senator Borah referred to President Wilson in a speech at Omaha. It is a poor reward for a president whose offending is that he has sought to end war, to bring about disarmament of the nations, to make secure what was won in bloody Argonne, and to so organize and settle the world that American parents will never have to give up their boys again to fight in Europe.

THE state service lost a valuable man when Charles V. Galloway handed his resignation to the board of state tax commissioners and severed his long connection with that department. Mr. Galloway has long been recognized as one of the leading taxation experts of the country. He has taken a leading part year after year in the national councils and conventions of the recognized leaders of taxation legislation and administration, and during all of that time he was given a compensation not at all commensurate with his ability or his worth to the state.

He has been a valuable asset of state government. His place will be difficult to fill.

NATIONS must unite as men unite in order to preserve peace and order. THE GREAT NATIONS MUST BE SO UNITED AS TO BE ABLE TO SAY TO THE SINGLE COUNTRY, 'YOU MUST NOT GO TO WAR.'

That is exactly what the league covenant undertakes to do. It is the exact course that the League of Nations provides for. It is the exact thing that in June, 1915, Henry Cabot Lodge demanded.

Principles do not change. Principles are eternal and everlasting. The horrors, agonies and destruction of the world war and the misery, turbulence and chaos that have followed it have confirmed all Mr. Lodge said at Union college. In his present course Mr. Lodge stands indicted, convicted and sentenced by his own words.

Carranza will under no circumstances be a candidate for reelection as president of Mexico, so his secretary of the treasury has announced. There could have been presidents far worse. He had a stormy people to control. His capital was all along a stronghold of pro-German conspiracy. With Villa and banditry and plotters in America for armed intervention, his job is one for a Superman.

THE State Chamber of Commerce has begun a campaign to reach the farmers of the East and Middle West and to tell them of the advantages and opportunities waiting for them in this state.

THE officials of the State Chamber of Commerce have in mind the faults of similar efforts in the past and will not be trapped by them. There is to be no over-exaggeration of resources or conditions, no overstatement of possibilities. The advertising matter sent out and the information given by letter or otherwise is to be based on fact, not fancy. More than that, the officials of the

PORTLAND LEADS COAST CITIES

Fire Losses Decreased As Result of Vigilance and Efficiency.

By Ward A. Irvine. Less than \$418,000 was the total loss from fires in Portland last year. Of these lives was the entire toll of the flames. The loss in other cities was \$1,100,000. Nine persons were injured at fires.

Portland ranks first in the small number of fire alarms per 100,000 population for coast cities. The average last year was 657 to Portland's 401. Local fire insurance rates on all classes of property except residences were reduced 10 per cent in 1918, and on fire and semi-fireproof buildings, 23 per cent.

In 386 building fires, only 14 spread to the adjoining structure, and but two beyond. It is the story of fire prevention and its efficiency, and of the Portland department and its efficiency, told in the annual report of Fire Marshal Edward Grenfell to Commissioner Bigelow. It is the best record of prevention rather than a cure as instituted in Portland under Jay W. Stevens several years ago, since when, in spite of added population, Portland's losses have been cut to the level of other coast cities.

Following a fire, a thorough investigation of its causes and course is instituted by the department, and remedial measures taken to prevent recurrence. Twenty-five arrests were made for violation of prevention ordinances last year, in addition to 310 fires other than in buildings, making a total of 1230 in all.

The fire losses occurred during the summer months. June experienced 53 fires incurring losses, 33 in July, 34 in August and 42 in September. There were 19 in December. On six days in September 18 alarms were sounded, and four days in August and October were free from calls.

It was for such a record and such insurance rates that The Journal, during the fire season, urged Oregon and fire elimination. It was for such a record and such insurance rates that The Journal, during the fire season, urged Oregon and fire elimination.

The great cause of America and the world covenanted to end war and live in everlasting peace is therefore suspended on the issue of how strongly and aggressively its supporters will make their wishes known to the president as he passes through the country.

On the table before me is the menu card of the complimentary luncheon tendered by the Oregon advocates of better government to Governor Wilson, governor of New Jersey, at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Portland on Friday, May 19, 1918.

"I was a guest at that luncheon and had the pleasure of meeting Governor Wilson. At that time I was manager of the Pacific Monthly and Lute Fenech was editor. We went together, and Lute, who is very skillful with a pen or pencil, drew a clever sketch of Governor Wilson on my luncheon menu; so that is how I happened to save it.

On the committee in charge of the luncheon were Ben Sellings, W. M. Ladd, C. E. Spence, H. W. Stone, W. S. U'Ren, A. C. Smith, B. Lee Paget, C. E. S. Wood, A. L. Mill and Will Daly.

W. S. U'Ren introduced Governor Wilson, and in introducing him spoke in advocacy of the recall of judges. I was suspicious of it. You may not know what I mean, but I know and his face hardened, and I understood why he jokingly referred to himself as "obstinate and obdurate." When Governor Wilson was introduced there was a murmur of "let's get on with his place at the table, but at repeated cries from his fellow guests he mounted the platform. Putting his hand on the pulpit, he said:

"I feel rather out of place here. I did not come here to preach to you nor to instruct you, but to learn about Oregon and the Oregon system. This is my first trip to Oregon. I have never visited the Pacific coast before, but I have been hearing a great deal about you and the Oregon system."

Turning to Mr. U'Ren, he said: "I may be considered obstinate and obdurate, but I do not agree with you that we should recall our judges. As a people, we are impatient. We do not always wait for things to be done and ordained way, and if we can recall our judges in case there is an unpopular decision we will change our judges in place of changing the law."

Some one called out from one of the tables: "If the people can elect the judges they should be able to recall them. What you say is not so far from the truth as you would have us believe."

U'Ren, and that's more than you can say of the one that meets at Salem, Let's get down to facts; for I am less interested in theories than in facts. You are distrustful of your legislature. You are suspicious of it. You may not say so, yet you think it is dangerous. All this is proved by the fact that you let it meet only every other year, and you limit it to a 40-day session. Why are you distrustful of your legislature? Shall I tell you? It is because you don't know who originates the measures they pass, because many of the bills that become laws transfer the rights of all the people to a responsible and unscrupulous lawyer who is hired to take away your rights and to protect those who pay them their salaries in the exercise of privileges they have no right to exercise. You have come to realize that these corporation lawyers resent private citizens interfering with their prerogative of directing legislation. The result is, you have adopted the initiative and referendum so as to win back to all the people the right of governing themselves and making their own laws. You no longer are willing to have organized business interests spend the producers' money for the benefit of a few of the citizens. You want leadership—some one of your legislators. People, not the interests. You are unable to determine who is running the legislature from the inside, so you want to help direct legislation from the outside. We cannot go far wrong if we power. It is yours to secure the result. You are securing it here in Oregon. You—all of you—are helping in the making of your laws. It is the right of the people to rule. Public opinion must make its representatives truly represent them."

This, of course, is not the exact language of Governor Wilson, but it represents the spirit of what he said and what he said then is just as true today. The people are the ones to decide what course shall be taken by our government. We cannot go far wrong if we trust to the good sense, the sober reflection and the high ideals of the people of America. If a referendum of all the people were taken it would be found that America is overwhelmingly for the league, to secure and insure peace.

THE LEADER

By James Russell Lowell

HIS was the impartial vision of the great Who see not as they wish, but as they find. He saw the dangers of defeat, nor less The incomputable perils of success; The sacred past thrown by, an empty rind; The future, cloud-land, snare of prophets blind; The waste of war, the ignominy of peace; On either hand a sudden rear of woe; Whose garnered thunders none could guess, Piling its thunder-heads and muttering "Cease!" Yet drew not back his hand.

A noble choice and of immortal seed! Nor deem that acts heroic wait on chance Or easy were as in a boy's romance; The man's whole life precludes the single deed That shall decide if his inheritance Be with the sifted few of matchless breed, Or with the unmotivated herd that only sees and feeds, Or choice a sense a thing indifferent; thus or so, What matters it? The Fates with mocking face Look on inexorable, nor seem to know Where the lead lurks that gives life's foremost place. Yet Duty's laden shackles hold it still, And but two ways are offered to our will, Toil with rare triumph, ease with safe disgrace, The problem still for us and all of human race.

He chose, as men choose, where most danger showed, Nor ever faltered 'neath the load, Of petty cares, that gall great hearts the most, But kept right on the strenuous up-hill road, Strong to the end, above complaint or boast; The popular tempest on his rock-mailed coast Wasted its wind-borne spray, The noisy marvail of a day; His soul sat still in its unstormed abode.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

From notes of a notable meeting in Portland in 1911, Mr. Lockley recites a scene in which Woodrow Wilson was the central figure, and in which, while then disagreeing as to a certain detail, he admired the Oregon state in respect of the spirit that pervades it. An interesting souvenir of that occasion is incorporated by Mr. Lockley in this article, descriptive of a most memorable local event.

On the table before me is the menu card of the complimentary luncheon tendered by the Oregon advocates of better government to Governor Wilson, governor of New Jersey, at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Portland on Friday, May 19, 1911.

"I was a guest at that luncheon and had the pleasure of meeting Governor Wilson. At that time I was manager of the Pacific Monthly and Lute Fenech was editor. We went together, and Lute, who is very skillful with a pen or pencil, drew a clever sketch of Governor Wilson on my luncheon menu; so that is how I happened to save it.

On the committee in charge of the luncheon were Ben Sellings, W. M. Ladd, C. E. Spence, H. W. Stone, W. S. U'Ren, A. C. Smith, B. Lee Paget, C. E. S. Wood, A. L. Mill and Will Daly.

W. S. U'Ren introduced Governor Wilson, and in introducing him spoke in advocacy of the recall of judges. I was suspicious of it. You may not know what I mean, but I know and his face hardened, and I understood why he jokingly referred to himself as "obstinate and obdurate." When Governor Wilson was introduced there was a murmur of "let's get on with his place at the table, but at repeated cries from his fellow guests he mounted the platform. Putting his hand on the pulpit, he said:

"I feel rather out of place here. I did not come here to preach to you nor to instruct you, but to learn about Oregon and the Oregon system. This is my first trip to Oregon. I have never visited the Pacific coast before, but I have been hearing a great deal about you and the Oregon system."

Turning to Mr. U'Ren, he said: "I may be considered obstinate and obdurate, but I do not agree with you that we should recall our judges. As a people, we are impatient. We do not always wait for things to be done and ordained way, and if we can recall our judges in case there is an unpopular decision we will change our judges in place of changing the law."

Some one called out from one of the tables: "If the people can elect the judges they should be able to recall them. What you say is not so far from the truth as you would have us believe."

U'Ren, and that's more than you can say of the one that meets at Salem, Let's get down to facts; for I am less interested in theories than in facts. You are distrustful of your legislature. You are suspicious of it. You may not say so, yet you think it is dangerous. All this is proved by the fact that you let it meet only every other year, and you limit it to a 40-day session. Why are you distrustful of your legislature? Shall I tell you? It is because you don't know who originates the measures they pass, because many of the bills that become laws transfer the rights of all the people to a responsible and unscrupulous lawyer who is hired to take away your rights and to protect those who pay them their salaries in the exercise of privileges they have no right to exercise. You have come to realize that these corporation lawyers resent private citizens interfering with their prerogative of directing legislation. The result is, you have adopted the initiative and referendum so as to win back to all the people the right of governing themselves and making their own laws. You no longer are willing to have organized business interests spend the producers' money for the benefit of a few of the citizens. You want leadership—some one of your legislators. People, not the interests. You are unable to determine who is running the legislature from the inside, so you want to help direct legislation from the outside. We cannot go far wrong if we power. It is yours to secure the result. You are securing it here in Oregon. You—all of you—are helping in the making of your laws. It is the right of the people to rule. Public opinion must make its representatives truly represent them."

This, of course, is not the exact language of Governor Wilson, but it represents the spirit of what he said and what he said then is just as true today. The people are the ones to decide what course shall be taken by our government. We cannot go far wrong if we trust to the good sense, the sober reflection and the high ideals of the people of America. If a referendum of all the people were taken it would be found that America is overwhelmingly for the league, to secure and insure peace.

"Round Goes the Wheel" From the Detroit News Manager—Well, where's the money we saved by hiring two efficiency experts? Secretary—Oh, that want to pay the salary of the two experts.

The News in Paragraphs

After being cut out for several days, Salem is again receiving normal service. A big celebration of armistice day will be staged by the American Legion in Albany November 11. Hood River fishermen have been making phenomenal catches of Chinook salmon since the fall season opened. The Hood River Apple Vinegar company has a surplus of 100,000 gallons that will cost approximately \$60,000. Public health nursing will be demonstrated at the Linn county fair at Seilo by the local chapter of the Red Cross. After a four-day layoff on account of heavy rains, work of paving the Salem-Turner highway has been resumed. There is no scarcity of sugar in Salem, according to the merchants, but 10 pounds only are being sold to each customer.

The Linn county road bond issue has been approved and plans are being completed for the sale of the first block of stock. Contractors are now pouring in the cement for the foundation for the woman's building at the University of Oregon. All contracts for the Elks' four-story temple at Pendleton have been awarded and work is well under way on the excavation.

Four new labor unions were formed in Klamath Falls last week and two others will complete their organization in another week. Mrs. Jessie Handcock, who lives on a ranch near Wiley, was killed Saturday which it is thought was affected with hydrophobia. The Eugene Aero company has filed a suit against the Oregon State school in Klamath Falls, claiming that the first plane has arrived and will be piloted by Cecil Woolley, a local boy.

Mrs. J. C. C. Cameron, graduate of the Northwestern college, Appleton, Ill., has been secured as librarian for the Grand Pacific public library. Albany's part of the American Legion has been named Babcock in honor of Alfred P. Babcock, an Albany young man who lost his life in France.

His way to Portland Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt have been invited Tuesday evening and expects to remain there until Wednesday morning. Being unable to secure a complete teaching course at the high school, Mrs. J. C. C. Cameron, who lives on a ranch near Wiley, was killed Saturday which it is thought was affected with hydrophobia.

The Y. M. C. A. building in Eugene has been closed for a number of months and a campaign is now on to raise \$30,000 to finance the proposition and reopen the building. George Stoppels, a hero of the Franco-Prussian war and for many years holding an honorable position in the government service at Washington, is dead at Cottage Grove, aged 83 years.

WASHINGTON Pioneer days events in Walla Walla Friday drew a crowd of 20,000 people. Two cents a quart was added to the retail price of milk in Yakima Saturday. Two cars of structural steel have arrived for the new Christian Science church at Yakima.

Carpenters employed by the Seattle school board quit their jobs Saturday, demanding \$10 a day. A. W. Nalles was badly burned Saturday at Tappahewa when a gasoline tank he was repairing exploded. Forty-eight foreigners, with their wives, eight of whom are enemy aliens, were examined for citizenship at Seattle Friday.

Word is received from Admiral Rodman that six destroyers will be anchored in the Columbia at Vancouver during the prime festival. Pacific vessels in Tacoma, leading to road to Rialto national park, will be paved at once, the council authorizing paving to cost \$128,000. Without a dissenting vote, Pierce county teachers at the annual institute Friday decided to form what is known as the Pierce County Teachers' league.

Thomas Tomalek, confessed slayer of Miss Louise Brown at Magnolia Grove, Friday accused their murder by a jury at Spokane Friday on the grounds of insanity. The cost of running the Tappahewa schools this year will be nearly \$65,000, as against \$55,000 last year. The new budget calls for a salary increase of 24 per cent.

At a meeting of the Washington State Medical association at Spokane Dr. A. E. Burns of Seattle was elected president, with Dr. T. J. Brown of Tacoma as his successor.

J. Schenbourg, who some time ago purchased a fruit ranch near Warapa, has just had the first crop of apples. The season's crop will amount to twice the sum paid for the ranch.

GENERAL A balance of \$263,000,000 is due the United States from France as a result of cooperative war activities. A cache of aligrettes valued at \$25,000 was found in the Puget Sound Friday aboard the steamer San Antonio. California needs 46,000 cars to handle the crop of raisin and table grapes. There are only 25,000 in the state.

Two cargoes of cement went down at Cat Island, Bahama group, with all on board during the hurricane several days ago. A dispatch from Moscow claims the capture of the Russian submarine U-30. Admiral Kolchak's forces in southern Russia.

Killing his wife with a shot in the back, Mrs. J. C. C. Cameron, who lives on a ranch near Wiley, was killed Saturday which it is thought was affected with hydrophobia. The cost of running the Tappahewa schools this year will be nearly \$65,000, as against \$55,000 last year. The new budget calls for a salary increase of 24 per cent.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says: Some fellows work for notin' most as well as if they was paid for it. I've heard some mighty fine sermons preached by ministers that made their hearts burn for the Lord. Her attention to the love of it. The devil was workers, too at the same price, or less. Which makes me I'm plumb tired of tryin' to follow the antics of some of our big statesmen when they're making a fuss about the elections. If Germany wasn't busted and I didn't know somethin' of the vanities and weaknesses of man, I might think them Huns had a proposition to fund big.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious Gleaned From Curious Places A woman member of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian society of England has discovered what is believed to be a Roman bloomery, or ancient smelting furnace, near Forest How. It was drawn to the place by the work of moles, which recently exposed some of the remains, and again later by the burning of the whine formerly concealing the heat and other features of the bloomery, near Forest How. By some exploration with a spade, she traced the foundations of a large hearth, 12 yards in diameter, and a number of heaps of clinders, slag and ore; and she also turned up specimens of Roman tiles, with pottery, slag and hematite. The site of the hearth, known as Forest How bloomery, marks it as quite different from the ordinary north country mediaeval iron furnaces, which run from seven to nine or 10 feet in diameter, 12 yards in diameter, and a number of them.

"Round Goes the Wheel" From the Detroit News Manager—Well, where's the money we saved by hiring two efficiency experts? Secretary—Oh, that want to pay the salary of the two experts.

Pen drawing of Woodrow Wilson drawn by Lute Fenech, former Portland artist and newspaperman, at Y. M. C. A. luncheon in Portland, May 19, 1911.



Pen drawing of Woodrow Wilson drawn by Lute Fenech, former Portland artist and newspaperman, at Y. M. C. A. luncheon in Portland, May 19, 1911.