Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Learning will be cast into the mire and trodden down under the hoofs of a swinish multitude.—Burke.

BEATEN

THE bankrupt leadership of Mr. Lodge was displayed in the senate yesterday, when 14 of his Republican colleagues repudiated the madcap assault of himself and his foreign relations committee on the League of Nations.

His sole following was the bourbons with a wretched spectacle of three Democrats trailing on behind. Their entire number was 35 against the 55 who voted to reject the Shantung amendment reported for passage by Mr. Lodge's foreign relations committee.

In the final alternative when senators must assume the tremendous responsibility of coming to the showdown with a vote to reject the first pact ever made for ending war, many shrank from taking the step. It is a dreadful thing for a senator to actually vote that no attempt must be made to get away from the old order of butchery of men like oxen. After a great group of leading statesmen of the world have adopted a plan by which international disputes may be settled by organized arbitration instead of by the barbarian system of going to war, it is an appalling responsibility for a senator to vote to kick the plan overboard and undo all that has been done in a great peace conference lasting many months.

Making a noise against the League of Nations is one thing; to publicly and formally vote against it and thereby assume the frightful responsibilities and terrifying consequences its defeat might entail, is quite another thing. Were the truth known it is wholly probable that there are senators who voted for the amendment who would have voted the other way had theirs been the deciding votes.

A conspicuous fact in the preliminaries to yesterday's voting was that a number of senators, while expressing dissatisfaction with the Shantung provision, declared that they would not be party to any senate action that would send the treaty back to Paris. That attitude by those senators is the best of all auguries that have come out of Washington indicating that no action is likely to be taken that will send the treaty back for acceptance by other nations of changes made by America.

A reassuring incident in yesterday's proceedings is the smashing of party lines. It gives us proof that this great enterprise on which the best nations and the best statesmen in the world are engaged is not a party issue in America. The 14 Republicans, despite Senator Lodge's efforts to whip them into line and make a party question of the greatest treaty ever negotiated on the earth, have kept the pact out of partisanship and made it a question of conscience and human welfare.

It is a further gratifying fact that Senator McNary of Oregon is among the fourteen.

It is hard to understand why a Umatilla county farmer became a bankrupt in these days when it is known that he is possessed of two suits of underwear, one pair of sox and one pair of shoes.

SINGLE TRACK MINDS

EFFORTS to reduce the high cost of living are an attempt to make political capital for Wilson and the Democratic party, suggests Dr. H. F. Ong, landlord accused by the housewives' council of profiteering.

A peculiar kind of single track mind is betrayed here. It is that of the individual who is always looking for political motive behind everything that displeases him, or runs contrary to his interests. If it rains and spoils his crop of wheat, or potatoes, or morning glories he scents secret wires to Washington. If the wrong team wins the world series, he suspects pull from the capital. If he slips on the sidewalk, he blames the White House.

Second cousin to this man is the one who believes in the economic interpretation of everything and everybody. If his cream sours, it is due to class interest; if he fails to get a letter, capital has been intriguing against him; if he stubs his toe, it is due to "these labor disturbances."

Politics and economics have, it is true, matters for which to answer before the bar of history. But if the report of the housewives is true, Dr. Ong has no right to use either as a scapegoat.

A resolution in the senate provides for a complete report from all the dollar-a-year men and the war profits of the concerns in which they were interested. Why not pass it? If their records are clear, no harm will be done. If not clear, the country is entitled to know it. A good way to provide against profiteering in any future crisis is to publish to the country the names of those guilty of it in the late crisis.

THE RED RIOTERS

"THE mistake which seems to have been made by many who have come to America recently from other parts of the world is this: They affect to believe that the general movement for better conditions in life in other parts of the world must have its counterpart in method in this newer world."

These are the words of Attorney General Palmer in an address at Lafayette college Wednesday. Speaking of the alien agitator, he said:

His time for the use of force is behind him; his time for the use of intelligence has come.

This is an accurate analysis. Most of the agitators come here from a lifetime of experience under governments wholly different from our own. They were under kings. They were reared under oppression. Their education is deficient. Many are illiterate. They do not even understand the government or the institutions of America.

They have lived under government by ukase and government by force. They are accustomed to conquest and subjugation of peoples. Peoples governed by force adopt force in resisting established order and in their efforts to remedy conditions. Not understanding America and having no education with which to comprehend the processes and plan of America, they come here with their propaganda of force and red riot. Their entrance here is the signal for the same secret plots, the same resort to bombs, the same misguided and unreasonable methods with which they resisted kingcraft and oppression in Europe.

They do not know that this is not the kind of country they have been used to. They do not realize, and their associations here are such that they do not seriously try to find out, that the citizen here is sovereign, that the ballot is in his hand and that there is remedy for every wrong in the court houses or in the election booth.

They must be taught. They should be rounded up and be given instruction in what this country is, instruction in what a government of, for and by the people is, and instruction in law and order as compared with violence, bomb throwing and Bolshevism. Such of them as refuse to learn these things and persist in practice of force as contrasted with the ballot, should be sent away. And the arrival of their kind of recruits should be checked until there is a sufficient organization here to tame them and civilize them and educate them into the ways of orderly citizenship as fast as they arrive.

We have too many pressing domestic problems of large meaning, to suffer alien agitators, untutored and crude, to go on adding to our responsibilities with their hallucinations and plots of violence.

A Wyoming farmer has a new irrigating scheme. He would pipe water from mountain streams in winter, pouring it from the pipes in such a way that it will drop several hundred feet, freezing in the process and forming huge icebergs. The slow melting process as summer advances will supply the irrigating water. What a chance, says an exchange, to get iced watermelons direct from the farm!

SENATORS WILL TALK

WHILE other nations are ratifying the treaty of peace the United States senate continues to talk.

The treaty is still unfinished business, taken up after the senators' private bills are disposed of.

Senator Underwood is reported to have declared the other day that the senate has become the most ridiculous legislative body in the world, unable to stop talking and get down to business. He added that everybody knows that the unending debate never changed a single vote.

It has been suggested that senators are merely discharging an obligation to the faithful and laborious private secretaries who write their speeches for them. It would be a crime to lay aside the vast undigested mass of statistics, extracts from the speeches of the fathers of the republic, quotations from the country press, citations from former speeches and repetition of documents which have been read to the senate thousands of times before.

It would not be so bad if the entire senate body were compelled to listen to the speeches which under existing rules are usually delivered to empty benches and sleeping galleries.

It is on record that a noted senator from the West once confessed that while he has heard many eloquent and well reasoned speeches in the senate which had changed his conviction, he thanked God he had never heard one which changed his vote.

Like beauty, senatorial oratory is its own excuse for existence.

Is there, as City Health Officer Parrish contends, insufficient inspection in the Portland public schools? As much is indicated by the discovery yesterday of 16 diphtheria carriers in a single Portland school. To neglect or waive inspection is to invite epidemic. Inspection costs little comparatively, and if it saves one life, it is worth all it will cost for a decade.

SAFE OR UNSAFE?

SOME authorities say the Morrison and Burnside bridges are not safe for heavy traffic. Other authorities say they are.

Why permit the matter to remain in doubt? Shall we have to wait for a disaster to settle the question?

There must be a way to arrive at a definite and dependable conclusion. Bolts are bolts, iron is iron and wood is wood. Whether or not the bolts, iron and wood in the structures are still sound or whether they have become defective through the processes of time can certainly be ascertained by intelligent and interested examination.

On the various public payrolls there are engineers galore. They must be efficient engineers or they certainly would not be retained. The main thing necessary seems to be an examination that will examine and a conclusion in which all will agree.

If the engineers cannot agree, then doubt will continue, and the public which, in such matters must trust itself and its safety to its paid servants, cannot know whether or not to use the bridges.

The one positive thing in the situation is that there should be no wait for a disaster to show us whether the bridges are safe or unsafe.

Ida Burnett Callahan, newly elected president of the Federation of Women's clubs, is the daughter of the late John Burnett, former justice of the Oregon supreme court. She has been for many years a teacher in the English department at Oregon Agricultural college. She is a woman of high intelligence, broad vision, and has always been prominent as a woman's club worker. As president of the organization she should be an able administrator of the affairs of the women's clubs.

A BIG QUESTION

THE discussion of the labor conference now in session at Washington seems to be narrowing down to the question of whether or not workers should be represented by outside agencies.

The principle of collective bargaining seems to be pretty well established but it is contended that this bargaining should be in the hands of those who are actually employed in the shop.

It can be easily conceived that in large shops where there are hundreds of employes this condition might be applied but how would it work in small shops where the workmen may not be qualified to present their own case?

Are they to be debarred from seeking assistance outside?

Would employers be willing to act without the aid of their lawyers or would they agree not to enter into agreements with other employers?

It is a big question. It lies at the very root of industrial disputes.

In a Pennsylvania court two women recently disputed the ownership of an ordinary hen. The judge directed a constable to liberate the fowl a short distance from the homes of the two contestants. The hen promptly walked into the yard of the plaintiff, whereupon the defendant was assessed $4.50 and costs. Could the method be used successfully in settling the ownership of husbands?

COURT OF CONCILIATION

WRITING of the industrial peace conference now in session at Washington David Lawrence says:

All groups seem to be agreed on the principle of a court of conciliation to which disputes can be carried. Out of that suggestion will grow a concrete plan.

The establishment of general principles is what is expected of the conference. It was not the intention that it was to take up specific cases but it was hoped that it would outline a general policy which would apply in the settlement of specific disputes.

Given an industrial code a court of conciliation could interpret and enforce it, and by dealing with specific disputes as they came on gradually bring about a better condition in the industrial world.

In framing the constitution of the United States it was not attempted to settle particular controversies but rather to establish a general law which would cover any possible contingency.

A court of conciliation for capital and labor would be in accord with American tradition and American policy.

There are 500,000 women working continually as farm laborers in the United States, and there are 400,000 women who own and work their farms, making nearly a million engaged in soil production. The figures do not include those who work at odd times to help out. There are few callings that do not appeal to the latter day woman.

BURLESON LANDS ON HIS CRITICS

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, Oct. 17.—Postmaster General Burleson has returned to the speaker of the house an answer to charges made by former Commissioner Galloway of the civil service commission that Mr. Burleson has not observed the merit system in the appointment of first, second and third class postmasters, and his statement shows that since the merit system was applied by executive order on March 31, 1917, 1188 postmasters out of 1267 appointed, or 93.7 per cent, were men who were graded highest in the examinations.

Galloway recently retired from the commission, after his resignation had been asked for by the president. He has been greatly disgruntled, and some Republican congressmen have been eager to give publicity to his charges in the hope that they could make a political case against Burleson.

The postmaster general is having prepared a complete statement, with names, dates and the reasons why the first named eligibles were not in every case appointed, which will be sent in when completed. Pending that, he has supplied a tabulation, which shows the number of cases in which there was a deviation from the rule of naming the man who came first in the examinations.

When the executive order was issued it was recognized that it would not be proper to appoint the highest eligible in every case, and the exception was therefore made that the name of the highest candidate should be submitted to the president "unless it is established that the character or residence of such applicant disqualifies him for appointment."

The summary of appointments made since the executive order went into effect shows that 1188 postmasters nominated were those who qualified first under civil service, and 26 others who were first on the list were not appointed because of death or refusal to accept. This makes a total of 95.7 per cent in which the postmaster general cannot by any possibility be charged with discrimination. The charges of the critics gave the impression that there had been wholesale refusal to appoint the first eligible.

As a matter of fact, there were just 53 cases out of 1267 where the first man on the list was not appointed, or where his appointment was prevented by death or declination. Burleson reports that 35 of those, or 2.8 per cent of the total, were not appointed because of the character or residence of the applicants. Every now and then applicants take the examinations who are found later not qualified because they do not reside within the delivery district of the office.

This leaves a residue of 18 postmasters, or 1½ per cent, not first eligibles, who were named because the first man on the list was refused appointment because of some reason involving health, "or other reasons." It is explained that in a small percentage of cases the successful candidate in the examination was found to be suffering from tuberculosis, or from skin disease, or from some other reason not appearing in an examination paper he was regarded as an improper choice.

The next result shows that if the postmaster general has discriminated in a political way it must have been in an extremely small number of cases, and his friends assert that he can justify every appointment upon a full review of the facts.

One of the disputed cases is at Newark, N. J. The highest candidate received a civil service rating of 75, and the second highest 74.40. The high man was a former postmaster, and the records of the department showed that two postoffice inspectors had recommended his removal for pernicious political activity. This, taken in connection with a dispute as to the justice of the ratings of the two highest candidates, friends of the second man contending that he was entitled to the higher rating, led to a decision in favor of the second man on the list, and is one of the few cases in which Burleson used his discretion against the man with the highest rating.

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.]

The Farmer's Profits

Portland, Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—I noticed an article in The Sunday Journal by Mrs. A. H. Case concerning the high cost of living and the big profits in farming. She seems to think the farmer makes an excessive profit and is the cause of too high prices. But I think not, and I have spent some years farming in the Hood River and White Salmon districts. She gives figures to show product and returns, and says, "I am sure of my figures." But I think she has left out some of the figures; for instance, the rate of production is too high, for in practice there are insects, blight and various other causes to cut down the yield per acre. I have known the tomato blight to take half and even all of the crop some years. This year it didn't bother much, but the high cost of farming did. Mrs. Cave says it cost the grower 12 cents a box to pick, crate and ship tomatoes to Portland. But in Hood River this year tomato boxes cost 11½ cents in knockdown condition. They must then be nailed up, hauled home and the tomatoes picked, packed and hauled to the boat. And freight on boat (the cheapest there is) and cartage at Portland, and the cost is about 25 cents a box. Then add commission and retailer's profit, and whatever is above this will go to the farmer for his year's work after he has paid taxes, interest and possibly other expenses out of it. I think he is usually not overpaid for his work.

The fact is, most of the tomatoes produced in the Hood River and White Salmon districts at present are grown by Japanese, who practice oriental, not American, standards of living. But as to the high cost of living I think there is too much expense between the farmer and the consumer. If this can be cut down to a minimum and the farmer can increase the production of his farm, then the man in the city can expect a better living at a reasonable cost.

E. C. COON.

Home-Owned Sugar Factories

Athena, Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—In North Dakota the farmers have a statewide organization called the Non-Partisan League, for the marketing of their products. The fruit growers in all the large fruit districts of the Northwest have organizations for the marketing and manufacture of their products. Everywhere they are a success. If there is any reason why the beet industry cannot be handled in the same way, it does not show on the surface. Why cannot the producers of beets organize and build their own factory? True, it would take considerable money, but they could capitalize, and raise money. Instead of contributing 49 per cent of the capital to build a sugar factory and have nothing to say in the management, why not contribute the whole 100 per cent and have all to say in it? A going concern, built and managed by the producers for the benefit of the producers, and not for a foreign syndicate, should be established instead of the usual concern, which would squeeze every penny of profit and would have the power to close shop at any time, to the detriment of the farmer and everyone else.

The enterprise is feasible and therefore there would be no difficulty in capitalizing it. It is probable that the farmers could swing it alone, and if not and they found it necessary to sell stock, it ought to be easy to do so.

When once it is established that the soil is adapted to sugar beets, and that they contain the necessary content of sugar, there is no risk whatever. Outside capital likes a good thing, and they pretty nearly have it in a sugar factory on a 51 per cent basis.

The farmer and community cannot afford to take less than their product is worth and that is 100 cents on the dollar of all of the profits, and not 49 cents. The people of Portland cannot afford to let outside capital rule an industry that home enterprise should.

F. B. WOOD.

The People for the League

Portland, Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—The opponents of the League of Nations are still busy with their propaganda in stirring up strife among people both at home and abroad, and certain Republicans are wailing loud and long against any and all things done by the present administration for the benefit of man. The Democratic party, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, has enacted more constructive legislation in 7½ years than the Republican party has done since the time of Lincoln. The predictions and hopes of the Republican party that the country would go to the dogs under a Democratic administration has resulted in keen disappointment. They are jealous and envious on account of great deeds done under Wilson, and especially the League of Nations, the greatest of all things enacted for the benefit of the human race, and they would defeat the league and eventually plunge the world into another war and surrender their own country to the enemy if by so doing they could shift the responsibility to others and put the Democratic party out of power. Wilson is just getting the United States started on the straight path, in spite of all the knockers of the Johnson, Borah and Poindexter type. These men never had any conception of fair play or justice and always considered personal ambitions above the general good of the people.

The American people as a whole, regardless of all things political, favor the League of Nations without amendment, by an overwhelming majority, and any who fight the league for political purposes will only plunge themselves into political oblivion. When ratified by the senate, the league will be a foundation of great things for the human race.

Who knows but the brotherhood of man will eventually become a reality through the League of Nations, the greatest merely civil instrument ever written by man.

OTTO D. DRAIN.

Would Restrict Agitators

Portland, Oct. 7.—To the Editor of the Journal—Holding political meetings on the streets ought to be prohibited, especially the socialists. To my mind the socialist street meetings are nothing but I. W. W. in disguise. The world is in turmoil. There never was a time when there was so much unrest everywhere, and for this reason and many others extra caution ought to be taken to nip agitators and anything contrary to the government. If this is not done something is going to "bust," and Portland, with other cities, will see something even worse than war.

Streets were never made for meetings, anyway. If politicians want to hold meetings, let them hire a hall. To suppress or prohibit street talking or oratory does not prohibit freedom of speech, by any means. Any person is free to talk to an individual any where, but strictly speaking the streets are for traffic. This is a free country and people are free to express their feelings if it is not against the government or is not offensive to the individual, but if we allow one party to use the streets for political meetings, we can't deny it to another, so it would be best to prohibit it entirely. Preaching the gospel is a different thing; yet there is danger in allowing the gospel to be preached, because that gives people a chance to work in many things that look like the gospel that are in themselves nothing but devilish propaganda.

A. J. CLARK.

Paying for The Auditorium

Portland, Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—I write this from a desire to express my appreciation of your editorial in Monday's Journal headed "The Pound of Flesh." I am also convinced that the editorial meets general approval, as it advocates that the city should pay for The Auditorium what it cost, instead of letting the two local bondsmen, N. A. Schanen and J. F. Kelly, pay the deficit and thereby be practically ruined financially. It is wrong in principle to get something for nothing, and surely the city of Portland should not get its auditorium for $60,000 less than it cost and require the bondsmen to pay this large sum, saying that it was "nominated in the bond."

Upon investigation I have learned that The Auditorium cost over $410,000, and the city has paid for it only $347,000, or $63,000 less than its actual cost. I have heard no one say that the $410,000 was not honestly spent in erecting the building. Who should pay the deficit? Surely not the bondsmen, who were not responsible for the great war which increased the cost of the structure. Yet strict adherence to the bond they signed would make them responsible and force them to pay for what the city is receiving. I believe the least the city council can do is to submit the matter to arbitration, to the end that simple justice be done to two of its citizens who have lived in Portland for nearly 40 years and contributed to its growth.

H. N. BURPEE.

Roosevelt on Germany

Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am sure that a short time after Germany invaded Belgium, Roosevelt made a speech in which he praised the German army and said he was proud of the German blood in his veins. Now I am sure that he made that speech, but don't remember just where or when. If you can get me that address I shall be grateful.

GEORGE ROMANE.

[Roosevelt was then a regular contributer to the Outlook. The inquirer is referred to the issue of the Outlook for September 28, 1914. On pages 170 and 172, passages corresponding to the matter suggested in his inquiry are to be found.]

A Valley of Optimists

From the Hood River News.

A pessimist in Hood River at this time would be a very lonely man. Everybody one meets on the street is an optimist, and there is every reason why he should be. Even if he is not the owner of an orchard, he will indirectly benefit from the wonderful crop which is now all but safely housed. Day and night, for the past week, trucks have been bringing in big loads of apples from the valley and have returned with even bigger loads of box shooks. Good news from the East is another cause for optimism here, and it would be difficult indeed to persuade any of our ranchers or citizens that the 1919-1920 season is not going to be the year which all have looked forward to during the lean years that have gone before.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Shantung is due soon to stop its wagging.

Baron Goto visits Portland and where does he go to from here?

The Hungarian peace treaty has been completed. With the "Hun" taken out, we trust.

There's one person that doesn't care a hoot how high coal is, and that's the hay fever person.

Nine aviators dead in the first transcontinental airplane race. Is the goal worth the sacrifice?

"All Russia Is Ablaze With War."—Headline. Let 'er burn until the last of the Bolshevists is consumed.

"Letts Have Begun New Offensive Along Dvina."—Headline. Being urged on, probably, by the rallying cry, "Letts Go."

If we believed there was any hope that we might win the many nice things asked by the coal miners, we'd go on strike ourselves.

If the government had been running the chariot of fire there are people who would criticize the way it handled the Elijah traffic.

Had a broken crankshaft not forced the flying parson down near Wahoo, Neb., we never would have known that there was such a place in the United States.

No doubt the poor young man in love continues to recite that ancient maxim, "Two can live as cheap as one." And they can, if it's "cheaply" and not "cheap" that he's talking about.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The death of Yung Toy Kay, 84 years old, for many years engaged in mining at Auburn and Mormon Basin, is reported.

The executive council of the Polk county agricultural council has decided to reestablish the vacated position of county agricultural agent.

"Baker county," says the Baker Democrat, "has produced 90 per cent of all the gold output from the mines in Oregon for several years, and from the mining activity that is manifest, will continue to do for years to come."

Of Roseburg's forthcoming corn show, the Review, among other things, says: "The prospects are for a large number of exhibits and as there will be no admittance charge it is expected that several thousand people will visit the show during the 24th and 25th."

Mrs. Harry G. Hyde of Baker, wife of the assessor of Baker county, it is claimed by the Baker Democrat, has the distinction of being the only woman in Oregon this year to secure a prize, having killed a four-point buck last Sunday evening in the mountains at the head of the Grande Ronde river. She shot him through the head at the first shot.

"The usual method pursued in construction work," sagaciously observes the Bend Bulletin, "is to plan during those months when building is easiest and then to build during the other months when building is most difficult. The city councils, in arranging to get preliminaries attended to this winter so that improvement work can be begun early in the spring, is doing a good work."

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The year 1809 was a grand old year for giving notables to the world, and 1819 was scarcely less so. If it had no Lincoln, Darwin or Gladstone, as 1809 had, it brought out a list of Americans whose names are distinguished to this day. Mr. Lockley has something to say of them, and of a number of things as well as persons, besides.]

There are many who can still remember the thrill they felt at the announcement that the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid and the messages could be flashed across the sea from America to England.

When I was in London last fall I was invited to a luncheon to meet Marconi. We were greatly disappointed to be told that Mr. Marconi had sent his regrets at being unable to be present, as he was detained by a matter of great importance. We learned next day that the "matter of great importance" was the successful sending of a message by wireless to Australia, a distance of over 13,000 miles, which broke all distance records for the transmission of wireless messages.

What a thrill Cyrus W. Field, who laid the Atlantic cable, would feel could he but know that today we are flashing messages across the sea without wires or cables!

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Cyrus W. Field occurs on December 18 this year. The year 1919 is the centennial of a very large number of distinguished Americans. Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who in her day was such a popular novelist, was born December 26, 1819. Thomas English, author of "Ben Bolt," was born June 29, 100 years ago. Other distinguished authors, poets and scientists, whose centennial occurred this year, are: Walt Whitman, the "Good, Gray Poet," who was born on May 31; James Russell Lowell, February 22; Julia Ward Howe, whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic," stirred the hearts of millions of Americans, May 27; J. G. Holland, founder of Scribner's Magazine, which later became the Century, July 24; Charles A. Dana, for many years editor of the New York Sun, August 8; the sculptor, William W. Story, February 12; General W. S. Rosecrans, September 6; Vice President Thomas E. Hendricks, September 7.

Not long ago some writer whose hobby is digging up curious myths and customs assembled a group of interesting facts about our popular superstitions relative to Friday and the number 13. He says:

"It takes American history to sweep away the Friday as an unlucky-day proposition. For it was not only on a Friday that Columbus sailed for America but he discovered land and actually landed on Friday. Nothing unlucky about that! The Mayflower, too, made Provincetown harbor on a Friday, and it was on a Friday that the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. George Washington elected to be born on a Friday; St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest settlement in the United States, was founded on a Friday; and it was on a Friday that John Adams made the motion that these United States should be made independent. So Friday has not been an unlucky day for this country.

"The so-called unlucky number '13' played a curious part in the life of Richard Wagner. He was born in 1813. The numerals of the year of his birth added together make 13, and he was given a name (Richard) the letters of which, added to those of his family name —Wagner—also make 13. He finished 'The Flying Dutchman' on September 13, 1841, and completed 'Tannhauser' on April 13, 1844. The scoring of 'Das Rheingold' was finished on May 13, 1854, and that of 'Parsifal' on January 13, 1882. He was exiled from Germany for 13 years, and his long-cherished plan of giving his own operas in Paris was carried out with a production of 'Tannhauser' on March 13, 1861. The first performance of 'The Ring' complete, at Beyreuth, was given August 13, 1876. He composed 13 complete operas, and he passed away on February 13, 1883."

One of these days someone will be inspired to write the words and music for a national hymn—one that has the fire and thrill of 'The Marseillaise.' At a recent public meeting one old gentleman stood up and looked reproachfully at those sitting near him because they did not rise. The band was playing, "Auld Lang Syne." I was interested in the spontaneous mass singing that occurred at The Auditorium when President Wilson spoke on the League of Nations, and also a few days later when Colonel Roosevelt spoke on The American Legion. On both occasions the audience started out bravely on "The Star Spangled Banner," but by the time the last stanza was reached there were but few survivors. James Rodemeyer gives a laughable but true description of how the typical American audience sings the national anthem, thus:

Oh, say, can you sing from the start to the end,
What so proudly you stand for when orchestras play it:
When the whole congregation, in voices that blend,
Strike up the grand hymn and then torture and slay it?
How they bellow and shout when they're first starting out,
But "the dawn's early light" finds them floundering about.
'Tis "The Star-Spangled Banner" they're trying to sing,
But they don't know the words of the precious old thing.
Hark! The "twilight's last gleaming" has some of them stopped,
But the valiant survivors press forward serenely
To "the ramparts we watched," where some others are dropped
And the loss of the leaders is manifest keenly.
Then "the rockets' red glare" gives the bravest a scare,
And there's few left to face the "bombs bursting in air"
'Tis a thin line of heroes that manage to save
The last of the verse and "the home of the brave."

Olden Oregon

Early Oregon History Largely International Boundary Dispute.

During 25 years prior to June, 1846, the history of Oregon included as its principal theme the dispute between the governments of the United States and Great Britain as to where the boundary line should be located. On the part of the United States the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude was early proposed and quite consistently held to, although the political cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight" was not unheard for a time. On the part of Great Britain, the course of the Columbia river was considered a fair compromise line, but without entire disavowal of rights to the country north of California, or the forty-second parallel.

Proud of Coquille

From the Coquille Sentinel.

We have had occasion many times during the past few years to feel proud of Coquille. In war work, in furnishing both men and means for the world struggle against German autocracy and fiendishness, Coquille and the neighboring districts measured up to the full standard of Oregon patriotism—and there was none higher in the nation. In contributing to the Red Cross and other war charities Coquille was never a slacker and always did a little more than was asked—sometimes giving double.

When it came to building a new school house those who lacked vision and faith in our people were due to get an awakening. The decision was left to taxpayers only, and the amount asked was probably double what it would have been five years ago, but Coquille answered with no uncertain sound. Four out of every five said "yes" and the result was such a vindication of our city and school district as must silence all cavilers. We are ashamed of our present school accommodations but more than proud of the way our people have joyfully and enthusiastically put their shoulders to the wheel and declared that the best possible in the way of a school building is none too good for the children of this city. Coquille is on the map. The city has a great future before it. We expect to see it become the educational center of southwestern Oregon.

The Deutschland

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Deutschland, the first submarine to cross the Atlantic ocean, has made its last voyage. It has landed in a London museum, where it will be viewed as a permanent war souvenir.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Camels proved a source of great strength for the British during their campaigns against the central powers in Asia in the world war. They were invaluable in the warfare where forced marches through desert regions were required. They were also stoical and brave under fire and bore their wounds bravely. Their use, however, proved the fallacy of some stories about camels, such as their ability to go seven days without water, writes George F. Paul in Popular Mechanics.

The Sudanese camel can do this, but the Egyptian camel, the next best for use in warfare, can go only two days without drinking during hot weather. The most delicate of all camels are those of Hindustan. They are also difficult to train because of their temper. They are more obstinate than mules and even wilder during certain periods. They kick and bite and fight fiercely with each other.

On the dry sand of the desert the camels lope along nicely, but on wet or slippery ground they tumble around like persons learning to roller skate. During the operations in Palestine horses proved much their superior. On one occasion it was found necessary to abandon 100 tons of materials because the camels could not advance over the bad roads.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Soldiers don't strike very often, but when they do things happen fast. A chipmunk ain't much of a fighter, but he can bite into your finger and mebby give you blood' pisenin'.

Irrigation in the Valley

From the Salem Capital Journal

Irrigation and Willamette valley climate form a combination that is hard to beat when it comes to producing everbearing strawberries, in the estimation of J. M. Christopher of Marion. Mr. Christopher, who was in this morning to complete his filing upon water for irrigation purposes upon his tract, brought with him a box of the luscious berries just to show what can be done in the strawberry line with the aid of irrigation. Lack of sunshine has robbed the fruit of some of its sweetness but in appearance the berries are as rich as any appearing on the local market in the normal strawberry season.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

Snow and miniature blizzards have hit the Santiam national forest, and very little land can be planted this fall.

The Clatsop County Bar association has decided to raise all the fees for legal services approximately 50 per cent.

At its closing session in Salem, Corvallis was chosen as the next meeting place of the Presbytery of the Willamette.

The arm of Daniel Fisher, a Brownsville contractor, was mangled and crushed by being caught in a bean threshing machine.

Albany to Portland via the Pacific highway will be possible by the end of this week, according to Engineer Caufield, in charge of the work.

John W. Gruner, geologist from Minnesota, has arrived to take up his duties as professor in the school of mines at Oregon Agricultural college.

When Louis Miller fired at a pheasant while hunting near Eugene, the bullet glanced and struck John W. George in the right eye. George will recover.

The 4 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Butler at Eugene was probably fatally burned when he attempted to warm himself before an open fireplace.

The paving of the Columbia highway between Cascade Locks and Wyeth has been completed, and the difficult detour over an old road is no longer necessary.

Oregon City banking institutions have entered into an agreement to open at 9 a. m. and close at 3 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour will be 1 p. m.

McMinnville wants a vegetable and fruit cannery, and business men of that city are willing to provide a large sum to the right party who will consider the opportunity.

Apples are piled so high in the store room of the Albany cannery that the manager expects to have apples enough to run at full capacity until the first of the year.

The car shortage situation threatens to assume the serious proportions of 1916, 1917 and 1918 in spite of the efforts of state bodies and officials of the railroad administration to remedy the situation.

Thomas Spannell Jr. is in a hospital at Medford as a result of a fight with a bear that he had wounded. He has a broken wrist, lacerated hips, chest and shoulders, and the calves of his legs are torn into shreds.

Argument on the appeal of J. Henry Albers of Portland from a federal court judgment, under which he was fined and sentenced to imprisonment for violation of the espionage act, was heard in the United States circuit court at San Francisco Wednesday.

WASHINGTON

Between 1000 and 1200 people are now engaged on the 1919 apple crop in the Spokane valley.

Seven contracts, amounting to $112,089.45, were awarded this week for paving portions of a number of Toppenish streets.

Use of the state armory at Tacoma for an address by Eamon de Valera has been refused by the adjutant general of the state.

The new telephone cable between Tacoma and Vashon Island is in working order. The cable is 11,000 feet long, weighs 35 tons and cost $22,000.

Figures from railroad offices show that 1116 cars of apples were shipped out of the Yakima valley last week, the total value being more than $1,600,000.

John Cicoria, a Seattle cafe owner and prominent in Italian circles, is dead as the result of a gunshot wound inflicted by Edward Kienstra, an attorney.

Enlistments and reenlistments have been heavier at Camp Lewis this week than at any time since the campaign for strengthening the regular establishment commenced.

Pinned under an overturned tractor at Spokane for two hours before he was discovered, David Conway was so badly scalded that he died while being hurried to a hospital.

By use of an airplane, two Spokane men covered 75 miles from Spokane to Odessa lake, got a full bag of ducks and returned the same day, making the return trip in 55 minutes.

Miss Genevieve Danielson of Seattle, aged 25, while learning to drive an automobile, was killed when the machine got from under her control, dashed down a hill and was overturned.

John Donovan, son of John Donovan of Bellingham, was killed on the paved road between Sultan and Gold Bar when an automobile in which he was riding skidded and turned over.

Private Shelby C. Cole is being sought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cole of Tacoma, who have heard nothing from him since he was rescued from the Turcania and removed to a hospital in Ireland.

IDAHO

Buhl high school has been suspended indefinitely pending the installation of a steam heating plant.

Joseph W. Zimmerman, a business man of Moscow, fell dead on a street in that city while on his way to church.

The Buhl Canning company has put up 1300 cases of peaches and is now canning apples, having about 1000 cases of the latter.

The commissioners of the Deary rural highway district have awarded the contract for clearing the new Pine creek right of way.

The canning factory at Payette has closed for the season. About 100 people have been employed and $15,000 was paid out for fruit.

Short courses in general agriculture, dairying and homemaking have opened at the University of Idaho with many students enrolled in each department.

Employes of the Washington, Idaho & Montana railroad, owned by the Potlatch Lumber company of Moscow, have struck for increased wages, only the crew on the passenger train refusing to quit work.

The public utilities commission of Idaho has denied the request of the operators of the Ousley ferry for an increase in rates, and has required the company to maintain a continuous day and night service.

GENERAL

The price of certified milk has advanced in San Francisco to 22 cents a quart.

Savage fighting is still going on in the city of Riga between Lettish and Lithuanian troops and the Germano-Russian army.

The Pacific mail liner Colombia passed through Honolulu last Sunday with $25,000,000 in bullion consigned to the banks of Shanghai.

Berlin experienced a new brand of strike Wednesday, when 15,000 clerical workers in the municipal offices walked out, demanding more pay.

The first contingent of regular troops to leave Camp Dix since the armistice entrained Thursday on the first leg of their overseas trip to Silesia.

Charles L. Stokes has confessed at Los Angeles that he killed Dr. Ernest B. Roberts when Roberts told him that he had stolen the love of Stokes' wife.

Abandonment of organization of the World War Legion and cancellation of its national encampment scheduled for this week at Pittsburg was announced at Washington Thursday.

Six former Cantu soldiers, the last survivors of the mutinous Algodones garrison, met death at the hands of a firing squad in Lower California immediately after the fight Wednesday.

Journal Is Leader in Constructive Effort

The Journal has long been a leader in progressive, constructive newspaper work, and has set the pace for other Portland publications. A glance through the files of all local newspapers will quickly and fairly show a considerable number of instances wherein The Journal has led the way and has been followed and imitated by other papers.