Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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He among mortals may with most truth be called happy, who, without envying the grandeur of others, with a modest mind is contented with his own fortune.—Sannazaro.

AMERICA'S GIFT

THE Council of the League of Nations functioned yesterday at Versailles.

It was the first session of an organized parliament of man. It is a body to enforce the terms of the peace by means other than war. It is an agency by which disarmament of the nations is proposed and the settlement of disputes by arbitration planned. It is an organized and definite purpose to stabilize self governments, protect weak nations from oppression and guarantee the territorial limits of nations.

It is proposal for the first time to unite the nations of the world in a pact for permanent peace. It exemplifies civilization forging forward to higher and higher ideals. It examples mankind rising from a state of enslavement under autocratic processes and doctrines that have held sway in the world since those processes and doctrines originated in the tribal life at the beginning of man.

Millions of men have known only those conditions which divine right of kings imposed upon subjects who were powerless to revolt against and overthrow royal authority.

The human being has been the creature of the state rather than the state the creature of the man.

The crimes and excesses and tyrannies heaped by rulers upon their oppressed subjects crimson the pages of history.

The step from the subject state of the man in Germany, Austria and Russia before the war to the state exampled by the Council of the League of Nations in session yesterday, is the most gigantic stride upward in the whole history of the world.

Jesus Christ came into the world preaching peace on earth. For the first time in history there is effort by man and nations to realize that dream that has lived in the imagination of men since the Nazarene was on the earth. The soul of the League of Nations is the preachment of the Savior practically applied, in man's weak way, to the life and government of the world. It is the noblest endeavor in which statesmen and governments have ever engaged.

Unhappily, no representative of America sits at the council table at Versailles. American brain conceived the plan. American statesmanship practically forced European governments to accept it. American leadership went into the tangled mass of conflicting interest and divided opinion, and, with the greatest difficulty, framed the league pact. The council as it sits at Versailles is thus the gift of America to Europe, and it is indeed, highly regrettable that America is not represented there to guide and lead the league to success as America led the defeated armies of democracy and liberty back to triumph in the war.

Whether this great agency of peace and good will on earth can survive without America to stabilize and strengthen it is doubtful. The moral influence alone of the United States supporting the league is as invaluable for the future as it was in forcing formation of the league. The mere presence of the moral influence of America at Versailles, would, after America's part in the war, give European peoples far greater confidence in the justice and prestige and power of the league. The judgments and the mandates of the League Council would be accepted with greater faith and a broader willingness to submit.

It is to be hoped that America will yet ratify, and Germany be thereby deterred from conniving a league composed of Russia, Austria and herself with the consequent return to war and misery, bankruptcy and wholesale death.

The legislature has passed a bill reorganizing fish and game administration and the governor has signed it. The measure may have desirable features but its provision for appointment of the new commission by the legislature rather than the governor is apt to prove a trouble-making error. The commission should be appointed by and be responsible to the governor as the chief executive of Oregon.

UNANIMOUS

RECKLESS, irresponsible, drunken and crazy drivers have fair warning in the action of the legislature on the drivers' license bill.

The bill passed both houses without a dissenting vote. It is doubtful if in the entire history of the state, that a bill carrying a punishment has been adopted by unanimous action. There is always some interest or some group that rises up to oppose.

But the resentment at the state house against the murders and mutilations by drivers drunk and drivers irresponsible was so great and so unanimous that not one voice was raised against the license bill and not one vote recorded against it.

Drivers may as well begin now to accommodate themselves to the new situation. The records they are making now will count against them when they apply for licenses after the law goes into effect. If their records are bad enough on the card index at the police station it will be impossible for them to secure licenses, and they will have to join the pedestrian class.

The license bill will do a great deal to bring the maniacs to their senses. We are fast coming to a time when there will be no more Sorensens and no more Joe Mielkes at large on the streets at the wheel of a high power automobile.

The action by the legislature is a triumph in the drive for making the streets of Portland safe.

"That the Japanese foreign office is preparing a formal note asking China "to appoint a commission to consider the restoration to China of Shantung" is the purport of a cable from Tokio. One by one the specious arguments of the Lodges and Reeds will fall to the ground. The case against the treaty is a house of cards. The crocodile tears shed by Lodge in Washington and James Reed before the Portland Chamber of Commerce were as salty as brine but in their sincerity as empty as a bass drum.

THURTELL'S MEANING

OFFICIAL copies of the report on the Columbia basin rate case which Chief Examiner Thurtell proposes for the interstate commerce commission which have been received in Portland confirm the conclusion of the news dispatches that lower rates are recommended between Portland-Vancouver and that part of the Inland Empire comprehend by the zone immediately south of the Snake river. These are the findings of the examiner:

That the rates on classes between Portland and Vancouver and points in the Inland Empire south of the Snake river are unduly prejudicial to Portland insofar as they are higher than the rates contemporaneously applied on like traffic between such points and Astoria, Seattle and Tacoma * * *.

That the rates on commodities between Portland and Vancouver and points in the Inland Empire south of the Snake river are unduly prejudicial to Portland and Vancouver insofar as they exceed 90 per cent of the rates on like commodities between such points and Astoria, Seattle and Tacoma.

The language used by Examiner Thurtell shows quite clearly that he recommends reduction in both the class and commodity, i.e., merchandise and grain, rates between the zone south of the Snake and Portland-Vancouver. Some confusion on the subject has been indicated, especially on the part of the competitive ports. It is unnecessary.

The adoption of the examiner's report by the interstate commerce commission would mean a reduction in the whole body of rates between the zone south of Snake river and Portland-Vancouver.

After all, may not the governor be wiser in his day and generation than was the legislature? The game commission, with its controversies, its feuds, its scandals, its political manipulation and its perennial notoriety, is safely off his hands. The legislature took all responsibility off his shoulders and saddled it upon itself.

WE'LL TELL THE WORLD

THE Pacific Northwest has unbounded resources and unsurpassed scenic attraction. It wants people to farm the lands and man the industries. It wants hotels for the housing of tourists and capital for investment in productive enterprise. It wants transportation and irrigation.

The progress of the effort to interest the rest of the country in the Northwest reveals that nearly all the people in the rest of the country are from Missouri. They must be shown.

They have a healthy distrust of empty promises. They are averse to exploitation of their enthusiasms and only a few are willing to incur the cost of trips for experiment and direct observation.

It is this outside attitude of "show me" that principally gives merit to the proposal which emanates from Herbert Cuthbert of the Pacific Northwest Tourist association that Oregon, Washington and British Columbia hold a show of their productions and potentialities in the world's largest exposition building, the Grand Central Palace of New York.

Washington, indeed, thinks so well of the project that its state Chamber of Commerce has already adopted it.

A very reassuring part of the proposal is that it would place no burden upon either public or semi-public funds. The exhibitors themselves would pay the bill, each in proportion to his participation.

Oregon, for instance, is developing manufacturers of lumber and leather products, fruit juices, and so forth, who have launched national advertising campaigns. They would naturally count such an exhibit a highly desirable opportunity for resultful use of their advertising appropriations. The New York exhibit would be a desirable place to disclose to buyers for Eastern concerns and to all who are interested generally, as Mr. Cuthbert puts it—

* * Our scenery, railway and steamship transportation, natural resources, agricultural products, fruits, dairy products, canned goods, manufacturing and industrial lines, lumber, cement, shipbuilding, power development, irrigation projects and state land settlement plans.

It must be remembered that applied publicity persistently distributed has operated as a highly profitable development factor for regions, like Southern California, which have less to offer than the Pacific Northwest.

Down on the Oregon City road in Clackamas county Thursday night there was a comedy of poor marksmanship in which bad booze fired jealousy and aimed the gun but caused it to waver from its mark. It might have been a tragedy and then again would have come the realization that guns and booze are dangerous companions and that both should be banned.

WITH THE PEOPLE

THE Journal's poll, which closes today, has shown how familiar the people are with the treaty and with the issues in the controversy over it.

The mass of letters accompanying the ballots have dealt with the arguments for and against the treaty with very great intelligence. Only sentences have here and there from a few of them been presented in the daily reports of the vote. They are only a glimpse at the mass of intelligent expression that citizens in the routine of their daily life have stopped to put into form. To peruse these letters is to bring the reader into close touch with the thought and aspirations of the mass.

It gives one a new faith in his country. Out there beyond the limits of the big city, there are men and women, thousands of them, who are thinking of the world in all its complexities and conflicting interests. They are watching the progress of civilization and dreaming and working for a better state for mankind.

Minds in this world are active now as they never were before, and, whether it wins or loses, whether it survives or falls, the league idea has become a force on earth, and it will never die.

Men waited some thousands of years for self government. They dreamed of liberty long and weary years before they won it. It will be so with the idea of a great pact of peace, and, though it may take another calamitous war to make all men accept it, its final triumph is as certain as the seasons.

The companionship of the letters sent in during the treaty poll has been a new baptism of faith for The Journal. It is a touch with the pulse beats of humanity that leaves a lasting impression. It is a story of people growing in thought and knowledge and purpose and aspiration that bodes well for the republic, for the republic is the mass in their collective action, and it is what they see fit to make it.

During the war people learned how to sing. With martial air and sentimental melody they sustained courage, made ready for sacrifice and prepared for reunions after victory. Community service as organized in Portland intends to keep people singing and brave during these difficult days of readjustment.

A BETTER WAY

CITY planning is an effort to intelligently prepare a city for its future.

Zoning is a branch of city planning designed to prevent use of property in a fashion adverse to public interest.

These, in each instance, are definitions of the ideal. The ideal often miscarries. The safeguards provided by the state laws, repeal of which is a contested issue at the special legislative session, are that no steps shall be taken without public support.

The city planning commission is a body which bears largely an advisory relation to the official city administration and excersises powers only within clearly defined limits.

The zoning law necessitates neighborhood review of all proposed zoning districts and public hearing of every interest before a zoning regulation can be adopted by ordinance.

Seemingly the enemies of city planning and of zoning who are now waiting upon the legislature have overlooked both the definition and the provisions of the measures for which they seek repeal.

Likewise they have apparently forgotten that Portland's autonomy under its charter is such that repeal of both state laws will modify the local situation only to the extent of withdrawing compulsory neighborhood review of zoning projects.

If they succeed in their appeal they may find they have defeated their own purpose.

The science of city planning arises from the realization that municipalities whose growth, unguided, may become so congested and unwieldy as to render the city unworkable and finally destroy it.

Would it not be better for the opponents of city planning to apply their energy to the projects of the plan, and, if these projects are unreasonable, secure their defeat by studied and intelligent exposure of the facts?

Portland's future welfare condemns an attempt to deny city planning and zoning a chance, and to continue it as a city that, like Topsy, "just growed."

THE GENERALSHIP OF PERSHING

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Since congress created John J. Pershing a general he has had a somewhat misty place in the army organization. This rank was not in view when present laws were made, and when Pershing came along there was nothing specific for him to do. Presumably he would follow the direction of the general staff, but the chief of staff, General Peyton C. March, is only a major general, and it seemed incongruous that a major general should be giving orders to a general. Likewise, it would be confusing if the chief of staff were to receive orders from the general, when the general staff is the general source of orders in matters of moment.

The Wadsworth bill, reported by the senate military affairs committee, proposes to end this condition. It provides that "during the incumbency of the general of the army on the active list, that officer shall exercise the powers and perform the functions assigned by law to the chief of staff." If in time of war the general is assigned to the command of troops, an acting chief of staff is to be named by the president.

The rank of general conferred on Pershing is not intended to be passed on to any successor. After Pershing there will be no general, unless some future congress provides for one. The Wadsworth bill makes this plain in its creation of personnel by limiting the rank to the "tenure of office of the present incumbent." After Pershing, the chief of staff will be some officer selected by the president.

The general staff, which is entrusted with the plans of national defense and the general preparedness of the army, will consist of 100 officers, not below the grade of captain, chosen from a list of eligibles which is to be prepared by General Pershing and the commandants of the general staff college and general staff school, which will be revised annually.

The present tour of inspection of General Pershing of practically all the major army camps and stations in the country is preliminary to his expected accession to the head of the general staff, giving him up-to-date and first-hand knowledge of the present condition of the army and land defenses.

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.]

Pleads the Workingman's Cause

Carus, Dec. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have become interested in the contents of the article by Senator Poindexter in which he announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for president. Senator Poindexter has, by declaring for the open shop (General Wood and the Portland Chamber of Commerce concurring), squarely forced as the next national issue the question of capital and labor. The struggle is now on between the two most powerful forces the world has ever known. And beyond a doubt it will be an immense struggle. To my mind the next few years will be one of the most critical periods in the history of our nation, if not the most critical. It behooves us all then to be conservative, fair, honest and just in our opinions, and above all to be great, big, red-blooded Americans.

I admire the man, Mr. Fish, who said to that honorable body, "While I have no use for this revolutionary element, I have as little use for the employer who hides behind the folds of our flag and takes advantage of every opportunity to exploit the laborer." This, then, seems to be the bone of contention—the power of capital to exploit labor. The closed shop, the strike and the picketing system are the weapons by which labor seeks to obtain its just compensation from capital. And what is wrong about a well ordered strike, or a well organized system of picketing? These are constitutional rights.

Having removed from labor the instruments by which it attempts to obtain its just reward from capital, let's be fair and just and remove from capital that power by which it exploits the laborer. S. L. CASTO.

General Wood's Language

Portland, Dec. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—In a speech at Fort Collins, General Leonard Wood is quoted as saying: "My motto for the Reds is S. O. S.—ship or shoot. I believe that we should place them all on a ship of stone, with sails of lead, and their first stopping place should be hell."

Now, regardless of the saying of General Wood, or men of like character, real Americans will continue to recognize the fact that this reasoning faculty of ours is an individual instrument, and since each individual is different it follows that their ideas are more or less different. Therefore, it is the essence of Americanism to concede to others the right to their opinions, and the expression thereof, without suggesting that they be shot or deported.

General Wood is being groomed for the presidency, and, naturally, would be expected to display some originality. But should anybody care to go through the files of Hearst's Chicago Examiner they would find in the issue of February 16, 1919, that a certain Rev. D. John Wesley Hill, New York clergyman, used almost precisely the same language as the general, at least as regards the description of the ship and its destination, and the question arises, Is it merely a coincidence, or is it just plain plagiarism? Draw your own conclusion.

P. J. M'CARTHY.

To Make Portland Streets Safe

Portland, Jan. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—"Interested Reader" has an article in a Portland newspaper of December 10 in regard to people walking on the streets, especially in regard to the city laws, and the semaphore. Unfortunately I am one of those who are compelled to earn a living, largely by traveling the business streets, and time enters into my ability to do so, and at the present time a part of it is absorbed in "watchful waiting." The semaphore in full operation, would produce a kind of monkey and parrot time for thousands of us. At the rate of speed allowed by the authorities, and with the increasing number of machines, the time is near when something more than the "unavoidable or accidental," including the ever present parole, will have to be inaugurated. Every other now congested street will have to be used during business hours by vehicles exclusively, and the alternate streets by pedestrians during those hours. Overhead crossings are safe but expensive. Much has been said about stepping from behind autos and other places unexpectedly. Thousands of people starting for their homes at the close of their labors have to dodge between parked autos to get their cars at the risk of life and limb.

With the regulations of traffic as proposed, as well as sprinting to get to their places of employment in time, a safe and sane law will soon have to be passed and enforced, or there is likely to be "a hot time in the old town." Life and limb are entirely too cheap. Many outside people whom we invite for business and pleasure know not of the danger, nor of our traffic laws. If a farmer drove his team along a business street as fast as many autos go he would be summarily dealt with. This should be, and no doubt will be, made a safer place to do business. Exclusion of pleasure vehicles from the business streets during congested hours would help some. A PORTLANDER.

Sunspots and the Senate

Oregon City, Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—In regard to a prophecy made by a noted scientist—whose name I have forgotten how to spell—that this world of ours would be visited by divers calamities beginning December 17, 1919, based on the fact that several planets formed a conjunction with the sun at that time, I wish to present my observations.

One of the predictions was the advent of a sunspot large enough to be seen with the naked eye. I have kept tab on the sun, and I saw a small spot on the sun December 25, hardly worthy of mention. The first week in January, 1920, the sun was clear. Last Sunday, January 11, I saw five sunspots—four large ones and one small one—the largest of which was just appearing on the eastern edge of the sun and all grouped in about one-fourth of the visible portion of the sun. These spots present an imposing spectacle in their stately march across the face of Old Sol, and while not large enough to be seen with the unaided eye, yet, collectively, indicate an extraordinary solar disturbance. They will be visible all of this week or longer, and can probably be seen with a good field glass having a power of eight or 10 diameters, care being taken, however, to protect the eye with a well smoked piece of glass to prevent injury to the eyes.

I would call attention to the fact that the appearance of these spots and the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in Mexico happened about the same time.

My vote on the League of Nations proposition is to submit it to the people and to abolish the United States senate altogether and find something else to take its place. J. F. WACHTMAN.

High Praise of Mr. Bryan

Portland, Dec. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal recently Mr. Drain made the statement that Mr. Bryan would make a weak candidate. Now the facts of recent political history are against that statement. Up to the time of Mr. Wilson's second election Mr. Bryan had received more votes than any Democrat who had ever run for the presidency. Mr. Wilson, in his second election, with the slogan "He has kept us out of war," received a larger vote than Mr. Bryan did in any one of his contests. But in that election Mr. Wilson ran against a weak candidate. Mr. Hughes could not command the support of the progressive Republicans in the West, who turned from him and elected Wilson. Bryan in every race he ran was stronger than his party, but each time he faced a united Republican party, which greatly outnumbered the Democrats. Both of Wilson's victories were the direct result of a divided Republican party. With a united Republican party such as opposed Bryan each time Mr. Wilson would likewise have been defeated.

The statement that Bryan was a "peace at any price" man is not worthy of notice. In common with President Wilson and 98 per cent of the American people, Mr. Bryan opposed war until it became inevitable, and then he was as heartily for it as any other American.

History will probably say that he is the most constructive, farseeing statesman this country has ever produced.

He has championed and had enacted into law more great reforms than any other citizen of the republic, living or dead. Mr. Bryan is always found on the higher grounds of progress and enlightenment, urging his fellow countrymen onward and upward. Twenty years ago he was called a dreamer. Today those dreams are substantial laws. His dreams of today will be laws of the future. What other man is so well equipped to lead his fellow countrymen? DOUGLAS HEWITT.

Stock Gamblers and High Cost

Portland, Jan. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have been patiently waiting for some editor or correspondent to hit upon the real cause of the high cost of living, for no one seems to know, or if they do they are afraid to tell it. I am thoroughly satisfied that it is the editors who are afraid and dare not take up the cudgel for fear of offending those vitally concerned. Now this is the real cause—the stock markets and legalized gamblers in them. I have stood upon the marking board of the stock market and seen more wheat, oats, barley, rye, flour, potatoes, sugar (a sacred word) and other necessaries sold than there ever was at one time in all of the United States and Canada. You know this can not be done without having a very great effect upon the price of every article so handled. During last November the banks of New York loaned to the gamblers of Manhattan island alone $750,000,000 for no other purpose than to gamble in articles of necessity. All of us are barred from playing even a punch board for a chew of gum, but those leeches of the stock markets can take our deposits from the banks and use them to raise the price of what we most vitally need and must have.

If our howlers against social unrest would for once and all close up every gambling stock market all prices would at once drop, and that within 24 hours. If any reader doubts it let him trace one lowly sack of spuds from the farmer to the consumer and see who sets the price. A STOCK MARKET OPERATOR.

Ratify the Treaty

From the Outlook

Correspondence, conversations and consultation of the newspaper press convince us that if the voters of this country could be assembled in one huge auditorium for the purpose of a referendum on the treaty of peace and the League of Nations, a decided if not a very large majority would vote for immediate ratification, with simple, explanatory, but not destructive, reservations.

The people have come to this conclusion because they see that the delay, which has now, to some extent at least, degenerated into a personal and factional quarrel between the president and certain of his antagonists in the senate, is threatening the whole world, including the United States, with industrial, economic, and social disaster. Neither the congress of the United States, nor the legislatures of South America, nor the parliaments of Europe can properly deal with pressing and burning domestic problems, because nobody knows what our international relations are going to be during the next five or 10 years. Foreign exchange is in a chaotic condition, which means that the vast business of exchanging commodities throughout the world is abnormal and interrupted. Good judges of finance say that if this condition of economic and mercantile instability is not remedied we shall have, in spite of the present appearance of prosperity in this country, an industrial collapse that will make the previous panics of this generation "look like 30 cents." This is the purport of the non-partisan and non-political resolution recently passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce urging immediate ratification. There can be no society of any kind without normal and stable industry. Those who are reading Senator Beveridge's masterly "Life of John Marshall" will be reminded forcibly that the constitution of the United States was written and ratified a century ago primarily because of the intolerable economic situation in the original 13 states which threatened to bring political chaos in its train.

Not Exactly as Represented

From the Peekskill (N. Y.) News

We sincerely hope that those who have been repeating and publishing reports to the effect that M. Venizelos of Greece had changed his mind as to the merits of the League of Nations, that Dr. Masaryk was saddened "by the treachery of the president at Paris," and that General Smuts wished to repudiate everything done at the peace conference, will be honest enough to admit they were—mistaken.

The opponents of the league, and of President Wilson have been harping diligently and vociferously on these alleged disaffections for some while. They have played them with all the trimmings, amplifications and variations that fertile imaginations, heated to most active functioning, could conceive of. And now, sad to relate, it transpires that each and all of these illustrious foreign leaders are ardently and insistently urging the immediate adoption of the treaty.

The incident should be illuminating and helpful, both to the every-day citizen, who has to rely upon the public press for his information and who may have his doubts, and, also to several gentlemen in Washington.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

To market; to market.

* * *

Great weather for Oregonians.

* * *

Put up the flag for Pershing.

* * *

In Haiti the marines were on the job, as usual.

* * *

Germany is bothered with internal disorders, and there seems to be no efficient regulator at hand.

* * *

Well, according to the official "dope sheet," the nation is now officially "dry," but even official O. K. doesn't make it so.

* * *

"Sir Oliver Lodge Speaks of Spirits and Prohibition"—Headline. Yes, it often transpires that the two are mentioned in the same breath.

* * *

When burglars and policemen exchange shots and neither side scores, the affair seems to take on more or less of the aspect of a mere formality.

* * *

Clothiers have been advised by the attorney general's office that prices must come down, so we're feeling somewhat more hopeful about getting a new suit for Easter.

* * *

The man who had nine barrels of wine hidden in his woodpile hasn't them now, since the police have taken them; and, moreover, his woodpile doesn't look so large, either.

SIDELIGHTS

"Let us make it our motto in 1920 to draw our road maps on the ground," urges the Vale Enterprise.

* * *

The Golden Glow Mining & Milling company near Hailey is shipping two carloads of ore a week. The ore is averaging about $100 to the ton.

* * *

Sealed bids have been called for the erection of a new city hall at Vollmer. The plans call for a brick building two stories high and 65 by 30 feet.

* * *

In its 25-years-ago column the Condon Globe Times reproduces this from old files: "Thursday of last week John Maddock shot and killed two large lynx on his place on Thirtymile."

* * *

"The first camping party of 1920," says the Lakeview Examiner of January 8, "was out Sunday and enjoyed a campfire dinner on Drews creek. The weather was warm and balmy, there being no wind or other unpleasant features to mar the occasion."

* * *

"An argument in favor of a policy that Bend has never adopted, that of getting the people here and letting their intelligence and money provide the development, may be sound," says the Press. "Bend, however, seems to like the method she has always pursued: Get the industry started and the people will follow, work will be available for all and the citizenry satisfied."

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Thrift and independence via the Little Silver Dime route are extolled by Mr. Lockley today, as well as courage and tact as exemplified by William Jennings Bryan on a recent lecture tour.]

Arthur C. Callan is secretary and treasurer of the Pacific International company of Portland. His middle initial stands for "Centennial," so it is easy to figure how old he is. A day or so ago I was having my hair cut in The Journal barbershop. As Arthur stepped up to the cash register to pay for a shave he pulled out a handful of silver. I noticed there were several quarters and four or five dimes. He laid down a half dollar and pocketed his change. "Why did you do that?" I asked. "Why did I do what?" he answered. "Why did you give the cashier half a dollar when you had the exact change in your hand?" "I would have had to pay a fine of 50 cents if I had spent a dime," he responded. I thought he was trying to get gay with me, but when I looked at his eyes I saw he was in earnest. "I haven't spent a dime for over 11 years," he continued. "A little over 11 years ago my wife wanted a dining room table. We didn't feel we could afford it. One day she said, 'I know how we can pay for it and never miss the money. Whenever you receive a dime in change put it aside and don't spend it. I'll do the same. If either of us spends a dime we will pay a fine of 50 cents into our table fund.' I agreed, and faithfully turned all dimes I received in change over to my wife. One day I came home and found a new dining room table. 'It's all paid for,' my wife said. 'I paid for it in dimes.' We decided to keep up the saving of dimes. Several years later a sudden emergency arose. I needed $1000 at once. I didn't like to go to the bank to borrow it. I told my wife about it. She said, 'I'll lend you $1000 from our dime fund.' Right then I decided that saving dimes was a worth while plan. During the past year or more we have bought a $5 War Savings Stamp each week out of the dimes we save. Sometimes I will start out gayly in the morning with a $5 bill, and the first man I buy something from will apologize for having to give me my change in 'chicken feed,' and will hand me five or 10 dimes. It's surprising how many dimes you receive in change in the course of a week. Try it for a month or so and you will be surprised to find how much money you save."

* * *

I ate dinner with J. A. Ellison, manager of the Ellison-White Chautauqua association, a few evenings ago. We spoke of Bryan's speech at the Jackson day banquet. "Bryan and Roosevelt had one trait in common," said Mr. Ellison, "and that is the courage of their convictions. For 30 years standpat politicians have been saying every time Bryan does a courageous thing, 'That settles Bryan. He is as dead as a door-nail, politically.' But the standpat politician goes into the discard and Bryan bobs up serenely, stronger than ever in the hold he has on the affections of the public. He was the best drawing card we had on our circuit last year. In one California town the citizens came to our local manager and said, 'We hear that Bryan is going to make a prohibition speech. The people here won't stand for it. Wire your general manager at Portland to tell Bryan to cut out all reference to booze in his talk here.' Our local manager told them he didn't want to lose his job, and for them to wire me. A committee of citizens did so. I wired in reply, 'Mr. Bryan has a free platform and will discuss any issue or subject he cares to. Why not see him yourselves?' They sent a committee to the next town to meet Mr. Bryan and ask him to substitute some other lecture for 'The Price of a Soul,' which he was scheduled to deliver. He was most gracious to the committee and instantly agreed to deliver the lecture which they had selected. Nothing was said about prohibition, nor did they explain why they preferred the other lecture. The booze forces felt they had scored a victory and turned out in full force to hear Mr. Bryan. After he had been introduced he stepped to the edge of the platform and said: 'By special request I have been asked to deliver another lecture than the one scheduled. I am told the prohibition question is a very live issue here, so before starting on my lecture I will make a few preliminary remarks on prohibition.' His few preliminary remarks lasted half an hour, and if he didn't skin John Barleycorn and hang his hide on the fence to dry no one ever did. The anti-prohibition forces were good sports and took the matter philosophically, and if Bryan gave another talk in that particular city he would have a capacity audience."

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Maraldi, a famous mathematician, in the early part of the eighteenth century, found that the bottoms of the cells in a glass hive of his own invention were hexagonal and were formed of three lozenge-shaped plates. Measuring the angles of these lozenges he found that the greater angles were 109 degrees 28 minutes and the lesser ones 70 degrees 32 minutes.

Reaumur, the naturalist, suspecting that such precision on the part of the bee had relation to the desire for economy in the use of the precious wax, propounded the following problem to Konig, a noted geometrician: "What should be the angles of a hexagonal cell with a pyramidal bottom formed of three similar and equal rhomboid plates, so that the least matter possible might enter into its construction?" Konig, who knew nothing of Maraldi's measurements, employed the infinitesimal calculus and found that the great angles of the rhombs should be 109 degrees 26 minutes and the smaller angles 70 degrees 34 minutes.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

These here four by seven nations in Europe'll keep on a-fightin' 'slong's they can git feed and ammunition. They're like Plum McCracken in Texas on the Big Sandy. He got to huntin' the neighbors he didn't like so fierce they put him in jail and then acquitted him on the ground of insanity. The next time he killed one of the neighbors, which wasn't long after gittin' back home, Judge Lynch set on the case and decided that, whether crazy or not, he was altogether too quarrelsome to be at large. They cured him somewhat sudden under a big post oak tree which had growed convenient.

Olden Oregon

Pertinent to the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Pacific University.

Pacific university observed its seventy-fifth anniversary last Wednesday. On the recommendation of the Rev. George H. Atkinson, the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, at a conference held at Oregon City in 1848, decided to establish an academy at Forest Grove, taking over for that purpose a school already founded by Mrs. Tabitha Brown. In 1849 the Tualatin academy was incorporated by special act of the legislature. Sidney H. Marsh was chosen president of the new academy. In 1854 Tualatin academy was chartered as the Pacific university and became one of the leading educational institutions of the Northwest.

Cost of Legislation in the Earlier Days

Wasn't Much, Yet Some Taxpayers Murmured at High Cost.

Oregon's first legislature met 75 years ago in Oregon City. There were nine members, and when they voted themselves a salary of $2 a day some of the settlers shook their heads at such reckless extravagance.

The following committees were appointed: Ways and means, Newell, Hill and Gilmore; military affairs, Hill, Kaiser and Gilmore; land claims, Waldo, Lovejoy and Newell; roads, Burnett, Waldo and Kaiser; judiciary, Burnett, Lovejoy and Gilmore. To draft rules for procedure of the legislature, Lovejoy, Burnett and Waldo.

The first legislature passed an act creating the office of governor, who should hold office for two years, at an annual salary of $300. The house of representatives was increased to 13 members. The judicial power was vested in a supreme court consisting of one judge and two justices of the peace.

The legislature also provided for taxation and further provided that those who failed or refused to pay their tax should have no benefit of protection from the constituted authorities and should be disqualified from voting. A tax of ⅛ of 1 per cent was levied, based on a fair valuation of all merchandise brought to Oregon to be sold, and all improvements, on town lots, on saw mills, flour mills, on other mills, on clocks, watches, horses, mules, cattle, hogs and pleasure carriages. A poll tax of 50 cents was levied on every white male voter and the sheriff was authorized to collect this tax and keep 10 per cent of all taxes so collected.

Oregon City was officially designated as the seat of government. The meeting of the legislature was fixed on the first Tuesday of June each year. The pay of members of the legislature was fixed at $2 a day.

Two sessions of the legislature were held in 1844, the first in June, the second in December. The two sessions lasted three weeks. Forty-three bills were passed. The appropriations for these two sessions to cover all expenses of the legislature as well as appropriations to carry on the provisional government amounted to $917.96.

The annual cost of government then amounted to less than 50 cents per capita. The total population of Oregon, most of which was in the Willamette valley, was 2109. There were 725 males over 18 years of age and 536 under 18. There were 363 females over 18 and 485 under 18 years of age.

A Ten-Cent Fare

From the Tacoma News-Tribune

The Tacoma Railway & Power company and the Pacific Traction company have asked the state public service commission for permission to impose a 10 cent fare on all lines. This new schedule of rates would go into effect January 18, 1920, if the request is granted. In its plea to the commission, the company says: "Revenue received from the car riders is less than the cost of giving service. If things are allowed to drift, the community will certainly soon find itself without street railway transportation. To avoid such a catastrophe the management of the street railway system can do one of two things: First, reduce costs by curtailing service and abandoning lines, or, second, increase the car fare."

It is undeniably true that the street railway situation presents a problem in this country which is one of the most baffling of present day questions. But it is not confined to Tacoma alone. In every city, save possibly that of Cleveland and one or two others, the street car companies are dangerously near the financial rocks. The remedy is not so simple as the one proposed of merely advancing fares. The 7 cent fare did not solve the company's trouble in Tacoma. Boston has a 10 cent car fare and finds that its rates are so high that people will not ride, and its problem still remains.

After the 7 cent fare had been put into effect in Tacoma, the committee of 25 reported on June 10, 1919: "It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the increased service brought about by the experiment with the 7 cent fare, the number of passengers has fallen off on an average of 31,000 passengers per week, excluding the time when an abnormal condition prevailed on account of the 'flu' epidemic. It is clearly apparent that to further increase the fare would have no other effect than to reduce the number of passengers to be carried, without appreciable increase in the amount of revenue to be received."

Tacoma has induced hundreds of its citizens to go to the suburbs of the city and build homes. To these home owners a 10 cent fare would be an injustice. To permit it would serve as an irremovable bar to further development of our outlying districts. Without doubt the T. R. & P. is entitled to some relief. But the city's welfare is paramount, and it demands that there be no further increase in fare. Seven cents is "the limit" which the company can hope to collect from its passengers in Tacoma. Otherwise we are putting a handicap on the community which it will be impossible to remove.

The city authorities will promptly and properly enter an objection to the company's proposed increase and fight it to the limit. If it should be shown that the company is entitled to relief, it must take some other form than another boost in fares.

Motorcyclist's Goat Captured

From the Sarcoxie (Mo.) Record.

A California steer charged a motorcycle, broke up the machine and chased the rider a mile. California steers taken on subscription at this office.

Why Mother Reads The Journal

LIKE Dad, Mother is busy. Very busy. Absolutely no time to read in the morning at all.

Breakfast over, the kiddies must be sent to school. Then comes dusting, bed making, straightening up of the house, sweeping, dishwashing and the thousand and one things only a woman can find to do about a house.

By the time these are finished the youngsters are coming home from school for lunch and after lunch the dishes are to be washed again.

Then Mother must get a short nap. Maybe neighbor drops in for a call, it's club day, or there is shopping to do. Sometimes the mending basket is crying for attention.

But be sure Mother finds plenty to keep her busy until dinner time. A rush to get dinner over, the dishes washed and the kiddies to bed.

Here is where Mother gets a chance to read. She divides The Journal with Dad and they read until bedtime.

Mother gets the woman's pages, the local news and the advertising first. By the time she has finished making up her shopping list for the next day, Dad has finished with the rest of the paper and they exchange.

So Mother gets the live up-to-date news, the shopping news, the editorials and the features when she has time to read them.

That's why Mother prefers The Journal and that's why Journal "want" ads produce so well—Mother influences 90 per cent of the family buying.