Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every day, afternoon and morning (Except Sunday Afternoon), at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173, Automatic 560-51. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 900 Mallers Building, Chicago.

Subscription terms by mail, or to any address in the United States or Mexico:

DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON)

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON) AND SUNDAY

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon.—Isa. lv:7.

POST INTERRAMENTUM

THE obsequies of John Barleycorn being over, he having been interred in due and ancient form, it is a fitting moment to review the history of the case as is the practice in the literature of medicine.

The following chronology is taken from a digest of the origin and development of prohibition, issued by the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is set forth that the prohibition movement was not the result of hysteria or the rapid growth of emotionalism. Its development was slow and intermittent. It became manifest in 1808, when there arose a demand for moderation in the use of ardent spirits. To this was added in 1818 a plea for moderation in the use of malt liquors.

At the same time the plea for moderation in use of ardent spirits had grown to a demand for abstinence. In 1840 there was a sentiment for abstinence in both ardent spirits and malt liquors. In 1842 sentiment had grown to a demand for abandonment of the sale as well as the use of liquors. Along in 1847 there came a demand for the abolition of the practice of legalizing the sale of liquors.

In 1869 prohibition had invaded the realm of party politics and at Chicago the Prohibition party was born.

Growing out of the Women's Crusade in 1873 and 1874 came the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1893 the Anti-Saloon League was formed in Ohio for the purpose of doing non-partisan work for prohibition.

For many years the fight against the use and sale of liquor was confined within state lines. Maine was the first state to adopt a prohibitory law. This was in 1851. Kansas followed in 1880, and North Dakota in 1889.

In the course of a few years state boundaries were leaped over and prohibition entered the halls of congress. The Webb-Kenyon law was enacted in 1913. Its purpose was to prevent the shipment of wet goods into dry states. Then came the Alaska, Porto Rico and District of Columbia prohibition acts and other measures which culminated in the prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United Staes, which became effecive last Friday.

It is noted that before woman suffrage came into vogue John Barleycorn had his ups and downs, but with women using the ballot his decline rapidly set in.

Another contributory cause to his demise was an economic one. In the industrial world competition became so keen that the workman could not survive with an impaired efficiency.

Not long ago a business man heard an ugly rumor about the head of a local business concern. He repeated it. The story went the rounds. It grew in size and blackness as it went. Presently, as is the habit of all gossip, it reached the individual affected and he, tracing it back, placed the responsibility on the business man who first repeated what proved to be baseless calumny. A painful hour thus followed a thoughtless moment. Little words of gossip have big wings and fly fast. It is better to clip their wings by refusing to listen or repeat.

THE BANE OF ROUTINE

NOW comes the Methodist minister allying himself with that band of toilers in causes of public concern who often yearn for brief detachment, at least, from the treadmill of routine, the insistent interruptions of alien subjects, the multiplicity of telephone calls and the unending succession of visitors on trivial matters in order that they may concentrate brain and effort on the major task.

An appeal from the ministers of the Methodist church has been addressed to the bishops of the denomination. In it appears this complaint:

Vast and fateful are the issues of the hour. We could wish with you to be set free to grapple with these mighty needs. But you, as we, are in a thrall of routine that consumes our vital energies. Not for years have either yourselves or ourselves been at liberty to dedicate our major strength to the spiritual tasks which are on hand. Can we not together break this mesh of circumstances, and realize our calling?

The appeal is an expression of revolt against the elaboration of organization that demands all energy to keep the machine moving. It is a protest against the detail and functionalism urged so strongly in modern religious movements.

Perhaps the ministers are right. The minister may be so immersed in detail that forms take precedence over spiritual fundamentals.

On the other hand, intimacy of contact is essential to accurate interpretation. The happy mean for everybody should permit the gathering of knowledge out where human lives are lived, but likewise should allow withdrawal for meditation, analysis and mature expression.

None make more welcome appearance on Portland streets than the occasional crews of lowly toilers who engage in smoothing the track intersections of the street car company. Their work ought to lessen the necessity for hanging red lanterns over some of the deeper imperfections.

WICKED OLCOTT

GOVERNOR OLCOTT should remove himself from office. Certain senators called into extraordinary session to pass emergency legislation, are filled with alarm at the thought of Mr. Olcott in the executive office. An emergency means that the public peace, public health or public safety is threatened, and the resolution demanding the governor's resignation is presented at an emergency session as an emergency measure by Senators Banks, Thomas, Howell and Moser.

It is cruel for the governor to remain in office while these three noble senators must live in deadly fear of what he may do to the public peace, or the public health or the public safety. The days and nights of these honorable senators ought not to be made wretched by thoughts of war and pestilence and perils the fell Olcott might bring upon this fair state. Their thoughts are concerned only with the well being of the people. Their pure souls revolt at the prospect of Oregon desecrated and disgraced, its peace disturbed, the health of its people destroyed and its liberties hamstrung by a tyrant governor.

What is a state senate for if it is not to guard the suffering people against a pestilential governor? And in all that brilliant company of senators, who more fit to champion the oppressed and scourge the highbinders than Gus Moser or Billy Banks, holy crusaders in the cause of the downtrodden? In their daily prayers to the Most High, have they not besought guidance to lead their feet in the paths of righteousness and to make them terrible in the pursuit of bold, bad men?

What's a supreme court decision making Olcott governor, to senators with a punch and a pride of past?

When is an emergency anyway? If an Olcott plotting to overthrow our republican form of government and to crown himself as king of Oregon is not an emergency to call out the highest endeavors of those redoubtable patriots, Senator Banks and Senator Moser, what is an emergency? How can noble souls like them rest at night with such perils menacing our fair young commonwealth?

In all this horrible trouble there is one glad assurance for the people: The die is cast; virtue is not dead; the old Roman spirit is still with us—if the wicked Olcott is ever able to bring harm upon this glorious commonwealth, it will be over the dead bodies of Senator Banks and Senator Moser.

Accentuation of good music, an orchestra of 13 artists, rendition of musical classics were features at the opening of a local picture house, and are features that are to characterize its programs throughout the future. The tendency in Portland for better and higher musical standards is more and more marked. It is a hopeful and helpful omen. Good music helps make soul for a nation.

THIS WEEK

"THE Portland Young Men's Christian Association has passed through the era of struggle for existence. It owns well located, valuable properties; it has a large, well organized and aggressive membership of young men and boys; but if it is to be allowed to expand and do the work that is being pressed upon it in Portland at the present time, the institution must receive adequate support.

"Measured by the number of members, classes conducted, meetings held, functions promoted, students graduated, attendance at the building, young men located in self-supporting positions, and the volume of over one hundred different lines of activities carried on by the association, the year 1919 is shown to be the largest in the history of the organization," says a report just issued by the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. This week a flying squadron of workers are to call upon the citizens of Portland to raise $35,000 to carry on the work during the coming year. The men who call upon you this week in behalf of the "Y" should receive not only a friendly welcome but generous support.

The Portland Y. M. C. A. is an institution of which Portland can well afford to feel proud. In point of membership it is the largest Y. M. C. A. west of Chicago. Its school work is of high character and but one "Y" school west of Chicago exceeds it in enrollment of students. The "Y" has promoted and fostered innumerable movements looking to the betterment of our city and state, such as the playground movement, home gardens, the social hygiene movement, and the suppression of gambling. It provides a hearty welcome and furnishes home atmosphere to the stranger within our gates as well as ministering to the mental, moral and physical well being of our own boys and young men. It is a character builder and has done much toward instilling higher ideals in the minds of the youth of Portland and in making Portland clean and safe and a desirable city in which to live and raise one's family.

The market report that carrots are cheaper than other fresh vegetables is a reminder that few foods are more wholesome for either man or beast. The horse fed on carrots gains a glossy coat and high spirit. Children's specialists have been prescribing carrots as part of the baby's diet ever since the experience of a bibulous physician was first repeated. This medico, called to attend an ailing child, was so thick of tongue from his libations that what he seemed to say was, "Give her carrots." Later, more sober, he came again, and the child was rosy of cheek. "You followed my prescription?" he asked. "Yes," said the mother, "we did as you said and gave her carrots." "Why," said the confused prescriptionist, "what I said was 'give her claret.'"

UNGRATEFUL?

ARE republics ungrateful?

The defeat of Premier Clemenceau for the French presidency is in the record. At long range one would have thought his election would have been triumphant and unanimous. We all thought his service to France, as her great war premier, should have won him anything within the gift of the French people.

When the war clouds hung low over French soil he was an inspiration to those discouraged, a hope to those in despond. Out where the great shells were falling, out where the combat was fiercest, there was Clemenceau, cheering on and buoying up the weary and war-worn troops. Out where the Hun was pushing back the armies of France, out where the fate of the republic hung in a quivering balance, there was the iron-willed, resolute and undismayed "Tiger" of France.

When everything in the republic was disorder, when the government was at its wit's end, and uncertainty and hesitation were everywhere, when French radicals were stirring up Frenchmen in opposition to the war and crying for a separate peace with Germany, Clemenceau, calm, stern, grim and adamantine, stood with his face to the foe and eye fixed on destiny. After all other leaders had failed, the people called on Clemenceau, and Clemenceau held France unified, kept France at her guns and led France out of the wilderness of agony and disruption.

It is thus that the world saw the French Tiger. It was as the soul and strength of the French republic that mankind has contemplated him.

But at the climax of his career, when the full tide of his great service is at the flood, he is refused the presidency.

Again, are republics ungrateful?

The service statement of the Portland Y. M. C. A. shows that it is the largest organization of its kind in the West and ninth in the United States. During 1919 it carried on more than 100 lines of activity. It induced 1045 men and boys to take regular gymnasium work. It found jobs for 1472 men. It attracted thousands to its meetings. It enrolled 1545 in business, vocational and industrial study. The report is the cumulative testimony of 1919 added to the years that have gone before to show that the Y. M. C. A. is an indispensable and constructive factor in the life of Portland.

RUSSIA

JEAN-BABTISTE-JOURDAN was one of those French soldiers of fortune who, prompted by hatred for England and love for adventure, flocked to this country during the war of the Revolution and rendered gallant service to the colonies in their fight for independence. It was here that he absorbed the sprit of freedom and gathered the seeds of liberty and justice which he and others were to sow upon their return to France.

Headley, in telling the story of Jourdan, who under Napoleon became a marshal of France, says:

Those who condemn the French Revolution, and the French generals who made Europe tremble, would do well to remember where many of them derived their first ideas of equality, that so alarmed the despots of the continent. That fearful waking-up which France had, was caused in a great measure by our stirring appeal to the world, and our brave resistance to arbitrary power. The terrific and protracted struggle that covered Europe with armies, was but the successful strife on our schores transferred to a wider and more extended field. The French armies carried back with them our declaration of rights, and hurled it, like a firebrand, amid the despotisms of the continent. When tyrants thought to quench it forever they rushed to its defense, and whirled it aloft with shouts of vengeance, till Europe shook with the rising sound of arms. The French Revolution, with all its horrors, was the legitimate offspring of our Declaration of Independence, working amid the rotten monarchies and ignorance, and oppression and despair of the old world; and those philanthropists, who, never weary of singing the praises of liberty in this land of peace and plenty, show themselves but bigots, when they turn in disgust and horror from her more painful and revolting aspect there."

The ruling powers of Europe were outraged over the results of the French Revolution, and their armies combined, but without success, in an endeavor to stamp out a movement which gave the lie to the divine right of kings and threatened to sow the seeds of liberty throughout the continent. Yet it was only yesterday that our American soldiers marched through the streets of Paris with their regimental bands playing the Marseillaise, and, with the consent of their government, joined in celebrating the fall of the bastile and the overthrow of the Bourbons.

Somewhere Macaulay has said:

Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons, in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were for ever excluded from participation in the blessings she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She growls, she hisses, she stings; but woe to those, who in disgust, shall venture to crush her. And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory.

We are shocked at happenings in Russia. But may it not be that our children and our children's children, being far removed from the seeming outrages of today and seeing only the fruits of the revolution, will be joining hands with the citizens of a free Russia in celebrating the birth of their republic?

Today the Russian masses, like the French masses 100 years ago, are illiterate, and know little or nothing of the science of government. But in time education will carry the torch of enlightment and reason into the dark places and the Russian people will find themselves. It is then that the Lenins and Trotzkys will be brushed aside, as the Robespierres and Barras were brushed aside in France.

THE CITY OF FRIENDS

ALL success to the cheerful program of community service which Portland has launched. This long time we have been echoing emptily, "A stitch in time saves nine," and "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Community service as planned in Portland is the application of these homely and time-tested maxims. It is the answer to tired humanity's prayer, "Teach us how to play."

Rather than a new organization, of which Portland has too many, it is the organized nucleus of an idea. It is an interweaving of organizations, with the thought, only, of being helpful to all.

Community service, according to the announcements of purpose, is to be a bit of influencing sympathy for the man who is apt to rob himself and society of a score or more of useful years because he is so busy making a living he doesn't take time to live.

It has particular thought for the girl, and her name is legion, who comes down from the country for a job in town, who lives in a room where she cannot with propriety receive a caller, who longs for the lively fun of the "parties" back home, but who wants to keep so far away from forbidden pleasures that she can still write home to mother and tell her everything.

The plan enfolds the monotonous folks who have homes and don't know how to enjoy them, whose idea of entertainment is to buy it downtown, and who lack even a speaking acquaintance with the neighbors who live next door to the house where they sleep and eat.

Nor has there been any forgetfulness, in the outline of activities, of those who were born on other shores and whose learning about the privileges and ideals of Americanism will decide whether they are to be red agitators or good citizens.

In the program adopted are athletics, dancing, community singing, outdoor affairs in the public parks and elsewhere, hikes, swimming, tennis, current events groups, music study classes, band and orchestra organization, Rose Festival "sings" and Christmas carols, neighborhood parties, dramatic affairs, citizenship classes, utilization of playgrounds and vacant lots, information bureau work, the awakening of latent talent, the training of community song leaders and arrangements for public forums.

Listed, these are but names. Translated into what otherwise lonely and inactive folks do in leisure time, they are rippling overtones of happiness in the more sombre orchestration of human life. They are drapings of colorful gossamer to soften the angular outlines of everyday routine.

Let us have much of community service and ready support of it. At this time of beginning it looks like a bit of heaven-fashioned gracious purpose to help people find themselves and their neighbors. It looks like an opportunity to replace discord or silence with merry song, to soften lonely faces and brighten tired eyes. It looks like Christianity without cant but with a smile.

Human nature would rather be sweet than sour. Not many people lose their ideals unless their environment is sordid. Coldness of manner is usually only the shield of diffident sensitiveness. We would all rather be with friends than strangers. We like to mingle spontaneous pleasure with commercialized amusement.

Having entered the field the task of community service is to make Portland a city of friends.

The senate, by a vote of 15 to 13, refused to submit the 6 per cent tax limitation amendment to a new vote by the people. Submission would have merely cluttered up the ballot. The voting would have been only a formality, for limitation of expenditures is popularly regarded as a desirable restriction on possible legislative extravagance. The power now rests in the people by popular vote, to increase their expenditures beyond the 6 per cent limit. It used also to rest with the legislature, but it was taken away because of legislative extravagance. To ask the people to reclothe the legislature with unlimited power to appropriate public money would be certain to meet with refusal.

FOR THRIFT WEEK

HERE are two contributions which Oliver Goldsmith makes to the thought of Thrift week:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

* * *

O luxury, thou curst by heaven's decree.

William Cowper has also a valuable suggestion for the week:

He that holds fast the golden mean,
And lives contentedly between
The little and the great,
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door.

And as a climax proverb, this: Wilful waste makes woeful want.

TREATY POLLS COMPARED

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, Jan. 17.—Results of polls of public sentiment on the peace treaty which are being reported from different parts of the country are not greatly different from those shown by The Journal's vote in Oregon, as they all indicate an overwhelming demand for ratification of the treaty.

The point of difference is that in the polls reported from Eastern states the most of them take no account of sentiment in favor of ratifying the treaty in the form submitted by President Wilson, and the voters have merely been asked to say whether they favor the Lodge reservations, or compromise reservations, or oppose the treaty altogether.

This exclusion of an expression on the treaty as submitted by Wilson is no doubt a reflection of the news reports from Washington showing that the senate will not ratify without reservations of some sort, a fact admitted by Senator Hitchcock and other spokesmen for the administration.

One of the polls attracting attention comes from Boston, in the heart of Senator Lodge's territory. Over 1800 votes were cast by members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the question of immediate ratification by concession. The vote was 1530 for ratification and 304 opposed.

From a five to one vote in Lodge territory one may turn to an eight to one vote in Kansas City, the home town of Senator Reed, one of the most uncompromising foes of the League of Nations. In a newspaper poll there 794 declared for compromise and immediate ratification and 97 against ratification in any form.

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.]

Christianity vs. Capital Punishment

Hillsboro, Jan. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—If the majority of the preachers in this twentieth century Babylon would give their worldly congregations to eat from the pure Word of God, instead of the flowery and cloudy discourses, seasoned with politics, they might be ousted from their livings, but their consciences would remain unseared.

They know that the Holy Ghost holds incumbent upon them to teach men to abstain from pollutions of idols, from fornication, from things strangled, and from blood—the last command corresponding with Leviticus 15:24. The transgression of this commandment, which is on the increase as we near the end, fills the madhouses and hospitals and brings the youth of this rising so-called enlightened generation to the scaffold through the fruits of that evil proceeding from them, their thirst for blood being insatiable. Whose fault is it that so many young men are callous and indifferent to all sense of human feeling, that they are plunged into a state of catalepsy, their senses benumbed and benighted, abject pictures of misery and despair? How many church dignitaries ever opened their mouths to explain the fifteenth chapter of Leviticus? And yet many would take men born blind to all repentance, born blind of their parents in the realm of darkness, and hurl them into the dark abyss of eternal misery. Their hatred and revenge to these rejectors of salvation cannot be satiated unless they are hanged and burn in a lake of fire forever. Instead of championing capital punishment, let them cast into bold relief these crying sins and warn the people against the cause of these evils, which eclipse man's happiness and shroud him in the dark and cloudy night of the Fall. ISRAELITE.

Comment on Certain Controversies

Portland, Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—"Art thou only a stranger in Jerusalem and hast not known the things which are come to pass in these days?"

After reading the press report of the Woodward-Mayor Baker and Dr. Devine-Flegel "Red" controversy I cannot refrain from this writing in the interest of good government. The relation between cause and effect which Dr. Devine wished to justify is a vital principle of all life. The convincing possibility of a supreme power is indisputable through this reasoning. The fact that the world is, that we are, constitutes an effect that cannot be without a cause.

In these days of victorious war patriotism, when everything that tends in that direction has supreme right of way, ought we not to pause at the threshhold of world events long enough to give due consideration? Yet quite the contrary seems to be the fixed condition. For anyone to raise a question of a possibility of a misdirected act emanating from centralized power is heralded as a criminal offense where under normal conditions such consideration would be considered good statesmanship.

The limits of the swing of the pendulum, and the return of every outgoing wave, must be considered if we maintain our equilibrium as a democratic nation. The Russian government for many decades moved along the extremes of centralized power. It met its doom with the return of the wave, and now presents conditions that confound the established governments of the whole world. To follow blindly the course of other nations who have run to their ruin through centralized power is not wise statesmanship. And yet this is exactly what Mr. Woodward would have us do. The suggestion offered by Dr. Devine would not cripple but strengthen the strong arm of public opinion, which, in the final analysis, constitutes government. C. W. BARZEE.

Castigates Congress

Portland, Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—Congress is in session, ruled by the Republicans, and for months has stood idly by without a line of legislation to cure the wild saturnalia of thieves and scoundrels engaged in various methods of loot calculated to increase the high cost of living, weighing down with other burdens the heavy load imposed on the "general welfare. Intent on thwarting the will of the people to bring about the League of Nations to insure universal peace, they have interlarded that effort with the attempt to legislate to impose a tax of a billion a year on the people to uphold the thievery of the last 50 years of the railroad brigands, by guaranteeing 5½ and 6 per cent annual interest for all time on billions of dollars of watered stocks and bonds; and, in collusion with Democratic thieves, they are going to pass it. This is a sample of the real concern the politicians are bestowing on the dear people, and I for one want to express myself right here.

CHARLES P. CHURCH.

Inexpressible

Portland, Jan. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—I should like to write a whole page on the rottenness of the Republican senators, but every time I try it I fill up with disgust so that I don't know what to say. The whole thing could be summed up in one word, though, and that one word is "jealousy." If Wilson, the greatest man in history, in my estimation, had only been a Republican, they would praise him to the skies, but, being a Democrat, they have done everything within their power to crush him and his ideals. There are no words to express my contempt for a body of men who will do and act as the majority of the Republican senators are acting. How long, O Lord, how long? MRS. LANGFORD.

Yes — How Would You?

From the Detroit News

How would you like to be a young man again and play "Postoffice" and get all the letters the United States senate is going to get?

THE WORLD SOUL

By Ralph Waldo Emerson

AND what if Trade sow cities
Like shells along the shore,
And thatch with towns the prairie broad
With railways ironed o'er?
They are but sailing foam-bells
Along Thought's causing stream,
And take their shape and sun-color
From him that sends the dream.

For Destiny never swerves
Nor yields to men the helm;
He shoots his thought, by hidden nerves,
Throughout the solid realm.
The patient Daemon sits,
With roses and a shroud;
He has his way, and deals his gifts—
But ours is not allowed.

He serveth the servant,
The brave he loves amain;
He kills the cripple and the sick,
And straight begins again;
For gods delight in gods,
And thrust the weak aside;
To him who scorns their charities,
Their arms fly open wide.

When the old world is sterile
And the ages are effete,
He will from wrecks and sediment
The fairer world complete.
He forbids to despair;
His cheeks mantle with mirth;
And the unimagined good of men
Is yeaning at the birth.

Spring still makes spring in the mind
When sixty years are told;
Love wakes anew this throbbing heart,
And we are never old;
Over the winter glaciers
I see the summer glow,
And through the wild-piled snowdrift
The warm rosebuds below.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[A list of accomplishments of the Portland Y. M. C. A. is a list of superlatives. Mr. Lockley today presents an array of comparisons that should be most gratifying to all supporters of this institution and its innumerable good works.]

Do you know where the best school of wireless telegraphy is in the United States? It is here in Portland.

Do you know where the largest and most efficient automobile school in the country is? It is here in Portland.

Do you know where the largest "Y" west of Chicago is? It is here in Portland. And Portland has the second largest "Y" educational department west of Chicago.

Do you know where the playgrounds movement started? In this same "Y," and A. M. Grilley, a "Y" secretary, took charge of it till the movement was on its feet.

Do you know where the Oregon Social Hygiene society started? It was started by a group of Portland business men in the "Y," and today the Oregon plan has been adopted by the nation.

* * *

If you will look up any movement looking toward the advancement of Portland's best interests, you will find that the Portland "Y" has had a finger in the pie, for its job is to help form character, to make better citizens and to make Portland and Oregon better places to live in.

* * *

Because it is a home institution, we sometimes overlook the work that is being accomplished by this character-building institution.

O. T. Johnson of New York city is a national efficiency expert. He recently made an intensive study of the Portland Y. M. C. A. building, thoroughly investigating the building from engine room to the dormitories, studying the "Y" school and all of its methods, with a view to report Portland's methods to similar institutions. His report was to the effect that here on the Pacific coast at Portland was located the most efficiently conducted "Y" in the entire country.

* * *

The Portland "Y" has been the training school for scores of secretaries all over the West. Portland trained men are in charge of "Y" work in China, Japan, Korea, South Africa and Australia. Not only does the Portland "Y" operate the best wireless telegraphy school in the United States and the largest and most efficient automobile school, but there is but one "Y" school west of Chicago, and that is the one at Los Angeles, that has as large an enrollment. There were 1545 students enrolled in the Portland Institute of Technology of the Y. M. C. A. last year. This year there will be more than 2000 in the Portland "Y" tech. These students are largely working boys, who attend school at night or at periods during the day when they can get off from their work. Last year they paid educational class fees amounting to $42,966, while the cost of operating the department amounted to $67,434. It cannot be made self-sustaining, since to raise the class fees would prevent working boys from taking the work. They could not afford it. As a matter of fact, can you think of any large college—Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Oregon Agricultural college, University of Oregon—where the tuition pays the expense of carrying on the college? In many cases the student pays not over 10 or 15 per cent, the public footing the rest of the bill. In the Portland "Y" tech the student pays 75 per cent or more of the cost, while the public is asked to pay less than 25 per cent.

The Portland "Y" has 4656 members, making it the leading "Y" west of Chicago. The next largest in the West is that of Los Angeles. Then comes San Francisco, St. Louis, Kansas City, Duluth, Minneapolis, Seattle, Omaha and Denver.

The board of directors of the Portland "Y" is as follows: W. M. Ladd, president; E. B. MacNaughton, vice president; Dr. S. A. Brown, treasurer; A. L. Veazie, recording secretary; H. W. Stone, general secretary; E. C. Bronaugh, J. L. Hewitt, D. A. Pattullo, E. S. Collins, Fred Lockley, E. L. Thompson, A. J. Bale, J. E. Wheeler, F. C. Knapp, Frank R. Kerr, C. H. Farrington, S. W. Lawrence, C. A. Morden, A. M. Smith, W. A. Goss, B. S. Huntington, B. C. Darnall.

The South Side of Life

By A. W. Botkin

[Suggested by happy phrasing in an address by Dr. William Wallace Youngson of Portland, to whom the author yields half of the authorship honors.]

As you zigzag along the rough train of life's journey,
Would you soften the sorrows and lessen the strife?
Then avoid the dark places; walk out in the sunlight;
Take up your abode on "the south side of life"—

On the south side of life, where the broad fields are fairest,
Where the meadows are green and sweet flowers spring forth,
Where the fruits of our labors are richest and rarest,
Nor could such ever grow in the gloom of the north.

Look well to the south, where the sun in his splendor
Invigorates all with his ripening power,
And at noontide of life a rare service will render
If we have but the wisdom to measure the hour.

Sublime is the thought and transcendent the pleasure,
When the world with such worry and discord is rife,
To be able to whistle and smile; 'tis a treasure
In the sunshine to dwell, on the south side of life.

Let's leave the north slope, where life's fruits are so bitter,
Its flowers without color, and the atmosphere chill,
And cross the divide to a realm that is fitter,
To the south side of life, merely over the hill.

On the slope to the southward the way is less winding;
The clouds are less dense; heaven's blessings are free.
A charm for the heart every prospect is finding
On the south side of life, friend, for you and for me.

Gresham, Oregon, December, 1919.

Oregon System's Origin Dates Back to the 40's.

Exceedingly Important Referendum Taken on Codes of Laws

The settlers in the Oregon country in the spring of 1845 held meetings at various points throughout the Willamette valley to select delegates who were to meet in convention on April 8, 1845, at Champoeg to choose candidates for the offices of governor and supreme judge and for some minor offices. In 1845 there were but two political parties in Oregon—the American and the Independent. A. L. Lovejoy became the American party's candidate for governor, at this convention, and Osborne Russell the candidate of the Independent party. George Abernethy, believing he could secure the "missionary" vote, ran on a "missionary" platform, and W. J. Bailey, was a dark horse candidate with no particular program. The convention selected A. L. Lovejoy as the best available gubernatorial timber. The leaders of the Independent party, which was backing Russell, realizing they could not elect their candidate, quietly passed the word around to sidetrack their man, and at the forthcoming election vote for the "mission" candidate, George Abernethy of Oregon City.

One of the things that helped defeat Lovejoy in the election of 1845 was the fact that he was comparatively a newcomer, and Abernethy was the choice of the pioneers and older settlers. Although Abernethy conducted no campaign, being in the Sandwich islands on a business trip, he was elected governor. J. W. Nesmith became judge and Frank Ermatinger treasurer. The following were elected to the legislature: From Champoeg county, Robert Newell, J. M. Garrison, M. G. Forsy and Barton Lee; from Clackamas county, H. A. G. Lee, William H. Gray and Hiram Straight; from Tualatin county, M. M. McCarver, Isaac W. Smith and David Hill; from Yamhill county, Jesse Applegate and Abijah Hendricks; from Clatsop county, John McClure.

These men met at Oregon City on June 24, 1845, first at the home of J. E. Long, and later in the room of the Multnomah circulating library. Jesse Applegate prepared the following oath, which was subscribed to by each member of the legislature:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the organic laws of the provisional government of Oregon, so far as they are consistent with my duties as a citizen of the United States or a subject of Great Britain, and faithfully demean myself in office. So help me God."

After transacting a large amount of business the legislature adjourned on July 5 for 30 days so that a special election could be held for the voters to decide whether they wished the original laws as enacted on July 5, 1843, enforced, or whether they wished to adopt the amended laws; and if the latter, to authorize the officials chosen at the last election, to carry the amended laws into effect. A special election was held July 26, 1845, resulting in the adoption of the amended laws by a large majority and the authorizing of the officials elected to put these laws into effect.

This legislature heard the evidence in three divorce cases, granting two divorces and refusing divorce in the third case. The man who failed to secure his divorce said he had left his wife in the States and it was too long a journey to make to bring her out to Oregon, particularly as he could find a wife here to his liking. The legislature, ascertaining from his testimony that he had no fault to find with his wife, refused to grant the divorce, its report stating that "a good wife would pay for a long journey."

W. H. Gray, Jesse Applegate, H. A. G. Lee, John McClure and David Hill were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to congress to take the Oregon country, as a territory, into the federal union, to establish shipyards at the mouth of the Columbia river and on Puget Sound, to establish military posts, and to establish a monthly mail service between Oregon City and Independence, Mo., and local routes in the Willamette valley. This memorial was signed as follows: "Osborne Russell, Peter G. Stewart, executive committee; J. W. Nesmith, judge of circuit court; M. M. McCarver, speaker; Jesse Applegate, Medard G. Forsy, W. H. Gray, J. M. Garrison, Abijah Hendricks, David Hill, H. A. G. Lee, Barton Lee, John McClure, Robert Newell, Herman Straight, members of legislative committee. Done at Oregon City, June 28, 1845. Attest J. E. Long, clerk."

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Ma and me is great on revival ministers. We allus give 'em a feed and a dollar or two to help 'em on their way a-fightin' of Satan, and some one or more of 'em comes up to the Corners to establish heaven on earth ever' six months or so. But while I've read the Bible from kiver to kiver, I don't see how in the name of mercy "thy kingdom" can come on earth while a bunch of landlords and land speculators is a-holdin' of it outer use and livin' off'n other folks' sweat thereby. The last preacher told me that many of the largest donations to the Lord come from the big trust magnates and land and timber speculators, and he didn't think it any sin to act as a steward for the Lord. All of which is most likely good doctrine, but somethin's missin' in his argyment, somehow.

Does It in Less than a Day

From the Kansas City Journal.

"Is Latin hard to learn?"

"Well, it doesn't take a green congressman long to master the meaning of carpe diem."

Still Another H. C. Theory

From the Nashville Southern Lumberman

The official investigation will probably disclose that the high cost of living is caused by the high wages necessitated by the high cost of living.

Why Sister Reads The Journal

SIS is interested in everything that goes on and she insists upon hearing about it as soon as it happens. No waiting until tomorrow for that young lady. For her tomorrow is another day and anything may happen.

Besides Sis is a busy little bee all day long. She is not a bit strong on getting up early in the morning, either. Consequently what reading Sister does must be done in the evening or late afternoon because that's all the time she has.

Society and movieland interest her greatly. She recognizes that The Journal's society, theatrical and musical features are far superior to any in the city. The local news, doings of her friends and acquaintances are also of interest to her and she finds that she gets the most interesting and accurate news of this sort from The Journal.

THEREFORE—

When Sister reads she reads The Journal and very frequently her curiosity and her bargain sense prompt her to read Journal "want" ads.