

Oregon Daily Journal
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
C. H. JACKSON, Publisher
The paper is confident, cheerful and
and others as you would have them to be.
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Journal, Portland, Oregon.
It would be an unspeakable advantage
both to the public and private, if men
would consider that great truth, that is honest.
—Sir Walter Raleigh.
NO HYMN OF HATE
IN HIS keynote speech Homer Cum-
mings chanted no hymn of hate.
Unlike Senator Lodge, he attempted
no crucifixion. He erected no wooden
cross with a man nailed to it by feet
and hands. He plunged no dagger
into men's reputations, wielded no
brush to smear good names.
Mr. Cummings' address keynote
works and records and achievements
as the basis of the campaign. He in-
sists that if the Wilson administration
had not done anything, the
creation of the federal reserve sys-
tem should entitle it to the overlast-
ing gratitude of the American people.
He points out that under that sys-
tem, in spite of a former 40 years of
bank failures and recurring panics,
there were in America but four bank
failures in 1915, three in 1916, two in
1917, one in 1918 and none in 1919. He
says that system was the instrumen-
tality that averted a great financial
crash early in the war and was the
means by which the greatest financial
operations of all time were safely and
effectively carried on during the con-
flict.
He declares that the Wilson ad-
ministration freed the farmers from
voracious interest rates by passage
of the farm loan act, that it emancipated
the worker by declaring in the Clay-
ton act that "labor is not a commodi-
ty," created a great merchant mar-
ine through the shipping law, created
a federal employment bureau, passed
child labor laws, created a non-parti-
san tariff commission, established a
federal trade commission to guard
against oppression of the people by
over-powerful corporations, and en-
acted many other laws for safeguard-
ing human rights and forwarding so-
cial justice.
The fact that the greatest war in
history was fought on America's part
with fewest instances of public scan-
dal than any other war in American
history is sloganized in the keynote ad-
dress. Mr. Cummings declared that
there were no instances of "paper-
sold" shoes, no typhoid fever epi-
demies in soldier camps, no "em-
balmers' scandals" in the late war
such as there were in the Spanish-
American war. He cited the fact that
the colossal preparations had been so
comparatively free from scandal that
80 "smelling committees" of congress
after spending more than \$2,000,000
in the investigation, had failed to find
information on which a single Demo-
cratic official had been indicted, and
that the only instance of real corrup-
tion was Newberry, elected senator
during the war, convicted of corrupt
use of money in election and now
headed for the penitentiary.
Much of the address is a statement,
from the written records of the case,
of the League of Nations. Among
other things he said:
December 18, 1916, the president ad-
dressed an identic note to the nations
at war requesting them to state the
terms on which they would deem it
possible to make peace. In this note,
he proposed the creation of a league
of nations, saying "In the measures to be
taken to secure the future peace of the
world, the people and government of
the United States are as vitally and
directly interested as the governments
now at war. They stand ready and even
eager to cooperate in the accomplish-
ment of these ends when the govern-
ment with every influence and resource at
its command." This was four months
before America entered the war.
To this identic note, the central
powers answered evasively, says Mr.

Cummings. But the allies in their
reply, dated at Paris January 10, 1917,
declared "their whole-hearted agree-
ment with the proposal to create a
League of Nations, which shall assure
peace and justice throughout the
world." This was the beginning of
negotiations by the government of the
United States for a league of nations.
Mr. Cummings continues:
In January, 1917, the president ad-
dressed the senate with reference to
these replies, and said: "In every dis-
cussion of the peace that must end this
war, it is taken for granted that the
peace must be followed by some definite
concert of powers which shall make
virtually impossible that any such
catastrophe shall overwhelm us again.
Speaking of the league of peace which
was to follow the war, he said: "If the
peace presently to be made is to endure,
it must be a peace made secure by the
organized major force of mankind."
On April 27, 1917, Mr. Cummings
points out, the president delivered his
famous war message to congress, and
thrilled the heart of the country anew
by his announced purpose to make
the contest "a war against war." And
the war became a war to end war, and
the way that it was to end war, ac-
cording to the written record of what
our own government and the other
governments did, was through a
League of Nations.
January 8, 1916, President Wilson
went before congress and set forth
his famous fourteen points. The
fourteenth point, which is practically
identical in language with the propo-
sitions of Article X, provided for: "A
general association of nations formed
under a specific covenant for the pur-
pose of affording mutual guarantees
of political independence and terri-
torial integrity to great and small
states alike." Senator Lodge himself
then said that an attempt to make a
separate peace would "brand us with
everlasting dishonor," and that "the
intent of the congress and the intent
of the president was that there could
be no peace until we could create a
situation where no such war as this
could recur."

Such were the beginnings of the
League of Nations. It had its incep-
tion in America. The league was cre-
ated and is now in existence, having
been accepted by all the leading pow-
ers in the conflict, and by many neu-
tral nations. Soviet Russia, unspeak-
able Turkey and America are among
the few outside the league.
The address keynote high minded
discussion of great principles and
written records as the basis of the
campaign. It is an address on that
high plane to which a great conven-
tion should be attuned which has be-
fore it the grave responsibility of
naming a contestant for the highest
office in the world.
Maine's centennial is a reminder
of the conversation that occurred
between a tourist and a guide. "The
winners up here must be very long
and cold," said the traveler. "What
do you do during the long, lonely
days?" "Well," responded the guide,
"part of the time we set and think,
but a lot of the time we just set."

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The federal bureau of mines an-
nounces that under the surface of
these United States are 3,353,637,
100,000 tons of coal, enough to last
the country 7000 years. The short-
age of coal is not under, but on the
surface.
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When prevention goes ahead of fires
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portunity to preside over the black-
ened and smoking embers of destruc-
tion.
Life is safer when care is exercised.
Property is safer. Business is less
disturbed.
That is the reason The Journal, as
one newspaper, has always given full
measure of its best effort in the edu-
cative, cooperative effort to lessen
the hazard and the destruction of fire.

What has become of the agitation
for a new postal route linking Burns,
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THE LAW
NEWS reports say that a big hotel's
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federal judge. The offense was
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A motorist from the country dashed
madly through frightened pedestrians.
Later he was found asleep in his ma-
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whiskey was on the seat beside him.
Whispered invitations beckon con-
vivial friends into back rooms where
mysterious rites of illegal liquida-
tion are commonly understood to occur.
The high sign of "when good fel-
lows get together" condones a strange
partnership between business men
whose names are reputable and boot-
leggers whose names are not.
There is a state prohibition law
and there is a national prohibition
law. There is none greater than the
law, above the law or beyond the
law.
If it is a good law it ought to be
observed and enforced for the protec-
tion of society and to prevent law from
falling into disrepute among the dis-
respectful.
If it is a bad law, it ought to be
enforced the sooner to excuse its re-
peal. But it is difficult to see how a
law could be bad when won by gen-
eralities of pleading mothers for the
protection of their sons, yes, and their
daughters, against a traffic whose
deeds and results were almost entirely
evil.
Public officials sworn to the per-
formance of duty violate their oath
and prove their unfitness when they
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tion of society and to prevent law from
falling into disrepute among the dis-
respectful.
If it is a bad law, it ought to be
enforced the sooner to excuse its re-
peal. But it is difficult to see how a
law could be bad when won by gen-
eralities of pleading mothers for the
protection of their sons, yes, and their
daughters, against a traffic whose
deeds and results were almost entirely
evil.
Public officials sworn to the per-
formance of duty violate their oath
and prove their unfitness when they
wink at law violation.

THESE are careful motorists. They
never cut a corner. They always
signal their stops, turns and reverses.
They look to the right and the left
as they reach an intersection. They
keep their cars constantly and con-
sistently under control. They ob-
serve the rules of the road, which are
the laws of courtesy applied to auto-
mobiling. Chivalry and caution, to-
gether, cause them to give a woman
driver the right of way, no matter
whether she approaches from the right
or left. They are solicitous for
pedestrians and would much rather
grind tires and brakes in sudden
stops than cause one of them to make
an equally sudden leap for safety.
But why should not those for whom
the cautious exercise care, make it a
"fifty-fifty" proposition? Why should
the pedestrian still consider himself
safe in crossing an intersection at a
snail's pace, his head down, his
thoughts rapidly a thousand miles
elsewhere? Why should he consider
himself employed in a brave and com-
mendable enterprise when he deli-
cately loiters in front of an ap-
proaching automobile merely to give
an unknown but irate stranger an
impression of his independence?
Why should other motorists nullify
the forethought of considerate drivers
by reckless speed, rash turning at in-
tersections, ununspecked brakes and
cold-blooded indifference to the safety
of others?
If appeal could make all as care-
ful as a few, automobile accidents
would be almost unknown. But it
is prevailing carelessness that caused
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of his department—"the education of
the people in fire prevention; spread-
ing information regarding the causes
of fire, the means of prevention and
the true significance of fire waste."
The newspaper, likewise, can co-
operate by insistence in three other
phases of fire prevention: the inspection
of premises and the correction of
dangerous conditions; the investiga-
tion of fires that have unknown or
suspicious origin; and the prosecution
of incendiaries; the gathering and
filling of fire statistics.
When prevention goes ahead of fires
misery and ruin are denied their op-
portunity to preside over the black-
ened and smoking embers of destruc-
tion.
Life is safer when care is exercised.
Property is safer. Business is less
disturbed.
That is the reason The Journal, as
one newspaper, has always given full
measure of its best effort in the edu-
cative, cooperative effort to lessen
the hazard and the destruction of fire.

What has become of the agitation
for a new postal route linking Burns,
Bend and Portland? The Portland
Chamber of Commerce, representing
the business interests of Portland,
fell into line handsomely. But Bend
and Burns, asking for certain infor-
mation to be gained only by trav-
ersing the proposed route, have as yet
failed to respond. Is it possible
the prospect of important business
development fails to enthrust these
communities