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Yes, the Lord shall give that which is
meek, and our land shall yield an increase.
—Psalms lxxxv 12.

THE MILK CONTROVERSY

WHO in the milk controversy is
thinking of the subject in the
terms of the whole?

The dairymen are asking the dealers
for a higher price and have organized
to get it.

The dealers have raised the price
to consumers, but so far have denied
the dairymen's right to as much for
producing milk as they receive for de-
livering it.

The consumers of milk are wonder-
ing how soon another price advance
will be announced, and if the cost
of living is ever to cease its upward
trend.

Has anyone yet found the dealers
thinking about the interests of the
dairymen? Has anyone yet found a
dairymen in a sympathetic frame of
mind toward the dealer? Has any
one discovered the consumer worry-
ing about the plight of the dairymen
and the problems of the distributor?

The business of producing and de-
livering milk has grown out of the
people's need for milk as a food.
When people lived in isolation or
small groups they kept their own cows
or bought milk from their neighbors.

But to meet the requirements of a
metropolitan city the dairymen be-
came the producing and the dealer the
distributing agent. The dairymen kept
no books and figured profits and loss
by mental arithmetic. If he ran be-
hind financially he found it out when
the sheriff sold his goods under the
hammer.

Back in the distant past some dealer
may have made some money and
thereby attracted others into the busi-
ness. Thereupon began the competi-
tive sales campaigns and the duplica-
tive delivery that render the business
of milk dealers a wild extravagance.

While the dealers dealt with the
dairymen as individuals they could fix
for themselves the price per quart
or 100 pounds and recoup from the
widened margin between buying and
selling price the wastes of duplicative
distribution. As long as the dairymen
kept no accounts and did not know
whether he was losing or making
money the price he received was of
small consequence so long as he re-
ceived neither more nor less than his
neighbor.

It was when the dairymen organized
defensively with the hope of lessening
their successive cycles of bank-
ruptcy by securing more money per
quart through the science of coopera-
tive marketing that the dealers found
they must either get upon a new
basis or defeat the organization. The
latter is what the dealers are trying to
do now. Were they broader of view
they would probably accept coopera-
tive marketing organization as inevit-
able and by cooperation adapt them-
selves to changed conditions.

For cooperative marketing is inevit-
able. The producers, having once
started thinking in the terms of their
industry, will no longer be persuaded
to travel the blind path of individualism.

But producers must be concerned
with more than the price of milk.
They must, by scientific method,
produce more feed per acre and more
and better milk per cow. They must
stop their own wastage and reach
their market more economically. They
must actually keep accounts and learn
the true cost of production.

If the dealer is to continue as a
factor in milk distribution he must
cooperate with the dairymen. He

HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

IT is easy to understand now why James M. Cox has been three times
elected to the governorship of Ohio, a distinction bestowed upon but one
other man in the history of that great state. His speech of acceptance
explains why.

The speech is even better than the excellent San Francisco platform.
There has been no better discussion by any man of the topics touched.
There has been no keener analysis of the practical affairs of American life
by any economist. As a review of conditions at home and abroad it is a
classic.

Governor Cox does not wobble. Every American citizen is taken completely
into his confidence. There can be no question in any mind as to where he
stands on every matter touched in his address.

He is a clean, hard-bitten fighter. He breathes every issue as it comes,
and stands up to be counted. His definiteness and decisiveness in his decla-
rations are an outstanding feature of his speech.

Every man, woman and high school pupil in America who has read his
address knows exactly where he stands on the League of Nations. One
man cannot, as in the case of the Harding speech, interpret him as against
the league and another man claim that he is for it. Governor Cox is strongly
for the league but with two simple reservations that fully protect every
American interest and answer every objection urged by opponents of the
league.

These proposed reservations are given in plain language in his speech.
In them there is no hidden meaning. They are so simple and yet so complete
that if they had ever been proposed in the senate they would have broken
down the Lodge bitter-end opposition. The clear thinking in these incisive
reservations at once places Governor Cox in the front rank of American states-
men.

The high cost of living is given a foremost place in the speech. Nor is there
a single doubtful sentence in his discussion of that topic. Governor Cox
would repeal a lot of the war taxes. He would so adjust them that the
wage-earners and salaried people and small business people and farmers—
those hit hardest by the living cost—would be largely relieved. He would
stop the profiteering, adding new laws, if necessary, until that criminal
plunder of the mass could be effectively dealt with.

One of the great discussions in the speech is the analysis of the farm
situation. In that field, his knowledge of conditions and his sympathy with
the subject stand out in unmistakable phrase. That the farmer has been
too little considered in national legislation, is his statement. He says that
on the tariff commission and the federal trade commission, the interstate
commerce commission and other great bodies only business and professional
men are placed. No farmer is there, and yet in all these things the farmers,
with their great transportation and other requirements, are as directly and
vitaly interested as any other group.

He points to the increase of farm tenantry and deplors it. When we
permit the decadence of our farm life, he says, we are destroying our great-
est national asset. If we go on with it presently the manufacturing popula-
tion will exceed the producing power of our farms and we shall become a
buying nation with all the evils that such a situation brings on.

Speaking of Senator Harding's proposal to stay out of the League of
Nations and make a separate peace with Germany, Governor Cox says:
"Suppose Germany, recognizing the first break in the allies, proposes some-
thing we cannot accept. Harding intends to send an armistice to Germany
to press her to our terms? Certainly the allied army could not be
expected to render aid."

If, on the other hand, Germany should accept the chance we offered of break-
ing the bond, it would be for the express purpose of insuring a German-American
alliance, recognizing that the allies—in fact, no nation in good standing—would
have anything to do with either of the sides of the conflict.

This plan would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy but plain, un-
adulterated dishonesty, as well.

There is a fervent appeal in the speech for Americans to become a race
of home owners and to that end, he says, that the farmer should receive
more than a pittance for his products and the workers more than a mite for
their service. It says:

"Multiply our home owners and you will make the way of the seditious agitator
more difficult. Bring into the picture of American life more families, happily
a part of garden and flower plots all their own, and you will find new streams running
into the national current of patriotism. Help equalize the burdens of taxation
by making the holders of hidden wealth pay their share with those whose property
is in sight. In short, remove the penalty imposed upon home-building. Thrift
and thousands of contented households under the shelter of their own roof will
look upon government with affection, recognizing that in protecting it they protect
themselves."

One of the best appeals in the speech is the urge upon all to do straight
thinking, straight talking and straight acting. It says:

"This is no time for wobbling. Never in all our history has more been done
for government. Never was sacrifice more sublime. The most precious things
of the citizen are being asked to be sacrificed. The integrity of our institutions—
if the faith is kept with those who served and suffered."

The altar of our republic is drenched in blood and tears, and he who turns
away from the tragedies and obligations of the war, not consecrated to a sense
of honor and duty which resists every base suggestion of personal or political
expediency, is unworthy of the esteem of his countrymen."

No statesman has given a clearer visualization of what we should strive to
make our country. The governor says:

"We want to forget war and be free from the troubling thought of its possibility
in the future. We want the dawn and dew of a new morning. We want happi-
ness in the land, the feeling that the square deal among men and women and
between men and government is not to be interfered with by a purchased prefer-
ence. We want the old world of yesterday, where international
intrigue made the people mere pawns on the chess board of war. We want a
change from the old industrial world, where the man who toiled was assured a
full dinner pail as his only lot and reward."

But how are we to make the change? Which way shall we go? We stand
at the forks of the road and must choose which to follow. One leads to a
better tomorrow, to a freer expression for the individual and a fairer life for all.
The other leads to reaction, the rule of the few over the many, and the restriction
of the average man's chance to go upward. Cunning devices, backed by unlimited
predatorial expenditures, will be used to confuse and to allure and to lead
us to a worse tomorrow."

But I have an abiding faith that the pitfalls will be avoided and the right road
chosen. * * * Our view is toward the sunrise of tomorrow, with its progress
and its eternal promise of better things as the campaign advances. The
powers of thought and expression revealed by his address of acceptance mean
that his will be a campaign of high order and one that will win from his
countrymen increasing confidence in his purpose and in his powers.

must be willing to pay the cost of
production plus a legitimate profit.
He must join with other dealers under
municipal authority in simplifying de-
livery, even if it involves giving over
all distribution under franchise to one
delivering organization.

It is haphazard method and waste
that go farthest to keep the price of
milk high, while these who are in the
business of milk production and dis-
tribution are losing money. If the
clashing factions would lay down their
weapons and join in sincere, intelli-
gent, and broad attempt to solve their
problems, dairymen and dealers would
make more money. The quart of milk
would cost less.

A Kentucky newspaper tells of
warehouses in that state overflowing
with tobacco and of tobacco prices
lower than at any time in five years.
Many of the tobacco growers, the paper
adds, are on the verge of going
bankrupt. But nobody has heard of
any decline in the rate to consumers.

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

THE occurrence at the Custom
House last Tuesday afternoon was
remarkable. It may be questioned if it
has precedent. The Port of Portland
commission had called upon the United
States engineers to set the harbor lines
of the North Portland harbor.

In response to the call of the dis-
trict federal engineer a considerable
group representing the industries of
North Portland assembled in his office.
It was intended to be only a prelimi-
nary hearing. It was expected that
many points of dispute would be
raised for quieting at later hearings
as the weeks unfolded.

It was, indeed, suggested that the
prospect of delay incident to the ad-
justment of a harbor line controversy
was of a piece with the port commis-
sion's delay of three years in meet-
ing the obligation to deepen the North
Portland channel which was imposed
upon it by the Oregon legislature.

But within the group of industrial
heads was no discussion. They were
perfectly agreed on the commercial
and industrial importance of speed in
providing the water transportation fa-
cilities of a district where the in-

laration of war with Germany. He
was the author of the Gore resolu-
tion which proposed restrictions of
American privileges on the high seas.
His attitude as chairman of the agri-
cultural committee was such that
the war food bill was taken out of
his hands by the administration and
placed in charge of Senator Cham-
berlain of Oregon, to whose gener-
ship the prompt passage of the
measure is universally admitted to be
due. To his large personal follow-
ing in Oklahoma more than to his
public record is due the liberal sup-
port that Senator Gore received.

BACK TO DEBT

THE lesson of reckless spending
during times of prosperity is al-
ways bitterly learned when the
money flow is diminished. The reck-
less spender of big wages invariably
faces merciless debts in the days of
stress.

The loan offices of Chicago have
done nothing but pay rent for two
years. Everybody has had money.
The wage earner has experienced un-
usual prosperity. He has not bor-
rowed. But he has spent freely.
Of the recent business an official
of one large Chicago loan establish-
ment says:

"During the past month our business
has been getting better every day un-
til now the number of borrowers is
back to normal. The wage earner, I
think, is discovering that even the
most reckless of spending cannot
go on forever. He is finding that
easy jobs at big money are scarcer
than they were and that they are
getting scarcer every day. And unless
he saved while he was making big
money—which very few have done—he
is back applying for personal loans."

The manager of another Chicago
loan office says:

"Yes, applications for personal loans
have been heavier during the last two
months than at any time within the
year. I suppose it is part of the gen-
eral trend toward conservatism in
finance and business. Employment is
not so easy to find. Liberty bonds are
largely sold, bonuses are spent and
people are getting back to the realiza-
tion that you can't get rich without
working."

Those who had the money failed to
keep it. They did not practice thrift.
They paid no heed to a rainy day.
They didn't get out of debt and stay
out. They were free with their large
earnings and now they have mort-
gaged the future. They are borrowing
again. They are taking out sums to
be paid back in installments, in-
stallments accompanied by bloodsuck-
ing interest payments. They are be-
coming owned men, owned by the loan
sharks of Chicago.

Whether it be individuals, corpora-
tions, municipalities or state govern-
ments, they are all bound by the
same rules of sound finance—get out
of debt when prosperous, and stay out
when times are hard.

With the hissing tongues of flame
mocking them from within and
abyssal depths from a four-story
window confronting them from
without, terrified guests at the Elton
Court hotel had little time to think
and less to act. Only a few in time
of terror used better judgment. That
some of the frightened guests made
the foolish and fatal leap is what
usually happens at such times. And
yet, there were the experienced fire-
men who urged all to wait a minute
for help to reach them. Always in
such a crisis, the thing to do is to
follow the instructions of the fire-
men. They know the actualities and
the possibilities at fires.

WHICH?

"ANY public official who fails to
enforce the law is an enemy
to both the constitution and the
American principle of majority rule,"
says Governor Cox in his acceptance
speech.

It is a splendid slogan to post over
the door of the White House. From
that great headquarters of govern-
ment, it is important to have a great
public example of law enforcement.
It is desirable to have visualized there
the formula that law means what it
says and says what it means so long
as it is on the statute books, and by
that token, to make it clear that the
official oath of every man in office is
a covenant to be kept by applying
the law as it is written.

Those prohibitionists who have
feared that by law enforcement, Gov-
ernor Cox if elected president, would
permit a breakdown of the dry statu-
tes, have a reassuring answer. By
his record in Ohio and by the grim
declarations in his acceptance speech
on law enforcement, they know that
prohibition will remain unimpaired so
long as congress, which is the only
power that can change it, leaves the
law unchanged. Thus assured as to
enforcement of the law, their manifest
course is to see that congress, which
is already overwhelmingly dry, does
not go wet. This is practical politics
and all the politics there is, in the
case of prohibition.

With that point settled, the ques-
tion becomes: which candidate is
courageous and which timid?

Which is out in the open and tak-
ing all the people into his confidence,
and which is wobbling, straddling
and speaking in language that can be read
both ways?

Which candidate realizes that there
has been an awful war and is trying
to hold fast to the fruits of victory,
and which forgets all about the war
and wants to go back to the old reac-
tionary status of 20 or 30 years ago?

Which has his eyes steadfastly
fixed on progress and wants the
"down and deus of a new morning,"
and which by his record and by the

FOR OR AGAINST?



MORE OR LESS PERSONAL Random Observations About Town

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for
publication in this department should be written
on one side of the paper, should not exceed
200 words in length and must be signed by the
writer, whose mail address in full must accom-
pany the contribution.)

ANSWERING ANTI-COX CHARGES

Portland, July 26.—To the Editor of
The Journal.—On the editorial page of the
Oregonian of July 24 is a letter by George
S. Hyslop, who not only classes Gov-
ernor Cox as a wet but goes so far
as to say Cox is pro-German.

Mr. Hyslop says two minor issues have
been forced to the front by the Demo-
crats solely to hide their inefficiency and
their absolute lack of business sense
and common sense. Now, if we are to
believe Mr. Hyslop, the Democrats have
only a few years ago when the Republi-
cans had control, and many a poor
wretch had placed her money in the
bank only to find she could not draw it
out during the hardships of the panic
in 1907. Under what would this be
classified—inefficiency or good govern-
ment?

Now why all the harping about Cox
being wet? Suppose he were wet. Would
he have the power vested in him to
declare the country wet? Does not our
congress alone have such power as yet
remains, in this line? Has not Governor
Cox made a record for being a faithful
servant to the people of Ohio?

Mr. Hyslop says: "We Republic-
ans helped to elect Governor Cox the
last time to punish the Republican
party." I would like to ask Mr. Hyslop
if "We Republicans" had anything to do
with Governor Cox being elected the
other times. I think "we Republicans"
will help to elect the governor to the
presidency next November.

T. P. Paschall.

"THE THIRD DEGREE"

Stevens, Aug. 1.—To the Editor of
The Journal.—Your editorial of today
entitled "The Third Degree" is in proper
keeping with the feeling of fair play
you have always advocated. I love the
feeling of fair play. I love the feeling
they have always shown, and I love
the feeling of the characteristics he
used to endure himself to his every
acquaintance. I read of a man who
brutally resorted to by some of those
who were endeavoring to avenge his
death. I was amazed to think that
such an action could occur in Pendleton,
where every citizen has heretofore been
considered a brave man.

Granting that this boy Owens is a
"hard boiled," that he is "particeps
criminis" to the murder of the best
citizen of the city, I am sure that the
acts of men, having him captured
and defenseless, resorted to such bar-
barous tactics as to beat his head
against the bars and scintillate his
limbs in order to force a confession
which they wanted. He is probably ut-
terly guilty, but the reputation of Pen-
dleton is being sacrificed to avenge
a great deal brighter if one of these
officers had taken Owens aside and got
his confession, either by argument,
reason or a fair exercise of coercion.
Had Til Taylor been standing at the
door of the room in which this brutal
exhibition of duress was enacted you
can bet his hand would have been ex-
tended to prevent it. Jack Rodman.

DENOUNCES THE THIRD DEGREE

Oregon City, Aug. 3.—To the Editor
of The Journal.—The laws of our gov-
ernment are based on Christian prin-
ciple and are made to reform, and not
to avenge. How such things can be
countenanced as the brutal third degree
methods employed against Owens, Hart
and the others who participated in the
jailbreak at Pendleton is beyond my
comprehension.

All must condemn the killing of a man
such as Til Taylor, but it seems to me
all must also condemn the brutality of
the men who now have the five men in
their control. They have been gradu-
ally starved and have died by hun-
dreds and thousands before their moth-
ers' eyes.

"Warfare is much worse for women
than for men. Men have the right of
death, and they die fighting gloriously
throughout coming in contact with
them. A child nearly got its eyes put
out with them. It is absolutely danger-
ous. The party that owns this lot and
allows this state of affairs is no better

than the woman that beat up the babies
she had in her care. Some city
official who is supposed to see to this
is drawing his salary and letting the
weeds grow."
Eli A. Bowbeer.

Walter H. Leach, of the planning de-
partment of the forest service has gone
to Still creek plantations to inspect the
young stock planted in 1918 and 1919.

Mrs. Otto Kahn, wife of the noted
financier, railroad and show man, ac-
companied by a party of five women

from New York city, will arrive Au-
gust 15, en route from Northern lines
to San Francisco, according to advice
received by the passenger department
of the Southern Pacific. The party is
traveling in private car and will re-
main in Portland for one day.

Mary Griffin, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. E. C. Griffin, 1133 Thurman street,
returned Friday from a six weeks
stay at Camp Indian Lookout, Cal.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Prindle of Chicago
are guests at the Griffin home this
week.

Senator Wesley L. Jones of Wash-
ington, chairman of the senate com-
mittee which framed the merchant mar-
ine act, will be the guest of the Cham-
ber of Commerce August 19 and will
likely address members of the cham-
ber at a special luncheon that date.
Arrangements are being made to have
Senators Chamberlain and McNary,
who have given active consideration to
the bill, present at the meeting.

President C. W. Tenney of Goodling
college, Gooding, Idaho, was a Portland
visitor Wednesday. For the last 10
years President Tenney has been acting
as dean of the Wallawalla lake Epwor-
th league institute held near Joseph, Or.,
and could not resist the opportunity, he
declared, to visit his father, H. D. Ten-
ney, at Vancouver, Wash., and other
relatives and friends. Work is pro-
gressing nicely on the new dormi-
tory for returned soldiers and other
young men at Goodling college, while
present prospects indicate an enroll-
ment larger than ever at the popular
intermountain school.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS
OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

In this article Mr. Lockley reviews Dr. Esther
Pohl Lovejoy's book, "The House of the Good
Neighbor," which has much to say of the glori-
ous and the gloomy of the world, and the
muted into terms of the woes of women and chil-
dren.

I received a letter from Dr. Esther
Pohl Lovejoy, her wife, who she told me
she was sending me a book she had just
published. It is entitled, "The House of the Good
Neighbor." It lies before me as I write. Doctor Lovejoy's
letter and book carry my mind back to
an evening at Paris, when, walking into
the lobby of the Wagram hotel, I saw
her in animated conversation with Cap-
tain Smith, brother of the late Senator
Georgia. He had visited Dr. Lovejoy at
the House of the Good Neighbor, to the
great joy of the little tots there, and had
added to the esteem in which America
was held by distributing candies to the
sugar-craving children. Dr. Lovejoy and
I had much to talk about, for not only
were we fellow-countrymen, but she had
seen a different and more heartrending
side of the war than I had, and she told
me about the work in which she was en-
gaged.

Glancing over her book brings back
vividly things she told me that winter
night in January, 1918, in Paris. If you
have never talked of the glory and ro-
mance of war, you will talk of it no
longer after reading Dr. Lovejoy's book.
Here is a paragraph that helps one see
what the "glory" of war means to women
and children. War's motto is, "Women
and Children First," but the god of war
puts the reverse of the medal on the
destruction of women and children first.
The soldier must be fed, or he cannot
fight, but women and children may
starve without let or hindrance. War
famine and plague are natural allies,
three in one, a hell-born trinity," says
Dr. Lovejoy. "When the dogs of war
are loosed, hunger, cold and disease
follow. Flock of children, for sale, are
taken their toll and add to the havoc.
These forces never fail. The women in
the war-stricken countries have sacri-
ficed all that women hold dear to save
their children from suffering and death,
but their sacrifices have been in vain.
The inhumanity of this war to little
children and their mothers cannot be
described. It involves a series of hor-
rors surpassing the possibilities of hu-
man imagination. They have been gradu-
ally starved and have died by hun-
dreds and thousands before their moth-
ers' eyes."

"Warfare is much worse for women
than for men. Men have the right of
death, and they die fighting gloriously
throughout coming in contact with
them. A child nearly got its eyes put
out with them. It is absolutely danger-
ous. The party that owns this lot and
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she had in her care. Some city
official who is supposed to see to this
is drawing his salary and letting the
weeds grow."
Eli A. Bowbeer.

for their ideals. But women must live
and be confiscated with the goods and
chattels. A woman without children will
meet death like a man, but a woman
with children clinging to life with her
breath, as though she dared not die and
meet her Maker with her duty undone.
There is nothing a normal woman will
do to save her children from the war, and
she will suffer thereby crushing air in her
report to; and her last report is herself.
Personal charm is the double-edged
weapon with which women throughout
the ages have saved the world from
conquerors. The price of "favor" in a
conquered country has always been ra-
pacious, and women have had to pay the
"price" to their military masters."

Here is another paragraph that tells
the story of war's ravages, and it holds
true of ruthless industries in war as well
as of armed conflict. Dr. Lovejoy's
work of mercy and reconstruction took
her to the slums of the large cities.
There she saw there, and what you would
see there, were you able to be there,
would bring a heart of stone. She says:
"The slums or plague spots were popu-
lar. Flocks of children, for sale, were
seen through the narrow alleys. The more
unsanitary and dangerous to life and
health the places were, the more chil-
dren were in evidence. Poor kiddies!
The world is very cruel to its helpless
little ones. No wonder the death rate
among them in big cities is so high.
Under existing industrial conditions the
average couple cannot afford a family.
Children drag them down to the lowest
depth of poverty, so it naturally follows
that the sacred duty of the parent is to
eliminate these unfavorable homes. Chil-
dren should bring joy to their parents—
joy that more than compensates for the
sacrifices involved in their care. A fam-
ily reduced to living in such sur-
roundings on a wholly inadequate stip-
end cannot be happy or healthy, and
soon begins to adjust itself to the
inferiority of a step down toward poverty,
sickness and death, that nation need
not worry about its birth rate."

The book is full of humor, pathos and
absorbing incident, and is a vivid and
fascinating chronicle of the work being
done in France in which Dr. Lovejoy of
Portland took so large and so creditable
a part.

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