## 6/2 PEACH

By RAY STANNARD BAKER

## The Battle of Languages at Paris Results in Victory for Both Sides (CHAPTER 19)

he Sunday Journa; herewith presents the eighteenth installment of Ray Standard Baker's official language of the conference. He exact expression of the decision of the decision of the decision of the peace of Paris was concluded. The language of the conference of t "The Peace," which is an authoritative narrative of how the peace of Paris was concluded, tow Wilson gave Mr. Baker access to all of his personal unpublished papers, which are nly reliable and inconvertible reports of the facts, and which heretofore have never been public. The epochal feature will be published in The Journal serially throughout the year. (Copyright, 1922, by Doubleday, Page & Co. Published by Special Arrangement with the McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

66 IS NOT the return to the past," asks Clemenceau, the first impulse of ountries whose power is founded upon the force of tradition?" It was the French who were the great defenders of the old practices

of European statecraft; and it was America chiefly that demanded change and sought new methods to meet new realities. While the problems of procedure were before the

conference, an impassioned argument took place regarding the choice of an official language for the treaty. The predominance of their language in diplomacy has ever been a mark of power upon which the French have set great store, and this was a battle royal between French and English. This discussion of January 15 is at once so symbol-

ical of the rise of a new influence in the world and in itself so, typical of the give and take of the secret councils at Paris, that it is here set down complete They were discussing section 8 of the proposed French plan of procedure in which French was made the official language for the treaty:

M. Pichon pointed out that French has in Canada. In both countries all docuinvariably been used as the language ments are published in both languages for the standard texts of treaties. The and both hold. This is more important proposal that French be the official that in the case of treaties, where diflanguage did not mean that delegates ferences arise on questions of principle, should not have the right to use their rather than shades of meaning. In these ewn language. The particular reason instances, questions come up in connec for having one language as the official tion with the interpretation of legal documents, and he knows of no case where any difficulty had arisen. Consequently, inasmuch as the majority of ard text. There has been no exception to the Alliance use the English language, the use of French for that purpose, M. he proposed an amenda as well as French Pichon referred particularly to the last an official language of the conference. conference at The Hague, Moreover this M. Sofinino stated that he preferred requirement would not affect the right that one language be used, for if two of delegates to use their own language, languages were chosen, the Italian such as English, which has the widest language would appear to be placed in circulation in the world. an inferior position Mr. Lloyd George observed that he was

WILSON SPEAKS FOR ENGLISH very sorry not to be able to accept the Mr. Wilson observed that all recogniztext proposed for this section. wished to say that it was not a matter ed the historical claim for French to be of prejudice, but for the first time we made the official language, but there enter upon world diplomacy. It is hardnow had the case of the United States were some circumstances which he betaking part in a European peace and lieved should not be overlooked. For this made, with the British Empire, a majority of the Associated Govern- East is English, and diplomatic docu- side of the globe is English, and this is ments having English as their official ments are in that language. This is not a congress of the world. Moreover, the language. He thought M. Pichon's point a matter of discrimination, as M. Son- greater part of the people represented about a single document a seed one, but nino has said, but a matter of generality this congress use the English language. was interesting to recall that both of use. It seemed to him that a language He sincerely doubted whether any Amer-English and Dutch are used side by side which is the official language of the lean when looking at this document she Africa, and English and French greater part of the world should be the French would be satisfied that it

did not, however, propose that French conference. be excluded. He only asked that it be considered in a preferential manner, as Italian language, he would venture to compared with Italian.

M: Pichon referred to the fact that the resolutions of the Versailles Conference were in French.

M. Clemenceau admitted that he was considerably embarrassed. He saw the justice of the claim that the English language was the language most commonly spoken throughout the world, and that it has carried wherever it has penetrated, but he would point out that French has taken the place of Latin, which, in its time, was the official language of the world, and, moreover, it has the advantage of extreme predesire to give each language its full mitted, it would not be right to exclude

He therefore proposed that there should be three official languages, and if a question of interpretation should Mr. Lloyd George observed that this ing English. or, as Mr. Wilson suggested, the standard language.

Mr. Wilson inquired whether the official minutes would then be kept in all three languages. Mr. Balfour requested that M. Clem

enceau be good enough to submit his proposal in writing, so that he might see the actual wording of the clause, and that this should be presented for consideration at the afternoon meeting.

M. Pichon submitted a new text for Article VIII., proposed by M. Clemenceau. (English, French and Italian to be the official languages-French the standard text.)

Mr. Wilson asked permission to present the following aspects of the matter: French has been the language of European diplomacy, but we have now ly decisive to follow European precedence which gives the French language instance, the official language of the this position.

As regards the arguments for the point out that it was spoken by a limited part of what might be called the constituency of the conference.

If English and French were placed on parity there would be a perfect concurrence of mind of those who underused the English version

NEW ELEMENTS IN DIPLOMACY Mr. Wilson also pointed out that it one more reason why the documents of this Secretariat should be in both Consequently, if English is ad- languages. Moreover, should another minority language be admitted, others would have to be included also.

He ventured again to lay stress upon the fact that a new element has been ntroduced in the diplomacy of the world ever arise the French text would rule. by the entrance of a new power speak-For these reasons, would make French the official language, urged that both English and French be made the official language of the conference.

Mr. Lloyd George submitted a proposal English as the official languages of the conference, and for the reference to the eague of Nations for decision of any uestion of interpretation that may arise M. Pichon remarked that this was not and other States of both North and South America had adopted French as the official language. He referred to the conferences at The Hague where according to precedent. French had been adopted as the official language by all those present.

In answer to the contention that The Hague conferences had served no purpose and had been disregarded, Pichon replied that it was not the fault of France that this had occurred.

In conclusion he referred to President Wilson's statement that France in this matter had a historical privilege. He believed that President Wilson would e the last not to recognize that privlege. In view of what France had gone ngs, he thought it strange that the first ect of this conference should be to with draw from her that right. He pointed out that M. Clemenceau had suggested a

France her privilege.

M. Sonnino pointed out that while was true that Italy had not a majority be forgotten that she had contributed her full share to the war, and had put into the field from four to five million soldiers. He repeated that if an excepion were to be made to the historical a distinct slight against her. He wished to support M. Clemenceau's proposal. Mr. Wilson spoke as follows:

"My sentiments would respond at once to M. Pichen's appeal-not only my own. but also those of all the people of the United States-but I felt obliged to leave sentiment out by views of practical effects. The look of this conference is to together to do away with contest. These ocuments which we are to draw up and ment all over the world. The interpretation of them will effect situation which are to come, and in such interpretations a preponderance of the people of the world will use the English text cannot refrain from reminding myself that we are engaged in a practical business, and I am bound to lay matters of precedent aside. What will be the languages, in time to come, which will be easiest to interpret? French and English. The world will find it easier to interpret French and English texts, far easier than any other. Let me it is not in my heart to show direspect Let us so act that the future general tions will say: 'These men had hard common sense, and put practical inter-

After some general discussion the Chairman read the text of Article VIII, and put the question as to whether it was approved. He referred to the fact that French had been the official language of the Versailles Conference of the Inter-Allied High Commission ONE STANDARD OR TWO

Mr. Lloyd George observed that when the commission sat in London, English had been the official text. He reverted again to his former argument that English was the official language of a great section of the world. He laid stress on the point that the forthcoming confer ence was to lay out a new era, and in-assuuch as it was now necessary to deal with realities, he gave his support to

present were more in accord than it the United States is concerned, the Eng- conferences, the speeches had to he part taken in the war by Englishspeaking people. This is true. He

frankly recognized the debt, which France owed to the men who speak Eng-This war, however, took place in France. osal was that the official text shall be English, French and Italian, and he, a Frenchman, had proposed it. If it

as now argued that the English-speakhe admitted it, and had proposed English, French and Italian. The mere fact archives at The Hages will not make any difference if it is in the French anguage. As regards Italian I believe that not only now, but in the future, t will be necessary to have many more fficially stamped texts, but from the nerely practical points of view there should be but one text in the hands of the Judge. There should be but one standard to refer to.

Mr. Lloyd George observed that the

question now under consideration was whether there shall be but one text, not two or three. If the French text is the standard for scrutinization, the British delegate would have to examine it very carefully. Why would it not be well to ave two or three official languages, and f there is a dispute, instead of referring it to a text, why not leave it to the League to decide? In Canada, if the Judge says that the texts are different matter is referred to Parliament. Such cases will undoubtedly arise, and t would be appropriate and preferable o have the matter referred to the League rather than to a text. Why could not he French language, so to speak, serve for all Latin peoples, and the English text represent the others? He suggested, herefore, that it would be better to proceed to the consideration of the amendment first proposed, that is to say, that here be two official texts, English and French. If that be accepted, Baron Son-

Mr. Wilson thought it of interest to remind those present that in treaties between the United States and France the

peal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Senate of the United States approves the conversation was wholly in English the English text. Therefore, so far as At other times, and in all of the larger lish text would rule. Should there be a terpreted from English to French an disagreement, the matter would be disa French to English. This work was done cussed and an agreement reached be tween the two governments.

M. Clemenceau observed that the Versailles Treaty was in French alone. Mr. Wilson thought this treaty had lapsed. M. Pichon repeated that in all interruled. Even at the Congress of Berlin

Mr. Wilson pointed out that he did no dispute the fact that French has been that he was rarely corrected. the standard, but as to the Congress of Berlin he would observe that America was not represented. M Clemenceau the single meeting with the Germans at stated that he could not go further than Versailles, but other languages almost the amendment he had proposed. Mr. Lloyd George suggested that if

better to have no official text, and each ference he was interpreted in Engl country would only understand the text M. Clemenceau observed that if so much importance were attached to such

small matters it was truly a bad beginning for the Society of the League of tremely sorry that this aspect had been

given to the question. He did not like to leave a question of this sort where it then rested, and suggested that the delegates think the matter over, sleep on it, and take it up at the next meeting.

ENGLISH TEXT MADE OFFICIAL.

The upshot of the matter was that with them it is unjust to blame those

The upshot of the matter was that English and French were both made official and the treaty was printed with which are not in their hearts. next. It was one of the many evidences of the shifting of power from the old past. Auguste Comte said we live to the new. Indeed, English was the men's lives and it is true. dominant language at the conference, A large proportion of the foreign delegates, like the Chinese, Japanese, South Americans and others, spoke it as their second other thought 'I am American.' Each language, and of the Council of the five had as much right to say so as we had heads of the great powers only Orlando of Italy spoke no English, while only two, Clemenceau and Orlando, French. Clemenceau and Sonnino (Foreign Minister of Italy) spoke English fluently, and Baron Makino of Japan

When the three (the President, Mr. Lleyd George and M. Clemenceau) were in sessions alone, as they often were

by a remarkable Frenchman, Profe Mantoux. I have seen him sit the a long conference, and as each was made in English rapidly made notes in French, or if the speech was in French, his notes were in English; and when the speaker finished he arose im-

mediately and repeated his speech length—often eloquently—and with successory, such complete understanding Italian was occasionally heard at the never. When the picturesque Emir Feitif sal, the delegate from Arabia, who had be only his native Arabian, spoke at a conby Colonel Lawrence. Veniselos, the Greek Premier, spoke French to per-

No doubt this decision to make English coequal with French as the diplo matic language of the world hurt Free sensibilities and especially hurt Clem-enceau. But Clemenceau met this and other setbacks at Paris, for which he was later bitterly criticised, wise old philosopher he was.

who do not succeed in convincing the or to blame them for evil intent "What are you going to do about it? Each of us lives encased in his own

There should be no surprise at the resistance we have encountered. one said or thought, I am English, riando to say we are French. Sometimes only true they made me suffer cruelly. not with the idea of breaking off, or smashing the serving tables and the china, as was Napoleon's wont, but with

## The National

ison blue sky bill, passed by the house of representatives, and soon to be considered in the senate.

While 42 states have laws against the issue and sale of unapproved securities. the federal government still permits the circulation through the mails of plausithe states are unable to prevent it. The pictures of the school during theaipf Denison bill will enable the states to the use of interstate commerce, including the mails, for the evasion or violation of state laws.

The bill is similar to the Webb-Kenyon act of pre-prohibition days, which prowided that liquor could not be shipped inte a dry state, but did not interfere with the traffic if the state had no law on the subject. Each state will be guarded from exploiters in accordance with the state laws.

The prohibitive section of the bill forbids the sending of any letter, postal card, message, circular or pamphlet intended to tender for sale or delivery directly or indirectly, any security; or in any publication, when sent from one state to another in which it is unlawful to sell the security under local law.

In addition to severe penalties, any sale made in violation of the act is made voldable at the option of the purchaser,

The bill provides exemptions which are intended to cover all legitimate classes of securities, so that they may be in the clear from any question of restriction. These exemptions are, briefly:

Securities issued by the federal or those issued or guaranteed by foreign governments with which this country has diplomatic relations, and their subdivisions; those issued by national banks or government agencies, such as the farm loan board; those issued or guaranteed by railroads or public service corporations; those issued by corporations devoted exclusively to educatinal, benevolent, fraternal or reformatory purposes: those listed upon stock ex-changes in cities of 500,000 population and over; those issued by state banks and financial institutions under state regulation; first mortgage notes or bonds secured by first mortgage lien on real estate, when the entire mortgage and notes are offered to a single cial paper maturing in not more than

worthless or doubtful issues.

Camp Lewis will be the largest civilian, national guard and reserve officer training ground on the Pacific coast this year, despite the fact that there will be a greater number of training camps in the ninth corps area than before.

The increased number of training act. points is due to the desire of congress for reduction of expense in transportation over long distances. The greater the increased appropriations for civilian training, the total number of trainees this year being 30,000, against 10,000 in

at Lewis this year include California, jority.
Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah field artillery, Oregon field hospital, Oregon engineers and Washington coast artillery. In the reserve efficers' training camp will be infantry, field artillery, engineers, signal corps and machine gun instructors. The civilian training camp will include infantry, engineers, cavalry, field artillery and signal corps.

Oregon and Washington coast artillery of less than 600 troops. At Fort Murray to solicit subscriptions or orders; or to will gather the washington propure advertisement for such security tank company, cavalry, machine gun propure advertisement for such security and lambulance company, 1532 train and fambulance company,

The national guard training contingents at Camp Lewis will aggregate \$397 men, in the period from June 14 to July The civilian training plans call for 960 men from July 27 to August 25. The reserve officer training camp is to start June 15 and run to July 26, with 595 officers under instruction. During the received the enlightenment of a public to be in camp, a concentration of the tion. 96th division, 665 officers and 333 nonsiened officers.

The McNary bill to extend the loan making power of the war finance corpor ation for one year from June 30 is temporarily held up in the senste finance committee while the question of welding into it other features of permanent char acter is under consideration.

It is expected that the committee will It is expected that the committee will in additional the conduct hearings to ascertain the views the four classes. These standings are 18: Some 20 years ago, when I was of Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director taken entirely from Protestant in a Catholic, I had to march around in of the war finance corporation, who recently returned from a swing through the south and west and reade wide inquiry into agricultural and livestock conditions, Mr. Meyer has made a report to the president which has not yet bee made public, but is believed to be highly

It is understood to be the purpose of the leaders in congress to extend the activities of the war finance corporanext month if in the meantime it is four

Washington, May 6.- (Washington) three years ago showed 44,800 com- expected to tell the committee that con-Bureau of The Journal)-An end, to the panies issuing worthless securities, and ditions have so much improved that advertising and sale of get-rich-quick estimates that \$500,000,000 annually is there may be no necessity for new loans securities is foreshadowed by the Den- going into the pockets of promoters of to agricultural interests for more than no objection to making the extension for ever, for devising a system for livestock aid which will go beyond the emergency character of the war finance

> It seems improbable that the Simmons bill, which was designed to fit in with this program, will be enacted. For one thing, it sets up a new government will take probably will not be known agency, and there is opposition to increasing the number of commissions. Again, it was offered by Senator Simons, a Democrat, and the administra-The national guard troops to be trained tion sponsored by members of the ma-

Federal Blue Sky Bill Camp Lewis

Loan Feature Delayed Philadelphia's Fair Umpqua Improvement More Electric Power Hospitals Await Law

until Mr. Meyer appears to tell the committee the results of his study. In view

I need longer loans than they can obtain through the banking system. Reports persist that Mr. Meyer may be

selected to take the place of W. P. G. Harding as governor of the federal reserve system. His appointment is being urged by western interests which have as the executive of the war finance corporation. On the other hand, Mr. Meyer is a New Yorker, and one member of the federal reserve board, former Congressman Edmund Platt, is from that state. This may militate against his appointment, particularly in view of the fact that the agricultural bloc of the senate has been fighting to secure the

appointment of a "dirt farmer."

Representatives of Philadelphia will appear before the house committee on dustrial arts and expositions on May 8 to present their plans for the sesqui-

It has just been revealed that the Philadelphians expect to come to congress ultimately with a request for \$10. 000,000 to \$15,000,000 of government aid. At the present time, however, they will warned that congress is not in the appropriating mood, and all they will seek will be the formal recognition of project and of Philadelphia as the site.

Members of the house committee visited the Quaker city last week and looked over the Fairmont park grounds, where it is proposed to hold the fair. It is believed the committee will favor the pledges as to what will be done in the way of federal aid. That will not be brought forward until the next con-

The Philadelphians were told that they should at once complete their organisation and choose their director general. The head of the exposition con is Samuel Rea, president of the Penn-sylvania, and he told the committee that he is in search for a man to direct the enterprise. Secretary Harbert Hoover was approached, but Mr. Hoover does not wish to leave the department

W. H. Jewett, manager of the Gardi ner Mill company, is here, and R. J. Hubbard of Reedsport, Or., manager of the Winchester Bay Lumber company, is coming, to urge that congress at the present session shall not neglect an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Umpqua river. This improvement was recomm

by the army engineers several years ago, but it is not included in the list of new projects for which authorization is carried in the legislative rivers and harbors bill. Apparently the house com-mittee was under the impression that because Coos Bay and Umpqua are not e cared for by the Coos Bay improve The Umpqua river people have data

to show that logging across country to Coes Bay is not practical, and that the resources of the Umpqua, standing by themselves, are quite adequate to justify immediate action for improvement at A hearing will be requested before the

senate committee on commerce, so this committee will be supplied with the testimony of Mr. Jewett and Mr. Hubbard, to be considered later when the house bill providing for new projects comes License has been granted under the

Rallway, Light & Power company for a development of 40,000 horsepower on Clackamas river, Oregon, in Clackamas county, partly within the Oregon na-

150th anniversary of the Declaration of has not yet granted authority for ap- estimates of cost in a letter to Congr propriation of water for this purpose,

Capital

on the Clackamas, another near the Preliminary permit was granted to Mushen & Cronemiller of Lakeview, Or.,

to cover the development of 800 horse-

Another internal revenue district may

tricts in the United States, and Wash-

ington wants one of them, While congress has just authorized \$17,000,000 for new hospitals to provide 12,000 additional beds for disabled war veterans, and President Harding has signed the bill, the money will not be available until congress has further acted and made the actual appropria tion. It is expected this legislation will

Out of these funds will come the \$1 000,000 for a new hospital in the Pacific Northwest, for which it appears that Camp Lewis will likely be chosen, the preliminary reports favoring that location. The war department is not in-clined to give up the inactive and semiabandoned military posts, such as George Wright and Fisgler, which were at first suggested, as the department will use these for troops dispersed from Camp Lewis.

The Northwest hospital is planned fo later to 500. This will care for mental patients from district 12 of the veter-

ans' bureau, which comprises Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and is also to receive patients from California, Ari-Plans made by the bureau are for a sota, North Dakota, South Dakota and

Montana, and an institution of equal size in District 9, Iowa, Missouri, Kan-

posed to hold in that city in 1926, the creek, but it developed that the state tells of the department's plans and the man Clay Briggs of Texas, who and that part of the application is not anxious to have service of this sort brought to the western and southern

> "I have made inquiry," says Dr. Taylor, "concerning the cost of extending a leased wire from Washington to tral Texas by way of Atlanta and from Kansas City by way of Denver to the Pacific coast. It appears that the gost of the southern wire would be approxipower on Deep and Camas creeks, in mately \$60,000 a year, while the cost of a wire from Kansas City to San Francisco

> would be \$53,000. "For effective service of the enorms be established for the state of, Wash- producing area of the Pacific coast the wire should extend from San Francisco A to Los Angeles at an additional cost of bill has just been reported to the house \$4500, a total of \$117,500 for wire rental alone, with no allowance for operators salaries. To cover these, the am should be increased to \$125,000.

"In case we reach the Pacific coast at all, there would undoubtedly be a very strong demand for removal of the leased wire to the northwest by connecting Portland with San Francisco. "The present western leased wire circuit, connecting Washington with Min-neapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and intervening points, is already so heavily loaded that little additional information now going over that wire could be transmitted to the Pacific coast without in creasing the expensiveness of our present machinery. By putting in a manual relay at Kansas City, however, all the information now going over this wire could be transmitted to the Pacific coast

without increase of expense for ing infot mation. "With the proposed installation of high powered radio transmitting service at various points on these lines the broadcasting of this information could be much more general than it is at present, making the service valuable to an enor-

"There will always be regions which will be interested in only limited num-bers of products, which can be served more economically by brief wires over

pensive leased wire connections, producers and shippers of peris size in District 9, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Another of equal size is to go in District 7, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, while District 8 is to have a 1000-bed hospital, later to be increased to 1500 beds. District 8 includes Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The hospital at Little Rock. Ark, with 240 beds at present, is to be doubled and later increased to 750 beds. Other hospitals will be added in the East and South.

The department of agriculture is considering extension of the full market report by leased wire to the Pacific coast, to be there broadcast by radio it is believed this would be especially appreciated by the fruit growers.

Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of markets and farm crop estimates.

## situation is considered to be in hand, the emphasis is expected to be placed on Just what form the new legislation credit for the livestock interests, which

Letters From the People

Continuation of the Discussion of Issues Raised by Mr. Coyle's Recent Letter in Relation to the Catholic Attitude on Certain Questions-Further Argument of the Question of the Validity of Spiritualistic Phenomena.

DECLARES FOR CATHOLICISM n Investigator Gives the Result of Research, After Consulting Both Sides. Portland, May 5 .- To the Editor of The Journal-Yes, I belong to the Catholic church, and glory in it, nothwithstanding the fact that I, as well as three sisters and two brothers, have time the organized reserves are high school and state university educa-

Too many times during my life have I heard slurs cast at Mother Church, and I determined to make a careful investigation of a few of them, con-sulting both Catholic and Protestant authorities. Two results are:

public schools. While teaching for two years in one of the largest high schools structors. They are: -Public school, 86; Catholic Senior-Pu chool, 88.5.

2. Catholic universities founded in

would not stoop to deliberately stir up the animosities and hatreds they cherish and on which both morally and financially thrive. Two of my brothers and I have worked in large Eastern laboratories and have had the real pleasure of listening to and really learning of men who are of world renown in the scientific field. Never do I remember their hurling abuse, nor do I remember hearing such abuse as I have been aware of since coming to Portland. I am trying to find out if Portland bigoted as it seems, Justine G. Jolivette.

FROM A FORMER CATHOLIC Telling Why, in Her Case, the Protestant Faith Was Preferred. Portland, May 4,-To the Editor of The Journal.—Just a few remarks on some of Mr. Coyle's challenges of April

line with the congregation, kneel and kiss the crucifix on Good Friday morn-ing. We were taught not to pray to the to know what you would call this act just mentioned, and others similar to it. A hit of idolatry, was it not? We were taught that it was a to go to a Protestant church. Is this Europe by Catholics, 116; since Reforma-tion, 42. Protestant universities founded in anti-Catholic organizations today? In Europe, \$2. Then, too, why should the Catholic contion, 42. Protestant universities in Europe, 32.

The above results were not accepted from any one-sided authority, but from hours of careful investigation. May I be permitted to add that any man who is really a big man, whose thoughts and studies follow an intelligant source from the faith?

Then, too, why should the Catholic considerable his cometery any more consecrated than the Protestant's? They would not allow my father to be buried beside my mother, because he was not a Catholic. Is this not enough to turn one away from the faith?

The foregoing are manifestations of ignorance, let alone the holy water idea, the blessing of trinkets to wear about the neck to charm away disease, etc., 'counting off' prayers in a mechanical way, just as they do in some heathen countries today, and worst of all, paying sums of money to have souls delivered out of purgatory. Protestantism is not perfection, by any means, but I do feel that I have

taken a forward step by leaving the Catholic church.
I, too, would like to know just why their children below the eighth grade. I wonder how many vote in favor of any tax measure for our public, schools.

MR. ADLER REPLIES uting Points Raised Against Spirit ualism by Three Opponents. The Journal-I am much pleased that

my letter, published last week, has elicita controversy, which, perforce, must productive of much good to the par-pants, as well as many others. I thank Mr. J. B. Wright for his infunction to "cheer up," assuring him that R was as unnecessary as it was un-called for, since nothing in my previous article justified him in assuming the sychist" is more reasonable and quential in delegating to psycholo-the true segregation of "the wheat

ederal waterpower act to the Portland

A preliminary permit was also granted the Portland company for construction of two reservoirs, one higher up headwaters of Oak Grove creek.

ington, with an intimation that the of representatives to create 10 new dis