

**What the Editors Say**

Growth of the loganberry industry promises soon to offset the cry that prohibition was cruel because it destroyed an industry giving employment to thousands of men. Who wouldn't rather work in a loganberry patch than in a brewery?—Oregonian.

The advocates of pay-as-you-go idea on roads have been lost. Two years ago they were numerous. They feared this and that other thing. "Good roads are coming faster than the most enthusiastic road boosters even dared to dream of a few short years ago," exclaims the Graphic.

It is refreshing that though the soldier boys have been gone from two years to six months in the service of their country and visited many parts of the home land and foreign lands, they still cherish the old homes they left behind. It is well that young men should cherish the old home with tenderness. Parents, teachers and others may have an important part in fostering this love of home.—News Reporter.

We have been asked several times, "What's the matter with Chamberlain" the U. S. Senator from Oregon, that he is picking on the administration now and then and has not yet accomplished a thing by his fault finding. Why, that's easy, George is trying to work himself over into the Republican camp and will no doubt be the candidate for U. S. Senator on the Republican ticket at the next primary.—Banks Herald.

If Marion and Tillamook counties keep up their present pace they will be the immediate successors of Multnomah County in the total mileage of their paved roads. Marion is to make good use of her county owned paving plant, and Tillamook expects to vote \$470,000 bonds for more good roads. Tillamook county has the advantage of some other counties of her high valuation in timber lands.—Telephone Register.

Government operation, however, has one marked advantage over the old order. People yield unprotestingly to things done by the government. The railway administration can advance freight rates 25 per cent, increase passenger rates, substitute inferior for good service, put an embargo on the week-end movement to the lakes and mountains—and find the public meek and acquiescent. If they had been given like treatment under private operation they would have risen in their indignation. There would have been an insurrection.—Spokesman Review.

A powerful argument for voting for the market road bill which will be on the ballot at the June election can be found in the chuck holes and ruts encountered on almost any road leading to the county seat. Much money has in the aggregate been expended on these roads, but the relief has been only temporary and almost invariably the winter season finds them unfit for travel. The explanation is found in the fact that the work has been piecemeal and the best has been done with available funds and the work has been stopped. The bill in question provides funds which will permit work on a large scale, with consequent economy, and also makes it possible to attempt a more permanent type of highway than the thin rock layer which is all that has been possible in the past. In connection with a vote for this law one should also be cast for the amendment increasing the bonding indebtedness which may be incurred for roads. As the law now stands it is a dead letter, but with the amendment adopted, should it later be decided wise to supplement the fund raised by the market road bill by voting bonds, it will be possible to create a fund which should give every section of the country roads which may be traveled in all seasons. Hillsboro Independent.

**Yes, Roseburg Has 'Em.**

A dispatch stating a force of woman police has been assembled at a certain eastern city for the purpose of getting after the flirtatious girls, commonly called "vampires," brings to mind the fact that every city and hamlet seems to have a touch of this sort of feminine—and Roseburg is no exception. Some of these flirts should be given some good, sound motherly advice—and some should be taken to the first watering trough, to have, at least, a portion removed from their physiognomy. Then, again, it is hardly right to throw all the responsibility at the feet of the young, for it has been said, often demonstrated, that some married women can carry away the part of a "vampire" even better than many of her sex that are still in their teens.

The vampire is a somewhat familiar character in modern life, who figures much in movies, plays, and novels. Some of them are just ordinary bodragged girls of the street. At the other extreme are those who conceal inordinate sex desires under the polished manners of society. And midway are great numbers of abnormal young women who throw themselves at every masculine object in their path. They seek to fascinate with wily arts, feminine camouflage and unwomanly overtures. They may intend no serious harm

and might commit no serious offense. But they lead many men to speak lightly of all womankind.

The thoroughly modern girl makes herself attractive in another way. She seeks first her own independence so she can pick and choose and hold herself independent of men, unless and until she can land the right one. Her very independence attracts the normal minded man. He is much more apt to pursue the one who seems able to care for herself, who is independent and elusive and not to be had easily.—Umpqua Valley News.

**Use For Poison Gas.**

The poison gas which worked such havoc during the great war is to be turned to useful purposes with the return of peace. From Paris comes the announcement that a prominent French scientist has discovered a method for using this deadly gas in a way that will promote the welfare and happiness of mankind. He declares this gas can be applied to trees—particularly fruit trees—in a way to destroy caterpillars, worms and injurious insects which annually destroy vast quantities of fruit. He proposes, in other words, to employ the same deadly fumes that were used in the war to cause human suffering and misery, to add to the comfort and well-being of humans in the future.

Announcements of this discovery—conceding its practicability—is a matter of much interest and importance to the world in general. The amount of useful food annually destroyed by destructive pests can only be roughly estimated, but it certainly is an amount of vast proportions. Mankind is constantly engaged in warfare against these destructive food pests, and anything that will aid in his efforts will be widely welcomed and greatly appreciated. If the poison gas used in the war can be utilized only for the destruction of tree pests it will be a great benefit to mankind. But it would seem possible that a way also will be found to employ this same agency for many other crop pests, such as cotton weevil, and worms and insects that work havoc with grain and vegetable crops.

Obviously this is a work that should interest government authorities. Billions have been spent by various governments to develop and use means for destroying human life, and if these same governments now will turn their attention to the question of conserving human life and promoting human welfare, and will back this effort by an expenditure of even a tithe of the cost of the war, wonders will be accomplished. The food question is one of the great problems faced by the world today, moreover, and anything that will add to the supply of human food is a matter of transcendent importance. The possibilities of using poisoned gas to destroy food pests, therefore, should be carefully studied, and approved methods employed by governments solicitous for the welfare of the people. The same science which aided in the prosecution of the war now is ready to aid in the work of peace, and should be given every encouragement and opportunity to succeed in this laudable effort.—Polk County Observer.

**Facts About the Paris Plot.**

There is something deep, dark and devious about this league of nations. On the surface it appears to be a benevolent device for securing peace on earth and maintaining at least a semblance of good will toward men, but beneath it is a subtle and malicious scheme designed to make the world safe for democracy.

The authority for this statement is ample. It may be found in English papers, American papers, and French papers, and in the public utterances of eminent Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans. Among all these there is agreement that if the league of nations goes through somebody will have put something over on the rest of the world.

But there is no agreement on who will be the villain in the case, and who the victims. We in this country have been assiduously taught, by Senator Jim Reed and others, that the whole league of nations is a British plot, and that there is taking place at Paris from day to day the sad, sad drama of a childlike, lily mind (Wilson's) being imposed upon and victimized by a crafty Machiavellian intellect (Lloyd George). The league of nations, they tell us, must never be, as it will only crown with triumph England's schemes to oppress Ireland.

The English papers, some of them, are lambasting Lloyd George because he was simple enough to let himself be circumvented by the smooth, clever Wilson, who is trying to get England into a league that will be dominated by the United States of America. "Posterity," says the London Post, "will place Wilson with Metternich and Castlereagh as one who worked for the confusion of other nations and the greatness of his own."

There we have it as between Great Britain and the United States. Wonder what the French and Italian papers are saying about one another?—Spokesman Review.

**Whooping Cough.**

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy. It is excellent.—Adv.

**WILL TRAIN DISABLED TROOPS AT MOOSEHEART.**

**War Department Asks Mooseheart to Give Wounded Men Vocational Training.**

During the war Mooseheart was called upon to train many soldiers in concrete construction for military work. Naturally this work ceased when the armistice was signed. However, the Mooseheart Governors received a great deal of commendation from the War Department for the work they did which, had the war continued an indefinite period would have proved an inestimable value in France. Mooseheart was one of the five or six places equipped to give this training, for as is generally known it is an institution maintained by the Royal Order of Moose where the children of deceased Moose are educated and given vocational training. When the reconstruction program for disabled and wounded soldiers was first brought up the Mooseheart governors offered their services to the War Department in any capacity they saw fit. Consequently in the last few days Mooseheart has been solicited through the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board of Vocational Education asking if Mooseheart was prepared to give vocational training to a certain number of disabled soldiers. The Mooseheart Governors who were at that time in session immediately wired that they were ready to start this work at once. The reply came: "Troops will start arriving next week."

A great deal has been told of Mooseheart education. Lecturers have told of the activities at Mooseheart. Societies intended to promote vocational education have praised Mooseheart for its thoroughness and its marked success in lines of vocational training but this approval by the Federal Government of the Mooseheart training is perhaps the strongest emphasis that can be laid on the necessity for training of this sort.

When it is understood that more than twenty vocations are included in the Mooseheart curriculum, that the training course covers from three to five years and includes actual work on permanent construction, a more definite idea of the vocational education can be secured. This is further emphasized by the fact that when a boy leaves Mooseheart and has completed his vocational training he is given a Union card in that particular trade that he has chosen to follow. This approval by the labor unions shows that they consider that the Mooseheart training covers the apprenticeship usually required by the labor unions in all of the various trades.

In addition to the training afforded in concrete construction and building, a thorough training in carpentry, plumbing, electrical construction, central station power plant operation, machine shop practices, drafting and architectural designing are given to the children after a pre-vocational training period which acquaints them with all of these various trades in a way that permits them to select that training which is best suited to their capability.

Domestic Science courses, stenography, bookkeeping and office practices are offered to the girls at the institution and the same opportunity for training as is offered the boys.

It is assumed that a great percentage of the men who will come to Mooseheart will be disabled to the extent of having lost an arm or leg, or having received some other injury that will enable them to take the vocational training course and adapt themselves despite their misfortune. Mooseheart will present to them an added advantage for they have in the employ of the institution a man who unfortunately lost an arm and an eye in his youth but has so overcome his affliction that he has been the life guard, scout master and official photographer for the institution in the last few years. The value of this man's ability will be impressed on these returned soldiers as he will aid them in recovering their self confidence.

**HOW FAR IS FOREST GROVE?**

**No So Far that the Statement of Its Residents Cannot be Verified.**

Rather an interesting case has been developed in Forest Grove. Being so near by, it is well worth publishing here. The state is sincere—the proof convincing:

Mrs. H. C. James, 420 Pacific Ave., Forest Grove, Ore., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are a medicine of merit and I can certainly recommend them to anyone who wants a reliable kidney medicine. I was more less subject to kidney disorders and at times I suffered from severe backaches. After I have taken a box or two of Doan's Kidney Pills my back has felt stronger and my kidneys have become normal."

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*From Saturday Evening Post April 12th Issue*

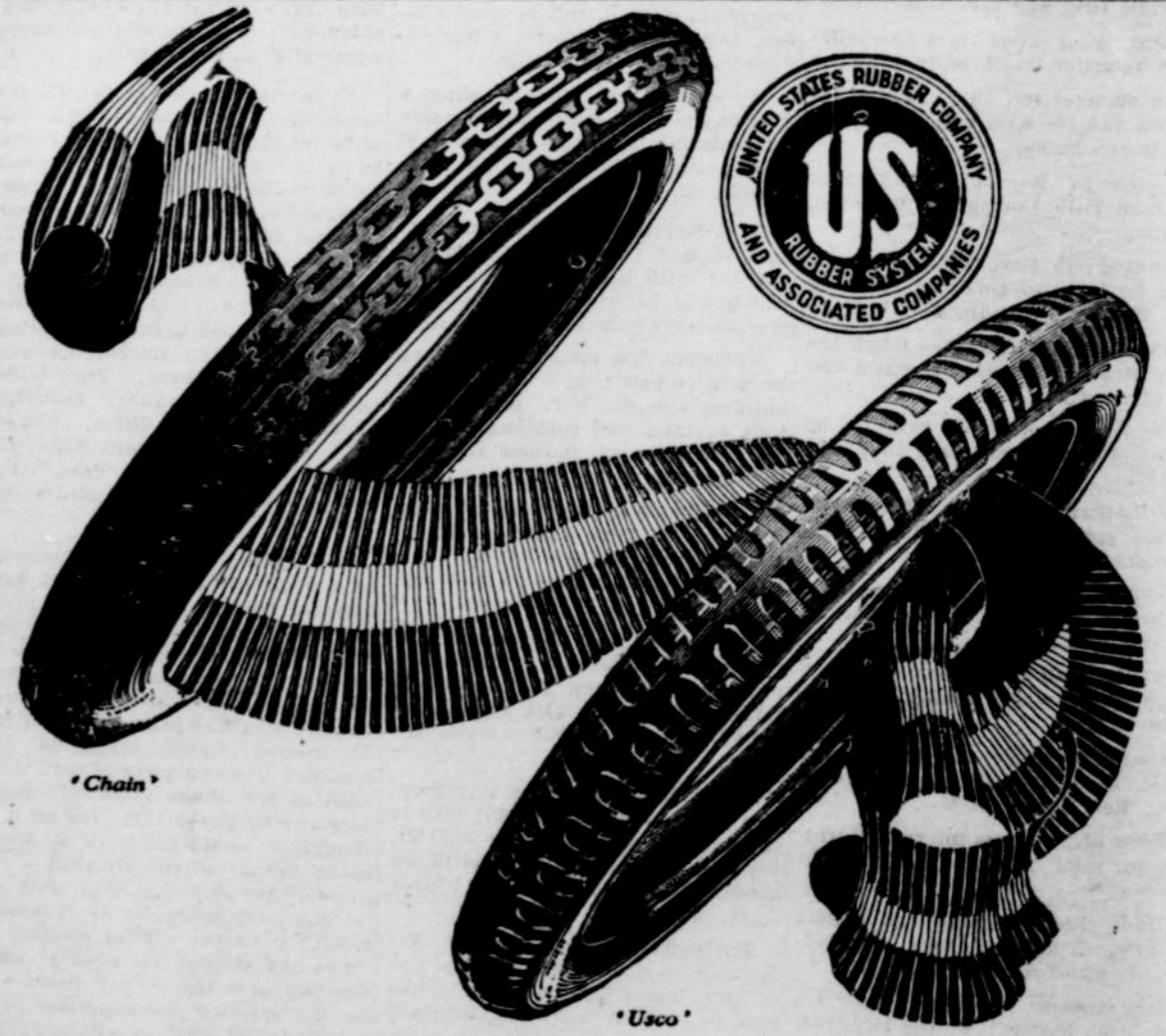
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