

POLITICANS BUSY OVER STATE POSTS

SALEM, Or., June 8.—Who will be the Republican aspirants for the nomination for governor in the primaries of next year?

Who is going to run for the Republican congressional nomination in the three Oregon districts?

Who is going to be a candidate for the republican nomination for state treasurer?

What are the democrats going to do?

These are some of the questions that are ripe for the asking in Oregon politics.

Olcott Silent

Governor Olcott has not told anyone he will be a candidate in 1922—at least he hasn't said so where it would reach the public. A year ago it was frequently said that Olcott would not be a candidate. No one says it now, and it may safely be said that he will be in the race. There are three reasons for this. On is that the legislature this year increased the salary, so there is at least more than bread and butter in it. Another reason is the human desire to hold office by election of the people as well as by inheritance. The third is the reasonably safe political policy adopted by the governor which his friends believe has maintained for him the level of friendship he held when he became governor. Whether that is sufficient to elect him governor would have to be determined at the polls. No one is going around singing Olcott's praise, and, on the other hand, little criticism of the administration is heard.

No one has yet come forward with any definite information whether Mayor George L. Baker of Portland will be a candidate nor whether Colonel George Kelly, member of the Portland commission and business man, will be a candidate. Both Baker and Kelly talk is strong in Portland and sporadically about the state.

Senator L. L. Patterson has every one guessing except those who are on the inside. The senator is rarin' to go for governor. But he is a class personal and political friend of Mr. Olcott.

Friends of Colonel George A. White, adjutant general of Oregon have been importuning him for several months to seek the governorship, but the colonel is said to have discouraged their efforts. Before the war White was sometimes mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility.

T. B. Kay, former state treasurer and member of many sessions of the legislature, is under consideration. Kay's record for retrenchment and economy in the last legislature gave him strength among the farmers organizations and a percentage of business men.

Senator Jay Upton, of Prineville is among the latest to be talked of as a gubernatorial possibility.

The halls of congress where he might sit in place of Nick Shinnott is believed to be more of a lure to Senator Roy Ritner of Pendleton than is the governor's office. There is no Ritner talk relative to the governorship. L. J. Simpson of Coos Bay is still considered a gubernatorial possibility. A new figure now occupying some attention is Judge Thomas J. Cleaton of Portland. It is said he might aspire to the governorship or try to beat Pa. McArthur for the congressional nomination.

As for the office of state treasurer recent gossip has it that O. P. Hoff will be a candidate for reelection. Senator Thomas Ryan of Oregon City, who was deputy under former State Treasurer Kay, and whom Hoff barely defeated in 1918, is looked upon as a certain entrant. Should Senator Patterson not run for governor, he may run for treasurer.

Much interest is beginning to center on the third district, Multnomah county. Information comes to the surface that Burge E. Leonard and Maurice Crumbecker want McArthur's place and may try to get it in the next election. Judge Cleaton is mentioned also in connection as well as a possible candidate for governor.

From the democratic camp it is said that either Lester Humphreys United States attorney and overseas veteran, or Joseph N. Teal, who was a member of the United States shipping board, will be put forward for governor. Colonel Creed Hammond, soldier and banker, had been mentioned until he indignantly asserted that no longer would he be on the registration books of the democratic party.

R. R. MEN PAID MORE THAN STATE OFFICERS

By Alexander F. Jones

(United News Staff Correspondent) CHICAGO, June 8.—The United States railroad labor board was holding a somnolent session Tuesday when a union leader, protesting against pending wage cuts murmured something about the employees not receiving a "living wage."

The phrase shot Fitzgerald Hall, counsel for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, out of his chair abruptly that there was a general impression that he had sat on a tack. Second impressions were that Mr. Hall was somewhat miffed. The hearing ceased to be conciliatory. "Living wage?" he echoed. "Let me

tell you about the appalling conditions under which our employees exist.

"Our railroad has a total of 1,200 miles of track. Most of it is branch lines. The engineers on these branch lines make more money than the governor of Tennessee. Isn't that so, governor?"

"The engineer on the Tallahoma accommodation last year made \$4,371.92. That is \$371.92 more than the governor of Tennessee. Isn't that so, governor?"

Ex-Governor Hooper of Tennessee now a member of the railroad board, nodded affirmatively.

"Many of your Presbyterian ministers, paid \$1,000 annually, get less than one half of the wages of yardmasters and passenger agents. High school principals in Nashville, Tenn., get \$250 a month, compared to \$305 a month for yardmasters.

"High school teachers at Paducah, Ky., Huntsville, Va., and Chattanooga, Tenn., receive \$125 to \$148 a month while blacksmiths on our road get \$185.51 and switchmen \$188.56.

"Full professors at Vanderbilt University received \$2,750 a year. At the University of Tennessee they get \$2,584 and at Georgia Tech. \$3,600. Why, our conductor on our Rome branch, 18 miles long, gets \$5,735.88 a year and the baggage men make more than assistant professors and instructors.

"The engineer on the Rome branch gets \$5,977.04 and the supreme court judges of Tennessee get \$5,500, while the negro flagmen and porters on the Columbia-Decherd branch get \$3,146.40—\$146.40 more than the district attorney of Tennessee."

Solicitor Hall, before he concluded, asked the board to increase the pending 12 percent wage cut to 20 percent and to this wipe out the \$600,000,000 increase granted employees a year ago July.

ITALIANS SEEK AID FROM LATE ENEMIES

By Henry Wood

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

ROME, June 8.—Fresh complications for the allies in the very near future are now rapidly brewing in the intense propaganda being carried on in Austrian Tyrol for annexation to Germany.

The supreme object to be attained by this is to give Germany and Italy a common boundary—something that has been the dream of Italian and German statesmen ever since the two countries attained their national unity.

As a signatory of the Versailles treaty, where in she has pledged herself to oppose any annexation of German-Austrian territory to Germany, Italy, officially at least, is obliged to maintain a negative attitude in the intense propaganda which is now under way in Austrian Tyrol.

However, Italian statesmen and politicians are unable either to deny or conceal the fact that if by one means or another this little strip of Austrian territory lying just north of the Italian border at the Brenner pass and just south of German territory, the advantages to Italy would be almost incalculable.

One of the eternal nightmares from which all Italian statesmen suffer is that of the manner in which Italy is at all times at the mercy of England because of the latter's control of the Mediterranean. Italy's maritime power is dependent on her national existence on her ability to keep up sea commerce with the rest of the world, especially for the importation of coal, wheat and other essentials for her life.

Yet with England controlling both the western entrance to the Mediterranean to Gibraltar and the eastern at the Suez canal, she could at any moment cut off Italy from all commerce with the rest of the world and reduce her to starvation terms in a very few weeks.

The thesis of nearly all leading Italian statesmen, has therefore always been that Italy's national safety and existence depended upon connection with some northern country that could always insure an outlet for her commerce through the northern seas as well as an inlet for her imports. Manifestly, the country best situated to do this is Germany, and this was one of the principal considerations in Italy's membership in the Triple Alliance before the war as well as the principal motive back of all Italian statesmen who hesitated in the matter of Italy's taking sides with the allies during the recent war.

The treaty of Versailles reduced the territory which separates Italy from Germany to an almost insignificant strip. The population is overwhelmingly German and it is amongst this population that Germany is carrying on an only too welcomed propaganda for annexation to Germany.

The lack of a common frontier both the German and Italian economists point out constitutes the greatest barrier to reciprocal economic development and relations of the two countries, which would require a customs union. The propaganda now being advocated is that the Tyrol could be formed into an autonomous province and annexed to Italy for the sake of the common frontier and reciprocal economic advantages.

The propaganda to this end is being carried on in such a manner that the situation created thereby can hardly escape much longer consideration by the allies.

Amnesty Said to Have Been Offered Sein Fein Leaders

By Charles McCann

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, June 8.—Government determination to capture, try and punish Michael Collins, Richard Mulcahy, Richard Burgess and Austin Stack, the quartet of Sinn Fein leaders supposed to be the life of the "war" against England will not be permitted to stand in the way of a settlement of the Irish problem.

The United Press was authoritatively informed today that it is necessary for the government, despite its previous insistence that it will not grant amnesty to Collins and the others because it is impossible to shake hands with murder, it will grant a pardon to them or to anyone else in the Irish movement?

This statement marked a complete change from the government attitude for the past year, represented the official view following the recent conference of Sir James Craig with President DeValera of the "Irish Republic."

Following the conference the government refrained from interference, and in its anxiety not to hinder a settlement refused even to discuss it. It was recognized that DeValera, in seeking the interview, knew Ulster would not concede anything more than the working of the home-rule act—which Ulster fought for years and accepted reluctantly when it recently passed Parliament. That he did so was believed to be a sign Sinn Fein might accept and work the home-rule bill, providing as it does an Irish council in which north and south would meet.

That Craig, leader of the Ulster Unionists who hate Sinn Fein and Catholicism and who threatened rebellion against England in 1914 if an attempt were made to pass and enforce a home rule act, accepted DeValera's offer was interpreted to

mean first, that the southern boycott of Ulster goods was hurting and, second, that Ulster wanted to see the end of the Irish "war."

Craig, following the conference, was expectedly unyielding. DeValera was unexpectedly conciliatory. No one in authority has ventured to guess just what it meant below the surface.

The situation was that Ireland, naturally, is fed-up with warfare. The government is fed-up with conducting it at tremendous cost to the heavily overtaxed people of England. It is hoped by the government that Sinn Fein, knowing the government's determination to crush the rebellion, is ready to work the act at the first step in what the government has promised will mean an Ireland as free as possible. The government has held out many hopes, has practically promised fiscal autonomy, and has invited offers from Sinn Fein.

There has been one drawback; the government has insisted it will not grant amnesty to Collins and others on the "blacklist," and Sinn Fein has said it could not and would not desert them. This was removed by the statement that amnesty would be granted if necessary. The government hopes Collins may be killed previously, or that the end of the fight will come, if not by direct negotiation, in a split between moderates and extremists as a result of which Collins and the rest will be killed by Irishmen.

But if necessary amnesty will be granted, and Collins and the others will walk to the gates of Dublin Castle—the only safe way, for if they surrendered to police or soldiers they probably would be "killed while attempting to escape" and give themselves up to the government.

SHOWDOWN IN GRAIN BOARD FIGHT COMING

By James L. Kilgallen

(United News Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO, June 8.—The showdown in the fight against the Chicago board of trade is expected within the next two weeks, possibly sooner.

The final test will come at Washington and Springfield on pending legislation.

Passage of this legislation, it is contended, will put the grain exchanges of the country out of business.

Both sides express confidence of victory. Representatives of the farmers who are making the fight say passage of the legislation is inevitable. Leading grain men, on the other hand, see a rift in the clouds and are talking of beating the farmers' organizations at their game.

Board of trade men say if it is necessary that they should die they want to succumb by the federal route, because "it is more dignified."

"If we must be regulated and controlled," Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago board of trade, told the United News, "we want Uncle Sam to do it. We do not want a multiplicity of legislation."

The Lantz bill under consideration at Springfield would give the Illinois secretary of agriculture power to establish regulations.

IRELAND FACES

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tion of the Ulster parliament for south Ireland. If south Ireland fails, then it will be necessary for the strength of the British empire to be brought to bear against what will then be officially recognized as rebellion.

Additional police and soldiers will be thrown into south Ireland and ceaseless war will be waged until the last vestige of the death-dealing groups now operating there are obliterated.

These latter statements, too, come from Greenwood, who is still a responsible instrument of the government's Irish policy, and are made at this time in expression of his views in connection with the momentous Irish developments.

"June 7 marks an historic, decisive and beneficent event in Irish history," Sir Hamar declared, as he opened the interview granted me. "A Catholic lord lieutenant opens parliament for the first time in northern Ireland."

"For the first time in more than a century, a British minister officially addresses an Irish premier."

"This northern parliament, and the southern parliament, if it will function, enjoy greater powers than those enjoyed by an American state."

"By the act under which the northern parliament is meeting, and the southern parliament can meet if it wishes on June 28, both parliaments, by agreement can make Ireland a united Ireland under one parliament."

"In other words," Greenwood continued, "the future of Ireland now, by the home rule act, depends upon Irish men themselves."

"This is the outstanding and irrevocable result of home rule. The northern parliament will get down to business at once. It has the power to settle for itself all questions concerning agriculture, education, child welfare, civic rights, liquor trade, pensions, public health, and similar matters—in fact, everything concerning the daily life of the great community."

"The southern parliament has exactly the same powers. If it refuses to function and this rebellion, carried on

S. S. SEAPOOL

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The message, sent at 9:27 a. m., stated: "Proceeding on course. Fore peak full of water."

Naval radio officers said the nearest ship to the Seapool which left Montreal for Dublin on June 2, was the steamer Orduna. She was about 260 miles to the eastward.

THIS TIME LAST YEAR

Fletcher made a double and a single off Alexander and accepted eight chances in his first game with Philadelphia.

The Yanks made six runs in the seventh and four in the ninth beating Detroit.

Boston College defeated the University of California 6 to 2.

BIG FREE DANCE

OPENING OF CHENOWETH GROVE DANCING PAVILION

Wed., June 8th

Cord Tires for Small Cars at Lower Cost



In our clincher type 30 x 3 1/2-inch Goodyear Cord Tire, we have endeavored to give owners of small cars all the cord tire's advantages at a low price. When you see this tire you will say we have succeeded. It enables the Ford, Maxwell or Chevrolet owner to get a tire identical in quality with the Goodyear Cord Tires that are used on the world's finest cars, for little more than he formerly paid for a fabric tire of the same size. You can buy this 30 x 3 1/2-inch Goodyear Cord Tire—with all its comfort, long wear and economy—from your nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer today for only

\$24.50

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY of California

30x3 1/2 Rubber-All-Weather Tread Fabric Casing \$17.50
30x3 1/2 Non-Skid Fabric Casing \$15.75
30x3 1/2 Heavy Tourist Tube in waterproof bag \$3.25
30x3 1/2 Regular Tube \$2.55

GOOD YEAR

Dodge Brothers

Announce a

Substantial reduction in the prices of their cars—effective June eighth

Walther-Williams COMPANY THE DALLES