

THE ST. HELENS MIST

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PROBING JAPANESE PROBLEM.

Before the congressional committee on immigration and naturalization, at Stockton, Cal., Friday, impossible expectations were raised of Japanese assimilation into the American population, says the Spokane Review. That the Japanese are a fine race and a superior people is freely granted. In some respects Americans could be taught by them to America's advantage—notably in industry, patience, thrift and manners.

But when all that and more is granted the fact remains that a wide, deep gulf of racial differences separates the two people. They have almost nothing in common in history, religion, literature, art and music, and therefore none of the usual points of contact that are so essential to harmonious and effective amalgamation.

Mr. Suzuki, president of the Japanese association of Stockton, deplored the fact that a chasm divides his people socially from the American population. The Japanese, he said, felt keenly the discrimination against them.

But the discrimination is mutual, and little blame attaches to either race, for its manifestation springs from conditions that are beyond control. Moreover, the failure of our people to take the Japanese into close association does not spring from an assumption of superiority, but from an instinctive apprehension that it is not best for either nation that the people of one country should emigrate in unassimilable numbers to the other country.

Proof that no racial antipathy exists among Americans against the Japanese individual is found in the fact that where Japanese appear singly or in small numbers they are freely accorded the such recognition as their personal attainments merit. Until they began to come to the Pacific coast in large numbers their students in our colleges and universities were made much of and even lionized.

The facts of the matter are so clear and demonstrable, the need so apparent of friendly relations between the two countries, that the exercise of good spirit and tact at Washington and Tokyo should bring about a mutually satisfactory and beneficial understanding.

JAZZING JUSTICE

Some male grouchies, who years ago quit caring whether chickens wore silk or feathers, opposed woman's suffrage because it would result in women juries, and that would make such patriotic duty unprofitable to the earnest citizens who ornament the professional jury lists over the land.

These pessimists were unduly oppressed over idle dreams. The advent of women to the courts, their presence as jurors, and even as bailiffs and minor court officials, has greatly relieved the tedium of former musty judicial processes.

Item: After a long and exhaustive trial in Tacoma the jurors and court attaches concluded their deliberations with a jazz dance.

Five women and nine men formed the party; after the court session, the room was cleared, justice, so to speak, was given a harp and a slap stick, seats were shoved aside, a phonograph with abundance of jazz records, was secured, and the party merrily considered the merits of the testimony, and evidence, between the lively numbers of a long and lively dance program.

Such incidents as this; such anointing of the pale brow of justice with the olive oil of gladness, such inspirational anecdotes, indeed inspire reluctant ones to do their duty as jurors, and, with a jazz band the great national problem of securing competent jurors, eager-to-observe, will be solved.

'Tis well, this coming and ringing of the gentler and sweeter sex in the frisky cobwebby routine affairs of men.

WHY RADICALISM FAILS

The responsive applause that greeted the frank and courageous words of H. S. McCuskey to the Washington State Federation of Labor is an indication that a large part of the membership has no use for red radicalism. Mr. McCuskey, who is executive board member for the mine, mill and smelter workers, state incontrovertible historic facts when he said:

The Knights of Labor 50 years ago had many of the planks put out now by the radical elements of this country. Can you point to a single legislative enactment for the betterment of the working classes as the result of their existence? The American Railway union sought to destroy. There is nothing on the books today of that which Debs and his followers sought.

Not only that. The futile movements discussed by Mr. McCuskey set back the cause of trades unionism, leaving the organizations weakened, discouraged and in many instances broken up.

The weakness and the evil of radicalism is its autocratic, arbitrary, unfair and despotic spirit. That spirit is in conflict with the genius of America. The American people will invariably turn against it, whether it be manifested by capital or by labor.

FAMILIES AND FIRESIDES

(Pendleton Tribune)

According to Stone and Webster, there were 23,292,587 families in existence in the United States in 1916, and the number of dwellings in the country numbered 20,263,051. In 1920 there were 25,519,443 families and 20,600,000 dwellings. While families have been increasing in a healthy manner, showing an increase of 2,026,556 in the period covered, the number of dwellings has increased but 636,949. Dwellings, we assume, mean places of all kinds where families live—without the conveniences that are called "modern." From these figures it seems plain that if the country was caught up on its housing facilities in 1916, that it is now short a million to a million and a half of houses. Pittsburgh is reported 10,000 houses short, and Detroit is two or three times as bad off.

"The great activity in building operations which was expected on the return of peace has not materialized," says the Stone and Webster Journal. And then there follows this comment: "Why should it? The wages which the building trades are receiving are almost prohibitive and they are demanding still more, so that no contractor will take a lump sum contract. Building materials have advanced—not the 25 per cent intimated in the case of the landlord as being profitably high—but 100 per cent or more, and no one will say that the end is yet in sight."

The wide contrasts between the number of families and the supply of firesides is surely lamentable, but there is little to indicate that there is any probability of relief in sight. The law of supply and demand has evidently been upset by price-fixing, profiteering, and too much regulating by the government, and perhaps after awhile new roosts will be created for homeless heads.

THIRD PARTY PROGRAM.

The third party is launched and steam up. As was expected its platform provides for "socialization" of industries as far as possible.

Government ownership and political control of all public utilities and natural resources, including large abattoirs, stockyards, grain elevators, water powers, cold storage and terminal warehouses, railroads, mines, oil lands, pipelines, and tanks, telegraph and telephone lines is demanded.

A general program of government money loaning to individuals or groups is advocated as well as certain forms of single tax.

Taken as a whole the platform is a direct attack on our whole industrial system as developed by private capital and individual initiative.

While the platform declares for "100 per cent Americanism," and demands that the "people" be given their rights and liberties (which they already have), it in the same breath advocates policies which if adopted would set up a socialistic form of government in this nation which would forever take away from a private citizen the right to go ahead and develop private industries as has been the right of every man in the past.

The platform of the new party is nothing more or less than an extension of the North Dakota non-partisan league scheme of socialization of industry.

Do Americans wish to curtail their rights to individual initiative in this nation? It's worth thinking over.

PROPAGATING, NURSING, FEEDING

The press of Puget Sound is warning the public that the salmon industry is becoming extinct from overfishing and underproduction.

By nursing and feeding the fry from the state, federal and private hatcheries the Columbia river pack of salmon is increasing.

By neglecting to develop the millions of small fish hatched, employing no feeding ponds, Puget Sound fisheries are falling.

For instance the salmon pack in the Columbia river increased from 225,000 cases in 1913 to 600,000 cases in 1917. The Puget Sound industry decreased from 3,000,000 cases in 1913 to 42,000 cases in 1917.

The salmon industry in Puget Sound is practically wiped out due to wrong methods of artificial propagation in use in the hatcheries in Washington.

The increase in the industry in the Columbia river has been due to holding the young fish for a year before releasing them. By the time the salmon is a year old it is better fitted to protect itself and by marking the young fish it is found that a greater percent of them return to their home waters than those kept a shorter period.

The packers have met the increased expense in keeping the fish for a longer time and the Oregon system has been approved by almost every organization interested in the welfare of the industries.

The Mist sorrows at the death of Sheriff Til Taylor of Pendleton. It sorrows because of the loss of a good citizen, a brave officer who knew no fear in the discharge of his duties, and because of the passing of a gentleman and public spirited man whose oath of office was well kept. Taylor died with his boots on and he did not flinch. It was the privilege of the editor of the Mist to be an acquaintance of Til Taylor, and we knew we met a man when we met the deceased sheriff.

PUBLIC FORUM

THE HOME

While the several little articles recently appearing in this paper, under the above heading, were not written from a religious standpoint, it is evident to every thoughtful observer that there can be no attractive home without some pious devotion. We remember recently to have seen, in print, intimation from some Oregonian to an eastern friend, that if he would be good he could, some day, see Oregon; because it was on the way to heaven. We cannot go to that extent, because we have seen but little of heaven; but we do know that one can raise more fruits, flowers and vegetables in the spare corners of a

city lot in Oregon, than in most any other part of the habitable world. It is the Arcadia of America, and in such a country it is easy to look upon the home as a chapel as well as a castle.

But home endears any country; and the man, who by example or teaching can help to make homes more attractive, will help to produce patriots and suppress anarchy. The very building of a home is a pious act.

The admiring historians of the distinguished men who have recently been named for the presidency of our country, instinctively recognize this fact. Among one's virtues is recorded a comfortable house, with a broad, inviting, hospitable porch. The other has a beautiful home, at the end of a noted Indian trail.

The attractive homes of Oregon almost exclude the idea of poverty. May they ever be remembered as the birthplace of patriotism and virtue. God bless our homes.

GAS SHORTAGE CAUSED BY HUGE CONSUMPTION

Standard Oil Says Only 9 Per Cent Increase in Production for Treble The Number of Cars.

That the gasoline shortage on the Pacific coast is due to increased consumption, which has outdistanced every effort to increase production, and not to artificial efforts to limit production, is set forth in a bulletin just issued by the Standard Oil company, says the Cottage Grove Sentinel. The company shows that while there are now on the Pacific coast about three cars and eight tractors where there was but one of each five years ago, gasoline production has increased only moderately during the same period. The daily output of the crude oil wells of California is 274,000 barrels now, as compared with 250,000 during 1915, an increase of but 24,000 barrels, or 9 per cent. The estimated gasoline consumption for the Pacific coast for 1920 is placed at 300,000,000 gallons, as compared to 240,000,000 gallons in 1919.

The company is importing stocks of crude oil from the fields of the southwest and from Mexico to supply its refineries operating on the Pacific coast but even this measure offers only partial and temporary relief for the situation. Acute gasoline and fuel oil shortage is now faced by the entire country for the same reasons which are now causing it here. The shortage in the east has not yet been felt because of reserve stocks accumulated during the winter months when motor traffic is tied up a great deal longer than it is here.

In meeting the situation the Standard Oil company has sought to curtail the use of gasoline by pleasure cars and at the same time provide as far as possible for commercial and

A PHOTO FIRST-CLASS

Is most appreciated when some of our loved ones are called away. It can only be obtained while we are feeling our best. Life is uncertain and tomorrow may be too late. Do it now—today.

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You'll Pick A Winner

If you make this your favorite place for the purchase of butter. For you cannot lose no matter what you buy, or how much or how little. Our plan of doing business is to make every buyer perfectly satisfied. The only way we know how to do this is to furnish qualities that cannot be surpassed at prices which cannot be matched.

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For the Housewives of St. Helens When They Are Looking for
MEATS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
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It's not only a question of what you get for the baby. But where you get it is also an important matter.

The manner in which goods are kept has a great deal to do with the condition in which they reach you.

We employ extraordinarily careful methods in handling all goods for babies' uses. And we have everything you are likely to need, such as baby foods—nursing bottles, nipples—pacifiers—talcum powders—ointments and all standard infant remedies.

A. J. DEMING

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The man or woman who saves is looking out for the future—for whatever opportunities may come when emergencies arise.

And putting those savings in the Columbia County Bank shows good foresight in seeking a place of protection for your funds and also a farsighted plan of keeping the money concentrated for local upbuilding of community and business.

You may be sure that even the smallest accounts gain our appreciation.

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President Cashier

Columbia County Bank
ST. HELENS

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Reciprocity

The grocer feeds the farmer man,
The farmer man the grocer,
'Tis all a part of nature's plan.
As you must surely know sir.

The grocer sells the farmer flour,
The farmer brings him 'taters,'
It seems as they both and each
Were surely meant for waiters.

Somehow the Lord just mixed folks up.
We have to feed each other.
Live and let live, for every man
Is the other fellow's brother.

Yours truly,

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