

Morning Oregonian

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KEEP THE MAIN PURPOSE IN MIND.

The Oregonian has today a letter from an esteemed correspondent at Washington, who, in the league of nations issue, is against the president and all he says and does, and for the senate and all it says and does, and professes himself unable to understand how the Oregonian may be so critical of the president and so sympathetic with the senate's position that it has been ignored, without being sympathetic with the apparent intention of a part of the senate to defeat the treaty.

The contention of The Oregonian's critic is in effect that the real controversy now calling for settlement is between the people of the United States and the president of the United States. It is between the United States and the enemies of the United States. He would have a settlement with the president while the world burns. We would put out the conflagration and make the nation safe.

Mr. Wilson has been elected to the senate and his foreign relations committee beforehand, but that is not sufficient reason for rejecting the treaty. He has adopted one of two alternative constructions for co-operation with the senate in treaty-making and, in the judgment of The Oregonian, the wrong one, but it is in accord with the opinion which he had expressed in his writings before he became president.

The strike of telegraph employees which threatens to interrupt the wire communications of the country brings into prominence the fact that two enemies attack industrial peace. Attention has been directed to the many radical, revolutionary elements of labor. It is now diverted to the obstinately autocratic element among employers. One is open to as severe condemnation as the other; in fact, the radical labor agitator is in part a product of the domineering employer.

Telegraph and telephone employees have organized unions, as is their undoubted right, recognized by the laws of many states and, inferentially at least, by the laws of the United States. They claim the right to adjust wages and terms with their employers as a unit, not as individuals. They desire that their committees confer with their employers on their behalf. This practice has been adopted by many employers and employees in almost every other industry. It has tended to produce harmony in their relations, it has secured justice for the workers in cases where justice could have been obtained no other way, and it has promoted industrial peace.

do that which they have a right to do. Only new limits to its independence would prevent its doing that which in any case it would not do—undertake wars of aggression or vengeance, refuse to abide by an arbitral award which it had agreed to accept, or decline to aid in chastising a nation which thus acted, or maintain a vast military system useful only for such designs as Germany harbored. We should remain independent and autonomous.

After their experience with government operation the people have no desire to take the wires out of the hands of their owners, but they insist that the wire systems shall be managed in modern conceptions of the proper relation between employers and employees, that employees of these companies shall freely exercise the same rights as other employees enjoy without question. Congress is about to legislate on this subject and, if it shows due respect to public opinion, it will enact laws giving effect to this desire.

WHERE THERE IS A BOOK FAMINE. It is possible for Russians to recover from the famine in food in a season after a good harvest, but not to make good the same period the loss caused by the action of the bolsheviks in destroying printing presses and paper mills throughout the country. The situation now presented is that millions of children, in a land twice the size of the United States, are restricted in their opportunities for education by absence of books to study and paper to write on.

YESTERDAY'S PARADE. Portland turned out again yesterday to indulge its preferred pastime of watching a parade and went home satisfied and a bit exalted; for it was a great parade. There have been others of greater size, but not of the pervading spirit of victory. The lads from the Minneapolis led it with their band and that started the cheering that was continuous to the end.

A LANDLESS ARISTOCRACY. One result of war burdens is a stampede to sell by the British landed aristocracy. Large old landed estates are being thrown on the market, either to be sold as a whole or to be divided into small holdings under the land settlement and housing schemes of the government.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE. The strike of telegraph employees which threatens to interrupt the wire communications of the country brings into prominence the fact that two enemies attack industrial peace. Attention has been directed to the many radical, revolutionary elements of labor. It is now diverted to the obstinately autocratic element among employers. One is open to as severe condemnation as the other; in fact, the radical labor agitator is in part a product of the domineering employer.

WHAT GERMANY WOULD HAVE DONE. In order that we may estimate at their true value the lamentations of Germany over the peace terms offered by the allies, and that we may judge whether the allies have been too severe, it is well to consider what terms Germany would have made, if it had been the victor. A good indication is contained in the manifesto which was adopted at a meeting of 352 German professors, clergymen and other intellectuals on June 26, 1915, and was presented to the chancellor in the form of a petition.

As to France, the professors said: We must ruthlessly weaken her, both politically and economically, and must improve her military and naval equipment. We must not allow her to become a world power. We must not allow her to become a world power. We must not allow her to become a world power.

Belgium was to pay dearly for defending its independence and for standing in the gateway, for the manifesto says: On Belgium we must keep firm hold, from the political, military and economic standpoint. Economically, Belgium means a prodigious increase in power to the inhabitants of the world.

Russia was considered too poor and too backward to pay cash indemnity, but was not to escape out that account. The manifesto reads: Russia is so rich in territory that she will be able to pay an indemnity in kind by giving lands, and lands without landlords.

There was to be no limit to colonial expansion, for this was proposed: In Africa we must reconstitute our colonial empire, which does not offer enough colonial wealth. We therefore require other productive colonies. We must have Egypt, the connection of the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean and English sea, which is the key to the world.

Joseph G. Richardson, deputy state treasurer, and Fred W. Williams, member of the state public service commission, were wedded in the Hotel Oregon. Mr. Richardson is attending the bankers' convention and Mr. Williams has a conference on.

Ever since the office of state tax commissioner has been created, Charles Galloway has held the position. Yesterday he was in Portland looking at the trade and trying to find Governor Olcott.

The more Hurley tries to explain the deeper he founders in the mud. The one intent which shows through all his talk is not to build any more ships on the Pacific coast than he is compelled to build.

All was harmony among the non-partisans all they acquired something to quarrel about. Then they quarrelled in Idaho as in North Dakota. The upshot was two parties of non-partisans.

Now, Mr. Wells of the weather store, here is Friday, the 13th, last day of the festival, and always the best or worst day of the week. A wise man needs no advice.

Portland has seen great days, but six these days are to 11, next year—as the biggest ever.

That which Germany destroyed or stole, Belgium was to pay dearly for defending its independence and for standing in the gateway, for the manifesto says: On Belgium we must keep firm hold, from the political, military and economic standpoint.

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Those Who Come and Go.

Governor Ben Olcott was flying signs of distress as the Benson and sought solace with Clerk Meyers. "I've got to wear a tuxedo tonight and I have no bow tie, and the stores are all closed, and I've got to go to bed."

"Send me to my room, what's the number?" inquired a travel-stained stranger giving the rush act at the Benson yesterday. "Have you a reservation?" he was asked.

Vast herds of stock compel George Dixon to pay an income tax. Mr. Dixon, of Dixon & McDowell, is one of the big stockmen of central Oregon.

Mrs. E. L. Crocker of Austin, Texas, is attending the festival. Mr. Crocker is in the government service and has been in Portland for several months.

Save my room, I'm a little late, but I'll be here. Chamberlain, of Goodnough, to Lot Q. Swetland, at the Perkins, for during the festival rush Mr. Swetland is helping Chamberlain.

Mikkalo is practically out of business. Mikkalo has a population of 1000 people and his family came to the Perkins to participate in the festival.

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More Truth Than Poetry.

THE WAIL OF A PUP. (Copyright by Bell Syndicate, Inc.) Man thinks he plays a lot of parts before his year is rounded up. But say! He really never starts.

I've been a hook and ladder horse and had Yank bullets shot at me; I've been a Turk and had stood the guillotine at Gallipoli; I've been the Kaiser, oftentimes.

With her military limited to a hundred thousand, Germany can have an army composed exclusively of major-generals.

Falling, falling, ne'er a sound, falling carpet all around; Whirring things that flutter by—Whirring things that flutter by—Whirring things that flutter by.

WHAT MR. O. G. VILLARD SAID. Denies That He Advocated Soviet Form of Government.

NEW YORK, June 6.—(To the Editor.) In the Oregonian June 1 you make the following astounding statement: "Oswald Garrison Villard advocated a soviet form of government for the United States."

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD. The basis of The Oregonian's statement was a report in the New York Tribune of a public speech made by Mr. Villard in which he was said to have distinctly advocated a soviet government for the United States.

RIGHT AS TO ONE THING ONLY. American Girl's Husband Agrees With Major That Experience Is Helpful.

YANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., June 12.—(To the Editor.) An article written by a certain "young major" from Camp Lewis, which appeared in The Oregonian June 8, attracts attention to the controversy which has become a long and tedious affair.

From Helsinki, Finland, arrived Jacob de Julien and Peter Wolontis at the Benson. Accompanying them is a secretary engaged at New York, by name of Bertel Braley.

Portland's assortment of roses was added to yesterday when the Rose of the York, registered at the Hotel Portland, arrived.

Don'thes He's Been Turned Down. PORTLAND, June 12.—(To the Editor.)—In answer to the editorial letter of a certain young major—not a slave-tender, I wish to express my sentiments of all true American girls.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian of June 13, 1894. The Countess of Washington who is visiting the United States in interests of the theological society, arrived in Portland last night.

The captives of the Whitman massacre were invited to the present tomorrow afternoon at a meeting of the war veterans.

Fifty Years Ago. From The Oregonian of June 12, 1869. Washington.—The coupon of the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific railroad, due July 1, will be paid June 25 in gold.

WHAT IS QUESTION AT ISSUE? Correspondent Says It Is Preservation of Constitution, Not Peace.

KEESLO, Wash., June 8.—(To the Editor.)—I have been following the editorial in the Oregonian relative to the proposed league of nations and have tried to ascertain the position of your paper upon this vital matter.

Just before the last election Mr. Willard announced that unless the people of the United States ratify the constitution, he would resign.

The issue before the world is not one of future war or peace. The real issue is whether constitutional and orderly government shall be maintained.

Real care of dignity in the lifetime of any one of us is to be an impossibility, we are assured by Floyd W. Parsons, editor of the Cool Ages.

Maybe Poorer and Higher Cost. Literary Digest. "Real care of dignity in the lifetime of any one of us is to be an impossibility, we are assured by Floyd W. Parsons, editor of the Cool Ages."

ONE AMERICAN GIRL. A COMMON AMERICAN GIRL.

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