Morning Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITTOCK.

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UNDER A NEW FLAG.

There is a definite familiarity in the general programme of the new land and labor party which has just held its sessions at Salem, and there is an equal familiarity in the names of its leading spirits. Much of the tentative platform has heretofore been submitted to vote of the people of Oregon, and in several such instances leaders of the new party appear as sponsors.

In the tentative programme there is the plank advocating abolition of all taxes from the products of labor and the raising of all revenues from the community made value in land and other resources. In other words, it is our old friend the single tax. Single tax has been presented in Oregon at numerous times and with numerous embellishments. On one occasion it had virtually unlimited money behind it and the state was flooded with propaganda. Its record discloses a diminishing adherence to the theory—the affirmative votes for single tax have not kept pace with growth in voting population.

There is also public ownership of public utilities in the new party's platform, also the creation of a state industrial commission and a system of state marketing. In 1914 there was presented to the voters a constitutional amendment creating a department of industry and public works. The department was, by the proposed amendment, authorized to establish industries, systems of transportation, distributing stations and public works, for the combined purpose of providing employment and of socializing public utilities and the marketing of products. It was defeated by a vote of more than two to one.

Another plank in the new party's platform proposes abolishment of the state senate. This proposal has also been before the voters more than once. In one election it stood virtually on its merits and was defeated. In another it was coupled with proxy voting and was otherwise embellished. The people have recorded themselves as overwhelmingly opposed to it.

These measures are the actual foundation of the platform of the new party. Other planks are thrown in for good measure and perhaps to lend variety to the efforts of the ready experimenters who are attempting to build up the new organization. It is doubtful if by the new frills they have helped their cause. The proposal for proportional representation in school government inevitably implies a return to partisanship in the choice of school directors. This, coupled with a demand for elimination of vocational training in the schools, is sufficiently reactionary to deprive the party of any claim to progress or reform.

And there is the appeal to the lazy voter. His apathy and indifference it is proposed to coddle by abolishing the necessity for his going out of his house to cast his vote. Ballots are to be mailed, if the new party has its way. Herein would lie golden opportunity for the corruption and manipulation that befouled elections before adoption of the secret ballot. The recent special session of the legislature, if it did in truth attempt to scuttle the Australian ballot system with a straight ballot provision, was amateurish in comparison with this new party of "progress and reform."

But it must have been some humorist who brought in the plank providing that each owner of land shall be his own assessor and that the state may buy the land at an advance of 10 per cent over the assessment. As a corollary of true single tax, which is also advocated in the platform, it has weird possibilities. We await with trembling anticipation an authorized statement as to how the two would work together. But perhaps the new party does not hope to secure the adoption of both.

State insurance and a state bank that would finance public improvements are two other proposals that have not yet been voted on by the people but presumably are offered as a relief from economic ills. With these and other measures to assuage a general political and economic distress that is visible only to the imaginative eye of your confirmed lawgiver, the new party proposes to go before the people. They are set forth as a common ground upon which the industrial worker and the farmer may unite.

The farmer, as indicated by resolutions of his representative organizations, is not yet convinced that the way to a better living and easier day's work is through adoption of socialism. His organizations have complained against the shortening of hours in other industries and the consequent curtailment of production. His hours have not been shortened. Rather, because of the higher pay and shorter hours in other industries, he has found it difficult to obtain farm help. His hours have thereby been lengthened. He works harder and he pays more for that which he must buy. It is not strange that the farmer has become convinced that the best and quickest way to even things up is for others to work as hard and earnestly as he does.

But here for his relief the farmer is offered virtual expropriation of his land, establishment of state markets which may be to his benefit but more likely, if of benefit at all, to favor only the consumer. He is offered a state system of fire insurance—an indefinite promise, which may or may not be good, of a cut in the price of one thing that has not kept pace with the mounting cost of nearly everything else. He is offered governmental changes and public ownership of this and that. By socialization, it is implied, everything is to come down in price without requiring those to speed up who are responsible for decreasing production of manufactured articles.

It is a great game. The initiative and referendum were first proposed in Oregon and the campaign for adoption was fostered by men who aimed solely at single tax and other elements of socialism. They fancied that with an easy method at hand of obtaining a vote of the people on isms it would be as easy to obtain adoption of the isms. The wide-open initiative gave them their opportunity. They seized it and they failed to get the results they wanted. Now we have the same groups working under a new flag. It is the banner of a political party.

Once we had "leagues"—people's power leagues, single tax leagues and this and that sort of league. A league does not nominate candidates for office. That may be the reason for its failures in the past, but we doubt it. Now the "league" flag is struck and the political party with the same mission is born. But after all the same old electorate will have the final say. It has not yet been fooled very much.

GRAMMAR AND WASHING.

"But, Mrs. Wissinger," spoke up one of the young women teachers, "if you were to take in washing, you would get $6 a day, as against we teachers' $5," and again there was laughter.

We should think there would also have been consternation, if the other guides of the young mind and guardians of good English who heard the remark were not wholly off duty. The paragraph is from The Oregonian's report of a meeting at Milwaukie (Or.) between the school board and the public school teachers.

It is interesting and even pleasing to note that Milwaukie washerwomen get $6 per day. It is somewhat above the scale, we hear, in other places, though there was an interesting story in the papers the other day about the modern washerwoman's practice of going to her work in her automobile. Incidentally, a waitress—her wage $12 per week—was arrested in New York last week for violating the traffic laws with her motor car. It developed that she was in a great hurry to get to her place of employment, where her tips averaged $80 per week. A waiter at a fashionable New York hotel has acquired the name of Ravioli, the speed-demon, bestowed on him for merit, or demerit, because of his performances with his automobile.

But what we started out to say was that the particular school teacher quoted by The Oregonian would do better, far better, on several accounts, to take up washing where no questions will be asked about her grammar. Or has the wicked reporter put words in her mouth that she did not use?

RIGHT TO PROHIBIT STRIKES.

The question whether railroad employes shall be forbidden by law to strike will doubtless develop such irreconcilable disagreement among the conferees on the railroad bill that it will be referred to the senate and house for settlement. All the influence of the labor unions is exerted against the provision, and their claim to unrestricted right to strike is set against the right of the people to uninterrupted railroad service.

Representative McArthur stated the case for the public logically and forcefully in a speech delivered on January 17. He quoted the decision of the supreme court on the Adamson law as showing that congress has constitutional authority to forbid railroad strikes, the judges who filed a dissenting opinion agreeing with the majority on this point. He met the charge that the anti-strike section would require "involuntary servitude" from railroad employes by showing that the section "expressly provides that an individual may quit work whenever he pleases and for any reason," but that "there is a vast distinction between an individual quitting work and a body of men engaging in a strike." A striker does not terminate his services; "he joins with others in refusing to work and in trying to prevent others from filling his place until his demands are granted." Mr. McArthur thus stated the two opposing principles:

> He expects to return to his work under conditions prescribed by him and his associates and obtained by the rule of force rather than the rule of reason. He should not be permitted, in concert with his fellows, temporarily to quit work for the purpose of penalizing transportation in order to advance his own interests at the expense of and damage to the public.

Defining the position of the railroad man, he quoted Justice McKenna as saying:

> When one enters into interstate commerce, one enters into a service in which the public has an interest and subjects one's self to its behests. And this is no limitation of liberty; it is the consequence of liberty exercised, the obligation of his undertaking, and constrains no more than any contract constrains.

Though the general public pays the cost of a strike, it "has no strike weapon and no rule of force to secure obedience to its demands," but "must go to court and abide by the decree of the court." Appeal to force is denied to citizens in settling their differences; only organized labor insists on applying "the rule of force." If a citizen commits an offense, "he is tried not by the rule of force but by the rule of reason." Why should not organized labor submit to the same authority? The Cummins bill contains provision for tribunals for fair and impartial settlement of grievances without which the right to strike could not be denied.

Concession of the right to strike to railroad men under these circumstances was denounced by Mr. McArthur as a special class privilege, and he described the Adamson law as "an abdication of the function of lawmaking to the four brotherhoods." He said that the machinists, in threatening to strike if the anti-strike section should be adopted, "maintain that their right to strike is superior to the right of the people to have uninterrupted railroad service." This was "nothing less than a bold attempt of a minority to force its will on the lawmaking power of the country under the threat of a nation-wide disaster." If congress should succumb, it would be an invitation to other well organized groups to coerce the legislature. He would not credit the suggestion that the anti-strike provision could not be enforced, for it "assumes the disloyalty of the great body of railroad employes—a most violent assumption."

This is a forcible statement of the case for prohibition of strikes on railroads and other public utilities when means of adjusting disputes by the rule of reason are provided, as they are in the railroad bill. It is a needed assertion of the rights of the vast, unorganized majority against the claims of well organized minorities to special privilege. It draws no distinction between the special privilege of the wealthy against which the nation has successfully fought and the special privilege claimed by organized numbers. Both classes of special privilege conflict with majority rule and with equality of all before the law, which are the foundation stones of democracy.

PASSING OF THE PICTURE BRIDE.

The Japanese government's decision to suspend, on February 25, the issuance of passports to picture brides should remove another possible cause of friction between two nations. It also makes more effective the "gentleman's agreement" entered into in the Roosevelt administration for restriction of immigration of Japanese laborers. As the picture brides stop coming, there will be less to disturb the alarmists who fear multiplication of Japanese families. As another corollary, it may be supposed that Japanese laborers now in the United States will be less inclined to remain here. In any event, immigration, under the double curb now imposed on it, may be expected to be restrained.

The recent picture brides, about whom so much has been written, do not correspond to the correspondence wives obtained by some of our own people in the times when women were scarce on the frontier and courtships were sometimes conducted between strangers who exchanged photographs as evidence of good faith and serious intent. In these cases there remained a final resource in the event that the originals were disappointing. If it is not so with the Japanese, the marriage ceremony performed by proxy in Japan being regarded as legally binding on both parties to the contract.

There are no available statistics to show whether picture marriages have uniformly resulted fortunately, but Americans will be most interested in the diplomatic and economic aspects of Tokio's action. That government appears to be acting in good faith in its efforts to reduce the possibility of friction to a minimum.

WASTE OF AMERICAN VALOR.

The same spirit moved the American soldiers who captured an armored train of General Semenoff in Siberia as moved the men who beat the best troops of Germany in France, and it carried all before it. The more cause is there to regret that the battles and privations of the American expedition in Siberia should have been barren of practical result. It was too small to have even the steadying influence which was originally contemplated, for it could not impose American advice on Kolchak and it was just large enough to irritate the bolshevists but too small to whip them. An army large enough, in co-operation with the Japanese, to have established peace and order east of Lake Baikal might have secured Kolchak's rear sufficiently to enable him to organize a popular government and to win victory, but General Graves' force was practically lost in the great area of Siberia.

But the army should not leave until it has rescued the captive Red Cross party and has chastised their captors. The deeds of the Red Cross workers match those of the soldiers in fortitude and devotion to a people that is at present too demoralized to appreciate their self-sacrifice. They have the gratification of knowing that they have saved some lives in a land which has become a huge slaughter house and pesthouse combined, and have brightened the lives of some children who have been torn from their parents. Their good deeds will live in the memory of those whom they served and will form an invisible bond between the America and Russia of the future.

Their work at least was not wasted, but the whole Siberian adventure is a warning against half doing a great task or against attempting it with inadequate force. Respect for the principle of self-determination was an absurd fetish as applied to Russia by the allies at the dictation of President Wilson. What Russia needed was the interposition of a powerful friend to rescue it from the bolshevists and to give it a fair opportunity to apply that principle under the only possible conditions—those of peace and order, where force is sternly repressed and individual opinion has free play. Merely meddling intervention has made Russia a greater Mexico.

INCENTIVE FOR TEACHING.

The effect on the future of teaching as a profession of the tendency of the wage level for teachers to fall below the level of compensation for unskilled labor is pointed out in an article in the Monthly Labor Review of the United States department of labor. The author compares teachers' salaries throughout the country with the remuneration of certain vocations, for which data are available, which are conceded to require little or no special training. The federal commissioner of education has estimated that teachers' salaries were increased on the average from $543.31 in 1915 to $630.64 in 1918, a gain of about 16 per cent, making the average salary about $53 a month. This is the latest reliable estimate available, and comparisons are therefore based on statistics for the latter year. These make out a strong case for the claims of teachers as individuals, but they are even more significant because of their bearing on the public interest in the future of the schools. The makeshifts by which teaching staffs are being temporarily maintained will not prove adequate indefinitely, and the point on which the department of labor lays emphasis is that if the incentive for professional preparation is permanently excluded, the schools will be hopelessly at a loss for teaching material in the years to come.

A striking comparison is made with the recommendations of the railroad wage commission, in which only two classes of employes were scheduled to receive less than $700 a year. These two classes were "messengers and attendants," who were rated at $56.17 a month, and "section men," rated at $57.68 a month. These, requiring practically no education to fit them for their employment, were booked to receive about $3.17 and $4.68 more, respectively, than teachers, of whom on an average about six years of special schooling is expected beyond the intermediate grades, with additional study from year to year. A further intensive examination of statistics obtained from a typical New York draft board also revealed the fact that elementary teachers in New York—where teachers' salaries are relatively high—receive virtually the same wages as chauffeurs, clerks and waiters, "almost none of whom require special preparation for their work."

The department's agent does not contend that any of the latter workers are not entitled to a generous living, but addresses himself to the "incentive which the average boy or girl of the future will have to complete even a high school course." Numerous examples are cited of young people leaving high school for employments in which they received, as beginners, higher average wages than did the teachers in the schools which they left. The contrast grows more marked in employments requiring some manual skill, but considerably less systematic study than the profession of teaching. Thus, in a geographical district including Chicago and Cleveland, and regarded as representative of industrial conditions, bakers were shown to receive $363 more than elementary teachers, blacksmiths $890 more and machinists $1138 more. Opportunities for advancement are graphically compared in another analysis which shows that a teacher's chances of receiving $3000 or more would be one and a half times greater on the stage, three times greater in the clergy (nevertheless not considered a highly-paid profession), nine times greater in storekeeping, commercial traveling or the real estate business, and fourteen times greater in publishing, medicine, military service and insurance. The average increase of teachers' salaries from 1915 to 1918 was, of course, inadequate in proportion to the increase in the cost of living.

There is especial need for continuing recruiting of teachers' ranks, as other students of education have made clear. The estimate of 5,500,000 persons in the country over the age of ten years who can neither read nor write is probably an underestimate, and average school attendance is far below the level which thoughtful citizens hope for. The last general census, that of 1910, showed the total number of individuals of school age (six to nineteen years) to be 27,750,599, but actual attendance was only 17,300,704, or only a fraction over 62 per cent. The number of absentees, thus shown to be 10,450,395, is 37 per cent of the whole. It is not expected that 100 per cent attendance will be attained, but reduction of non-enrolment to 10 per cent is regarded as a reasonable goal. The nation-wide campaign to bring this about is being conducted, with practically universal approval, at a time when teaching staffs throughout the country have been reduced by 50,000 in about two years, and further impaired by employment of another 120,000 teachers whom the federal commissioner of education rates as "inadequately" prepared for their work.

Immediate needs of education not only are pressing, as will appear from review of the statistics presented, but the future calls even more loudly for consideration. Practical idealists will not rely too strongly on the altruistic motive alone to keep the ranks filled. The very considerable number of teachers who have been diverted to more gainful occupations recently is only a partial index of the number of prospective teachers who are likely to be lost to the profession before beginning preparatory work.

"Once you get started in crime you can never stop," said Gordon Fawcett Hamby, robber and murderer, just before his electrocution Thursday in advising young men to walk the straight and narrow path. He made one minor error. His own career in crime did stop—in the electric chair.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general predicts lessened production and increased cost of living this year, due to dissatisfaction of farmers. A new secretary of agriculture ought to be able to make a better forecast.

When a juror wouldn't agree to a verdict of murder against a negro, a mob at Monroe, La., whipped him and dipped him in a mudhole until he saw reason. One wonders why they went to the trouble of holding a trial at all.

Excessive consumption of sugar to fill the void in the system created by prohibition may be cause of apparent shortage, but the physical, financial and moral balances are so great as to offset a bit of discomfort.

The 425 hens on the Multnomah county farm that laid 70,176 eggs in a year did well on a county job, but were a long way from the hen and a half that laid an egg and a half in a day and a half.

Now they say that Venus, not Mars, is calling to the earth in mysterious wireless signals. Wants to find out, we presume, if the price of cold cream has gone up here, too.

Scientists say the temperature on Mars never gets above zero. That must be why so many of 'em get into hot water when they discuss the possibility of life on the planet.

The stuff they make in Hawaii on which a man gets "paralyzed" without getting drunk will not appeal to men of red blood. There's no joy in it, and joy is what is sought.

Edwards and Bryan will say something distressing about each other if they keep it up. Edwards' "smug" is a sort of uppercut to the peerless commoner.

In Chicago the "white collar" men are not marrying as fast as the real workmen. Easy explanation is that salaries do not equal wages.

Wilson is recommended in Norway as a candidate for the Nobel peace prize—and what peace does that mean, by the way?

Look for an epidemic in Detroit, where physicians can get all the whisky they want for treatment of influenza.

More rain is needed for its therapeutic effect. Just "balmy" showers of an inch or so.

The man who gets behind on alimony must have a great time catching up.

The one-way law seems to be on the one way out.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE TIMES

Odd Wedding Announcement by James Gordon Bennett Recalled.

The recent sale of the New York Herald has revived the gossip about the temperamental oddities of the original James Gordon Bennett, the founder of that paper. One of the most amusing of Bennett's whimsies, a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger thinks, was the way in which he announced his marriage in the Herald. It ran thus:

> To the Readers of the Herald—Declaration of Love—Caught at Last—Going to Be Married—New Movement in Civilization.
>
> My ardent desire has been through life to reach the highest order of human excellence by the shortest possible cut. Association, night and day, in sickness and in health, in war and in peace, with a woman of the highest order of excellence must produce some curious results in my heart and feelings, and these results the future will develop in due time in the columns of the Herald. Meantime I return my heartfelt thanks for the enthusiastic patronage of the public, both of Europe and of America. The holy estate of wedlock will only increase my desire to be still more useful. God Almighty bless you all.—James Gordon Bennett.

What the bride may have thought of this ardent personal publicity is not known to the present commentator.

* * *

On his recent voyage to Europe, George McManus, the gifted Hiberian comicker, became seasick. In the midst of his suffering his wife laid her hand on his shoulder, as he leaned over the rail, and said, "Dear, do me a favor, will you?"

Feebly the cartooner nodded.

"What?" he asked.

"Don't give up the ship."—Indianapolis Star.

* * *

Where will the "Close to the People" stuff come from, always so entertaining to city readers, if the source of supply, the country newspapers, is cut off by the news-print famine? It's the sort of humor the funny men cannot possibly make up out of their own heads.

Where would the colyumists of our city papers be? asks the Detroit News, and from where would come the smiles of city readers, were it not for those occasional gracious gleanings concerning how "John Jones was shot on his back porch," and "if any man's or woman's cow is caught on Mr. Smith's premises, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be?" The city, evidently, will be without humor, and the city colyumist will be without a job. This also is a lugubrious topic.

* * *

Taylor Newman, one of the most picturesque characters ever born in Stone Mountain, alleges that he is the champion bee hive hunter of the world. Mr. Newman says he has a trained bee which he uses in trapping the wild bees of the swamp. He ties a silk string to his pet and holds the ball of silk in his hands. The bee trails through the woods to the bee hive and all he has to do is follow the string.—Stone Mountain Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

* * *

A direct descendant of David Crockett, famous Indian fighter, is one of the 1800 students who are attending the University of Oklahoma.

Young Crockett's given name also is David and his home is at Cairo, Okla. He is a six-footer and served as an ensign in the navy during the world war.

Young Crockett possesses as a relic of his ancestor, the butt of a long rifle, which was presented to the Indian fighter for his services in the Mexican war.

* * *

After sir Oliver Lodge had delivered his lecture in Springfield, Mass., on a recent evening, he drew a chair to the edge of the platform, a correspondent of the Springfield Republican relates, and sat while informally receiving the several hundred who wished to shake hands with him.

Along about the middle of the line came an earnest, middle-aged, bright-eyed person who grasped the hand of the giant and, holding the grasp, exclaimed:

"Oh, Sir Oliver Lodge, will you explain to me the new Einstein theory?"

Just like that. Just that sincerely; and no consciousness of the long line in waiting of 200 or 300, who merely wished to pass and take the hand of the renowned scientist who on this first appearance in this country had shown himself so kindly and human a being.

A half smile passed over Sir Oliver's face and its light played in his eyes while he answered:

"Oh, I couldn't—just now."

And the questioner passed on, apparently as pleased as though having attained membership among the 12 elect—or is it 10?—who alone, it is reported, have the ability and the knowledge to comprehend the demonstration of the Einstein theory, and of whom the visitor is said to be one.

* * *

A Southern Pacific safety specialist has figured out the significance of attempting to cross railroad tracks with a train in sight: A passenger train approaching a crossing at full speed and still a quarter of a mile away will cover the remaining distance in 18 seconds; if half a mile away, it will flash past in 36 seconds. It requires a wait of only a fraction of a minute to permit a train to pass. On the other hand, 18 seconds allows too small a margin to escape an accident if in shifting gears the engine stops or anything goes wrong.

Forty-six people were killed, 173 people were injured and 152 automobiles were damaged or destroyed at grade crossings during the calendar year just closed. Of these, 73 stalled on the crossing and were struck by trains; 263 attempted to cross almost immediately in front of an approaching train; 137, or more than 25 per cent of the total, ran into trains instead of trains into them; nine skidded into cars or trains in attempting to avoid collision after realizing the danger; 31 ran into and broke down crossing gates lowered to protect them from passing trains; five ran down and injured flagmen in warning position; 14 were due to miscellaneous causes.

* * *

The cook who left employment of a prominent Louisville lawyer because he could supply no garage for her automobile was being sought yesterday by a resident of Upper river road, says the Courier-Journal.

"I thought, of course, you had a garage where I could keep my automobile," was the objection which lost the lawyer his biscuit maker.

The Upper river road resident was said to be arranging important matters in regard to gasoline, tires and fines for speeding, in his quest of the golden girl.

Those Who Come and Go.

The Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber company is preparing for lambing from 7300 ewes, according to Frank Sankey, who looks after the sheep end of the company in the Fossil country. The company gets the top price for wool and each sheep produces 11 pounds. The cleaner the wool the better the price in these days. Time was when sheepmen wanted grease and dirt to give weight and a sheep wrinkled down to its tail was considered a great asset. Now a clean place for the sheep to bed and fleece as free from grease as possible, and long, straight wool are sought. The Butte Creek outfit shears with machinery and 225 sheep can be shorn in a day with a machine, but some of the hand experts have done as well. Time was when a shearer was paid 5 and 6 cents per sheep, while last year the shearers were paid 17 and 20 cents. As the price of wool is now much higher than when the nickel a head was paid for shearing, the sheep shearing is less costly now than formerly in proportion.

The oldest traveling man in the world carries the lightest sample case and he will arrive with it at the Hotel Portland today. This veteran is N. F. Plaisig and he is 87 years old. For 60 years 86 years he has been on the road taking orders for needles, manufactured by a concern in England. Mr. Plaisig can put his entire line of samples in a pocket wallet. The Hotel Portland is crowded today, but Mr. Plaisig can have any room in the house that he wants. Some day, when the octogenarian retires, which may be when he is a nonogenarian, he will sit down with a flock of adding machines to figure out how many millions of needles he has sold during his career.

P. J. Gallagher, who succeeded in having the special session of the legislature pass a bill designating as a state highway a road from Ontario to McDermot, in Malheur county, is at the Hotel Portland. Before Representative Gallagher returned to his home in Eastern Oregon the governor had vetoed the bill, much to Mr. Gallagher's disgust and indignation. The bill might have "got by" but for the fact that as soon as Mr. Gallagher paved the way for his measure a dozen other similar bills were rushed through the senate and house, the whole outfit making radical changes in the present state road map.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men and even an associate justice of the Oregon supreme court can forget briefs long enough to take in the movies. Judge Lawrence T. Harris, the youngest of the justices, found time hanging so heavily on his hands yesterday that he slipped into a cinema palace to pass judgment on a vamp fillum.

Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Avary of Stevenson, Wash., are at the Nortonia. Just now the residents of Stevenson are mainly interested in the prospect of seeing a toll bridge constructed across the Columbia river so that they can come to Portland on the highway. The officials at Washington, D. C., have given approval of the project.

J. V. Kuhn of Suplee is with S. S. Brown of Prineville, at the Imperial. Suplee is just a postoffice in Crook county, with the Buck mountains straggling off to the southeast. Suplee is within an ace of being in Grant county, as it is almost on the line, and Harney county is only a few miles to the south. Suplee is in the cattle country.

Ray Filloon, district forest ranger in the Snoqualmie forest, passed through Portland yesterday on his way to Trout lake to visit relatives. Mr. Filloon was once on a time in the photographic business in Portland and he has quite a reputation for his out-in-the-open pictures.

For five days George Jennings of White Salmon, Wash., has been hiccoughing without a stop. All the old familiar remedies, such as shock and surprise, having failed, Mr. Jennings came to Portland yesterday for medical treatment and his wife went to the Perkins.

A. C. Ruddick, Canadian dairy and cold storage commissioner, was in Portland yesterday, having arrived from Tillamook, where he made a personal inspection of the cheese and dairy industry. Commissioner Ruddick plans visiting all the cheese sections of the state.

John L. Rand, one of Baker's best known citizens, is at the Hotel Portland. Mr. Rand is in the city in connection with the litigation over the Warm Springs irrigation project, which occupied the time of the federal court for ten days a couple of months ago.

Railroad men who have reservations at the Hotel Portland today are C. R. Gray, L. B. Gild, E. E. Calvin, Paul Rigdon, H. M. Adams, F. F. Eschele, J. L. Haugh, E. E. Adams, R. L. Huntley, C. L. Candlin, R. B. Robertson and J. D. Carter.

Norman Lang of Vancouver, B. C., is at the Benson. Mr. Lang is interested in the manufacture of print paper, which now is a matter of great concern to every person conducting a newspaper.

The tug of grand opera reached out to Corvallis and found a response in C. E. Ingalls, who runs the newspaper there, so the editor and his wife came to Portland, registered at the Multnomah, and proceeded to revel in tunes.

W. E. Bennett of Casper, Wyo., is at the Perkins, having brought a shipment of stock all that distance for the purpose of disposing of the critters at the local yards.

M. B. O'Brien, who deals in farm implements at Grass Valley, Sherman county, Or., is at the Hotel Oregon, having been attending the convention of hardware dealers.

A. E. Ball of Ballston, is at the Hotel Oregon. Ballston consists of a blacksmith shop and a store and can be found by motorists on their way to Tillamook or Dallas.

C. E. Farnsworth of Seattle arrived at the Benson yesterday to meet Mrs. Farnsworth, who was on her way home from a trip to California.

C. E. Perringer and Mrs. I. E. Perringer arrived at the Benson yesterday on their way home to Pendleton after a visit to California.

Captain and Mrs. E. T. Jones of Camp Lewis have taken permanent apartments at the Multnomah.

M. M. Jones, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church at Walla Walla, Wash., is registered at the Multnomah.

W. F. Johnson, a lumberman of Cottage Grove, is at the Benson on a trip to Portland with his wife.

W. E. Bellman, an official of the Western Union, from New York, is an arrival at the Benson.

W. O. Parker, who is in the business of manufacturing furniture at Tacoma, is among the arrivals at the Multnomah.

G. H. Dorbaugh, a hotel man of Spokane, is at the Nortonia with Mrs. Dorbaugh.

TRAINING WILL BENEFIT BOYS

No Danger That Two Weeks a Year Will Impair Health.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—J. O. Farmer of Hancroft is evidently laboring under a misconception of the plan for universal training. He need have no fears that his boys will be taken away from him "for six months a year." Under the plan proposed his boys will be given only one period of training for six months (which the senate committee has reduced to four months), and thereafter for two weeks a year.

The physical benefits which the farmer boy will receive from this training will of course not be as great as those of the city boy, but there need be no fear that any boy's health will be impaired by it. There is a vast difference between the intensive physical training which will be given in the training camps and the hardships and vicissitudes of army service in Siberia, or even in France. Mr. Farmer states that the soldiers he has talked with claim that their military training has not benefitted their health. Any soldier who would make such a statement either must have been a perfect specimen before he took this training, or else he doesn't know what he is talking about. No one who saw the round-shouldered, hollow-chested pot-bellied, anemic conglomeration who entered our training camps in the fall of 1917, and who saw this same aggregation six months later, would ever say that the training had not benefitted their health.

There is no doubt that in the past we have been able, as Mr. Farmer says, to assemble and train our armies faster than we could equip them, but a part of the present plan is to have both the equipment and the men ready in case we are drawn into another war. Mr. Farmer says that he and his boys are ready to answer the call in time of war, but are unwilling to prepare for war in time of peace. He might as well say that he is willing to help in case his or his neighbors' house should catch fire, but is unwilling to dig a well or provide a water supply as long as there is no fire.

A. BARNES.

INVERSE RATIO LAW PROPOSED

Let Public Salaries Come Down as Living Costs Rise, Says Writer.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Some wise guy made the crack that we common people are indulging in a "saturnalia of extravagance." Believe me, when you're paying 60 cents for a pair of child's stockings of 25-cent value, and there's a war tax on every drop of physic you have to buy; when everything required in the household is priced as though we were all Rockefellers, there's little left from your pay check to finance any orgies of spending.

The high cost of movies has taken from that amusement of the great unwashed whatever little pleasure the board of censors may have overlooked. Now, I can't speak for the rest of the masses, but for myself can testify that I never had a "saturnalia" in my life and never expect to have one. Seems to me, however, as though our price boards and public "servants" are "indulging in a saturnalia of bull." So far as results are concerned, they are, like Wilhelm, in complete seclusion, without any hope of extradition.

We should have a law by which salaries of men in public office are reduced proportionately to the increase in the cost of living, and then, heaven above us, watch the cost of living depress.

RUSSELL SHAVER.

The Cabinet As It Now Is.

BUENA VISTA, Or., Jan. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please tell me who are the members of President Wilson's cabinet up to date?

CHESTER O. STARR.

Secretary of state, Robert Lansing.
Secretary of the treasury, David F. Houston.
Secretary of war, Newton D. Baker.
Secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels.
Secretary of agriculture, Edwin L. Meredith.
Secretary of the interior Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of commerce, Joshua W. Alexander.
Secretary of labor, William B. Wilson.
Postmaster-general, Albert S. Burleson.
Attorney-general, A. Mitchell Palmer.

Native Born Are Citizens.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly advise whether or not a child born in this country of foreign parents is a citizen, irrespective of whether the father has taken out his first papers?

A READER.

All children born in this country become citizens, unless they elect otherwise, irrespective of their parents' citizenship.

Schools for Disabled.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me where I can obtain information concerning schools (preferably eastern) which give vocational training to boys who are physically disabled. A SUBSCRIBER.

Write to American Journal for Care of Cripples, New York, for issue No. 2, vol. 4, which contains a list of such schools.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND FOREVER.

I remember, I remember,
In eighteen ninety-six,
How Young Bill Bryan shot across
The skies of politics.
A callow youth he was, but still
I'll say for William J.
He had the G. O. P. scared stiff
Until election d[illegible].

I remember, I remember,
That four years after that
The hope that swelled in William's breast
Again was busted flat.
They thought they had him licked for keeps,
But the eternal throb
Of yearning in his massive chest
Was still right on the job.

I remember, I remember,
Along in nineteen eight,
How William stood again outside
The presidential gate;
And how, when turned away once more,
Smart guys like me and you
Observed with fine finality,
"At last Doc Bryan's through."

I remember, I remember,
A newsboy's recent cry,
"Bill Bryan's going to run again!
He kept the country dry!"
And I could not help but think,
With wild, unholy joy,
That he is farther from the job
Than when he was a boy!

* * *

The Real Stuff.

You can't keep an American admiral at peace. If he has nobody else to fight, he will start a row with the secretary of the navy.

* * *

A Long, Long Time.

Perhaps the prohibitionists would consent to repealing the dry law when the treaty is ratified.

* * *

Thick Ice Is So Hard to Cut.

Now the severe winter is cited as cause for an ice famine next summer!

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To Bloom in Time.

By Grace E. Hall.

There are smiles that have not really
turned to sunshine
On the faces that are passing by
your way,
Just because you have not put enough
of heart-shine
Into words that you alone perhaps
could say;
There are hearts covered over
with a frost-crust
That they've only wear to hide a burning pain,
And they'd thaw and shed a glow
everywhere that they might go,
If a little light were offered them
again.

Even though sometimes a pleasant
word is wasted
On some one who will not let the
sunshine in,
It is well that sweeter impulse to
have tasted,
And it helps to keep your own heart
warm within;
There are many barren garden spots
unlovely,
Where the weeds might be replaced
with lovely bloom,
But no seed becomes a flower 'til
it has fruition hour—
Leave your helpful words deep-
planted in the gloom!

In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian, January 31, 1895.

Salem.—On the seventh ballot for United States senator, taken yesterday, the vote was: Dolph 42, Hermann 10, Hare 10, Weatherford 8, Williams 5, Lord 5, remainder scattering.

The steamer Cyclone, one of the best known of the smaller craft on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, burned to the water's edge at La Camas Tuesday.

Mrs. Sarah Kern, state superintendent of the W. C. T. U., stated yesterday in an interview that a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes will be presented in the legislature.

The new Oregon Railway & Navigation company steamer Elmore will be launched this morning.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian, January 31, 1870.

Fort Shaw.—Colonel Baker's expedition against the hostile Indians has just returned and reports having killed 173 of the warring tribesmen.

A weekly journal to be known as the Catholic Sentinel will probably make its appearance in a few weeks.

J. C. Cartwright has returned from an extended trip through the southwestern part of the state.

The Montana, which came from San Francisco with 150 passengers and 350 tons of freight, returned with only 40 passengers and nearly 900 tons of freight.

Have We Heard From Mars?

Guglielmo Marconi answers in the affirmative.

So does Thomas A. Edison.

So does Nicola Tesla.

The astounding announcement by Marconi of his belief that Mars is talking to us has raised a storm of comment since its publication a few days ago. The original statement of Marconi, with supplementary interviews with Edison and Tesla, reported by Edward Marshall, is a feature of The Sunday Oregonian of tomorrow, February 1. Accompanying the full-page articles are photographs of the three wizards of the sciences, including a war-time picture of Signor Marconi.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE DUNRAVEN—Zigzagging across the Bay of Biscay, the "merchant steamer" Dunraven, appeared to be no more than a heavily-laden cargo vessel. But the unkempt master on the quarter-deck was Captain Gordon Campbell of the Royal navy, the most successful of all mystery ship commanders. The exploit which the writer characterizes as the greatest of any of the mystery ships is related by Admiral William S. Sims in tomorrow's Sunday Oregonian.

WHAT DID MADAME CAILLAUX SEEK?—Minnie Tracey, American singer, has a different explanation to that which appeared in Paris newspapers when Madame Caillaux, wife of the French minister of finance, shot and killed Gaston Calmette, editor of the famous Paris newspaper, the Figaro.

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