Morning Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITTOCK.
Published by The Oregonian Publishing Co., 135 Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon.
C. A. MORDEN, Manager. E. B. PIPER, Editor.

The Oregonian is a member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.
(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	.60
Daily, without Sunday, one month	1.00
Weekly, one year	5.00
Sunday, one year	
(By Carrier.)	
Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	7.80
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.95
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.65

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at owner's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—To foreign countries, 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 64 pages, 4 cents; 66 to 80 pages, 5 cents; 82 to 96 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates.

Eastern Business Office—Verree & Conklin, Brunswick building, New York; Verree & Conklin, Steger building, Chicago; Verree & Conklin, Free Press building, Detroit, Mich. San Francisco representative, R. J. Bidwell.

MR. HOOVER FINDS HIMSELF.

No great astonishment need be felt that Mr. Hoover has aligned himself with the republican party. Evidently he belongs there, if he belongs anywhere politically. Only a day or two since, The Oregonian ventured the suggestion that Mr. Hoover would soon find himself, since it was clear that he could not indefinitely maintain a neutral position between the parties, under pressure from both sides to make a presidential candidacy a practicability.

In their desperate plight for a candidate, certain democrats had set out to capture Mr. Hoover, asking no questions and hoping for the best; but he is not and never was a democrat. He says now that he is a republican—an independent republican, to be sure—and that he will take the presidential nomination if it is "demanded" and if the platform is sufficiently progressive.

The proper classification of Mr. Hoover is, then, that he is a progressive republican. There are many such. He is eligible for consideration by the Chicago convention. It is fair also to assume that Mr. Hoover does not make his nomination a condition of his approval of the party and its candidate, for he commits himself to its "entire support" if it shall stand for the principles and measures with which he is in accord. Mr. Hoover is not alone. If the republican convention promulgates a reactionary platform, if it opposes a league of nations, if it fails to propose measures for the sound business administration of the country, if it falls into the hands of men who refuse to accept their responsibilities for the welfare of all citizens, if it looks backward and not forward—there are others who will suffer the same disappointment as Mr. Hoover, and will be looking for an organization that will fulfill more nearly their ideal of a political party which will better serve America, and the world through America.

But we look for neither radicalism nor reaction at Chicago; nor, indeed, for indifference, nor neutrality, nor mere pussyfooting timidity on the vital problems of the time. Nor do we think that Mr. Hoover himself has any fears of failure there. On the contrary, it is obvious that he anticipates an explicit acceptance of all national obligations and a definite affirmation of ways to discharge them. The one great thing left to be desired in Mr. Hoover's statement is that he does not himself offer to join with others in an endeavor to commit the republican party to politics which give the best and highest definition of the nation's duty. There is nothing, indeed, that will now prevent him playing his part. He is now a candidate, but he may properly use his influence as a citizen in the counsels of the party.

The candidacy of Mr. Hoover is now a fact, and not a hope, nor mere expectation. Whether he will be formidable at Chicago depends on developments. Undoubtedly, he is late in going into the contest, and it is not likely that he—or his managers for him—will appear at Chicago with any great array of delegates pledged to him. But he will be backed by a very considerable sentiment, and, in case of protracted contest, it is easily conceivable that he would be chosen. A fair test of the Hoover strength will be furnished in California and also in Oregon. In California there will be a straight-out and clean-cut issue between him and the hitherto invincible Johnson. If he shall defeat Johnson—it is not impossible—he will by one stroke have eliminated the senator and will, even before the convention assembles, have overcome one great obstacle to his success. If he shall be beaten, it will yet remain true that his nomination as a dark horse is within the cards. Sooner or later the convention will itself, in our judgment, make it plain that it will not nominate Johnson, save in the one contingency that it shall have previously declared against a league of nations, with or without reservations. If it shall do that, Mr. Johnson's nomination will logically follow. If it shall refuse to do it, it is not understandable how or why it should take as its candidate anyone who by his record, made in the senate and in his campaign, utterly repudiates in advance its action. Such a candidacy on such a platform would be a contradiction, an absurdity, an impossibility.

Mr. Hoover has, of course, definitely divorced himself from consideration at San Francisco. That alluring democratic dream is over. They are now reduced to the awkward necessity of nominating a democrat; and no democrat can have the faintest hope of success in 1920 except through monumental republican blunders.

An important part of the "new programme" of the Salvation Army, suggested by the popularity it won on venturing into a broader field during the world war, is the undertaking to do for the small town and the isolated community some of the things that in the past it has accomplished more particularly in the centers of population—the slums. It has been the fashion heretofore to ascribe most of our social unrest to slum-dwelling; the Salvation Army seems to be determined to ascertain whether there is not unrest behind the movement to the slums, and if possible to arrest it at its source. Bad as are the congested districts, it is possible that the villages are not yet completely satisfying spiritually or socially perfect, and the new plan has much in it to commend it. Salvationists have always tried to find an antidote for despair, and they are likely to succeed here as they have succeeded elsewhere, because of the very unselfishness of the men behind the organization.

WHAT DO THEY TEACH?

Representative Summers is somewhat excited because a public school teacher at Washington (D. C.) has a contemptuous opinion of congress, and tells her classes it is made up of grafters, second-class men and cheap lawyers. He wants to suppress by law all teachers who give "instructions tending to undermine the government of the United States."

Representative Anthony says bolshevists, anarchists and socialists are given teachers' certificates and are spreading their propaganda everywhere, and he wants somebody to do something about it.

All this is important if true. Certainly something should be done about it. But what? The first step toward action of any kind should be information. Who knows—except the children—what is being taught in the schools?

The Oregonian hears of a teacher in the Portland high schools who says that the socialist party plans revolution by peaceful means only, and is therefore within its rights. Where did he get his knowledge? What is socialism? Who speaks for the socialists? Probably it would be well for such an instructor to investigate the record of socialism in America for the past several years and ascertain why the party went on the rocks. It broke down first over the question of patriotism and second before the advance of bolshevism.

But certainly Representative Summers is right in his contention that the law should reach all teachers who are sowing the seeds of disloyalty or revolution by violence. Who are they?

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC PASSES.

Perhaps the only practical lesson derivable from our most recent epidemic of influenza, which is now believed to have spent its force, is that health preparedness is always advisable. The second outbreak undoubtedly was a milder type than the first, but it is conceded that lower resultant mortality has been due in part to the circumstance that the earlier visitation had thoroughly aroused the people to their danger. Another thing it taught was that it is altogether unsafe to generalize from incomplete data. A good many of those who were led by the behavior of the disease in 1918 to believe that they were immune on the ground of age paid a tragic penalty in 1919-1920.

It now appears that the most striking difference between the two epidemics was in the much smaller proportion of cases in the second occurrence which were complicated by pneumonia. The death rate from pneumonia for the country at large last January, for illustration, was only 142 per 100,000 population, as compared with a rate of 1747 in the period from October to December, 1918, and with the "normal" average rate of 125 per 100,000 for a seven-year period from 1911 to 1917, inclusive. The figures, however, are slightly deceptive, since a considerable number of individuals of especial susceptibility had died in the 1918 epidemic, and in the later one there was unusual occurrence in the age periods previously regarded as relatively immune. In the last quarter of 1918 the peak of fatality was reached in early adulthood, chiefly around the age of 30. Elderly persons and children were only slightly affected. Highest mortality rates last January were reached in childhood and advanced age.

Comparison of the two epidemics, in the opinion of scientific observers, warrants optimism but not overconfidence. Belief that there will be a third outbreak is founded on historical data. Yet its effects may be greatly ameliorated if people are ready to take prompt precautionary measures at the first sign of its appearance. It is not possible to estimate accurately the extent to which such measures have recently been effective, but undoubtedly they saved many lives.

NATURE'S ETHICS.

The familiar contention that nature's laws are immutable and that all our efforts to amend them are foredoomed to failure is made in a new and interesting form by the French philosopher, M. Deshumbert, who has written a book entitled "The Ethical System Based on the Laws of Nature." He appears to reason in a circle, but he presents a vastly greater quantity of laboratory data in support of his argument than most writers on this topic have done. M. Deshumbert sets out to defend nature against the charge that she is cruel, wasteful, extravagant and stupid.

His theory is that human conscience, being artificial, is not a trustworthy guide. It is possible, of course, to prove by reference to any history that countless crimes have been committed in conscience's name. Patriotism, a form of conscience, has its logical fruit, he contends, when it is arrayed against patriotism equally intense. A good many notorious tyrants were conscientious. M. Deshumbert observes that there are savage tribes that regard parricide as a high duty. They believe that on the road to paradise the dead must tread paths beget with perils, against which the feeble could not protect themselves. So the parent is killed in the prime of life, out of pure filial love. Cannibalism he traces to devotion to the welfare of the tribe, the warrior believing that by eating his enemy he makes himself more stalwart for the protection of his own. It is not proved, however, that cannibalism has the effect which the savage ascribes to it, or that eating one's kind is obedience to natural law. The Frenchman's illustration is unfortunate from the viewpoint of both logic and history. It will hardly be denied that nature has been served by the rise of mankind above the cannibalistic stage.

"The man of virtue," says the writer, "obeys certain moral laws and is rewarded by a feeling of inward satisfaction. The wearer of a life preserver obeys the laws of hydrostatics and is rewarded by being kept above water." Yet the ethics involved in the proposition that self-preservation is the first law of nature have been refined by man to the point at which the panic-stricken scramble for a place of safety in the imminence of calamity and have given place to the artificial chivalry expressed in "women and children first"—women because they are the mothers of the race, and children because they are potentially of greater value to the race. Chivalry has been superimposed upon the primitive ethics of nature and is an improvement on them that the writer ignores.

The artificial evils, imposed by man, have wrought much mischief; there is no doubt of that. Yet civilized man, in the effort to adjust himself to his environment and to the cruelties that nature in turn inflicts on him, has developed a system of ethics which, it would seem to be capable of proof, is designed primarily to defend himself against nature's seeming wastefulness. In doing so, however, he is only obeying a higher conception of nature's ethics than the savage has. The ethics of nature also take account of progress. The tendency to confound "natural" with "primitive" is at the root of the error of philosophers of the Deshumbert type. It is hardly disputable that the ethical defenses which men have constructed have operated broadly to promote survival of the race. Nature knew what she was doing when she made man. Thus the contentions of M. Deshumbert are both proved and disproved by a single proposition.

WHAT IS THERE TO INVESTIGATE?

Although the department of justice was already investigating the charges against the management of the United States grain corporation, the senate was led by some of its members, who evidently hoped to show up somebody, to order another investigation. They made a poor case, but senatorial courtesy gave them what they asked. Yet debate brought out certain interesting facts which suggest that a fair and full inquiry would be as likely to reflect credit as to justify censure of the grain corporation.

The grain corporation has authority to buy wheat at the government guaranteed price when it is at or below that price. When wheat goes above that price, it does so because the public is ready to pay more, and the grain corporation retires from the field. Estimates of a crop as large as 1,200,000,000 bushels for 1919 caused apprehension lest the market price should fall below the guaranty, and congress appropriated $1,000,000,000 to secure the farmer the guaranteed price, but the crop was only 918,000,000 bushels and consequently the price has risen far above the guaranty. It has not been necessary to use that $1,000,000,000, the grain corporation has its original capital of $150,000,000 intact and has made a profit of $50,000,000. The prospect is that, when the grain corporation winds up its affairs soon after June 1, it will turn back into the treasury $1,200,000,000, less the value of the flour which it is selling on credit to the famine-stricken countries of Europe, but for which it will receive securities.

This is one of the few war operations of the government, if not the only one, which it has a prospect of winding up with a profit, but this too is made an object of attack like any operation which has shown a heavy loss. The farmer has been protected against the bears, the public against the bulls, of the wheat market, and all of the excess profit has been taken by the government. Senators Gronna and Reed, instigators of the inquiry, may possibly be able to show that somebody has made an illegitimate profit, but none is apparent in the facts so far brought out. How loudly the administration would have given three cheers for itself if it had shown as good results from shipbuilding or aircraft production.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Competitive bidding by city industries for labor that farmers must have in order to produce food for the people who live in cities may be fine for the beneficiaries of city work at city pay, but it will be conceded that it adds to the complexities of the food production problem. Senator Capper of Kansas, who represents an almost exclusively rural constituency, pictured the situation the other day when he said in the course of a speech on the agricultural appropriation bill that decline of $10 a hundred pounds in the price of hogs had not been accompanied by proportionate reduction of commodities that the farmer buys, or of the wages that he pays, and that the same was practically true as to other livestock. Wheat sold by the farmers of his state last year, Senator Capper said, brought an average price of $1.85 a bushel, owing to its relatively low grade, while he asserted that it now costs $2 or more to produce a bushel of wheat on the farm. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the senator said, the farmer is now producing "more raw material per man by 30 per cent than before the war, due largely to the unpaid labor of his wife and children. This unpaid labor and overwork," he added, "are largely responsible for so many leaving the farm."

It will not be easy to get consumers to agree with Senator Capper that "hogs ought to be $3 higher than they are," but it will be conceded that something more than discussion is called for if it is true, as the senator believes it is, that not only hog production, but every other form of food production, already has begun to show signs of decline. He estimates the decline of pork production in the corn belt at 25 per cent; he says that "official reports show that the United States is heading toward bankruptcy in its beef cattle supply." As to the latter item, he adds:

> In 1900 there were 80 cattle of all kinds to each 100 persons in the country. But in 1919 there were 42 cattle to each 100 inhabitants. In 1907 our beef-type cattle numbered 51,566,000 and in 1919 the total had fallen to 44,555,000. With 7,000,000 less than we had in 1907, we are slaughtering annually at a rate of above 3,000,000 more cattle and almost twice as many calves.

It is not news that tenancy on farms is increasing. Senator Capper quotes from the official figures, which show that the percentage of tenants for the United States as a whole in 1880 was 25.6; in 1890, 28.4; in 1900, 35.3, and in 1910, 37. He says that "many of the leading thinkers on agricultural economics believe that the census of this year will give a percentage of between 45 and 50 per cent, and perhaps some as high as 75 per cent." He says that in Kansas there has been an increase of 19½ per cent in tenancy from 1860 to 1910. He cites the example of one county in Kansas in which the percentage is now 55 per cent. In one township he finds that whereas there were 13 per cent of tenants in 1880, there are now more than 50 per cent.

The drift to the cities continues apace. A survey of nearly 4000 farms in New York made last fall by the United States department of agriculture showed that the number of people on farms decreased by 3 per cent, while the number of hired farm hands decreased 17 per cent. "In what is generally considered to be the prosperous agricultural state of Iowa, the state free employment bureau says that not more than one-third of the farm boys who were in the army are going back to the farms. It is said that 'most of them want city jobs.' Of course they want city jobs. The astonishing thing is that more have not gone."

Some of the remedies suggested by the Kansas senator will seem to be obvious. There is less difficulty in stating them than there is in translating them into action. There will be wide agreement with his proposition that "the most prosperous and contented agriculture can be built up only by home owners." Amendments to the farm loan act "to make it easier for the ambitious young farmer or the industrious tenant who wishes to buy farms or livestock" in all probability will encounter no serious opposition once a constructive programme has been framed and agreed on by farmers themselves. "Better schools, modern houses, social advantages and a greater opportunity to get the brighter things of life" have for a good while engaged the serious attention of rural economists. Yet these do not come by themselves, as has been shown. The trend cityward continues, in spite of repeated demonstrations that in a good many individual instances rural conditions have been improved, and that considerable numbers of farmers have prospered.

Perhaps the so-called urban industries are partly to blame for the crisis that threatens them. One fact that stands out is that, irrespective of the profits or losses of the farmer proprietor, he cannot obtain adequate help at wages that he pays, whether or not he can afford to pay them, and that would have been regarded as highly attractive only a few years ago. There are still unemployment problems in cities, while the farms wait for men. Idle hands refuse farm work, partly because of unwarranted hopes held out by city industries themselves. The boasted advantages of city life may not, after all, be all that it is assumed they are. The cities have overadvertised their own superiorities, and threat of famine is part of the penalty of it. They have drawn too heavily on the farms, and are about to learn that agriculture is basic, if people are to eat. A better urban understanding of rural problems will help to solve the latter. It may yet come to pass that some of the less essential industries will be compelled to call a halt in the interest of indispensable production of things to eat.

The Turks declare themselves greatly insulted by the plan of the allies to put them out of Constantinople. If we remember rightly, this is only a comeback for a few little insults by the Turks themselves along about 1914 and 1915.

There are two good points in Fred Love, the man with a record who is dying in a hospital. He cares for his aged mother and is loyal to his gang. That is more than can be said for many shining in sanctimonious lights.

Is it a dream that war-like activities of Germany will develop into a situation at the psychological moment that will enable an exalted personage again to keep us out of a war for which we shall be unprepared?

Mr. Hoover says he will accept the republican nomination for president only if the people demand it of him. That settles it. So good a business man will find it easy enough to create the demand.

While there is yet time King Christian would better take a lesson from Louis XVI, the kaiser and other monarchs who thought they were greater than their people.

Again it may be repeated that the loss of a few minutes is nothing to a lifetime of crippled sorrow. All street cars in motion are seeking victims.

How like, one might say, the prince of Wales blasting his way through an obstruction! Typically British, wasn't it?

However, we hope Mary will stay married long enough this time to enable her press agent to take a well-earned rest.

The oldest old-timer could not scratch much data out of his head when he saw the snow yesterday morning.

The housewife paying $7 for potatoes has incentive to remind the "old gent" of possibilities in the back lot.

It cost Jess Willard a dollar to tell a negro policeman he would "kick a lung" out of him—Jess' size.

What will be a union station without Ed Lyons? But he cannot forsake Twenty-fourth and Vaughn!

Douglas Fairbanks seems to be fully as agile at love as he is on the moving picture screen.

The snowfall was good for the buds and another like it wouldn't hurt.

The next big film could be called "The Experiences of Mary."

It's the lucky big family that has not one black sheep.

Wonder how much Dr. Brougher got for the knot?

Mr. Hoover, like Barkis, is willin' after all.

Chaplin next for the comedy of marriage.

Stars and Starmakers.

By Leone Cass Baer.

Marie Lloyd, Alice's big sister, is scoring what the press call the "biggest" comeback English music halls have ever witnessed. Recently Marie, who pronounces it Mawry, celebrated her fiftieth birthday. A London correspondent says that she is more popular than she has ever been, and is the strongest drawing card in England. Two seasons ago, when Miss Lloyd wanted to return to the halls, the management refused to consider her at 150 pounds a week. They said she was "through." This angered her theatrical representative trying for the dates and he replied that if the managers thought so Miss Lloyd was willing to gamble with them to test it.

So the manager proposed, astutely enough as it proved, that Miss Lloyd share the gross receipts and furnish the entire performance. The offer was accepted, whereupon the agent insisted that if Miss Lloyd were willing to make the gamble the managers must be agreeable to a long term on a similar contract. Believing it was a matter of a few weeks only when they would secure an entire bill cheaply before Miss Lloyd quit, the managements accepted the offer, allowing Miss Lloyd to make her own contract. She did it with several tours, for several seasons in advance. The first weeks under the new contracts netted over 200 pounds for herself, with her net weekly continuously increasing, until now when it has gone beyond 400 pounds. The managements are helpless. It looks as though Miss Lloyd's confidence in herself plus her "gamble" has proved to be the best thing she ever did; also how lasting in England are its favorites on the music hall stage.

* * *

Gertrude Elliott, Lady Forbes Robertson, is playing in "Come Out of the Kitchen" in London. The Britishers like the play.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Tinney is thinking about vaudeville. Before her marriage to the blackface comedian, Mrs. Tinney was professionally known as Edna Davenport and was a principal in several burlesque shows.

Mrs. Tinney is reported to have requested a conference with a vaudeville agency looking to future bookings for herself, but with what result is not told.

Tinney is on the road in an Arthur Hammerstein musical show.

* * *

David Warfield is slowly improving at the Samaritan hospital in Los Angeles, where he was taken following his accident a fortnight ago when an automobile crashed into him. The Warfield company has been disbanded and its members are on their way to New York.

* * *

Valeska Suratt is looking towards appearances in English music halls for the coming summer and negotiations for booking at the Coliseum have been started. Miss Suratt will do "Scarlet," her latest vaudeville playlet.

* * *

Daniel Frohman is coming back to the producing field with a play, "The Golden Days," by Stewart Olivia, who is also the author of "The Big Chance," and connected with the "Baltimore News." Mr. Frohman may produce the piece before the current season is over.

* * *

Vaudeville next week will again see Fritzi Scheff, who opens in Chicago Monday at $1250 a week. She will appear three weeks in vaudeville, then become a member of the new show A. H. Woods intends producing. Billy Van may co-star with Miss Scheff in the same piece. It is reported Woods is looking for a third "name" to add to the production.

* * *

Richard Hearndon is planning to present Nance O'Neil in "Mary Magdalen," by Maurice Materlinck. This play is pronounced by many to be the greatest work of the noted Belgian poet, and instead of being in blank verse as are his other stage writings, is in straight dialog.

The performances are to be given as special matinees during the run of "The Passion Flower" at the Belmont, where Miss O'Neil is playing the leading role. Miss O'Neil is to remain at the Belmont until late in May, when she and the company are to start a tour of Canada, coming to the coast.

* * *

A correspondent in a New York theatrical exchange observes that "Pauline Frederick has been chosen queen of the California raisin carnival. Not knowing much about raisins, we are unprepared to say how much of an honor this means for the fair Polly, but judging from the fuss the Goldwyn company is making over the raisin party and realizing what an important part raisins are destined to play in our civic and social life, we are inclined to say it will be some event. The date is April 30 and the town Fresno, the center of the raisin industry. There will be parades and pageants and races—an unusual event, with Pauline Frederick queening it in Fresno for the first time."

* * *

A former Baker player, Charles Dalton, is playing the leading role in "The Better 'Ole" on tour in the east.

* * *

When Oliver Morosco started out estimating the cost of sending "Mamma's Affair," with its all-star cast, across the continent next June, for a tour of the west coast starting in Los Angeles and ending in Portland, Or., he found that hotel bills and other expenses would eat up virtually all possible profits. Then the cloud's silver lining unfolded itself, and the producer began writing letters to the Pullman company.

"I've got it," he has explained. "I'm going to send the cast to the coast in a private car, and let the seven members of the cast make their home in the car during the three months' tour. It's the only way to beat the high cost of living."

And so when "Mamma's Affair" closes at the Fulton theater, Effie Shannon, Amelia Bingham, Katherine Kaelred, Ida St. Leon, Little Billy, George LeGuere and Robert Edeson will move into a private car which will become their home until they reach Chicago late in September.

* * *

Ida St. Leon, by the way, who is in "Mamma's Affair," is the same little St. Leon of the family of acrobats who brought us "Polly of the Circus" on its initial visit to this coast. She has returned to the stage after a retirement of several years.

Those Who Come and Go.

C. D. Cunningham of Centralia, Wash., special prosecutor in the recent Armistice day murder case, tried at Montesano, Wash., spent yesterday in Portland, registered at the Hotel Benson. "For seven weeks we endeavored to make the state's case as strong as the evidence and circumstances warranted," said Mr. Cunningham, "and in the end the jury brought in verdicts that have since been subjected to wide criticism. The old truism still stands—that nobody knows what a jury will do. But I'd gladly try the entire case over again, with all the work entailed, to bring to exact justice the men who murdered Warren O. Grimm and his fellow victims of Armistice day." Mr. Cunningham is himself a member of the American Legion and was a marcher in the parade when it was swept with I. W. W. bullets.

From Burns comes J. J. Donegan to the Imperial. Mr. Donegan is one of the best-known residents of that country and thought nothing of traveling 10,000 miles around Harney county whenever there was a drive during the war for liberty loans or other war activities. At present Mr. Donegan is chairman of the executive committee which is undertaking to secure a hospital for Burns. There is no hospital at present, says Mr. Donegan, within a radius of 150 miles. The plans call for the erection of a three-story stone building, 36x100 feet, and the cost of the building and equipment is estimated at $50,000. William Hanley is president of the association, and other well-known Harney county men who are officers are: W. H. Craven, A. R. Olsen, W. W. Brown, Leon M. Brown and Sam Mothershead.

Among those who come and go may be registered that festive little flat fish, the cropple—cousin to the big belligerent black bass. Jimmy Craib, attorney, whose home is on a happy houseboat at the western slip of the Fulton ferry, is authority for the report that the cropples are back again from the open river. "It's great," contends Mr. Craib, "to sit on the front porch, along about sunset, and dangle a line for cropples, while the phonograph grinds out the plaintive minors of some Hawaiian ditty. Those who don't live in houseboats are missing some of life's most satisfactory hours."

Nehalem Indians, of whom only a few remain, had a legend that long, long ago a ship landed there and that the people on the ship wore tails. The strangers gave battle to the Indians, who crowded down to the shore, and drove the redskins back. Then the strangers took ashore quantities of gold coins. That's about all the Indians told, except that they thought the people with tails hid the treasure in some hole or cave and a generation ago there were strange markings on rocks in the vicinity which were supposed to give some indication as to the location of the treasure. That is the legend, but H. A. Bell of Nehalem, who is registered at the Hotel Oregon, never saw any of those buried gold coins.

Aside from the section between Corvallis and Independence, which is very tough going, the road from Eugene to Portland is good, reports W. W. Brown, who drove up to the Hotel Washington with a rather muddy car. Mr. Brown declares that the entire trip was satisfactory save for the Corvallis-Independence gap, which was partly torn up last summer, and the rains haven't helped it for motorists.

William Rigstad of Iron River, Mich., who is at the Perkins, hasn't much to say about the excitement which prevailed in Iron River country a few weeks ago. Iron River attracted national attention when the news associations telegraphed that there was a rum rebellion there and that officers forced prohibition officers to surrender liquor they had seized.

"In a restaurant they charge you 10 cents for a glass of milk. Sixteen of these glasses make a gallon, so the restaurant man receives $1.60 for the same gallon of milk that the dairyman is paid 30 cents for. There isn't much money in the dairy business," sighed E. W. Haines of Hillsboro. He says he has sold all but three of his cows.

They live high at Austin, Or., some 4074 feet of altitude, to speak by the card. L. Austin of Austin and his townsman, J. S. Edwards, are at the Imperial. The town is in the forest reserve, being completely surrounded by the government preserve, and there are any amount of mountains in the vicinity with gold and other minerals awaiting development.

William J. McGinley of New Haven, Conn., supreme secretary of the Knights of Columbus, is at the Hotel Portland. Mr. McGinley and William J. Hickey of New York are on their way to San Francisco to attend a conference on the schools which the organization is operating for the accommodation of former service men.

J. D. Harvey, one of the people who claim Comstock as their residence, is registered at the Hotel Oregon. Comstock is just a little way south of Divide in Douglas county, and is on the Pacific highway. It has been in the past the road between Divide and Comstock, about the most dangerous on the entire highway.

Alexander H. Kerr, formerly a well-known resident of Portland, but now living at Tulsa, Okla., one of the liveliest oil towns in the country at present, arrived at the Hotel Portland yesterday. Mr. Kerr visits the Rose City about once a year to look after his interests here.

Charles Vaughan is one of the score or two of automobile agents who have come to town to discuss the "tin cootie." Mr. Vaughn is from Heppner and is accompanied by J. O. Rasmus of the old home town. W. A. Gates of Medford, equally interested in rattling good cars, is at the Imperial.

George H. Williams, a timberman of Bay City, is registered at the Perkins with Dick Hickey, of Mohler. The town of Mohler is a stopping place on the Tillamook railroad where the cars stop beside a cheese factory while passengers get off to go to Nea-kah-nie mountain.

After visiting for several months at Newport, where she has a cottage, Mrs. George T. Welch arrived yesterday at the Hotel Washington.

Gardner B. Perry, of the American Institute of Banking, arrived at the Benson yesterday with Mrs. Perry. He will address the local institute.

Frank Patton, banker, and W. E. Schimpff, cranberry merchant, arrived at the Hotel Portland yesterday from Astoria.

D. M. Miller, vice-president and general manager of the Climax Locomotion company, of Seattle, is at the Multnomah.

J. W. Dutton, district guard marshal of the United States shipping board, is at the Multnomah from Seattle.

W. H. Dougherty, manager of the Newport Lumber company, is at the Multnomah.

WIFE ENTITLED TO ALLOWANCE

If Real Helpmate She Earns as Truly as Does Husband.

WALDPORT, Or., March 29.—(To the Editor.)—Many good ideas are given by A Man in naming the requirements of the woman whom he would consider fit to be his wife. But in his fifth point he shows that he has the same false idea that so many men hold in regard to the family's money. This is the way he words it:

"She must be willing to get along without a certain money allowance. If she were a real partner I would be willing to give her purse what she asked and when she needed it."

Notice the words "give," "asked," "needed." This man would want his wife to feel that she did not earn her living, but instead was a pauper, and was indebted to his generosity for all that she had. He undoubtedly would provide well for his wife, but would wish her to feel that all of the money he took in really belonged to him alone, and whatever she had was a present from him. He has said previously that if a girl would marry him when he was making $100 a month, he might be able soon, with her help, to make $250 per month. In this statement he admits that a woman helps her husband earn his salary. If that is the case, why should she be deprived of a regular allowance and compelled to "ask when she needs it?"

The average man likes to feel that, as the bread-winner, he is the most important member of the family. The fact is that his wife's work is as important as his; the man and his wife together are the "united head of the home." It detracts from the dignity which should invest the position of wife and home maker to expect her to ask for what is already hers.

No man should expect to earn a reputation for generosity by paying to a person what he owes that person. Charity begins where justice ends. A man and his wife should agree on a certain moderate sum as the wife's allowance. If in addition, he wishes to make his wife a present once in a while, she will probably accept it gratefully, and will consider him a very generous man.

A woman who fulfills all of A Man's requirements, will undoubtedly have been, not a social butterfly, but a bread-winner, before her marriage. If A Man will reflect a moment he can picture how hard it must be to leave work with a regular income for other work as difficult and more important, but holding out only the privilege of "asking for what she needs."

From conversations which I have held, I know that many married women are dissatisfied with the way the family finances are managed, but through fear of not being able to get their husbands to catch their viewpoint they hide their feelings. A large number, however, finally turn their homes and their children over to someone whom they hire for that purpose, and go into some gainful occupation. But a home which is to continue to be a home in the best sense of the word needs to be presided over by someone who takes a personal interest in it and who gives full-time service to it.

I am glad that many men see this subject in the same light that I do. I believe the number is increasing.

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

FINE GOLD, BUT NOT TOO FINE

General Wood Has Alloy of Practicality That Wilson Lacks.

GLADSTONE, Or., March 29.—(To the Editor.)—The other day on the street I heard the question asked: "What do you think of Wood?" "Oh! We don't want a military man for president."

Why this superstitious, unintelligent fear of a military man? Is our citizenship so unstable, so emotional that we need fear the man on horseback? Have the military men of this great republic given us any cause to fear them? Have they given us any cause to doubt their intelligence, their ability, their Americanism or their patriotism? What of Washington, Monroe, Jackson, the Harrisons, Taylor, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, McKinley and Roosevelt, all of whom were military men?

Have they given us a heritage of fear?

Or is the fear a personal one? Hardly, as it is directed against a class and yet what of Wood? A soldier? Yes, a man of selfish ambition? No. A patriot in every worthwhile sense of the word; an administrator of the just rank; a statesman of broad vision and wide experience; a man, full grown and of sterling uprightness of character; a man of intelligent convictions and strength of character; a man sound on the issues of the day—above all an American, 24 carats fine.

No, I'll take that back, only Woodrow Wilson can be that. Gold fine as that is so fine that it is of no practical use. Gold, to be of practical use, must have a certain percentage of alloy and so Leonard Wood has his Americanism alloyed with the hard and practical experience of life. On one hand the 24-carat man gives us beautiful pen and ink sketches of visionary Americanism; on the other hand the 18-carat man gives us one of the finest practical interpretations of Americanism extant in his administration of the gem of the West Indies—not only there but throughout his illustrious career wherever duty has called him. On the one hand the 24-carat man demands that everything be subservient to his will; while on the other hand the 18-carat man makes not only his will, but all personal consideration subservient to the will and conceived interest of the republic.

What greater honor can the republic do itself than by entrusting its destiny to one who has served it so long and so illustriously, one who stands out among his contemporaries as a citizen of character and ability; a citizen who takes rank with the greatest in the history of the republic.

Enough of the politicians. Entrust our destiny to those who were wise enough to win the war rather than to those who are now fools enough to fritter away the fruits of victory.

P. S. WHITCOMB,
(Ex. U. S. N. J. S.)

GOOD COOKS FOUND IN COUNTRY

Look Outside Big Cities for Housekeeper Is Girl's Advice.

STANFIELD, Or., March 30. — (To the Editor.)—The writer in The Oregonian who signs his letter "A Man," wants to step out of the large cities if he wishes to find a girl who is able to cook and be a good housekeeper. People should never expect to find a person who can do such work in the large cities, where all the baby dolls live. It is most generally the girls who do not go to college who are the most useful around the house.

For instance, in our own case, there are only two of us girls, of whom I am the younger, and if I were to cook a meal or to take care of a house it would be one of my easiest tasks, and I have not even looked at the outside of a college yet.

Just because some of the wonderful dolls of the cities smoke cigarettes, that is no reason why "A Man" should think we all do. Therefore I advise him to come out of the city to get a glimpse of the girls in the smaller places and country. There they have to work once in a while. Then is the time to express one's opinion and not before.

A GIRL.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

GOING DOWN!

Don't do any work when the boss isn't there,
And loaf when he is, if he'll let you;
His business will suffer, but why should you care?
His troubles ought never to fret you.
Don't save any money—just blow all your pay.
For if you go broke you can borrow,
And though you may land in the poorhouse some day,
Forget about that till tomorrow.

Sneak out of all tasks that you possibly can,
Or hunt for an easy way through them;
Leave all the hard jobs to some dull-witted man,
Who will always be willing to do them.
Be sure to break out with a harrowing wail
If duties are rough or unpleasant,
And though you are likely to wind up in jail,
Don't think about that—for the present.

Don't stand for rude talk, if the boss calls you down;
There are plenty of men who will hire you;
Look right in his eye, and observe with a frown,
If he don't like your work, he can fire you.
Perhaps you'll get by if this course you pursue,
Though the chances are very much greater
That before very long you will starve if you do,
But that you can think about later.

This wisdom we never have gathered from books,
Philosophers never supplied it;
We got it from loafers and grafters and crooks,
And all of these worthies have tried it.
They've followed these rules very closely, they say,
And if you will look where it got 'em
Forthwith you'll agree it's the speediest way
To get from the top to the bottom!

* * *

A Proverb That Didn't Work.

England may have spoiled her Irish child, but it wasn't from any sparing of the rod.

* * *

The Happy Absentee.

Hereafter presidents of Germany will do well to follow the example of the president of Ireland.

* * *

A Shining Exception.

The fact that Rapp was born in New York makes us wonder why he didn't run for president of the United States instead of Germany.

(Copyright, 1920, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of April 1, 1895.

Friedrichsruh—The Bismarck celebration, marking the eightieth birthday anniversary of the old chancellor is in full swing.

The Oregon express, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, after passing through the thrilling experience with train robbers near Wheatland, Cal., was greeted at the central station by a throng of curious persons.

Pendleton—Stephen A. Lowell has resigned as clerk of the supreme court and Henry J. Bean has been appointed to the position.

The banks of the Sandy for many miles were the scene of great activity yesterday, when hundreds of citizens went there to catch smelt and watch others catch them.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of April 1, 1870.

Washington.—The official ratification of the fifteenth amendment enumerates the legislatures of 29 states which have ratified.

Fire broke out late last night in the store of M. Seller, adjoining the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, but was extinguished by the fire department before doing extensive damage.

We learn from President Marsh that the set of telegraphing apparatus presented to Pacific university by Professor S. B. Morse of New York has arrived.

The new frame building of Estes & Stimson is rapidly advancing, and though a large structure, will be enclosed and shingled this week.

ABSENTEEISM IN SENATE RAPPED

Congressmen Should Be at Post of Duty Unless Illness Prevents.

OAK GROVE, Or., March 30.—(To the Editor.)—Allow me to compliment you on your article, "Fair Play and Unfair Play." It is a shame that we are to have a year of dirty politics, especially when so many important things are on hand to be solved. The same class of politicians who defeated the treaty, with or without reservations, have it in mind to defeat Wood and Lowden and put in one of their stripe, who have done nothing but play politics since the armistice.

Your point as to absenteeism is well taken, and I gu