Morning Oregonian

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COMITY IN EDUCATION.

A correspondent who signs himself "Conscientious Taxpayer" rises to inquire whether or not it is true that a "very large percentage" of students in Oregon's higher institutions of education are not bona fide residents of other states, and whether if this is true "it would not be better to be just to our own taxpayers before being so generous to the residents of other states."

A good deal might be said, on merely business grounds, in behalf of an educational policy which invited the ambitious youngsters of other states to avail themselves of its opportunities. It will be conceded, we think, that no better scheme could be devised to add to our human resources; that, viewed only in its material aspects, it would justify itself. It happens, however, that Oregon is the beneficiary, on the whole, of the prevailing comity under which students choosing to go away from home for education are commonly admitted to other colleges and universities on payment of tuition fees which do not represent the cost to the state of educating them.

The university of Oregon, as examination of the roll shows, has 182 non-resident students, or about 11 per cent of the student body. There are at the Agricultural college something more than 700, or between 20 and 25 per cent. There is, however, another side to the record. There were last autumn in the university of Washington 280 students from Oregon. A canvass of the 1917-18 catalogue of the university of California shows 115 Oregon students, and, although California has failed to send figures for the present year, it is known that there has been a substantial increase. It is thus indicated that there are perhaps 500 Oregon youths in the state universities of two adjoining states. Stanford is known to have a large number; there are others at Harvard, Yale and Columbia. Washington State college, Whitman college and the university of Idaho have attracted a not inconsiderable quota. Scarcely a college catalogue can be found that does not contain an Oregon name or two.

It is probable that there are a good many more Oregon students in outside colleges than there are foreign students in Oregon institutions. Yet we think that those who feel a proper pride in their state will be less concerned over the financial considerations involved—which at present are in our favor—than in creating and maintaining an educational atmosphere which will not only seem salubrious to visitors, but will tempt our own youth to remain at home.

LOSS OF SHIPS MADE GOOD.

The policy for sale of the emergency fleet which has been recommended by the business men's committee appointed by Chairman Benson, of the shipping board, finds support in an article published in the London Times giving the totals of new construction. At the end of March there were building throughout the world 7,941,000 gross tons of ships as compared with 3,343,000 tons at the end of March, 1914. When this tonnage is completed, the war loss will have been made good with several million tons to spare. Much of the normal increase for the last six years will remain to be built, but at the present rate that will be accomplished in a year or two.

There is no longer a scarcity of tonnage, and though the general high level of prices and wages and of new tonnage will keep freight above the rates of 1914, it is bound to fall below the rates recently ruling, in fact, it is already falling. Conditions of sale of government ships must be based on these conditions. Their buyers will have to compete with new ships, built in peacetime at lower cost, better constructed and better adapted to their trade than are vessels built especially for war service.

In order that the government may sell its fleet it will be necessary to accept such terms as the committee suggests. The price should be based on the present cost of reproduction, payment should extend over a term of years and the price should be subject to readjustment in accordance with the values prevailing at the time of each payment. If this plan should be adopted, no long period would elapse before the entire fleet would have passed into private hands. Its continuance as an American merchant marine would then depend on laws enabling owners to operate economically and on their ability and enterprise.

The house of representatives did well in rejecting the proposal that funds for the shipping board should be provided by direct appropriation instead of being drawn, as at present, from the proceeds of operation and sale. The effect of its adoption would have been to turn all funds derived from sales into the treasury, where congress would treat them as available to meet current expenditures. They are in fact salvage from war expenditure and should be applied to reduction of war debt.

There is room for doubt whether there is urgent need to make good the shortage in normal ship construction which has accrued from the war. Europe is certainly short of many commodities and, if it should attempt immediately to make good this deficiency, the tonnage available would be unequal to the carrying trade. But practically the whole continent of Europe has sunk to a lower standard of living than prevailed before the war. Only by degrees can it return to the old standard—replace old clothes with new, eat as much and as good food as before, rebuild ruined cities and replace destroyed factories, farm implements and live stock. Hence the volume of commerce, measured in tons, may be for several years less than it was six years ago, though the totals, measured by inflated value, are higher. The need to make up fully the war deficit in tonnage of ships may not arise until Europe is in a position to return to its former standard of living and to restore all its wreckage. This condition will restrict the demand for ships and the price at which they can be sold.

SUSPENDING A POOR LAW.

Certainly there will be no protest from users of gasoline if, to meet a shortage in Oregon's own peculiar standard of the fuel, prosecutions under the law be suspended by state officials. There is no likelihood that any user of gasoline will be able to detect the difference.

If those who profess to be oil experts speak truly this standardization law is not far different from a statute that would require a percentage of water in milk sold by dairies. The test required actually forces an inferior grade of gasoline upon the consumer, but unlike the milk parallel, it costs more for the poor gasoline than it would for the grade which is accepted by the government and produced generally by the oil companies.

It is doubtful that a law limiting the sale of milk, or shoes, or coal, or any other product where quality is quite readily determined by the consumer, to articles of poorer grade would stand a legal test. One may well wonder whether if anybody took the trouble to attack the gravity gasoline test law on the grounds that it did not insure delivery of a superior grade of gasoline, but on the contrary imposed a needless burden of cost upon consumers and violated the principle of conservation of natural resources—whether if attacked on these points the courts would not hold the law invalid as contrary to public policy.

THE POLL OF EDITORS.

There is one outstanding feature of the poll of Oregon editors published in the Sunday Oregonian that will not escape those who analyze the results: That is the obvious disinterestedness of the editors. Whereas eighteen out of fifty-nine editors named Leonard Wood as their first choice, thirty out of the same group of editors expressed the belief that General Wood was the first choice of republicans in their communities. They expressed an honest judgment, although in numerous instances that judgment was contrary to their own desires.

The poll may be accepted as an estimate of public opinion as accurate as could be obtained from a limited number of individuals. The newspaper man is a trained listener. It in his business to know what the people of his communitiy are doing and what they are talking about. So the number of persons whose estimates are recorded is not large, in comparison with the voting population, but it is representative of every section of the state. And what is of both interest and importance is the fact disclosed by the figures and already mentioned, that these editors have detached themselves from their own preferences in expressing what they believe to be community sentiment.

THE TOURIST TIDE OF 1920.

With available passenger tonnage reduced to less than half of that of pre-war times, and with the efficiency of this tonnage further impaired by strikes in a number of the principal ports of Europe, there is reason to believe that Americans bent on travel this year will be compelled to visit their own country for at least one more season. Reports that trans-Atlantic liners have booked their full accommodations for months ahead are deceptive, at the same time that they probably are true. The fact that they are being compelled to turn applicants away is due to scarcity of berths rather than to the rush to Europe which has been assumed to prevail.

The Nautical Gazette points out that the present shortage, although it undoubtedly grew out of the submarine campaign, has been aggravated by delay in converting the passenger tonnage which survived the war into shape for service such as would be demanded by tourists. Most of the big vessels are still awaiting or undergoing transformation, which in turn is made difficult both by labor troubles and by shortage of necessary materials. The Leviathan will not be ready for a year. The next three largest vessels, the Imperator, the Olympic and the Aquitania, are out of service and may not be ready during the present season, although it is hoped to have them in condition later in the present season. These four steamships represent a total tonnage of 198,757, or the equivalent of about twenty good-sized ships, judged even by present standards.

Meanwhile the harbor strike at Rotterdam has tied up vessels since February and there is another strike at Copenhagen. Ports in the south of Europe have not been organized to accommodate passenger traffic on its pre-war basis. In a single week six years ago the number of passenger sailings from New York was twenty-seven. In the corresponding week of 1920 it was only ten ships, of much less than one-third of the tonnage of the former. Passengers who do succeed in crossing consist largely either of business men or passengers seeking to combine business with pleasure. A number are going to visit relations from whom they have been separated by the war. "Always," says a steamship official, "it is either business or family ties that is taking people to the other side."

The situation is not an unmixed evil. Assuming that the travel urge is not greatly abated by failure to get tickets for Europe, there is a chance for the see-America-first propaganda to make further headway. On economic grounds it is desirable that this should be so. There are also patriotic reasons why it should be fostered. There is some cause for hope that the home programme will thus gain permanency, even after the way to Europe is free from obstacles. There is, however, at present literally no place for an American to go but home. Europe lacks both transportation and entertainment facilities; the orient is so short of the latter that a proposed religious congress in Japan which may attract a few hundred delegates is already beginning to give serious concern; Mexico is not yet cured of the practice of killing or robbing its visitors, and South America is under a greater handicap of lack of passenger facilities than is Europe. It is the year of years for prosperous Americans to see the wonders of their own land.

A SAFE REFUGE FOR THE REDS.

Until Secretary of Labor Wilson had spoken hope survived that his illness alone prevented him from reversing the policy of his assistant, Louis F. Post, in liberating members of the communist labor party as fast as they were arrested by the department of justice. His ruling that membership in that party does not constitute ground for deportation of aliens destroys that hope. The revolutionists have a champion in the cabinet who undoes the work of the attorney-general and leaves the reds free to organize overthrow of the constitution by the same methods as have succeeded in Russia and as have been tried in Germany.

Mr. Wilson's ruling does violence to the plain meaning of the English language and flatly contradicts facts. He says there is nothing in the communist labor platform "that discloses an intention to use force or violence or that is incompatible with the use of the parliamentary machinery to attain the radical view that is expressed" and that belief in that party's doctrines does not "bring the organization within the purview of the act as long as it does not propose to use force or violence to accomplish the purpose." That opinion is contradicted by the following excerpts from the manifesto of the communist labor party which were admitted as evidence in the trials of members in Portland under the Oregon criminal syndicalism act:

> The most important means of capturing state power for the workers is the action of the masses, proceeding from the places where the workers are gathered together in the shops and factories. The use of the political machinery of the capitalist state for this purpose is only secondary. . . . The constitution framed by the capitalist class for the benefit of the capitalist class cannot be amended in the workers' interest, no matter how huge a majority may desire it.

Nor does it agree with the following extracts from articles in the first number of "Communist Labor," the official organ of the party of that name:

> We are revolutionary—what does that mean? It means two things. First, that we believe that without a revolution the transition from the capitalist to the communist regime is not possible and then that we are determined to place all our national and spiritual means at the service of the revolution. What is revolution? Such a question, if put previous to 1914, would sound ridiculous. Everybody understood that a revolution was an illegal, sudden and inevitable potent overthrow of the present social system. . . .
>
> Not merely to talk about revolution, but to fight for it, has become the task of the socialist movement. It expresses this awakening in the communist movement the world over.

Mr. Wilson evidently does not understand the plain meaning of this passage in the manifesto of the third international with headquarters at Moscow, Russia, to which the communist labor party in its platform subscribes "in essence":

> The working class must answer blow for blow if it will not renounce its own object and its own future. . . . This makes necessary the disarmament of the bourgeoise at the proper time, the arming of the laborer and the promotion of a communist army as the protection of the rule of the proletariat and the inviolability of the social structure.

He evidently did not comprehend the plain implication of these words in the manifesto of the left wing of the socialist party, from which the communist labor party was formed:

> The revolution starts with strikes of protest, developing into mass political strikes and then into revolutionary mass action for the conquest of the power of the state.

Mr. Wilson's opinion is in direct opposition to that of Attorney-General Palmer, whose assistant says that its effect will be to make the communist labor party a refuge for undesirable aliens, where they will be "free from government interference."

It is high time that President Wilson should decide between two members of his cabinet who pursue diametrically opposing policies on a question of vital importance to the safety of the nation. We know Mr. Palmer's policy and Secretary Wilson's policy; what is President Wilson's policy?

DEMAND FOR SYSTEM IN GOVERNMENT.

Letters suggesting planks for the republican platform have been invited by the New York Tribune, and almost all of those published on one day deal with some phase of the subject of organization and operation of the machinery of government. The main source of Governor Lowden's strength as a candidate for the republican nomination is his success in reorganizing the government and reducing the expenses of Illinois. The same ability demonstrated by Leonard Wood in Cuba and the Philippines and by Herbert Hoover in Belgian relief and in food administration attract people to them. This question of administrative reform has not been able to get public attention in former campaigns, but the monstrous extravagance of the Wilson government has forced people to turn their minds to it.

The great compensation to the people for the present disordered state of their affairs is that it has exposed to them the fact that the executive branch of their government is a patchwork to which pieces have been added from time to time without regard to any general plan and that revenue has been raised and expended without any system providing for a general budget and for close check by congress to insure that money shall be expended as the law requires and that appropriations shall not be exceeded. The result is that functions which other nations concentrate in a department of public works are divided among bureaus of several departments; that congress appropriates money at the bidding of small but well-organized and persistent classes, cliques and theorists without due regard to the means providing it; that the government of Alaska, for example, is worse than that of subject peoples by some European nations which senators freely criticise; that executive departments regularly exceed their appropriations and that congress as regularly passes huge deficiency bills.

The needed reorganization would

require no change in the constitution, for congress has authority to legislate on the subject. Successful operation of a new plan would be materially aided by amendments providing that the president and congress should take office and that congress should meet a month or at most two months after their election, and that no man should be elected president for more than two terms.

Successful working of the present confused machine has been contingent on the presence of an energetic president, enjoying public confidence, and in congress of able, forceful leaders. Roosevelt's success as president was due to his power of rallying public opinion to his support, to his faculty of imposing his policy on congress, to his readiness to compromise on non-essentials, to the energy which he infused into his subordinates and to his boldness in cutting corners in order to get action. By these means he got work out of a machine which is cumbrous, uncoordinated and has many obsolete parts. During the last year especially, President Wilson has shown himself to lack these qualities at a crisis where they are imperatively necessary. His administration is running at loose ends, for he has ceased to function as its directing head except in preventing peace, the condition of the government is almost chaotic and the people are waiting for his successor to put the machine in running order.

The time is past when congress can appropriate money in happy confidence that the revenue will be ample without provoking a protest from taxpayers or when bureaus can be added to departments like annexes to an old house, without regard to any definite scheme. The tax collector dives his hand directly into so many men's pockets, the expense of government and the national debt have reached such magnitude, and the operations of government have become so extensive that the people will keep their eye on Washington. They will look critically at the work of the departments, they will watch where the money goes, and they will judge an administration by the test of whether it gives them a dollar's worth for every dollar, as well as by the promises which it makes and by the achievements of which it boasts.

THE BASE OF THE RENT PYRAMID.

Mayor Baker's committee on high rents will have justified itself if it does no more than to reveal the part which the middleman plays in raising rents of apartments. Censure has been directed at owners, when it seems to have been due to lessees urged on by agents.

The owner of an apartment house leases it for several years to a person who furnishes and operates it. Many of these leases were made before the rise in rent, and they are good material for the broker to work on. There is a wide margin between the rent paid to the owner and that which is collected by the lessee, after allowing for interest and cost of furniture, cost of replacing it and cost of operation. The broker finds a buyer for the lease and furniture at a price which represents the capitalized value of this margin and he gets a fat commission. The buyer raises the rent to his tenants, and thus adds to the margin, which is capitalized in a higher price paid by another buyer, who raises rents another notch and repeats the operation, with another commission for the broker. The lessee who has a house on his hands when a lease expires is often "out and injured," for then the owner raises his rent to a figure which absorbs the margin that has been capitalized in the price that the lessee has paid. In order to escape loss, the lessee must make a hurried sale before the lease expires or must renew it at the higher rate and squeeze his tenants again in order to recoup himself.

In this, as in other lines of business, the main cause of high prices is the middleman.

Hoover, a novice in seeking nomination for high office, may have let friends spend much money, but what of Johnson seeking to call him down for it? The pot might call the kettle black, only in this case it is like the new-fangled ware that does not show it.

In the commercial columns yesterday appeared this bit of news: "Growers who thought the market would reach 10 cents are now trying to find buyers at 6 cents." That describes the potato situation that was acute a few weeks ago.

Judge Landis was disgusted to learn that the head of a department of the Chicago federal reserve bank, with sixty people under him, received $30 a week. Others, who think bank oficials get big pay, are surprised as well as disgusted.

A Chicago woman whose husband died on a Monday married again on a Tuesday and deputized her mother to represent her at the funeral. In a case of that kind all No. 2 can do is repress his feelings and wonder at his future.

Canned fruit that must be bought from the grocer next winter bids fair to be in the superluxury class. As first aid to the agony now, one may indulge in strawberries at 25 cents. Alas, the poor shortcake!

Idaho democrats would profit by the neglect of Idaho republicans to send women to the Chicago convention, but Idaho republican women are a sensible lot and do not change party as they do apparel.

When any other candidate than Senator Johnson spends money on a primary campaign, it is a crime, for the money is a "slush fund." When Johnson spends money, it is "legitimate expenses."

No wonder Washington outranks other large cities with its army of "unemployed" clerks and wartime hangovers. Ten years from now, unless much happens, the national capital may feel as now does Spokane.

A $5000 bond will hold the head of the biggest kind of corporation as tightly as one for ten times the amount, but the common people look upon it as rank favoritism.

Democratic managers need not worry about disposing of Bryan. He has a way of attending to that.

The "June rise" is due in a few weeks, but forget it.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE TIMES

Paintings Bought for Originals Prove to Be Only Copies.

A collection of paintings being held in a St. Louis warehouse which were purchased for $100,000 by the late John T. Milliken through European agents before his death, were found to contain copies of well-known works which Milliken had believed to be originals.

The discovery was made by Arthur Kocian, an art expert of St. Louis, to whom the pictures were shown for appraisal by the trustees of the Milliken estate. The appraisal was ordered with the intention of sending the collection, numbering 20 paintings, to be sold at auction in New York. Kocian said it was not unusual for a number of paintings bought through agents to contain duplicates of famous masters.

The copies are cleverly executed, Kocian said, and are imitations of works of Corot and Daubigny.

According to Virgil M. Harris, one of the trustees of the Milliken estate, Milliken bought the pictures about two years ago, without first examining them. He said they were not delivered in St. Louis until three months ago, after the death of Milliken, January 31, 1919.

* * *

Any theory which attempts to explain the formation of our world must take into account certain curious facts, says Howard Carrington in Leslie's. Among these are, first: There is a great preponderance of land in the northern hemisphere, and of water in the southern. Second: Most oceans and most continents are more or less triangular in shape, and they nearly all point southward. Third: The land forms an almost unbroken ring in the north and water in the south. Fourth: If we place a map of the northern hemisphere over the southern, it will be found that land never falls over land, but always over water, except in a few small patches. These curious facts have given rise to the so-called "tetrahedral" theory of the formation of our globe. It has been found, by experiment, that a round tube, under pressure, tends to collapse into a triangular form. This gives the greatest amount of surface for the relative area. Our earth, in cooling, shrinks, and consequently its spherical form (maintained by its revolution or spinning) tends to fall into this triangular or tetrahedral shape. The result of this is that certain flat surfaces are formed, and also certain points or angles which project. Water, being fluid, tends to flow onto the flat spaces, being nearer the center of gravity than the propecting corners. The result is that the "continents," which correspond on this theory to the corners would project or rise above the level of the water; and if we examine a map of the world, with this theory in view, it will be found that the general conformation of the land and water, and their distribution on our globe, correspond precisely to this theory.

* * *

No apprehension need be felt as to the ultimate and continuous navigability of the Panama canal. That is shown clearly enough by the fact that the once frequent slips from the disturbed hills and related elevation of the bottom at the great cut already had ceased for many months, and that their recent recurrence has involved the movement of rock masses of trivial extent in comparison with those that formerly took place. It may, and probably will be, many years before those harshly treated little mountains again gain a permanently stable equilibrium. They must do it some time, however, and then that trouble will be over.

The most plausible doubt of the canal's success is based, not on the land slips at the Culebra cut, but on the possibility that the foundations of the Gatun dam may give way under the pressure of the water behind that colossal work. But that is only a possibility, and that it is even a possibility is denied by higher engineering authorities than assert it.

At any rate, this heavily taxed generation can thank such rather inefficient stars as it has that its predecessor did not impose on it the task of keeping open a sea-level canal. That would have saved worry about the big dam, but it would have meant land slides and land pushes without end, humanly speaking.—New York Times.

* * *

Flames will soon destroy all that can be burned of the historic old warship Richmond, used during the civil war as a flagship by Admiral Farragut, which has been tied up in the morgue for disabled and superannuated craft in the Delaware, near Bridesburg, for nearly a year. The government recently disposed of the Richmond at auction. The new owner sent the vessel to Eastport, Me., where it will be beached and burned for the iron, brass and copper in the hulk.

The warship was built in 1858 as a first-class sloop-of-war. It is believed to be the first naval vessel to be camouflaged, as it was coated with mud to conceal its presence during the action before New Orleans.

Soon after the war the Richmond was taken out of commission and converted into a receiving ship and stationed at League Island. Later it was taken to the Norfolk navy yard, where it remained until sold to a Philadelphia shipbreaker.

It is said the ship contains at least 1000 tons of iron and 40,000 tons of copper and brass.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

* * *

When the ultra Bostonese Boston Transcript quotes the tenth chapter of Luke to prove that "the laborer is worthy of his higher," what chance have the outlanders to keep their balance? Let the deformed spellers and the punk punsters do their worst. And that is saying nothing about the Transcript's "unsqueakable Turk."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

* * *

"'Department of justice, penalty for private use, $300,' this was on one of the envelopes we received in our mail," notes the editor of the Higginsville, Mo., Jeffersonian. "On opening the letter we found it was from some home economic women in St. Louis advocating buying cheaper meat and giving advice how to make hash for supper from the left overs from dinner. If that is justice we have been getting it all our life."

Those Who Come and Go.

"Just my luck," sighed C. F. Barnes of Bristol, Conn., yesterday, as he registered at the Portland. "After I've been clear across the continent in my car without a mishap somebody had to smash it up at a garage." Mr. Barnes, who came north from California, where he has been visiting with his wife and mother, Mrs. C. N. Barnes, took his machine down to a repair shop for a little overhauling as soon as he reached Portland. The car was put on the elevator, which refused to move to the floor above. A mechanic experimented with it and let the machine down to the basement to do the work there. Just as the front wheels were off the elevator it shot up into the air and jammed the auto badly. Mr. Barnes was 32 days on the road and met hundreds of tourists coming west.

"Say, I wouldn't leave the country editing game now for anything," declared R. P. Richardson yesterday when he ran across some friends in the Imperial lobby. "You ought to see the dandy little twice-a-week paper I'm putting out in Dayton, Wash., now. That's some country." Mr. Richardson used to put on newspaper contests and was a great little subscription chaser until two years ago someone enticed him into investing in the Columbia County Dispatch and he's been with it ever since.. The editor is accompanied to Portland by L. C. Churchman of the same town. The latter represents Max Houser in the grain business at Dayton.

The register at the Seward yesterday looked much like an educational directory. Among those whose names appeared on the book were Carl G. Doney, president of Willamette university at Salem, and P. L. Campbell, president of the University of Oregon. Another from the state capital was E. F. Carleton, assistant state superintendent of education, who was accompanied by his wife. Oregon Agricultural college contributed to the list with E. L. Westove, one of the veterinaries on the faculty.

"Lumber prices are going to remain stationary for a while," was the statement made by Jacob Mortenson, big mill owner from Oak Park, Ill., who registered at the Portland yesterday. He is here to look over his interests at Silverton and Klamath Falls and has come north from Pasadena with Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Stone. Accompanying the party to Portland was H. M. Wheaton, who is connected with Mr. Mortenson's mill at Silverton.

W. J. Emery is fasting. He arrived yesterday from Newport and has since spent his time around the Oregon getting in condition for the banquet to be tendered Carl D. Shoemaker, retiring state game warden, this evening, following a meeting of the game commission, which Mr. Emery will attend. The Newport man has charge of protection of wild life in 3000 square miles of Oregon, including three counties.

Among the people who are thanking fate that they didn't choose to come to Portland yesterday on the Southern Pacific train which was wrecked is Thomas Nolan, dry goods merchant of Corvallis. "I don't know why I changed my mind, but at the last minute I decided to come on the Oregon Electric," Mr. Nolan said, as he registered at the Portland and learned for the first time of the smash-up.

Stanley E. Bates, vice-president and chief construction engineer of the Lee Loader & Body company, will arrive here today to spend several days as guest of the Portland branch of the William L. Hughson automobile company. Mr. Bates is an engineer experienced particularly in transportation problems and while here will give several lectures on this subject.

"Lead me to some good fishing again," demanded Frank D. Gibbs of Spokane, when he descended upon his old friend, A. H. Meyers, manager of the Oregon hotel, Saturday. Meyers proceeded to do the honors and took his guest out on the river yesterday after steelheads. Mr. Gibbs was formerly connected with the firm of Tull & Gibbs of this city.

"I just heard good news from my home town," F. G. Foster of Hoquiam announced Saturday at the Benson. "The city hall has burned up. It was about time we got a new one." Mr. Foster, who is a wholesale grocer, has gone to San Francisco on a pleasure trip accompanied by Mr. Lamb, a real estate dealer in his home town.

Just to forget the cares associated with selecting new teachers for the fall term when there are none to be had, John W. Todd, superintendent of the Salem schools, breezed down to Portland over the week-end. Good weather favoring his outing, he brought his family along and spent most of his time providing entertainment for them.

Delmonica, Cal., is the place Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Chamberlain have chosen in which to pass their honeymoon. Mr. Chamberlain has been a permanent guest at the Benson, but last week made a flying trip to Seattle and brought back with him a bride. They left yesterday for the south.

Miss Delphine F. Rosenfeld, who has been attending school in California, returned to the city yesterday. She will join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosenfeld, who are staying at the Multnomah.

H. W. Collins, who is a big wheat dealer at Pendleton, and R. M. Cromlin, manager of the flour mills in the same city, passed through Portland on their way to California. They stopped at the Benson before leaving for San Francisco on business.

B. F. McCullough of Echo is at the Oregon for the first time in many months. Mr. McCullough owns a large stock ranch.

PASSING DOUBTS ARE SETTLED

Senator Pierce Declares Emphatically for Chamberlain's Re-election.

LA GRANDE, Or., May 8.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian May 1 the question is raised as to my position in the senatorial contest in the democratic primaries.

There is not now and never has been any question as to where I stand on this question. I am for the renomination and re-election of George E. Chamberlain for many reasons, and I wish to state a few of them.

Senator Chamberlain is an American citizen first; his party affiliation has always been subservient to his duties as a citizen. He is honest, energetic, brilliant, true as steel; he has grown stronger and more able with each of the 20 years of his public life. The interests have not enough money in Wall street to buy him. He has served the people ever. He was foremost in the fight to prepare America for the great war; he is a national character, occupying positions on committees in the United States senate that Oregon cannot afford to sacrifice.

I have not agreed with him on all questions, but I am willing to forget some things that seem to me to be errors of judgment in the great amount of good that he has done.

I sincerely hope that he will be renominated and re-elected.

WALTER M. PIERCE.

EDUCATION FOR ALE APPLICANTS

Bad Effects of Limitations Told by Supporter of Millage Tax.

PORTLAND, May 9.—(To the Editor.)—May I plead through The Oregonian for the support of the millage bill, by which the badly needed funds for our institutions of higher education are to be provided? I wish especially to plead with those voters who have decided to vote against this measure, or perhaps by not voting at all on this question will impliedly give it their disapproval.

Since the purpose of higher education is to study and profit by the experience of others in the affairs of life, it is essential for the future welfare of our great state that we have a continuous line of young people in training. At present we are told only about one-half of 1 per cent of all our young people devote themselves to advanced study. Surely not an over abundant number.

The experience of the late world war has shown that of the thousands of suggestions made by untrained persons "to help win the war," hardly any were of practical use. The suggestions which did help were those brought out in the research work of trained men and women.

None of us wish our own state to lag behind others in the matter of promoting advancement. But since our institutions of higher education are already crowded to the point where no longer all the young people who would enter may be admitted, the question is, what are we going to do about it?

Shall we deny an opportunity to those who are unfortunately to be excluded because of lack of room; shall we cast our just pride aside and tell those so excluded to try and get into the colleges of other states, because our own is too poor to afford the needed money? Or shall we tell those excluded that higher education is really only a luxury, and if they wish it under the circumstances, they must buy it in the pay institutions, instead of impressing upon our young people the fact that higher education is open to all, depending only on their own application? Surely no voter would be willing to give any of the above reasons as his reason for voting no. And yet that is just what those who vote no must do.

As is well known, the greater proportion of the students now in our colleges are working their way through; that is, earning their board and lodging. In doing this they are straining themselves to the utmost, and any added expense for paying tuitions would render the burden too heavy in many instances.

Finally, shall we break faith with our soldier boys, to whom we promised every gift within our power—and surely an education is the greatest gift? We are allowing these young men $25 per month, but what good is that if we must exclude them from our colleges for lack of room?

The circumstances admit of but one way out of the difficulty. That is support of the millage bill; all asked is merely 1.26 mills.

T. J. GEISLER.

WE'LL GET WHAT WE PAY FOR

Inadequate Compensation Will Mean Misfit Teachers and Short Terms.

UNIVERSITY PARK, Or., Mry 9.—(To the Editor.)—The appeal to increase the pay given to the teachers of the elementary schools of the state, as well as to the instructors of the higher schools, including the state university and the agricultural college, will be heard and acted upon by the electorate of Oregon. Why not? These schools open their doors to all boys and girls that are to be the future guardians of our civilization. If teachers are inadequately compensated there will be a crop of poorly equipped teachers, and misfits, and a less number of months will be used in the operation of schools. That more attention should be given to breeding Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins, than to developing human minds is pitiful were it not tragedy.

All through the past of any people worth anything, the teacher's place has been supreme in importance. The name given our Lord was teacher, and not master, as we often have it in improper translation. He was the great teacher. Teachers are the workmen that let daylight come into the dwelling places of darkness.

That our church schools such as we have sufficiently in Oregon should have more highly paid teachers is undoubtedly true, but the state declines to support them by tax upon its citizens, as they are kept alive by voluntary offerings of the denominations represented by them.

Many of these teachers are women who become gray headed in public service, and sacrifice the charms of domestic life. Many a leading citizen of the commonwealth remembers gratefully the old teachers.

They who attend our state schools are not all preparing to be lawyers or editors, but many of them expect to work in electricity, mechanics, agriculture teaching and housekeeping.

To receive something from public servants, it is a mistake to ask them to live on nothing.

B. J. HOADLEY.

APPEAL IS HELD INCONSISTENT

Johnson's Republicanism Not to Be Questioned by Wood Man.

PORTLAND, May 9.—(To the Editor.)—Within the past few days The Oregonian carried an article purporting to come from the Oregon manager of the Wood campaign, calling upon the republican voters of Oregon to concentrate their vote in the coming primary upon General Wood, so as to prevent Hiram Johnson from winning the preferential indorsement for president in this state, and urging as a basis for such appeal the claim that Wood is a regular republican, whereas Johnson is "not much of a republican."

It is quite evident from this statement that only such persons as voted for Mr. Taft in 1912 are to be considered regular republicans, and that the vast majority of republicans who in Oregon and elsewhere in the United States voted for Mr. Roosevelt in that year are to be considered as not real republicans.

General Wood in seeking the presidency is urging as one of his strongest claims for preferment the fact that he was Roosevelt's friend, and his supporters are claiming that he is the logical successor of and the one upon whom the mantle of the dead Roosevelt should fall.

Under the circumstances it does not seem becoming that the Oregon manager of the Wood campaign should condemn Hiram Johnson for standing loyally by Roosevelt in 1912 and for doing exactly what Roosevelt himself did.

I am sure that the great majority of republican voters who followed Roosevelt in 1912 will not take kindly to this attack upon themselves and upon their former leader.

EDWARD J. BRAZELL.

Wants to Be Remembered.

London Saturday Journal.

The lawyer was drawing up Enpeck's will.

"I hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," dictated Enpeck. "Got that down?"

"Yes," answered the lawyer.

"On condition," continued Enpeck, "that she marries within a year."

"But why that condition?" asked the man of law.

"Because," answered the meek and lowly testator, "I want somebody to be sorry that I died."

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

A MILLION DOLLARS.

(Which will be spent on the coming congressional junket to the orient.)

A million dollars, more or less,
  Conservatively spent,
Would help alleviate distress
  And promulgate content.
But it will take a few M. C.'s
  To junket with the Japanese,
And spend a month or two of ease
  Around the orient.

A million dollars of our debt,
  A goodly boon would be;
'Twould save a lot of toil and sweat
  To folks like you and me.
But sundry statesmen it will teach,
  The habits of the dusky peach,
Who rides the billows on the beach
  At sunny Wakikiki

A million dollars could be placed
  Where it would serve us well,
In cutting down excessive waste
  To check the H. C. L.
But it will be expended straight
To help the lads who legislate
To cross the seas and contemplate
  Manila for a spell.

A million dollars would no doubt
  Assist our Uncle Sam,
Who's almost busted, to get out
  Of something of a jam.
But congressmen on junkets bent
  And headed to the orient
Don't care how much of it is spent
  Or give a tinker's dam.

* * *

Curious Effect of the 18th Amendment.

Time was when some whisky was better than other whisky. Now some whisky is worse than other whisky.

* * *

The Poor Man Must Wear Something.

About the only effect of the overall movement thus far is to put up the price of barrels.

* * *

He's Serving a Long Term.

Debs can honestly promise the voters that if elected president he'll not leave the country.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(From The Oregonian of May 10, 1895.)

Yokohama—China has withdrawn her request that the armistice be prolonged and ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged at Che-Foo at midnight.

The tenth annual convention of the Oregon Sunday School association, the most successful since its organization, adjourned yesterday.

The census books have been locked up in the assessor's vaults and there is little possibility that the enumeration will be completed and the result made known before next December.

The effort being made to secure an early closing of business houses on Saturday afternoons during the coming summer season is meeting with success.

Fifty Years Ago.

(From The Oregonian of May 10, 1870.)

Philadelphia—A terrible hail storm swept the city, there being left hardly a whole pane of glass on the south side of Chestnut street.

Applications continue to increase at the labor exchange, nine having sought work there yesterday.

On next Saturday all Sabbath schools of the city will have an excursion and picnic and Mr. Holladay has promised to take the children to the grounds on the cars.

Portland comes to the fore with claims to being several hundred miles nearer, by a direct line, in the agitation for a Pacific cable to Japan and China, a project now seriously advanced.

CLOSED SHOP IN MEDICAL CLAN

Writer Accuses Doctors of Adopting Labor Union Tactics.

PORTLAND, May 9.—(To the Editor.)—The public are generally agreed that the closed shop for bakers is not conducive to the best interests of the consuming public. Also many other businesses best serve the public by the principle of the open shop, for the unprejudiced and open-minded man will say no one should be deprived of the privilege of earning a living because he does, or does not, belong to a union.

What about a union for doctors? An advertisement in The Oregonian proposes exactly that, or rather exposes what is in reality an attempt to unionize all practices of healing.

I hope every candidate who signs that card secretly or otherwise will feel so ashamed of the deed that tags him as an advocate of a closed shop for doctors that he will cut loose and declare himself against everything so unjust.

The medical doctors have fought every advance in the science of healing in the last hundreds of years, and still think no one should have the privilege of choosing how he should be treated but would dose him with the same drugs that his great grandfather was healed or not with.

No man dares say that many are not being cured by the so-called drugless healers of today.

I am not a doctor or any kind of healer. I am only a man who believes in justice and if I do need a doctor I want the privilege of choosing whom or what I will.

H. T. ADAMS.

EXCLUSIVE DISPLAY PROTESTED

Variety in Windows While Visitors Are Here Is What Writer Urges.

PORTLAND, May 9.—(To the Editor.)—In answer to Mr. Clark's letter in The Oregonian May 6, I wish to say that I agree most heartily with him that the display of Oregon made goods, is of inestimable value to our state.

I, like Mr. Clark, am most proud of the activities and achievements of Oregon, and of the place she has won for herself in the commerce of our country, and believe that advertising them to the fullest will make for her continued prosperity.

I still contend, however, that to give over to its display our entire shop windows would be a mistake. Women are attracted to the shops and take pleasure in prettily dressed windows, and I am sure that their enthusiasm over our stores would add greatly to Portland's reputation.

I should like to have both the pleasing appearance of our shops and the display of our home products.

Could we not set aside some building, centrally located, and devote it entirely to the exhibit of Oregon's activities?

L. B. R.

Machine Cleans Carpets on Floor.

Exchange.

With a new electrically-operated carpet washer, just developed, carpets are not taken up, leaving the floors bare, but are left in position when washed and, it is said, are ready for use within two hours. No water touches the rug or carpet. Instead, a warm, "sudsy" cleaning compound is scrubbed down to the bottom of the nap, thereby, it is claimed, cleaning every fiber thoroughly and taking out all the dirt or grit. Two brushes made of soft, yielding rubber are oscillated by an electric motor 500 times a minute, thus, the maker declares, duplicating the scrubbing motion of the human hand.