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.

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Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.
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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
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Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
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Postage Rates—1 to 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.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

For Senator:
GEORGE B. CELLARS (71).
J. N. DAY (72).
ROBERT S. FARRELL (74).
GUS C. MOSER (80).

For Representative:
HERBERT GORDON (97).
CHARLES C. HINDMAN (101).
O. W. HOSFORD (102).
K. K. KUBLI (106).
BARGE E. LEONARD (108).
R. C. PARLANE (112).
F. M. PHELPS (116).
HARVEY WELLS (120).

Five senators and twelve representatives are to be nominated for Multnomah county at the primary today. Many excellent men have offered themselves as candidates, and a few not so excellent. With some exceptions, the people will make no serious mistakes if they choose any of them. Yet there are some candidates of outstanding merit who should by all means be nominated. Some men there are who have had experience and have been proven competent and others there are who by their records give abundant guaranty that the state will be the gainer by their service.

The Oregonian takes the liberty of recommending to the consideration of the voters four candidates for senator and eight for representative. It makes no recommendation as to the fifth senator nor as to four representatives. It has no ticket. It desires to make it clear that it has none. It would not discriminate against such worthy men as F. C. Howell nor Walter D. Whitcomb nor Isaac E. Staples; nor does it fail to recognize that a large element of the community desires to be represented through so able and efficient a voice of labor as C. M. Rynerson. If the four whom The Oregonian particularly commends shall be successful, the fifth should by all means be taken from these others.

There is the same difficulty about the house. There are a lot of fine men, such as Franklin Korell, W. C. North, J. D. Lee, Alma Katz, F. J. Lonergan, William E. Metzger, C. C. Overmire, John C. McCue, F. D. Weber, B. W. Sleeman, James West, Arthur B. Carlson, F. W. Chausse, Wilson Benefiel, D. C. Herrin and others with whose records The Oregonian is not familiar. There are some like Oren R. Richards who should not be elected. There are four besides the eight suggested by The Oregonian, and there should be no great trouble in the task of getting good men from such material.

The four candidates for senator and the eight candidates for representative to whose merits The Oregonian invites special consideration are named at the head of this article.

POWER OF THE PLANETS PROVED.

In assuming that the action of President Wilson and congress is governed by the customary mingling of patriotism, partisanship, statesmanship, selfishness and peevishness, we have been all wrong. It is due to the influence of the planets. The astrologer says so, and he quotes evidence of fulfillment of his own predictions as proof that he knows. The Oregonian did not see the predictions, but it is willing to take his word for it that he made them. His name is Frank Theodore Allen, and he styles himself director of the astrological research bureau at Washington.

His bulletin of May 12 begins with a frank confession of one mistaken prophecy, which he deduced from "the divinely chiseled symbols of the cosmos" or "the lunation of April 18." He predicted that "during the four weeks following the new moon" of that date "the senate would reverse itself and adopt the treaty or its equivalent." This action was to have been the result of the combined influence of "the idealistic Neptune" and "the pacific Venus," which was to have overcome "the reactionary and subtle Saturn, who symbolizes the conservative and standpat element." Alas! the malign Saturn was too much for both Neptune and Venus, and the treaty stayed dead.

But the astrologer had better luck with other predictions. His textbook told him that the "strong planetary position of the pacific Venus" would make the month following April 18 "fortunate for foreign affairs and friendly relations with other countries," that "good understandings may be arrived at," "visitors will come and go," "the marriage rate increase and some notable marriages may take place." According to him, all came out according to his prediction. There was "an unusual number of weddings, especially among eminent persons"; the state department "has been buzzing with intense activity"; the deposed President Cabrera of Guatemala has been saved from execution, and no friction has arisen in relations with Europe and Mexico—all due to "the pacific influence of Venus in the horoscopic configuration."

Still other predictions have been fulfilled. Under the stimulus of Neptune, the president broke silence upon the league of nations, and the same "beneficial stimulus of the idealistic Neptune" caused Secretary Daniels to publish Mr. Wilson's speech to the officers of the Atlantic fleet. Finally the lunar eclipse of May 2 caused "exhibitions of ill temper and perhaps uncouth or unbecoming conduct" in congress.

At last we know what causes all the strife, all the joyous marriages and all the noble deeds of statesmen and heroes. The impulse does not come from men themselves or from any higher spiritual power; it comes from the planets which shine serenely down upon us. If the astrologer would but tell us who will be nominated at Chicago and San Francisco, when Germany will pay that indemnity and when the price of sugar will fall, he would relieve us of our worst doubts. If anything afterward should go wrong, we could make "reactionary and subtle Saturn" the goat.

AN EASY CHOICE.

In the second congressional district Representative N. J. Sinnott is the object of an attack contained in an anonymous circular. It ought to be sufficient to say that publication of an anonymous circular violates the state's corrupt practices act. But it is as well to remark that the circular in addition to carrying the brand of criminality presents false charges. Mr. Sinnott's votes on details in the formation of certain war measures are presented as if they recorded his position on the principles and purposes of the measures.

Mr. Sinnott's war record in congress is unassailable. His record in farm legislation, which is also attacked, is without a blemish. He has given the second district and the state at large valuable service.

The same circular gives his opponent favorable mention. This opponent, the Rev. Owen F. Jones, was not widely known until the present campaign attracted attention to his peculiar attainments. The most notable of these seems to be the skill with which he angles for votes from opposing elements. Among railroad men he is a strong advocate of the Plumb plan for socializing railroad properties. Among the farmers, all of whose great organizations have condemned the Plumb plan, he is silent on the Plumb doctrine but presents himself as a farmer at heart if not by vocation.

In a contest by him with a man whose purposes and acts are as frank and honest as those of Mr. Sinnott there should be no doubt as to the result.

ONLY ONE QUALIFICATION?

The former service man who is a candidate for office and is qualified for the position is, we think, entitled to special consideration by the voters. In this we make no discrimination between those who were so fortunate as to have crossed the sea and engaged in actual combat and those who were kept at home to do essential but less dangerous work. But to hold that the wearing of a uniform is superior to every consideration of fitness for public office is an idolization that cannot but prove disastrous to the well-being of the community, including the service men themselves, if the idea shall become widespread.

Designing politicians have been quick to discover the usefulness to their own purpose of the admiration that is universally held for the young men who entered the army, navy or marine corps during the war. A group of well-meaning and sympathetic women seemingly have been made their victims. This group—mothers of soldiers—indorse for office without discrimination or thought, except the one thought that the men indorsed have worn the uniform, virtually all the service men who are on the republican and democratic tickets.

One result of making the uniform the sole reason for giving political support is here mentioned for purpose of illustration. It gives the indorsement of the mothers of soldiers to one candidate who performed clerical work in Portland during the entire period of the war, and who has had no experience in the line of work required of the incumbent of the office he seeks. It denies support to an opponent who is the father of a soldier who was slain in action. This father has made a notable record in the office sought, and during the war performed as truly a military service, though in civilian clothes, as did the indorsed man who was entitled to and did wear a uniform.

There are service men in the mothers' list who deserve election and who undoubtedly will be elected. There are others whose honesty is no more here questioned than is their patriotism, but whose other qualifications are either inferior or not generally known. The idea that one and all should be elected because they served their country in time of need and for no other reason is a doctrine that will not be subscribed to by any responsible leader in the American Legion.

STOP IMPORTS OF REVOLUTION.

From its geographical position Holland has become a rival of Switzerland for the doubtful honor of being headquarters for international revolutionary agitation. Its firmness in preserving its territory as a refuge for political fugitives from other countries was shown by its refusal to hand over the ex-kaiser to the allies, and has attracted men of quite another stripe to use Holland as a base for revolutionary conspiracy against all existing governments. A communist committee supported by funds from the soviet government of Russia has been at Rotterdam as a center from which red revolution was plotted for France, Germany, Italy, Britain and the United States, general strikes or railroad or miners' strikes being the initial steps.

When the reds attempted to paralyze Dutch shipping by causing a prolonged strike of the dock employes, the Dutch government woke up and introduced a bill in parliament imposing severe penalties on persons who have relations with foreign revolutionary societies, with persons who promote revolution, who import money or other things for revolutionary purposes, or who have such things in their possession or who incite disobedience to a lawful order or violently oppose public order.

That bill contains material for consideration by congress. The funds and the agents for red activity in this country have come from the third international at Moscow, with which the communist and communist labor parties of America and the I. W. W. are allied. The crown jewels of Russia have been imported to Holland, converted into cash with the merchants of that country, and much of the proceeds has doubtless been sent to Martens, the bolshevist "ambassador" whom Assistant Secretary of Labor Post released from arrest in the custody of his attorney. There is good cause to punish any persons who have connection with any foreign organization which incites revolt in this country along with other countries, also to declare membership in organizations having such connection a crime. Money imported for these purposes may justly be confiscated, especially when it is derived from sale of the crown jewels which were the property of the Russian people.

Delay of congress in passing a law against sedition and revolutionary agitation is not to its credit. It raises suspicion that congressmen fear to incur the enmity of the reds and of those who see in any law against sedition restriction on proper exercise of the rights of free speech and free press. By sparing the reds, these members arouse the just opposition of loyal Americans, who vastly outnumber the reds. Under the lead of the American Legion, Americans are now organized and the most opportunist congressman has more cause to fear their opposition than that of the reds and their friends.

GOOD LAW IN 1915; BAD LAW IN 1920.

True, the Telegram did not criticise Senator I. N. Day in 1913 for his service to the paving trust, and for a good and sufficient reason. This newspaper was then owned by The Oregonian. It is different now.—Eugene Register.

Did anyone say that the Telegram criticised I. N. Day in 1913 for his alleged service to the alleged paving trust? Not The Oregonian. But The Oregonian said, and repeats, that the Telegram in 1915, under its present ownership, stoutly commended the law which it now wantonly and falsely charges I. N. Day with having garbled in 1913.

The law in question, passed in 1913, provided for open competition for all classes of pavement, patented and unpatented. It was passed under the capable and correct sponsorship of Mr. Day. Only a prejudiced, or a foolish, or an uninformed, or an unscrupulous person or newspaper would say, then or now, that it is not a wise law. It is a wise law, wisely conceived and beneficially executed.

The Telegram, in 1915, when an attempt was made to repeal it, vigorously resisted. So did George W. Joseph. The bugaboo about the schemes of patented paving as to this law, and the wicked accusation of legislative mutilation, had not then been invented for purposes of defamation and newspaper sensation.

So the Telegram's good law of 1915 becomes Mr. Day's bad law of 1920. Simon Benson, chairman of the highway commission, says the law is all right, as it is. Who but the Telegram and George Joseph have dared to say that it is not good law? Why do they say it?

TOM HURLBURT.

During the late war the sheriff's office of Multnomah county was a source of strength, peace and safety. Now it is equally an efficient and resolute arm of law and order. The public has confidence in Sheriff Hurlburt. It knows what he will do in any crisis, because it knows what he has done. It is not wise to turn over so important and vital a branch of the government to hands less experienced, or firm, or courageous. It is not conceivable that it will be done.

A candidate against Mr. Hurlburt exploits his own service during the war. No citizen has heard Tom Hurlburt say to anyone what he did during that trying period. Yet somehow, when the subject is brought up—as it is by others—the mind of one familiar with the story wanders to the Argonne, where a splendid son of a duty-doing, flag-loving and country-serving American sheriff was fighting valiantly for his country. He did not come back. He never will.

At home Sheriff Hurlburt was on guard day and night. He commanded the Multnomah guard. He worked faithfully as an official in draft registration work. He was prominent as a citizen in all patriotic movements. Through it all no one lost a moment's sleep through fear of any failure of the sheriff's office to deal sternly and quickly with any domestic emergency.

Beat Tom Hurlburt for re-election? It is talked about, but of course it cannot be meant seriously. The people observe and duly reward fidelity and competence.

THE PEACE RESOLUTION.

By passing the Knox peace resolution the senate shows its readiness to do the utmost possible in order to deliver the country from the intolerable position into which it has been maneuvred by the arbitrary and obstinate conduct of President Wilson. It is a forlorn hope, for the president has clearly indicated his purpose to permit the American people to have formal peace by no other means than that which he has chosen. He has set his sole, individual opinion above that of a large majority of the senate and of the principal allies, which have intimated their readiness for at least silent assent to the senate's terms. But the action of the senate, following that of the house, fixes the responsibility on him alone for prolonging the war status long after every other nation has renewed normal relations with Germany. In view of the warning given him by the "round robin" on March 3, 1919, of the action of the republican majority and of the division in his own party, a word from him would have brought about ratification of the treaty on terms approved by the great majority of the people. He cannot escape the responsibility.

Senator Knox in his speech for the peace resolution ably stated the case for this unprecedented attempt to escape from a situation that is equally without precedent. It is the only alternative which Mr. Wilson has left to complete abdication of the senate's part in making treaties, for, said Mr. Knox:

> He has conjured up every power within the whole vast executive domain in his efforts to compel this senate to surrender its will and judgment to him, to become mere automatons to register his mandate—to approve this treaty in its last minutiae of detail as he sent it to us.

Because the president thus acts, the senator continued, it would be idle for congress to pass any resolution declaring peace which "requires from the president the performance of any act or duty, because if we do, he will . . . defeat the end, or purpose of our action, for in his opinion wisdom lies only in following the behests of his will." Therefore, "to be effective, the resolution must be self-operative" and "nothing necessary to the accomplishment of peace must be left for his accomplishment."

Mr. Knox showed by historical precedents that war may end by cessation of hostilities without intent to renew them, yet without a treaty of peace. He quoted Mr. Wilson's speech calling on congress to declare war as proof that the president then committed himself to a view of our quarrel with Germany which debars him from renewing the war, for he said that "the imperial German government" was making war on the United States, and that "we have no quarrel with the German people." Congress accordingly declared war on "the imperial government." That government has ceased to exist and we are nominally at war with the German people, with whom he said, we had no quarrel.

Mr. Wilson's statement to congress in announcing the armistice also debars him from continuing a state of war, for he said: "The war thus comes to an end." Nor was the armistice a mere suspension of hostilities; it was a capitulation, and was so described by Marshal Foch. It was much more than an armistice, for, Mr. Knox said, it "actually provided the broad basis upon which the final peace terms were afterward built." The president himself acted on the belief that the war was ended by bringing home and demobilizing the army and by cancelling war contracts. "There was no excuse for greatly prolonging the domestic status of war," the senator said, and he continued:

> The only explanation for so doing is a deliberate aim to retain all those autocratic compulsory powers with which the executive had been endowed for the prosecution of the war, in order that they might be used for other purposes.

Not only did the war actually end with the armistice; it ended legally and formally with the exchange of ratifications on Jan. 10. The treaty provides that with that act it shall come into force and that with its coming into force "the state of war will terminate." This was evidently intended to apply to all the belligerents, though only three of the great powers might exchange ratifications with Germany, for otherwise some powers might have remained at war though they could make war through the territory of nations which had made peace. By maintaining that the making of peace is an executive act, the democrats are committed to this view, for the executive acted by signing the treaty, including these conditions.

Under what disadvantages Mr. Wilson places the American people by continuing the state of war is shown by the fact that all other nations enjoy the substantial benefits of peace and of the treaty, while our own citizens are restrained of their full liberty by having their relations with Germany restricted and by the continuance in operation of all domestic war laws. How numerous are the laws appears from the house committee's report on the peace resolution. It cites no less than 148 pieces of legislation by which the arbitrary power of the president is enlarged and the freedom of the citizen is limited for the purpose of a war which ended eighteen months ago.

It may fairly be contended that the authority of the president to exercise his constitutional war powers ended with the war and that the authority of congress to exercise the war powers under which it temporarily enlarged the power of the president, solely for the purpose of prosecuting the war, expired at the same time; also that congress has power to repeal war legislation, including the declaration of war, for Mr. Knox thus stated the alternative:

> Because if this were not the principle, then a mal-minded administration could provoke a war, pass war power legislation bestowing autocratic powers upon executive officers, and then, hostilities having actually ceased, refuse to make formal peace by treaty and so hold the people under an intolerable despotism until revolution would be their only recourse for relief.

Other nations may charge that by adopting the peace resolution congress attempts to obtain the benefits of the treaty without accepting its obligations, but the people may properly consider whether they will expose themselves to this charge as the only escape from the danger which Mr. Knox describes.

A Prosser (Wash.) man was rescued while sitting on the river bank over 30 feet of water, with a sack full of rocks tied to each foot, a log chain about his neck and his hands padlocked together. The poor devil knows now just why democratic office-holders get so emotional at mention of the coming election.

Thousands of middle-class young women of France are asking the government to force men into marrying them. They assert the country needs children to replenish the losses in war and that they are ready and willing to bear them. France needs a compulsory marriage law.

Galli Curci's programme was entirely satisfactory, but the programmes of the people sitting behind us, who used them as fans and rattles while we were trying to listen, were not so agreeable to the ear.

"About 10 o'clock the air was thick with bottles, stones and other missiles," says an account of a Sinn Fein riot. Must have been something like a moonshiners' picnic.

It should not be necessary to ask any man or woman to go to the polls today. One who has not the proper sense of that civic duty should have the right taken away.

The president of the sugar importers' association says there is no shortage of sugar. Of course not; but there is shortage of cash to buy it at retail.

Senator Thomas says there are too many loafers in the country. Even so, it's a relief to find one thing in which there isn't a shortage.

If you are a candidate, seek slumber early tonight. The good news will find you tomorrow and you do not want the other.

Portland is said to be the only big city in the country without a postmaster. Seems to be just that much better off.

A democrat invariably regards his United States senator as a sort of free employment bureau agent.

Tom Marshall would rather be right than be president and finds the way easier.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON MEASURES

Election Proposals Explained and Advice Given by The Oregonian.

The Oregonian herewith presents brief explanations of the nine measures on the state ballot with its recommendations thereon:

Constitutional amendment extending eminent domain over roads and ways—300 yes; 301 no.

The purpose of this amendment is to give to any farming, mining or forest-product enterprise the right to obtain road outlet to market through intervening property owned by others upon payment of appraised value.

Vote 300 Yes.

Limitation of 4 per cent state indebtedness for permanent roads—302 yes; 303 no.

Adoption of this amendment will enable issuance of an additional $10,000,000 in bonds for permanent road improvement and validate an issue of $10,000,000 authorized by the special session of the legislature. Estimates of the revenue to be derived from automobile licenses show that the net returns to the state will pay the interest and retire the enlarged bond issues authorized by this amendment.

Vote 302 Yes.

Amendment restoring capital punishment—304 yes; 305 no.

This amendment makes capital punishment or life imprisonment optional with the trial jury.

Vote 304 Yes.

Crook and Curry counties bonding amendment—306 yes; 307 no.

Permits a higher rate of bonded indebtedness in the two counties than in others, but such bond issues must be approved by vote of the people of the two counties.

Vote 306 Yes.

Amendment providing for a successor to the governor in the event of his death or incapacity—308 yes; 309 no.

This amendment would make the president of the senate the next in line of succession and the speaker of the house next in line after the president of the senate.

Vote 309 No.

Higher educational tax bill—310 yes; 311 no.

Proposes an annual levy of 1.26 mills to pay for support and maintenance and to provide building and equipment needs of the agricultural college, university and normal school. Income fixed on pre-war conditions is insufficient and the good repute of these institutions and of higher education in Oregon is involved.

Vote 310 Yes.

Soldiers', sailors' and marines' educational revenue bill—312 yes; 313 no.

Millage tax of 2-10 of 1 mill to carry out the purpose of the educational aid law authorized at the special election June 3, 1919. The sum originally appropriated was insufficient and this tax is to make up the deficit.

Vote 312 Yes.

State elementary school fund tax—314 yes; 315 no.

Levies a 2-mill tax annually for the support and maintenance of elementary schools. The measure is intended to equalize more nearly the ability of all districts to maintain a proper length of school term with adequately paid teachers.

Vote 314 Yes.

Blind school tax measure—316 yes; 317 no.

Levies 1-6 of a mill in 1921 and 1-25 of a mill thereafter for erection, equipment and maintenance of a vocational school for the blind to be located in Portland.

Vote 316 Yes.

City Measures.

Charter amendment for relief of street railway franchises. 500 yes; 501 no.

Abolishes requirement that policemen and firemen shall be transported free and reduces bridge tolls from 3 cents to 1 cent per car. Levies 5-10 of 1 mill tax in 1920 and 3-10 mill thereafter to make up losses in revenues.

Vote 500 Yes.

Charter amendment relating to paving costs chargeable against street railways. 502 yes; 503 no.

Reduces the original paving cost chargeable to street railways occupying streets to no more than the excess cost of the entire improvement occasioned by the existence of the tracks. Levies 6-10 mill in 1920 and 3-10 of 1 mill tax thereafter to provide for pavement heretofore paid for by street railways.

Vote 502 Yes.

Charter amendment relating to proportionate payment by street railways of the cost of reconstructing, maintaining and repairing pavement already laid. 504 yes; 505 no.

In general relieves street railways of paying for reconstruction, maintenance and repair of a greater area of street pavement than is actually used or affected by the existence of tracks. Levies 1½ mills tax in 1920 and 1 mill thereafter to make up deficit created.

Vote 504 Yes.

Chance for "Clean-up" Activity.

OAK GROVE, Or., May 20.—(To the Editor.)—The papers are full of the "clean up," "paint up" for Portland, to show the Shriners a "clean city."

I would like to call attention to one point from which thousands will arrive and depart during June and several hundred Shriners will likely go there to take trips and many a patron on those lines will have company from the east during that time. All cars to Estacada, Bull Run, Gresham, Oregon City and the Oaks depart from there. The seating capacity is about half of what it should be in normal times and the condition inside for lack of paint and kalsomine, is not such as will leave a good impression on visitors.

Reference is to the waiting room at the corner of First and Alder streets. F. A. SMITH.

Parents Appreciate Support of Bill.

PORTLAND, Or., May 20.—(To the Editor.)—In voicing this individual expression of opinion, I feel that I am representing the opinions of the community, the Parent-Teacher circle of Glencoe school, of which I am an officer, the faculty and even the children themselves, when I say we all most heartily thank you for the generosity with which you have donated space in your paper, also the personal work represented by the cartoons, the editorials, the leading articles and reports, in furtherance of the success of the children's bill, No. 314, on the ballot, in favor of the tax for the benefit of the elementary schools.
MARIAN D. MERRY.

McArthur's Work for Veterans.

PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—For a number of years I have been getting pensions for the old soldiers, widows and families. In the meantime I have had Congressman C. N. McArthur assisting me and helping to get relief of which they were worthy and in need. In every instance he has put through his honest efforts to help me in getting their pensions, and I, with them, feel most sincerely thankful to have a congressman that will lend his valuable time and assistance toward us old soldiers and their widows. For this we hope to see him fully rewarded.
J. W. OGILBEE.

Those Who Come and Go.

"The bottom is dropping out of the silk market, at least for the time being," declares George H. McMorran, of McMorran & Washburn, Eugene, who is in town attending the state chamber of commerce meeting. "But I was talking today to the representative of a nationally known mercantile establishment and he told me that his concern is putting its silk under the counter and not showing it, because the present drop is transient and prices will jump again. As for clothing, I consider the present slashing of prices also temporary. I know that ready-to-wear suits are being sold now at prices which are less than the wholesale quotations for fall. For example, to show the shortage of goods, we have been able to get only one-third of our spring order. I saw sample suits today which I used to retail for $25. The wholesale quotation for these suits next fall are $75. One salesman for a great clothing manufacturing house, informed me that in his establishment coat makers are permitted to make only a certain number of coats a week, about two-thirds of what they can do."

Probably the best known advance man in America is James Jay Brady, who has been at the Hotel Portland for several days. Mr. Brady used to be in advance of "the big show" in summer, while in winter he would be on the road with a theatrical attraction, and he was as much at home with the circus folk as he was with the thespians. A few years ago he thought he was through with trouping and he was placed in charge of the most beautiful theater in Chicago. Later he was transferred to New York in a managerial position. The call of the road proved too much to resist, and Mr. Brady is out "in the sticks" again. He has lived so long in sleeping cars that there is no man in America who can shave better in the swaying washroom of a standard sleeper than James Jay. The signatures of James Jay Brady and the late Major Burke are the best known specimens of penmanship in the newspaper offices of the United States. Major Burke was with the Buffalo Bill show.

Amid the beautiful pine forests on the eastern slope of the Cascades is Crescent—an automobile can drive anywhere through the pine forest, for there is no underbrush. E. G. Rourk of Crescent, arrived at the Imperial yesterday with his wife. Mr. Rourk has a trading post where hunters and anglers outfit when they are heading for the chain of lakes in the mountains, and his store is the stopping place and headquarters for settlers, cowmen and sheepmen for a hundred miles. Mr. Rourk, before settling at Crescent, used to dabble in politics in Washington and was one of the lieutenants of Senator Ankeny. He regretts that he won't be home today to vote for the county ticket, but he was busy yesterday arranging with enough Portland friends to swear in his vote for the state ticket this morning.

R. A. Long, of Kansas City, one of the big figures in the lumber world, went to Astoria this week to look over the town. It is supposed that he is interested in the recent purchase of some waterfront for $100,000 and the proposed erection of a mill to cost a couple of million dollars. While in Astoria Mr. Long decided that he needed a shave, so he dropped into a tonsorial parlor for a once-over. After the operation, he pulled some coins from his pocket and said: "Do you take pennies?" "If that's all you've got," sniffed the Astoria barber to the Kansas City millionaire, "I'll donate the shave." Mr. Long returned from the city by the sea and is at the Benson.

Candidates can't kick when they are held up, because they may lose a few votes. John A. Gellately, of Wenatchee, Wash., was charged $5 for a room and bath in a country hotel over in Washington a few nights ago and he didn't dare utter a protest, for the excellent reason that Mr. Gellately is an aspirant for governor of Washington and is campaigning. He arrived at the Hotel Oregon yesterday and found a bunch of the hotel patrons are prospective supporters, so he became busy in the lobby before leaving for Vancouver to carry on his mission.

Everyone in Central Oregon knows of "the old river bed," a stream which passed away before the appearance of man on this continent. The outlines of the old river can be followed for 100 miles or more. The prehistoric stream swung around Powell Butte, in Deschutes county. A section of the old river bed runs through the alfalfa ranch of N. B. Beach, who is registered at the Imperial. Mr. Beach has so much alfalfa that he is figuring on buying a bunch of sheep to feed it off next winter.

About every commodity passing through Central Oregon goes into and out of the United Warehouse at Bend. Most of the merchandise destined for the traders and cross-roads stores of the sagebrush country pass through the warehouse and in return the wool which goes out also is sheltered by this plant. Nat Bringle, who looks after the business of the warehouse, is in town and is registered at the Benson.

From far off Guayaquil, in Ecuador, come Carlos Malerna Jerovi and Guillermo Hohde to the Hotel Portland. They are tourists with a weather eye open for business opportunities. The most that the average American knows of Ecuador is that there are earthquakes there from time to time which get the name into the dispatches.

Liberty Bond, Wash., received its name during the war. It isn't much of a place, but it is as substantial, in its way, as the securities after which it is named. Mrs. Harriett Mercer, of Liberty Bond is spending the price of a few coupons at the Imperial and with the merchants of the Rose City.

Honorable gentlemen of business inclinations seeking to cement trade relationships between Hon. Uncle Sam and Hon. Nipponese are the Iwai of Osaka, Japan. Messrs. Toyoji Iwai and Yujiro Iwai arrived at the Benson yesterday and were immediately taken in tow by countrymen, who proceeded to show them the city.

J. R. McWane, registered at the Multnomah, is from Birmingham, Ala., which is distinctly in the black belt. It is in the south where the weather is supposed to always be warm, yet Mr. McWane is a dealer in coal and coke. He is making a tour of the Pacific coast accompanied by Mrs. McWane.

A. J. Morley, president of the Saginaw Lumber company, is at the Multnomah. The Saginaw company is not located in Michigan nor Oregon, but at Aberdeen, Wash.

R. R. Butler checked out of the Imperial yesterday and returned to The Dalles so that he could vote in his home precinct this morning.

G. F. Mathews, head of the shipbuilding company of that name at Hoquiam, Wash., is at the Multnomah for a few days.

G. M. Cornett, who is a merchant and also a banker at Prineville, is among the arrivals at the Imperial.

DEMOCRATS HAVE THEIR CHOICE

One Cannot Be Both for Chamberlain and for the President.

PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—From the viewpoint of a democrat, a dyed-in-the-wool, thick-and-thin supporter of the Wilson administration, I certainly fail to see how any democrat can hesitate between President Wilson and Senator Chamberlain. One cannot be for both. Did not the president scathingly denounce Chamberlain, not merely as a critic but as an avowed enemy? Has Woodrow Wilson ever retracted that opinion of the senator? Has he in any way ever given sign of having forgiven Chamberlain's treachery? Not to my knowledge.

The merits of the case are not at issue, but merely for the sake of argument (ridiculous though the hypothesis be), let us suppose the Chamberlain criticisms to have been valid. It is the constitutional right and privilege of any United States senator to unburden himself of any utterance, true or false, upon the floor of the senate. If Chamberlain had been sincere in an effort to help the administration correct evil practices, he might have done so with compelling force and dignity upon the floor of the senate. Even this should not have been resorted to until all other means had been exhausted. Did he make his recommendations in a statesmanlike manner in the constitutional forum? No; he screamed out his hyperbolic ravings at a political rhubarb of the enemy, the republicans. In the very temple of reaction, the Manhattan republican club of New York city, the republican equivalent of Tammany hall, did George Chamberlain of Oregon there act as high priest of Mammon and there and then plunge the sacrificial knife into the democratic party from behind, amid the plaudits of the republicans, in joyous anticipation assembled. Was this helpful, patriotic, constructive criticism? No, it was damnable, destructive treachery!

His was no extemporaneous outburst, but a carefully prepared, elaborately staged crucifixion of Woodrow Wilson's entire administration. (For did he not condemn every department of the government?). Chamberlain was the guest of honor, the chief speaker. He was there to please his hearers, and he pleased them. And who were they? Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Henry A. Wise Wood and others sat with Chamberlain upon the platform. He addressed the inner shrine of republicanism, the sworn enemies of Woodrow Wilson. Was there a single friend of Woodrow Wilson present to defend him? Not one. The newspapermen were there, forewarned of sensation, like at a hanging, to broadcast the perfidy.

Chamberlain's Manhattan club speech was the opening gun of the republican campaign of 1918; the sine qua non of republican success. Chamberlain's act alone drove enough votes away from the democrats to undermine Wilson's majority in the senate, to kill the treaty and to bring about the present unfortunate impasse.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." They are grinding. The day of reckoning approaches. The ides of May draw nigh. The democratic party has rallied faithfully to its leader, Woodrow Wilson. It has cast out Vardaman. It has defeated Hardwick. It has repudiated Reed, and it will purge itself of Chamberlain at the coming primaries. No other traitor has survived the party's righteous wrath, nor will this one be an exception.

What boots it if Chamberlain has voted with the administration when the result was apparent and his vote unessential? As surely as the sun rises and sets the democrats of Oregon, like their brothers of Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri, who are also for Woodrow Wilson, will put away from themselves for all time this George E. Chamberlain, honorary member extraordinary of the Manhattan republican club of New York.
ROGER W. NELSON.

FALSE ECONOMY IN GARDENING

Craft Pride Finds Expression in Plea for Professional Work.

PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—At the present time it is the custom of most property owners to have their lawns and flower gardens fixed by hiring amateur gardeners to do the work and over 90 per cent of these amateurs are only common laborers employed by professional landscape companies to perform minor work, such as hoeing ground and cutting grass. Now they have seen that Portland is very active in the building of new homes, most of which have large grounds prepared for lawns, etc., and they go ahead and make offers to people that a lawn can be properly fixed up for $50. Most of the people like this bargain offer quickly and let these men do the work, only to find out after the lawn is finished that the work is no good and then they call for a landscape gardener to tell them why their grass is not growing or to make an estimate for repairing the lawn, which means $50 to $100 more expense on the same work, which a professional landscape gardener can do for $75 for a 50 by 100-foot lot.

The gardener cannot see underneath the surface and, by taking a contract must figure on striking stumps or rocks and the time for removing these objects must be made up. Here the property owner is going to be disappointed after a few months. Every day I have to answer questions on this subject and still people do not realize that the "cheapest" way of fixing a lawn is the most costly way in 99 out of 100 such cases. If people would pay $1.25 an hour and have it done by a man who knows something about this kind of work, they would be more satisfied and happier when they see a nice lawn in front of their home.

The building of a lawn must be learned and is a very difficult proposition. Even if the amateurs fix up the lawns fairly good, they are apt to spoil the latter by watering. This is what I have seen done in many cases. You cannot expect that your blacksmith can repair your watch, or your doctor can fit you a new suit of clothing. G. B. WATSON.

EDUCATED CITIZEN IS ASSET

Rivalry in School Matters Is Better Than Commercial Competition.

PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—If we, the citizens of the state of Oregon, fail to do our duty by our children and go out and vote for the millage bill, May 21, let us never again hold ourselves up on a par with our sister across the Columbia.

We are very jealous that Washington should not surpass us in a commercial way, but sit idly by and allow her to give three times the support to her schools that we give to ours.

The most valuable asset any state can have is educated citizens and education must be furnished by a state tax if the children of the poor are to receive equally with those of the wealthy.

Some people who can afford to pay out from $100 to $200 a year for a musical education for their children object very much to an additional 20-cent tax for the more important general education.

Let us either vote ourselves up to a level with Washington in this important respect or cease to compare ourselves with her.

You who consider yourselves boosters for Oregon go to the polls and vote for the millage bill, 314 yes, and give Oregon the biggest boost in the right direction that you have ever given her. —SUBSCRIBER.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

A SONG OF CHEER.

Cheer up; if you haven't the price of a meal
In grief there is always a virtue.
If the steak you've not had should turn out to be bad
The ptomaines therein cannot hurt you.
If jailed for assaulting a rent profiteer
Don't shed any tears of self pity.
You will not pay a cent for your board or your rent
While lodged as a guest of the city.

If you can't get a job, be assured if you could,
Discretion would not let you take it,
For you'd know in advance that you hadn't a chance—
The unions would force you to shake it.
If the wolf, with a smile is reposing before
The doorway of my house or your house
We don't need to mind, for we always can find
A nice cozy room in the poor house.

If fame you have sought, and the search has been vain
Though breathlessly eager and zealous
It's a comfort to know that the way that you go
Doesn't make any other folks jealous.
Though riches are pleasant, to lack them is not
Too much for all human endurance,
When little you've got you are saving a lot
On taxes and burglar insurance.

Remember the case of the famous old goose
Described in the widely known fable
Whose eggs were of gold and of value untold
(They never were served at the table.)
As long as she laid 'em with worry and care
Her heart was eternally rended
But when hung by the tail on the barn by a nail
Her foolish afflictions were ended.

* * *

Expensive.

Ten dollars a day
Keeps the strikers away.

* * *

It Can't Be Done.

What's the use of trying to economize. Overalls cost $15 a set and those square paper hats the working man wears in the cartoons are simply unobtainable because of the white paper shortage.

* * *

In No Hurry.

Japan will get out of Vladivostok as soon as Mr. Bryan stops running for the presidency.

Fame.

By Grace E. Hall.

We plodders who never may hope to win
To the highest rings on the ladder, Fame,
Feel something of envy perhaps within,
Or think of our efforts with pangs of shame;
We dream of the places where favorites dwell,
Of the wonderful things that are theirs each day,
We vision their victories that quite dispel
The thought that they too are but human clay.

Yet—what of the plaudits and what of fame?
It is theirs today and another's tomorrow,
For the light of approval is like a flame
That flares up in joy and dies in sorrow;
And who in the masses that wildly wave
At the passing hero, have serious thought
Of the meaning and value of what he gave,
Or intellect mirrored in what he wrought?

As a plodder who never may hope to wear
A laurel wreath, it would bring me cheer
If praise of the earnest I could but share,
And know that their plaudits were all sincere;
For what of the fame that shall pass you by
When a brighter meteor shall cross the sky!
Nay! I'd rather shine for a longer