Morning Oregonian

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

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

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

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

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

Postage Rates.—1 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 33 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.

OUTSIDE OF THE LEAGUE.

While the American people discuss the question of league with or without reservations or no league, they would do well not to overlook the fact that the league is already in existence and is functioning. It has been joined by all the invited nations, not excepting Switzerland, the oldest republic in the world. By popular referendum the majority of the twenty-two cantons have voted for membership on the special terms laid down by the league council. The members have assessed themselves for its expenses, and the league has performed several of the duties imposed on it by the Versailles treaty and has appointed a committee, including Elihu Root, to prepare a plan for organization of a world court.

By the time the United States decides whether and on what terms it shall become a member, the league may be well established, administering justice between nations, performing the various duties connected with the treaty with Germany and backed by the military and financial power of all its members. Already it has been suggested that the supreme council of the allies should soon entrust to it further enforcement of the treaty on Germany and then pass out of existence. This course is recommended in order to permit the allied premiers to give exclusive attention to domestic affairs and to strengthen the authority of the league by removing from the field which tends to overshadow it. Reports that the British government opposes this policy have drawn fire on it.

There is a possibility that, when the United States is ready to become a member, the league may not be as eager to receive it as was the case a year ago. The great powers now represented on its council may find that they can get along without us and may be less willing to share their authority with us. Important questions may arise which they would rather settle without our participation, but in settling which we should much like to have a hand.

With the whole civilized world thus combined to make and enforce the law of nations, even Senator Johnson may realize that the advantages of being on the inside outweigh those of being isolated, on the outside looking in, or on. That position would be the more unpleasant, as the only other outsiders would be our late enemies and a few scattered, semi-barbarous states. In fact the more we consider the effect of the Johnson policy, the more impracticable it seems. Congratulations on this Johnsonian independence would come only from Germany and the bolshevists, for they have denounced the league because it blackballed them.

CLEMENCY FOR KATE O'HARE.

Were we too meticulous, during the late war, concerning freedom of speech that translated to license and outright treason? Opinions differ, but the distinction rests between Americans, who supported the war with their sons and their silver, and the I. W. W., who sought to give the victory to Germany. The question naturally arises with the recent commutation of sentence for Kate Richards O'Hare, who uttered the prurient blasphemy against American motherhood, that "women who would raise soldiers were little better than brood sows." Pressure of wan and bloodless sentimentalism for those who were incarcerated for offenses against the honor and cause of their nation wrought the release of Mrs. O'Hare. While it is true that the president's clemency did not compass a complete pardon, the inference is obvious that such outrageous and indecent violations of free speech will now find partial condonement, in the casual opinion. For Kate O'Hare, freed from federal prison, after scarcely more than a year of expiation, will be held to have paid in full. By such leniency is the tongue of license limbered for renewed attack upon the shrine and service of patriotism.

The truth is that, aside and apart from the stark obscenity of Mrs. O'Hare's notorious simile, this feminine firebrand of the radicals uttered it in the desire that her words would stay the mustering of an American army through the selective draft. Had she been a male in uniform, somewhere on the fighting line, and sought to serve the enemy by means as obvious and intended, not five years in prison would have been her punishment, but the glint of rifles in the avenging hands of a firing squad, and the thud of bullets that sealed her lips with death. In the original sentence clemency beyond her deserts was given to Mrs. O'Hare. Through no fault of hers or of her "fellow workers" did Germany taste the deep and bitter draught of defeat, and the lordly kaiser become the lonely man of Doorn.

It is said that the commutation of Mrs. O'Hare's sentence was furthered by anxiety of her husband and children lest prison air and fare undermine her health. This representation moved kindly hearts to her service and unlocked her cell. Yet when the woman mocked her sisterhood in their sacrifice, she heaped upon the homes of all America an additional burden of anxiety and grief, and made countless mothers sad with longing for their dear lads overseas. By her purpose, had it been achieved, many thousands who returned might have fed the weeds on the ghastly terrain of battle. We knew it, all of us, when they were uttered. Has the swift and prosperous passage of a few months lessened the crime and nullified the need for punishment?

Whoever cries out against clemency to such as Kate O'Hare will stand convicted, by certain blatant, demagogic tongues, of the un-Christian and inhumane error of vengeance. They miscall the sentiment. It is not vengeance, but justice, that requires condign punishment for all who helped place in thousands of cotton service flags the pitifully proud little gold stars. America will be forgetting the war, indeed, if so soon she turns her attention to the freeing of those who sought to make her lose it.

Freedom for Kate O'Hare is an individual matter, perhaps, and at any rate it is past recall. But the citizens of the nation have the right, and should maintain it, to inquire through their representatives in the congress, through every official channel, even directly of the president himself, if this leniency forecasts the wholesale release of every ugly propagandist who taught and practiced sedition when the energy of America was bent upon keeping the flag above the swirl of conflict. For there were those at home who, so far as intent was concerned, might well have worn the actual livery of the death's-head hussars when they spoke from plaza soapbox and public rostrum.

CHANGE THE METHOD.

Fourteen candidates for representative in the legislature submitted themselves to the sovereign decision of the primary in Marion county on May 21. They came from all parts of the county. Marion has more than 13,000 registered republican voters, the greater part of them—perhaps two-thirds—coming from elsewhere than Salem. In the county are such thriving and important towns as Silverton, Stayton, Jefferson, Woodburn, Marion, Gervais, Mount Angel, Turner and others. Some of them had presented the names of honored citizens, in the confident hope that they would receive the favorable consideration of a discriminating electorate.

It was a discriminating electorate. It discriminated entirely in favor of Salem, the largest urban center, for all five of the nominees are what the Silverton Tribune calls the Salem candidates. All, or nearly all, of them reside there.

The Tribune suggests that the county be divided into four legislative districts, giving Salem two and the county at large three representatives.

The recommendation is sound. Under the primary the candidate living in the most populous place has the best chance. But the primary cannot be held alone responsible for uneven results. The state at large should be divided into legislative districts giving every such unit at least one member of the lower house.

Here in Multnomah, twelve representatives are chosen at large. It is wrong. Its effect is to deny to important territory the right of local representation. In the twelve chosen by the republicans this year not one comes from the country. All are from Portland.

A better and fairer system of apportionment is to give every county at least one member of the house, and to distribute the remainder according to population. If it shall appear that by this method Multnomah is denied proportionate representation, the balance can be approximately restored by increasing the house membership. The larger counties should be divided into legislative districts. The result will be that the principle of local representation in the popular branch of the legislature will be restored.

MILITARISM THE CURSE OF MEXICO.

If the opinion of V. Blasco Ibanez, the Spanish novelist, who has been touring Mexico, is correct, the downfall and death of Carranza hold out no prospect of peace in that country. He was overthrown by a combination of militarists because he hated militarism and regarded it as the curse of his country, and tried to name a civilian as his successor. Having disposed of him, the militarists have already begun to quarrel for the vacant presidency, and another civil war may ensue.

Fort ninety years Mexico has been the prey of a succession of military dictators, and one no sooner made himself supreme than another arose to tear him down. The only interval of real peace was during the long reign of one military dictator, Diaz, and the great tide of prosperity that the country enjoyed during his reign conveyed a hint of the wealth of resources that anarchy keeps undeveloped. The people are living in poverty amid this plenty, because a succession of military dictators plunders them. Their fate is no better than that of Cuba under Weyler.

Until a government is established that rests on free popular choice and no military force, there is no hope of a government so civilized and stable as to warrant recognition by the United States. Materials do not exist in Mexico to establish such a government. The most promising attempt was made by Madero, and it failed when he was murdered. Those men who honestly desire such a government and who may have the ability to conduct it cannot gather around them the popular support necessary to stamp out the habit of revolution. The initiative must come from outside. It can be given in the manner in which it was given to Cuba and to the Philippines.

The terms which the senate committee proposes that the United States dictate to the new government are such as should be demanded of any government in any country as a condition of recognition and friendly relations, but their acceptance and performance by the government now being established would not remove the conditions which would soon cause their violation by some new military chieftain. Those conditions can be removed only by giving Mexico a start in genuine democratic government.

The American people shrink from assuming a mandate for Armenia because it is distant and because we have no national interests there. Mexico is our immediate neighbor, we have interests there in the shape of the rights of our citizens, which have been flagrantly violated, and we have in effect assumed a mandate by telling all other nations capable of exercising it to keep hands off this hemisphere. Just as soon as the government of De la Huerta gave us cause or as civil war again broke out, we should intervene. We have as valid cause there as we had in Cuba—that when a neighbor maintains a public nuisance at our door, we have a right to abate it.

THE SOCIAL BREATH.

One of the more serious stumbling-blocks in the lanc of dry law enforcement, says Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, is the tendency of the higher social stratum to smile waggishly at the alcoholic respirations of its gay young favorites. It has become the debonaire, the devilish thing to appear in so-called good society slightly "spiffed." President Eliot refers to this inebriate condition as "whoozy," a term that suits the savant's tongue. But all will appreciate that the good old proxy means "illuminated," or "tanked," or "slightly soused," though there are gradations of definition to suit the individual instance.

"These people, a part of our social organization that we are pleased to call good society, are causing a great deal of trouble all over the country, principally in teaching lawlessness to the young," declared President Eliot in a recent public address. "I know whereof I speak by reason of my knowledge of the undergraduate body of Harvard university."

He is correct in his open assumption that what is unlawful for the corner poolroom is equally proscribed for the gilded ballroom or the exclusive soiree, and equally correct in the charge that certain elements of society, secure from the pertinent probings of the dry squad, have made it the fad to defeat the purpose and intent of the prohibitory act. The fault in Dr. President Eliot's attack is that he does not suggest a remedy, other than an appeal to conscious decency. The "vag" before some municipal judge is no more derelict than, nor as much as, the young man about town who tippled at private stock last night, while his social inferiors were guzzling raisin "moonshine" or cocktails of denatured alcohol and red soda. Yet we must have more than a moralistic object lesson to stay the thing of which President Eliot complains. If the courts are corrective of the one, why not of the other?

PREPARE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Opening of sea communication through the Panama canal with the Atlantic coast, the gulf coast, the Caribbean sea and Europe has made a fact the dream which we cherished before the canal was built, but the realization has been so long deferred by the war that it comes much like a warmed-over dinner. Yet the influence on the future of the Pacific coast will be no less profound. In effect this coast is sliced off and swung around so as to face eastward toward Europe. We are as near Asia as we ever were, but we are now as near Europe. The first result is a great quickening of our commerce, both with that continent and with our own eastern coast.

Revival of immigration from Europe brings to mind again the predictions of a direct flood of immigrants to this coast which were made while the canal was building. No long time can pass before that prediction is fulfilled by passenger steamship lines from both northern and southern Europe to Portland. Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Slavs and Greeks may land by thousands at Portland docks to scatter through Oregon. It would be well to resume the preparations to receive them which were under way in 1913 and 1914, and to provide for their dispersion in the farming, lumber and mining sections. Much is to be done in order to make the newcomers an element of strength to the state instead of a source of disturbance, as they have been in the east. We need to insure that those who settle in Portland shall not form foreign colonies and build tenements, but that they shall mix and scatter in the suburbs, where each may acquire a home and garden. We want no compact settlements in the interior of the state by single nationalities. We need to teach all new arrivals our language, the nature of our government and the opportunities which America offers, that any revolutionary ideas may be driven from their minds.

Oregon may profit by the experience of the eastern states to make immigration a blessing both to the state and the immigrants. The troubles which they have caused arose from neglect to qualify them for citizenship. Wisely handled, they can be made as good citizens as were those who came before them. It devolves on the people of Oregon to make them Americans.

A PARALLEL WITH 1896.

An admirer of Levi P. Morton, in a desire to magnify his public services, writes to the New York Tribune that he permitted use of his name as candidate against McKinley for the republican nomination for president in 1896 in order to help Senator Platt in forcing a gold standard plank into the platform. The Tribune most properly corrects its correspondent's history by recalling that Platt was more interested in forcing recognition of his leadership than in a gold plank, and that Hanna championed McKinley as a protectionist rather than on the money issue and did not become convinced until some time after the convention that silver must be the leading issue. Decision to put a gold standard plank in the platform was forced by the middle west, not by Platt, and Platt was "in a receptive mood." The Tribune truly says that "public opinion and the republican party's previous record really determined the St. Louis declaration."

In fact all the circumstances inclined the politicians to favor a straddle on free silver. The Atlantic states favored the gold standard, the far west free silver, but the trend of opinion in the middle west was in doubt until the convention met. McKinley had not considered the subject a major issue, and had voted for free silver in congress. The St. Louis declaration forced many men to quick, embarrassing changes of front. Senator Mitchell had voted for free silver and caused a free silver plank to be adopted by the Oregon convention, which met before the national convention, but Oregon republicans had to make a campaign for the gold standard, and they made it the only state west of the Rockies which went republican.

Interest attaches to the campaign of 1896 at this time mainly because of the moral which it invites us to apply to the present situation. On account of the strong superficial showing made by Senator Johnson on a no-league platform, also of his established reputation as a bolter, there is a disposition to evade the league issue with a straddling plank and to subordinate it to other questions, such as general democratic incompetence and extravagance. But the league cannot be pushed into the background, as free silver could not be thus treated in 1896. Indecisive as the primary vote was as between candidates, it was most decisive as between the league with reservations and no league. That has been the chief subject of discussion, it has been kept to the front by Mr. Johnson, his rivals have been put on record, and it was uppermost in people's minds when they voted at the primaries. In arriving at their opinion, we should compare the total vote against Johnson with the Johnson vote. The majority would be found so overwhelmingly for the league that the platform should express its opinion.

As Senator Teller and his free silver faction bolted the convention of 1896, so might Senator Johnson and some of his supporters in 1920, but the bolt did not defeat the republican party twenty-four years ago and there is as little ground to believe that a bolt on the league issue would defeat it this year, provided the candidate and platform satisfy the progressive element of the party in other respects. The stand for sound money attracted hundreds of thousands of democrats to the republican ticket, and led many more to vote the gold democratic ticket. As decided a stand for the league with reasonable reservations would probably win as many democratic votes as it would alienate among the Johnsonites.

The experience of 1896 shows that an attempt to push into the background the question about which everybody is thinking and which will decide practically every vote cannot succeed. That campaign was begun on protection, but public opinion forced free silver to the front. Because the republican party had adopted an explicit declaration on that question, it successfully upheld its position. When everybody is taking one side or the other on a certain question, it is impossible successfully to defend a straddle. It alienates both sides, and it attracts only the few whose vote is decided by subordinate issues.

A good reason for a distinct air service is that it may provide that reservoir of men and aircraft of which the Journal writes. Aviation in the civil service and in commerce is destined to provide a far greater supply of men and material than army and navy will maintain in peace, yet in war there would be need of rapid expansion of the fighting air force to many times its peace strength. By aiding development of a civilian air corps, requiring from it a certain degree of military training and retaining a certain control over it, the government would secure a great reserve at slight expense, for in peace this reserve would be usefully employed.

Woman's time-honored habit of dressing before a mirror enabled a Jersey woman to see a peeper gazing at her through a transom and a sure shot dropped him. There's vindication for what man has scoffed at since the mirror stood upright.

Editor Dugger of the Scio Tribune, on whom two years ago was wished the office of justice of the peace by admiring townsmen, pleaded this time to be released, but his request was disregarded. Scio knows a good man when she has him.

The cost of living in Sing Sing prison is only 28 cents a day for each inmate, and the state pays that. Yet we were always taught to believe there was nothing surer in this world than the high cost of crime.

Democratic national conventions are not bothered by recurrent contests between "lily white" and "black and tans" that infest the republican gatherings. The coroners attend to these affairs at the start.

Decoration day was changed to Memorial day as more fitting, but another is needed to describe the combination of sacred memory and exhilarating sport.

The old reliable game of bunco still flourishes in this city with an up-state man now and then the victim. Advice to let the other man's game alone goes for naught.

The Northern Pacific announces that the great big baked potato is to come back on its dining cars. Once more we arise to call private control of the railroads blessed.

The church and the home of the pastor are all the buildings spared by the fire that razed the town of St. Quentin, N. B., Sunday, and can you see any "sign" in it?

When a confessed nihilist makes a getaway from state prison it might be just as well not to push the chase. Depend upon it, he will stay out of Oregon.

Having covered the earth, Henry Ford will essay to conquer the air. Hope he produces something a fellow can kick bicycle fashion, and flee as a bird.

Nature helped the decorating with feathery flakes in Butte yesterday morning, a waft of love from the departed ones.

There is reason to believe that at last the Germans really are becoming democratized. They are throwing mud in an election campaign.

Latest quotations show the value of the German mark has jumped to 3.15 cents. Another effect of the paper shortage.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE TIMES

Crowded Caravansary Solves Problem By "Pullman" Bedrooms.

We have with us today the Pullman bedroom. It exists not as a vague and horrific premonition of something evil that is likely to happen in the future of days of congestion worse congested, but it actually is, it has its being, it is a fact. And a very stuffy fact it is withal.

A hotel keeper in Hartford, Ct., was first seized with the inspiration to construct this ingenious torment for his guests, and now a widely known hotel in Detroit has converted 12 of its large sample rooms into Pullman bedrooms, providing 72 berths in all, for each of which it gets $2 a day. The theory, as explained by the manager, is that the potential guest will find the Pullman bedroom more inviting than the prospect of spending hours in search of rooms elsewhere in the city. Doubtless the theory is sound. Men sometimes will do anything.

Community baths to each six patrons, pasteboard doors and old-fashioned visits by the bellboy to arouse the sleeping guest in the morning are features of this new service.

One cannot help thinking how this arrangement could be improved by putting a flat wheel under one corner of the cot in the Pullman bedroom; and if live steam could be piped beneath the cots to alternate with a refrigeration plant and the whole enshrouded with the panoply of real Pullman curtains, how nice and homelike it would seem.—Kansas City Star.

* * *

A literary curiosity, owned by a Philadelphian, is the hotel bill of Oscar Wilde at the Hotel Voltaire in Paris, April, 1883, when he was writing "The Duchess of Padua." The items cover four pages, each 16 inches long and 5½ inches wide.

The first item is for "account already rendered, 248 francs 35 centimes."

Eggs, coffee, tea and salad figure most frequently.

For the two weeks, March 15-28, inclusive, the charge is for two persons —352 francs 20 centimes, for everything except the room. That would be about $17 a week for each person—scarcely exorbitant when we consider that the bill includes roast fowl, newspapers, postage, petty tradesmen's accounts discharged, lights, laundry, wines, medicines, firewood and service.

It is a disappointing matter-of-fact bill, but it goes to show that the eccentric and ill-starred writer was not throwing his money away.

* * *

The present scale of prices, writes F. L. W. in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is nothing new under the sun.

Washington once asked his steward how much was paid for a fine shad brought to the table."

"Two dollars."

"Two dollars!" was Washington's indignant rejoinder. "I never can encourage this extravagance at my table. Take it away. I will not touch it."

At about that time, in paper money, butter cost $2 and $3 a pound; a pair of shoes cost $125; a suit of clothes, $1600.

The fish dealer could have told Washington that fish hooks (when used) cost 50 cents.

* * *

Yorkship village, near Camden, N. J., financed by the Emergency Fleet corporation, is perhaps, the finest example of mushroom war-growth towns. Ground was first broken April 19, 1918, and to create this village, which will house 7500 people, meant an average of one house completed every 2 hours to November, 1919, when it was finished. The cost was about $12,000,000.

Elm trees a foot thick were brought for the central square. Paved streets, water and sewer systems, electric lights, stores, schools, apartment houses, a hotel, a church, all these rose as if by magic. How the pioneers of Philadelphia who toilfully dug caves in the river bank would have gasped and rubbed their eyes at this 20th century feat of engineering and architecture.

* * *

We notice, writes Will Sabin in the Honolulu Advertiser in his column, "Next to Pure Reading Matter," that several family men have taken to wearing vests—waistcoats, pronounced wescuts.

"O why," we asked of one, "O why wearest thou a wescut in this balmy clime?" Whereupon he answered, saying, "I find it so much of a convenience in taking home the marketing. There are four vest pockets in a wescut. In one I put 25 cents worth of sugar; in another, the half of a potato for the evening meal; in the third, the makings of a liberty fry, formerly known to fame as hamburger steak; and in the fourth, such little luxuries as we are able to afford—one day it may be a red union; perchance a walnut o ra coupla raisins; anon, 50 cents' allowance of candy for the week end."

* * *

Pete Johnson, carpenter on the farm, was on the meadows of Hoboken looking for game. He walked around a half day, and, finding nothing, he started for home, meeting a cow which he shot at and missed. It was his last shot, so Pete was out of luck when he met a bear, which chased him a half-mile to a friendly oak tree. The bear and Pete circled the tree until both were becoming exhausted. Then Pete grabbed the bear's paws and held them around the tree until the bear died of starvation. They had bear meat at the farm and the skin of Bruno adorns the farm gates. Note —The recent storm prevented us from verifying this item. We hope it is true. —Unidentified.

* * *

The oldest drawings in the world are believed to have been made about 25,000 years ago by prehistoric man in the caves of the Pyrenees mountains, says a writer in Boys' Life. Some of these pictures show remarkable skill in drawing, suggesting that civilization was comparatively well advanced at this period. From the relics of this period it is believed that these men had a religion of some kind, that they buried their dead, were governed by chiefs and made instruments of flint. Examples of their painting and sculpture have been found. As man goes about the earth analyzing and dissecting every object a great amount of scientific information is being gathered which will some day enable him to solve this great mystery of his early history.

Study in Finance.

Baltimore American.

"What is the best way of getting hard cash?"

"Working some soft thing."

Those Who Come and Go.

Some idea of how fast paved sections of the Pacific highway are being completed is given by George H. Clark, who registered at the Hotel Portland yesterday. Mr. Clark is interested in a number of jobs on this highway. "We shall have the 12½ miles between Junction City and Eugene finished next Monday," says Mr. Clark, "and a couple of weeks more will be needed to put in the shoulders and dress up. Today we started laying hot stuff on our Oakland-Yoncalla job. Four miles of this work was completed last year, leaving six for us to do this year, and if we are not interfered with too much by car shortage, we should have the section between the two towns all paved by the end of August. In two weeks we shall begin laying hot stuff on the Oakland-Wilbur job, which is seven and a half miles. The preliminaries on this job, meaning the grading, rocking and bridges, are finished. The rocking is also finished on the six miles yet to be paved on the Oakland-Yoncalla work. We paved the Central Point-Gold Hill section of the highway last year with the exception of the half mile at the overhead at Tolo. This job will be completed in a couple of weeks. Mr. Clark says his chief worry now is in securing cars to move material and the early completion of the contracts he has is dependent on his ability to obtain cars from the railroad.

"The biggest diking proposition in the west is planned for the doors of Portland," says A. L. Morris of Warren, Or. "It will embrace from Scappoose slough, near St. Helens, almost to the Multnomah county line, a distance of about seven and a half miles. When completed it will be a wonderfully fertile section, like the delta lands near Clatskanie, where 22 tons of rutabagas are raised to the acre." Mr. Morris, who is fruit inspector for Columbia county, says that while Columbia county has been a great producer of potatoes, only about 60 per cent of the former acreage will be used for spuds and the rest will go into berries, as the growers think there is more money in berries. Mr. Morris, who is interested in swine husbandry, doesn't hold out much hope for the price of pork dropping. "We used to get 11½ cents for hogs and paid $18 a ton for mill run; now we get 15½ cents for hogs on the hoof and pay $56 a ton for mill run," he added.

After trying for three days to buy a second-hand Ford with which to tour the United States, a party of Australians left the Hotel Portland yesterday, deciding to travel by train. The party consisted of J. J. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pollard and H. Williams. They advertised for a second-hand car and a hundred or more were offered, of all vintages from 1912 to 1920, but the Australians refused every offer, complaining that they can buy a second-hand car at home for less money than the prices quoted them in Portland. The Australians dropped "h's" all over the lobby like an American does cigar ashes.

"I am one of the few people who have seen Mount Shasta from Mount Hood, the intervening distance being 400 miles," said Hal Lawritzen of San Francisco at the Benson yesterday. "Some people say Shasta cannot be seen from the top of Mount Hood, but it can. I wouldn't make the trip to the summit of Hood again for $1000, and I wouldn't take $1000 for my experience on the climb." Mr. Lawritzen is an expert in lighting and a number of years ago designed the indirect lighting system of a number of Portland establishments.

Hugh McLain, postmaster of Marshfield, is an arrival at the Hotel Portland. Mr. McLain used to make periodic trips to Washington, D. C., to tell the department why the government should get busy and do some harbor development, and, sure enough, Mr. McLain so wore out the patience of the officials that they finally discovered that Coos Bay is a real harbor worthy of attention. Going to Washington isn't such a novelty for Mr. McLain, for once, as democratic elector, he carried Oregon's votes to the electoral college—that being in 1912.

Crook county is more than pleased over the recent election, reports Judge N. G. Wallace, because the voters of the state approved the measure which will permit Crook and Curry counties to refinance themselves. Judge Wallace says that a bond issue for about $100,000 will be the next proposition up to the voters of Crook county in order to retire a similar amount of county warrants. The warrants are now being discounted about 5 per cent and the bond proposition will prevent this depreciation of the county obligations. The judge is at the Imperial awaiting today's session of the state highway commission.

Ed Budd, who looks after the destinies of the dinky railroad at Ilwaco, Wash., has been in town seeking section hands. "They're mighty hard to get," he complains. "The other day I landed four and they handed me their checks for their trunks. Think of it—section hands traveling with trunks. The height of affluence." Mr. Budd bethought himself of the days when a section hand carried his worldly possessions wrapped in a blanket.

C. A. Galloway of Elgin, W. J. Townley of Hot Lake and Judge Phy of La Grande, who constitute the county court and commission of Union county, are at the Imperial. Today the highway commission will open bids for grading and graveling the nine-mile stretch between Elgin and Minam, and the officials want to be present.

William Sloane, president of the W. & J. Sloane company of New York, is registered at the Multnomah. This company is one of the largest manufacturers of carpets in America. Mr. Sloane, who is accompanied by Nilson S. Cook, is being shown the beauties of the Columbia highway by Harry C. Moore, northwest representative of Sloane & Co.

Hotels were nearly broke for cash last night. The banks closed at noon Saturday and everyone who wanted to cash a check went to the hotels. Some of the hotels were practically out of change by noon yesterday.

Guy Hauk of Grissley, Or., is a holiday visitor at the Perkins. Grissley is between Hay Creek and Prineville, in Jefferson county and has a bountiful supply of sawmills.

L. L. Noonchester, who owned about three furniture stores in Central Oregon and who specializes in the buying of pelts, is at the Hotel Oregon. His headquarters in the fur trade is at Burns.

Suver must have been nearly depopulated yesterday, for Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Jones and T. C. Jepson and Miss Minnie Jenson were registered at the Imperial. Normally Suver has a population of 25.

O. C. Sether, a timberman of Glendale, Or., is at the Hotel Oregon. Glendale is on Cow Creek, the other side of the canyon and this side of Stage Road Pass on the Pacific highway.

W. G. Ayre has a garden in Baker that doesn't take a back seat for any garden in Portland. Mr. Ayre, who is at the Hotel Portland, is a millionaire sheep owner.

WOODWARD OUTLINES VIEWS.

Candidate for School Director Impressed by Responsibility of Office.

PORTLAND, Or., May 29.—(To the Editor.)—The writer, a parent, citizen and taxpayer, for the past 39 years a resident of Portland and actively engaged in business, believing that he can helpfully serve this community as school director, asks public support at the election to be held June 18.

This office, though non-salaried and without perquisites or reward other than consciousness of service well done, embraces a responsibility a task than which none is more important or sacred to our nation—the right education of our children through the medium of our public schools.

It is well indeed that you should know the views of a candidate for this important office. The writer firmly believes in and will work for needed improvements in our public schools, all material things, grounds, buildings, equipment and the like, in the higher and more important phases a conscientious, efficient teaching force, bringing to their important task the fullest measure of service and consecration placing our public schools on such a high plane as will render wholly unnecessary the un-American private, parochial or sectarian elementary school, for he holds that these private schools fail of the purpose which lies at the very basis of our citizenship. They tend to divide our children into class and caste. Our public schools should make of our nation one family, wherein differences of creed are lost in the common purposes of citizenship.

Our teachers and all who have to do with our public schools should be so compensated that this most important of all vocations will attract and hold those who by training and inspiration are best qualified to perform their important tasks.

The Bible was thrust from our public schools at the behest of those who feared its effect upon their own doctrinal views. Yet there should be as a part of the daily life and instruction of the child such recognition in simplest form of the Creator as will give to the child that true concept of our reliance upon the Divine Being inseparable from the highest ideals of life.

A city is not built alone because of or by reason of its industries, its commerce; these are necessary indeed. But our nation must depend for its very life and future safety upon the proper education of our children. Our elementary public schools are the power house from which must come the citizenship which will in fullest degree measure up to the standards and ideals of those who created the form of government under which we live. There can be no finer service rendered by any citizen than that which aids in the fulfillment of this task.

As a people we are apathetic upon many vital questions. At the last school election, out of 110,000 potential voters, less than 5 per cent appeared at the polls to cast their vote and over half of these declared against the issue pending.

And it is for these reasons that the writer makes this appeal for the fullest measure of support at the polls, if his platform, as expressed above, meets your approval.

WILLIAM F. WOODWARD.

PEOPLE NEGLECT OWN RIGHTS

Grumbling Takes Place of Petitions for Redress of Grievances.

KELSO, Wash., May 30.—(To the Editor.)—As politics is the principal issue of the day and we hear men of all parties grumbling about the reds and bolsheviki, and profiteers, and I. W. W. and socialism, anarchism, autocracy, plutocracy and all the other isms and ocracys, I want to ask if incorruption can spring out of corruption? We hear a lot about the government being corrupt, and what a miserable administration we are having, and all that. Now I want to say that when the government was organized it was clean, and it was not a case of let George do it. When our government was organized it was organized on a system of a pure democracy. There were no such things as political factions and political strife. It was a government of the whole people, and would remain so if the great masses of the people would only exercise their constitutional rights.

Says the constitution of the United States: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of any religion or prohibit the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

I would like to lay stress upon the last paragraph, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances. Now I have been a voter for 30 years and I never yet had the pleasure of signing a petition asking the government for a redress of grievance, nor asking any representative of the people of any state to recommend any legislation that would be of special interest to them or to the whole people of the United States.

The trouble is, it has been a case of let George do it too long. The wolves have got among the sheep, and they are devouring their substance and drinking their blood, and the people have not petitioned the government for a redress of grievance. There is no law as yet on the statute books governing the price of commodities, or the amount of profit that can be exacted upon the sale of the same.

A. M. JESS.

Congress and President.

MYRTLE CREEK, Or., May 29.—(To the Editor.)—As an editor is supposed to know everything and unravel all mysteries, I wish to ask if the president had failed to carry out the authority and direction of congress to employ the naval and military forces of the United States against Germany what course would congress have taken, and whether the same rule does not work both ways? Should congress authorize and direct the president to undo what he did or to let go, what would be the next step?

—JAMES HARMON.

A resolution declaring war does not take effect unless approved by the president, or if disapproved, unless repassed by two-thirds vote of house and senate. If after congress had passed over the president's veto a resolution declaring war the president obstructed war operations by dilatory tactics or wilful neglect, he would be subject to impeachment. The process and responsibilities are the same as regards a peace resolution.

When Deed Is Not Recorded.

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—If a man deeds to his wife a homestead and she (his wife) neglects to have it recorded until after his death, does the neglect invalidate the deed?

—G. W. S.

If the deed was delivered to the wife beyond recall before the death of the husband her failure to record it does not invalidate it.

Angling-Girl Is Wise.

Buffalo, N. Y., Express.

Jessie—Have you as yet mentioned leap year in the presence of your beau?

Tessie—Do I look foolish enough to pull a scare like that on a shy young man and I not knowing where my next steady is coming from?

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

LOVELY WOMAN.

She knows the parson thinks her
clothes expose too much of silken hose.
That he declares the waists she
wears
Are dreadfully improper;
She frequently has heard him say that
if he only had his way,
He'd straightway draw and pass
a law
Whose aim would be to stop 'er.
She smiles an acquiescing smile,
But dresses in the same raw style.

She knows about her doctor's views
on tilted heels and pinching shoes,
She also knows that narrow toes
Are painful and unsightly.
She's heard him say with scathing
scorn that silly corsets that are
worn
Straight up and down beneath the
gown
Compress the ribs too tightly.
These facts she's ready to admit,
But that don't change her style a bit.

She knows that scientists profound
say eating candy by the pound,
By subtle stealth breaks down the
health,
And ruins the complexion.
She knows they say that's the way to
bring on premature decay,
That even teeth break down beneath
The onslaught of confections.
And yet she frequents, as before,
The smart confectionery store.

At twenty-two or twenty-three these
female ways affected me
Beyond control; they filled my soul
With bitter melancholy.
In lilting verse and ringing prose, I
scolded them about their clothes,
And by and by I hoped that I
Might wean them from their
folly.
But now I'm older, I confess
I rather like the way they dress.

* * *

Give Him His Dues.

You've got to hand it to the Kaiser for solving the cost of living problem. He paid a year's board for himself, family and suite with a bust of himself, worth, at the most flattering valuation, about 15 pfennings.

* * *

Good Training.

In Mexico a man needs all the practice he can get running for president when he has to run for his life afterward.

* * *

Too Late.

Prices broke, at last, but not until the consumer had.

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

Suspicion.

By Grace E. Hall.

When sick suspicion, creeping from
her cell,
Out toward the open spaces, looks
and winks
And smiles a scornful smile at what
folks tell,
Wagging her head at what she
merely thinks—
A slow and bitter poison fills the
heart
Of that one who must feel the sickening doubt,
For once well founded and 'twill not
depart—
This fever that burns on till it
burns out.

Faith is a tender plant that blooms
alone
Within the heart that loves and
blindly clings,
It suffers at the coldness of a tone,
And quivers at a laugh that sears
and stings;
Yet does it live and tendrils thrive
and grow,
A wonder-flower to brighten each
dark day,
Until in agony at last one needs must
know
It has been trampled on and thrown
away!

No more its purest blossoms ever
bloom,
Though on the heights of sacrifice
and prayer
It may some beauty once again assume—
But never will it be as sweet or
fair;
And when the whispers of a passing
breeze
Recall the awful pain of vanished
years,
Suspicion shall crawl forth and add to
these
The anguish of its mocking, poisoned sneers.

In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From the Oregonian, June 1, 1895.

New York.—President Cleveland will officially attend the opening of the Harlem ship canal, June 17.

McMinnville.—John Hendrick was arrested here on a telegram from Klamath county, where he is wanted for horse stealing.

New York.—Miss Lillian Russell, who is singing in "The Tzigane," broke down at the end of the first act.

Hugh Wallace of Tacoma is in the city. During the recent senatorial contest Mr. Wallace received the democratic vote for United States senator.

Fifty Years Ago.

From the Oregonian, June 1, 1870.

The Yamhill and Ocean Beach wagon road is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. By this route the ocean beach can be reached by wagon.

Susan B. Anthony says the democracy of Illinois will put a woman suffrage plank in their next platform.

The ship Hertha, of Hamburg, discharged her cargo of 302 Chinese passengers at the Estes & Stimson wharf yesterday forenoon. Of this number 32 are boys, all the rest being men. The Hertha left Hong Kong for this port April 19.

SUPPOSE JOHNSON SHOULD BOLT

Mr. McCamant Would Raise Cain About It, Says Writer.

ALBANY, Or., May 30.—(To the Editor.)—While Mr. Wood carried Linn county by a small vote, yet I would like to express the sentiment in regard to Mr. McCamant