

Morning Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITCOCK. Published by The Oregonian Publishing Co., 222 Broadway, Portland, Ore.

The Oregonian is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published for the proprietor by the Oregonian Publishing Co., 222 Broadway, Portland, Ore.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance. Daily, Sunday included, one year \$8.00. Daily, Sunday included, six months \$4.25. Daily, Sunday included, three months \$2.25.

How to Remit—Send postal note or check on your bank. If you are in the United States, please send your check on a bank in the United States.

Postage Rates—1 to 10 pages, 1 cent; 11 to 25 pages, 2 cents; 26 to 45 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 65 pages, 4 cents; 66 to 85 pages, 5 cents; 86 to 105 pages, 6 cents; 106 to 125 pages, 7 cents.

Eastern Business Office—Vere & Conklin, Inc., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Western Business Office—Vere & Conklin, Inc., 100 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. In one way the candidate for president has a candidate for the candidate for other office. He can stay out of the primaries, still be a candidate, and pay due respect to party regularity.

But will the aspirants for presidential nomination in 1924 heed the lesson of 1920? In states where the presidential primary flourishes they may, as hereinbefore remarked, go in or stay out. If they go in they will not get many votes unless they spend much money.

In Oregon there are more than 128,000 registered republican voters. To send each one a circular costs postage alone \$2000. To put an inconspicuous advertisement in each of Oregon country newspapers one time costs more than \$2000. If one will consider that a campaign cannot be made with one circular and one advertisement, but that printing, stationery, clerical forces, rent and dozens of other items must be added, one must conclude that it is a rich man's game.

It is a dangerous game. The Proctors who have nothing much, but money, may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

Why should any candidate for president hereafter enter a presidential primary? He will find the primary not only a burden so costly that he may be tempted to help a candidate who have little money but are rich in natural talents, may give as bountifully and as effectively of something beneath their hands and sacrifice more in so doing, than do the Proctors, but the scandal attached solely to the giving of money. Money is the most precious of gifts. Nobody gives it except on a special return. But a talent for oratory or a talent for something else less concrete but just as effective, may be given freely. The Borahs may give of it without stint and arouse no suspicion that they expect something in return. So we are taught and so the public believes.

land during Shrine week—and rises no more. Mayor Borah has assured the convention committee that any advance in prices, synchronous with the festival occasion, will be accepted as proof of profiteering and will be discouraged by prosecution.

What citizen, with unlimited opportunity for multiplied traffic, would shame his city by further increasing his gains, and, therefore, altering the price of cards and price tags? Not one of us, of course. And yet—and yet—it's always well to declare a state of hostile preparedness for the profiteer, who, as the banqueting Berkshire champion, deep in his trough.

Here is another thought for today: If it be well to welcome the merry Shrine with great assurance, that they will not be gouged, how popular would be the announcement that a closed season for the public will be maintained hereafter?

WASTED LABOR AND MONEY. Agreeable as is the outcome of the republican convention to the party in general, it will not increase satisfaction with the working of the presidential preference primary. Out of 54 delegates it divided 74 among three leading candidates, but it drew the lines of division so sharply among them as to render compromise impossible except by discarding all three, and with them the result of the election.

The same or a good ticket might have been made, and one as fairly expressing the desire of the majority, if no preferential vote had been taken. In most states which held preferential primaries the winner secured only a plurality and although many of the delegates thus instructed by the people had personal leanings toward one candidate, they stood by the voters' choice with fidelity. By doing so they produced the deadlock and left no way out except to turn to a man who had figured in the election of one year.

The fact indicates that if each state had required a majority instead of a plurality of the popular vote to bind its delegates, no clearer decision would have been made at the primaries. There would probably have been a similar division in the convention to that which followed a plurality decision, the lines would have been made necessary to cast aside all the leaders in order to make a nomination.

The net outcome is that the preferential primary proved a fatal handicap to the three men who shared among them three-fourths of the delegates. It led them to expend large sums of money, but to very little success. They what good purpose does the preferential vote serve?

ALBANIA, AN APPLE OF DISCORD. Assassination of Essad Pasha is an incident of the conflict which divides Albania, being kept alive by the rival ambitions of neighboring nations. Essad led the resistance to Montenegro, when that country besieged and captured Scutari in defiance of all the great powers in 1913. He has since been engaged in his operations to establish of rival governments supporting Italy and Jugoslavia respectively.

Albania has become the cockpit in which the three nations are fighting the factions against each other and against those who stand out for independence. Italy holds Albania and vicinity in the south, Yugoslavia in the north, and Greece has taken the extreme south extending to the Italian holdings and forming the northern part of the old province of Epirus. Under the treaty of London between Italy and the allies, Italy was to have exercised a protectorate over an independent Albania, but if the claims of the three nations are unchallenged, the title would remain. Hence the fighting now in progress between Albanians and Italians.

Though weak in number, the Albanians have achieved the greatest success of Turkey, among them Mehmed Ali of Egypt. Their great leader, Scanderbeg, held out for years against the power of the Ottomans. Many of them then became Mohammedans; they are divided between that faith and the Greek and Roman churches. Their broadened tolerance at Paris has expressed a desire that the United States accept a mandate and give them a start in self-government.

Modern examples are not entirely lacking. In the Oregon town of Dallas, as recently as last week, two factions battled with ballots in a special election to determine whether motion picture theaters should be closed on Sunday. The contest is described as "bitter," and was the final phase of a controversy that has been waged for several years. By a decisive vote the people of Dallas decided to retain the Sunday film shows.

The mayor of Philadelphia, just the other day, declared the recrudescence of one of the "blue laws" or ordinances. It related to Sunday sanctity, and it entered the Pennsylvania code in 1794, remaining unrepealed in practice. A delegation of clergymen waited upon the mayor, touched hotly upon the Sunday patronage of

motion picture theaters and baseball, and stoutly demanded that he seal the city to such frivolity on the day of religious observance. The law was still intact and operative, though solemn, or mummified, the ministers of the various faiths, the mayor attend to its rejuvenation.

"I would like to see the churches filled every Sunday," said the city executive, "but if people won't go to church, would you close everything else from them? I often ask myself where the people living in the congested districts are to go for recreation."

With the pertinent assertion that he was not the mayor of any particular creed or class, Philadelphia's first citizen informed the delegation that the dead past must retain its vigor. An ordinance, and that the citizen of the quaker city would continue in the exercise of their moral right to spend Sunday as they chose. Toters of the six-day treadmill had been upheld in their birthright of freedom to spend their leisure as they pleased. An attempted absurd revival of theocracy had failed.

Sundays should be kept sane and clean. No confirmed atheist would quarrel with such a fiat. The religious opinions of churchmen should be protected from ribaldry and riotous conduct. And they are. To those who attend divine services would be a most vital moral, and spiritual concept. Without belief, without houses of worship, the precarious status of society would be probable. No impulse more deep than that of human dignity and that of religion. But opinions are not created by law, nor sprung upon unwilling converts by ordinance. For that sufficient reason the "blue laws" should be repealed. Only mistaken notions, which are the cause of their own undoing, should be restored.

It is doubtful whether so much jazz would be played if performers, particularly on the trombone, knew that in the words of an eastern critic, it threatens to play havoc with their "embouchure." By recourse to the convenient dictionary, one may discover that "embouchure" is the position or adjustment of the lips, tongue and teeth in blowing into a wind instrument or in vocalization. Its development is particularly necessary to the artist who aspires to virtuosity in wind, and the sliding from one tone which characterizes jazz is accomplished by a process so alien to that by which normal and more melodious sounds are produced that the player soon loses his capacity for musical control and is unfitted forever to appear as a soloist.

To the esthetic it will appear that the punishment is automatically made to fit the crime, that the man who calls on his lowly slip and a woman's garter on his tongue to play always jazz and never anything else constitutes a sufficiently horrible example. But music, by its very nature, is a thing of the spirit, and it is the level of a standardized craft, now has other forms of recompense for those who work at it. At \$125 a week for playing dinner music practically round the clock, while chamber music offers at best a precarious, short season before a fickle public and classical concerts are reporting deficits all along the line, bread and butter musicians trend impetuously jazzward.

The craze for jazz may be a passing one—but are reasons to believe that it is—its underlying tragedy, that it is a sign of a general degeneration of the popular taste in music, which may never have been as discriminating as has been assumed, as its widespread and degrading effect on the embryo that will be sadly needed when the world regains its artistic balance.

THE REPUBLICAN LABOR PLANK. By denouncing the labor plank of the republican platform the American Federation of Labor rejects those principles of industrial relations which the events of the last eighteen months have proved necessary to the life of the nation. The platform, in effect, asks the government to strike against the public employer to strike against the government. The Boston police strike showed to what condition the country would be reduced by concession to the strikers. The same right was conceded to and exercised by employees of the postal department, by employees of the government departments, the entire operation of the government was paralyzed; if by the army and navy, the nation would be defenseless against any enemy who chose to attack it. Existence of the republic depends on the cooperation of all branches of the public service. The federation asserts the right of public employes to suspend operation of any part of the government, and to demand that their demands, if this right were conceded, and successfully exercised, no same period might elapse before the same means would be used to end the strike. It is to set up a new government founded on the theories of the strikers.

Little less destructive to the life of the nation would be unlimited exercise of the right to strike on public utilities—roads, street railways, light, water and power plants and public docks—but the platform does not advocate prohibition of strikes in their case. It only proposes inquiry and decision by public tribunal, pending which service shall not be interrupted, but it proposes that decisions be "morally" but not legally binding, as informed public opinion to be relied upon to secure their acceptance. That is the plan established by the Esch-Cummings railroad law, which makes no provision for enforcement of awards, but the federation falsely says that it establishes compulsory arbitration.

The federation says that the platform "denies lawful right of workmen to peaceful arbitration, in the plank which is inserted in the republican platform." It does not. As to public utilities it simply says that "the tribunal should refuse to accept judgments except for the purpose of investigation as to how the public service be interrupted; as to private industries it explicitly says: "We do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration" but it favors "better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, supplemented by full publicity."

Evidently what the federation objects to is the assertion of a public interest in labor disputes which makes the public a third party in the case of public employes.

Early in life Harding "knew the boxes." Later he knows the ropes.

ployes, with whom the government acts both as government and as employer, this public interest is supreme and is so upheld, not only by the republican but by the democratic party, the attitude of which was prominently displayed in the telegram congratulating Governor Coolidge on his re-election. On that point the federation will get no sympathy in any quarter except among socialists, the liberals who talk of an independent party, and the revolutionaries who would establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. With regard to public utilities, the outlaw railroad strike proved the injury to the public to be little less grave than that which would result from a strike against the government, and public condemnation was unmistakably evoked. They are the only cases in which to assert a public interest in strikes in private industries, it might well have done so, for the coal miners' strike proved that stoppage of the supply of fuel necessities like fuel injures the public as much as does the suspension of public utilities. Public opinion, as expressed in answers to questionnaires sent out by the subcommittee of the republican national committee, shows a flat, unqualified public interest in industrial disputes even more strongly than it is asserted in the platform, and it demands that the government formulate plans to prevent strikes in such cases. The coal miners' strike, and it approved the measures taken by the government to put the mines in operation.

The assertion that the platform "remains silent on the rights of workers to organize trade unions and attain justice by collective bargaining" is contrary to the fact as to the latter half of the statement, for the platform does say: "We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will."

The right to organize unions was taken to be established as a matter of course, and it might be expected to be affirmed to the right to organize churches, clubs or baseball teams. In fact, unions have been the means of collective bargaining, hence approval of that custom is in itself an assertion of the right to organize. The federation seems to have been in such haste to criticize that it did not think of itself on what the platform does say.

All efforts to prevent strikes by action of the government are so sweepingly condemned by Mr. Gompers that he carries on from time to time "involuntary servitude" that we may fairly retort that unlimited right to strike has the same effect on the public. The coal strike gave the nation a lesson in what it is like without coal in zero weather or paving more for it. The outcome was that in order to pay the miners more the people pay more for coal. That means that in order to pay the national cost they must work longer or harder or must deprive themselves of other things. That extra work or abstinence is so truly involuntary as to be a people to the coal miners as would be the continuance of work by the miners while their claim to higher wages was being adjudicated.

GROWTH OF CITIES. Just as the growth of cities can be extracted from the population figures which seem to show that urban population is increasing faster than the population of the country as a whole, statistics in alternate years show that the population that increases for specific cities, considerable as they may be, represent a slackening of the rate by comparison with the previous decade. Thus New York, which has the largest population, has a smaller gain, reckoned in percentages, than ever before in its history, with a single exception, that of the year 1910, when the high percentage of increase in smaller towns, including mushroom creations of the munitions industries.

There is little or no merit in mere business, as people seem to be beginning to realize, and it is a moderate tone of comment to those cities which have failed to maintain previous high rates of growth. Mere population, indeed, may become a cause of trouble, and the things you do shown by New York itself, with its problem of enormous rents and inadequate transportation. With 5,621,000 inhabitants in the city proper, it has about as many as the entire state of Ohio. Other cities realize that it is better to have a moderate population, with facilities equal to their needs, than an exotic surplus, constituting a vector of discontent and a menace to good citizenship.

Allowing for the necessities of twentieth century concentration of industry, these compensations in village life which you do not lose sight of. When a city becomes so unwieldy that it can neither transport its people to and from their work, nor distribute among them the necessities and conveniences of everyday life, and when their very proximity to one another makes them all strangers, it is in the way to become a city of the future, a calamity no less undesirable than the munitities than in individuals. We are likely to hear more in the next decade about rivalry in the quality of cities than of heartburnings because the numbers of their people are not up to boom-time expectations.

Visitors are informed that this is not Portland's normal temperature; a few degrees are missing. Showing a few degrees are missing. Showers, however, are customary. It started in the days before paved streets and were necessary to lay the dust. Habit is hard to overcome.

"Visitors who followed Roosevelt," as La Follette puts it, are lined up for Harding. Few will object. There always are a few of the kind in everything.

Ordinarily, descent of over a thousand traveling men would stampede a city, but Portland is calm. That's the Portland way.

If labor thinks itself thrown down at Chicago, what will it call the aristocratic bump due at San Francisco?

The president is going Bryan one better. He seems to be opposed even to 2.75 per cent water power.

Hoboken has a decrease of 2 per cent, and the lack of beer may have caused it.

"Bull Run" is the best we can offer the Travelers, but it's dependable.

Early in life Harding "knew the boxes." Later he knows the ropes.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE TIMES

Weekly Dole of "Wheaten Leaves" Given New York Poor 128 Years.

Given poor families of Trinity Parish, N. Y., the wheat put out for in the weekly Leake "dole of bread" distributed from the parish house of St. Luke's chapel. Today the high cost of living allows for the charity to only ten cents. At the same time the price of wheat has risen into more homes, and there is less need for it. Only six shabbily dressed little boys and girls, children of the parish's "most deserving poor," asked for it last week.

John Leake, a wealthy New Yorker of revolutionary days, provided for the dole, which the Encyclopedia Britannica calls the "best-known dole in the United States." A portion of his will said: "I hereby give and bequeath to the rector and vestrymen of Trinity Parish, New York, N. Y., the sum of \$1000, to be used to be laid out in the annual income in six-penny wheaten loaves for the poor of such poor as shall appear most deserving."

The dole's "wheaten leaves" have been distributed for 128 years of its existence. Four to six loaves go to each family.

Mrs. Margaret J. Turnstall, parish visitor, distributes the Leake dole. She was born in 1832, and St. Luke's chapel parish house has been the scene of the dole for three or four years. Before that it was given at St. John's chapel. Originally his home was Trinity church, where the poor had their meals at the altar after the Sunday service.

A scheme of interior decoration of the hall of the house of representatives depicting the history of the United States from 1776 to 1919, has been determined upon as a mural record to inspire the admiration and patriotism of future generations. Solution of the problem of how best to display the large and practically innumerable paintings presented by France in appreciation of congress' warmth to Marshall Joffre and former Premier Viviani on their visit to this country during the war brought out the scheme.

The beautiful vases now stand on the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, and for special niches for them on either side of the speaker's chair in the hotel. The speaker's chair and these will be moved only a few feet. The work of gradually filling the other panels around the hall will be carried on from time to time until the history of the United States has been murally depicted. One large painting already in the house depicts Cornwallis suing for a cessation of hostilities under a flag of truce.

More books are being written today than ever before in the history of publishing, says John Murray, widely known publisher. "The average is better than it was 20 or 40 years ago," he added. "Great numbers of people have contracted a feverish desire to write novels, but many of them have no real talent. The author's market is and is sadly unequal to the task they undertake. Any successful novel now seems to call into existence a veritable host of aspirants who are fired to emulate the happy author."

"Two vital qualities which are often lacking in the novelist of today are a sense of humor and a really clever working out of the plot. The novelist of today is a man who will be the effect of the war on fiction. "Recently there has been a tendency for novelists to deal with sex problems in their stories. I sincerely hope this is a passing phase. My experience in the 'wheaten leaves' novel meets with success just now."

At a picture show an egotistical young man was giving a very "byobly" lecture. "The average is as difficult person some advice, which interested the people around them. He told elaborately of his own success, and then ended: "What you have to do now is to talk a little bit more about the subject of the day. If a fellow don't advertise himself who will, I want to know?"

Just then a subtitle was flashed on the screen and everyone around the two young men laughed heartily. It read: "The man who will not advertise himself will be the first to blow."

George Pattullo tells a story of a loafer who applied for a job to a political boss. The boss said: "I'll give you the job, but you'll have to work for me. I'll give you a card to the superintendent of a shipbuilding yard."

"But, boss, I don't feel right to work. Can't you find me a place where I can get a piece of money without working?"

"Who asked you to work?" demanded the boss. "Go on down there and show this card and they'll fix you."

The applicant did as instructed, but was back at the end of three days, with the announcement that he was going to quit.

"What's the matter? Don't you like the job fine?"

"Ain't the pay enough?"

"I can't complain. It's as high as anybody's gettin'."

"Then what's the trouble?"

"Well, it's like this, boss. I goes down there and the guy looks at me card and says, 'All right,' and puts me on the payroll. There ain't nothing for me to do, so I hangs around and has it pretty soft. Then I notice that the boss is getting a new where I go. I just can't shake him. Whenever I walk that bird's right behind me. So I'm scared, boss. There's something queer about this and I want to get out of here."

"Why, you blamed fool," said the boss, "go on back there. That guy's your helper."

Sir Ernest Shackleton has had many amusing experiences on his various tours. There is a story of a visit to the north, and of his peep through a telescope, and how the hair whirled he was to lecture was filling. His chairman, too, peeped over his shoulder and gasped in wonder. "I think you are going to have as big an audience as we had for the last time," he said. "I'll be glad to see you on one occasion he was explaining to a friend after the lecture how he always picked out the man in the audience who looked least intelligent, and if in the explanation the individual there he felt it was right, this point in the explanation, the local mayor came up with the remark: 'I've heard your lecture. I felt as if you were talking to me the whole time.'

Those Who Come and Go

Tennessee was an important place during the war," says Olney Davis of that state, who is registered at the Multnomah. "A complete city was built for the manufacture of high explosives and several million dollars were spent in the time, which was practically a boom time. The manner in which this powder city sprang into existence and the regulations governing it, and the possibility of a possible all element of danger and sudden explosion, are pretty well known to the general public, the building of the powder town Tennessee was not very prosperous, but so many thousands of people were employed and at such good wages that the community is now feeling good. The wages were not all spent as they were earned, and the people who worked in the explosive factory are still spending liberally."

Husbands are being left at home this week by scores of women in Oregon. Page after page, at the Imperial Hotel, the big and tall towns in the state. The explanation is simple: they are attending the Order of Eastern Star and will probably have great fun. The women who come to Portland to do a little Shrining. Between the Eastern Star and the Order of Eastern Star, the women who come to Portland to do a little Shrining, the ordinary wayfarer who has come to Portland with a range country, or the visitor who is here to do shopping, is up against it for accommodations. The hotel is full, and the ready wear a haunted look and will be thankful when the convention season terminates.

Charles L. Hopper felt pretty proud at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, when he was shown into the Omaha delegation of T. P. A. in the parade, for the delegation advertised everything for which Nevada was famous. The exception of William Jennings Bryan, and as one of the delegates observed was that of the state of Oregon. He spoke for himself. Mr. Hopper is secretary of the Omaha branch, and J. H. Stein, who is chairman of the Oregon branch, is also at the Waldorf. Others from the state of Oregon and poultry at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. H. J. Hoel, H. R. Baltzer, N. C. Carroll and R. Maxwell.

Nicholas Bosier, who is the proprietor of a management, is a leading Louisville, Ky., was paying his respects to the local hotel men yesterday. He is here attending the Eastern Star convention, which is what he can help secure the 1921 convention for his home town. The traveling salesman, who is admitted that Kentucky is now as bone dry as an ardent prohibitionist would wish for, is here to attend the convention in Louisville next year, maybe, just possibly maybe, some of the departed spirits may be here to see the form of a julep, there are still mint buds in existence.

Charles K. Crandall, formerly a member of the legislature in the lower house among the widely known Oregonians, comes from Vale, which is now looking forward to an era of great prosperity through the development of irrigation projects. Mr. Crandall was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for state senator in 1916, and took enough votes from Julien A. Hurley, the incumbent, who is also a resident of Vale, to enable Charles K. Crandall to win the nomination. Mr. Ellis was in Portland a few days ago to see about the proposed bird refuge.

The New Jersey delegation has lost its most distinguished member, George Myers of the Hotel Oregon. He exhibited in a water glass a large insect which he had brought from some three inches and with a spread of wings of two inches. The insect, which was a species of mosquito, but inspection fails to disclose a drill, such as all well-regulated mosquitoes have, and it was ready to fly away. New Jersey T. P. A. who was the thing can have it.

Almost everyone in the Perkins lobby yesterday was from South Carolina, except P. A. Pettibone of Willamina. Pettibone is a very interesting person some advice, which interested the people around them. He told elaborately of his own success, and then ended: "What you have to do now is to talk a little bit more about the subject of the day. If a fellow don't advertise himself who will, I want to know?"

Just then a subtitle was flashed on the screen and everyone around the two young men laughed heartily. It read: "The man who will not advertise himself will be the first to blow."

George Pattullo tells a story of a loafer who applied for a job to a political boss. The boss said: "I'll give you the job, but you'll have to work for me. I'll give you a card to the superintendent of a shipbuilding yard."

"But, boss, I don't feel right to work. Can't you find me a place where I can get a piece of money without working?"

"Who asked you to work?" demanded the boss. "Go on down there and show this card and they'll fix you."

The applicant did as instructed, but was back at the end of three days, with the announcement that he was going to quit.

"What's the matter? Don't you like the job fine?"

"Ain't the pay enough?"

"I can't complain. It's as high as anybody's gettin'."

"Then what's the trouble?"

"Well, it's like this, boss. I goes down there and the guy looks at me