Morning Oregonian

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ENOUGH LAW FOR SOME.

Four persons have been killed in Portland by automobiles this week. In each instance the driver of the car asserts that the incident was unavoidable. Perhaps it was. There are more automobiles on the streets than ever before and there are more pedestrians. Some pedestrians are careless. But it will be admitted that it is unusual, even under these circumstances, for four fatal automobile accidents to occur in one week, and all be unavoidable.

But there was an automobile collision yesterday that was not unavoidable. A large car whirled into Park street at a speed, it is estimated, of between thirty and forty miles an hour. Park street is one of the narrowest thoroughfares in the congested district. Those who saw the flying car were certain in their own minds that an accident would happen. One man ran to the corner to witness the inevitable. He arrived just in time to see a motorcycle and side-car carrying two young men hurled into the air.

There are some kinds of accidents which one-way traffic—which we once discussed but seem to have forgotten—will prevent. It is possible also that the new licensing system for car operators will induce drivers to be more careful, though we have never been able to understand exactly how it is to be known whether a driver has a permit in his pocket or not. But more law and more regulations will be only so much more law and regulations to break by those who are recklessly indifferent of the laws and regulations we now have.

At this writing it is not known whether a fatality resulted from the Park street incident. But it may be said that he who drives in Park street in excess of the speed permitted by law and thereby kills another is guilty of something worse than manslaughter.

"If any person shall, by an act imminently dangerous to others," says the law, "and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without design to effect the death of any particular individual, kill another, such person shall be deemed guilty of murder in the second degree."

There may be devised regulations that will lessen the number of "unavoidable" accidents. But for those who evince "a depraved mind, regardless of human life," there is now law enough. The law that fits such cases ought to be enforced relentlessly. Penitentiary sentences imposed on a few will put sense into the heads of others.

TIED UP TILL WILSON GOES.

There are several important matters of American foreign policy which should be settled without much delay if national interests are not to suffer. One is our relations with Russia, another is Japan's occupation of eastern Siberia, especially northern Saghalien, against which the government seems to have protested; a third is financing and development of China and protection of that country against domination by any one power. But the position into which President Wilson has blundered by his conflict with the senate leaves him without authority to negotiate an agreement.

Agreements on those questions can be reached only in conference with all the powers interested, but when American delegates appointed by Mr. Wilson appeared at those conferences the delegates from other powers would raise the point with each other: Would any bargains made by these Americans be ratified by the senate? They would want to be assured that the president had acted in concert with the senate in giving the delegates their instructions before they would negotiate. In the present state of relations between president and senate, that assurance could not be given. The president certainly will not yield at this late day so far as to seek the advice and consent of the senate to the terms which he will propose; the senate will not ratify any treaty he may make in disregard of its constitutional function. Then no outstanding foreign problems can be solved until his successor takes office.

Mr. Wilson, by attempting to make good the theory enunciated in his Constitutional History that the president's control over foreign affairs is absolute and that the senate's part is merely to act as a rubber stamp, has forced a choice between two evils. One is that the United States shall not join with the allies in making and enforcing the treaties with Germany and the other central powers, in organizing the league and in settling all other foreign affairs so long as he remains president. The other is that the senate abandon its part in treaty-making and leave the president alone to make treaties, "acting in his own name and by his own proper authority," like the former "all-highest" kaiser of Germany or the former czar of all the Russias. If the senate were to choose the latter alternative, it would not only condone violation of the constitution by the president but would be guilty of the same offense itself. It would concentrate in one branch of the government power which the constitution reposed in two branches jointly. It would vest in the president power over foreign relations as absolute as that which was exercised by the despots whom we overthrew in the war. The treaty was sacrificed to save the constitution.

The stand which the senate has made insures that future presidents will seek and obtain the co-operation of the senate from the inception of treaties in order that their labor may not be wasted and that they may not be humiliated in the eyes of the world. It also constitutes notice to other nations that before entering upon negotiations with American diplomats they should satisfy themselves that the senate is cognizant of the matter and is of one mind with the president. Never again will a president feel safe in informing congress that he is going in his own proper person to a foreign capital to negotiate a treaty, or in taking with him four estimable but self-effacing men whose minds travel along with his own to figure as delegates. We pay dearly for our assurance, but it is worth the price.

TOO MANY COOKS.

In the full enthusiasm of his gratitude for the great hour he spent in the White House, Candidate Cox emerged from the historic interview with the announcement that "what he (Wilson) promised I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to carry out." Quite a large order.

Having assayed to his entire satisfaction the quality of his proposed successor's devotion to him and his causes, the president informed the nation that he and the governor "were absolutely at one with regard to the great issue of the league of nations" and that Mr. Cox was ready to be the "champion in every respect of the honor of the nation and to secure peace of the world." A big load, to be sure.

Mr. Cox had passed some of the time following his nomination and prior to his advent into the Sacred Presence in thinking up certain reservations of his own to the league. He has not mentioned them lately. Apparently he has been persuaded that the league in its original form is the one perfect product of perfection itself. Or should we say Perfection Himself?

Mr. White, with whom the world is just getting acquainted as chairman of the democratic committee, has been embarrassed so far by no summons to the White House and he says the issue is "progressivism" and the democratic slogan is to be "peace, progress and prosperity." There are a few more available words which might have been commandeered for their alliterative value to the campaign and their specific relation to the democratic party, such as pacificism, procrastination, poverty and prohibition, but we can see where they do not exactly fit in any appeal for votes. Mr. White is quite sure that the league is a secondary issue.

The "solemn referendum" of Mr. Wilson is to be a solemn fiasco under Mr. Cox' leadership. As an understudy for Mr. Wilson he doesn't look the part, and can't play it. There are too many coaches on the sidelines and they are already giving the wrong cues.

LESSONS OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

The report of the Interchurch World Movement on the steel strike contains a lesson for both the steel corporation and its employes. To the steel corporation it will teach that impartial bodies, such as the investigating committee presumably was, will not cease to condemn unreasonably long hours at exhausting labor, a boss system where there is no appeal and no medium for redress of grievances, and denial of the right of men to organize for their own protection, except within each plant and under the eye of their employers. To the steelworkers it will teach that, however just may be demands for which they strike, public sympathy is alienated by resort to violence and by mingling of revolutionary aims with the purely industrial aims of a strike. The industrial history of this country is full of examples of strikes for just ends that were ostensibly won by the employers, but where pressure of public opinion finally drove them to give redress.

In their demand for the eight-hour day, for the right to have their cause presented by their own representatives and for the right to join national unions, the steelworkers had a strong case. They sacrificed the advantage which they thus gained by accepting such leaders as Foster and others, whose purpose was to use the strike for the purpose of starting a revolution which was by violence to have changed not only the industrial system, but the form of government in defiance of the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot box. The strike was accompanied by mob outbreaks at several cities whereby men who went to work were brutally beaten for exercising an undoubted right. No doubt the peace officers violated the strikers' civil rights in some cases, but the lawless acts of the strikers put them in poor position to complain. The activity of alien revolutionary societies deprived the strikers of the excuse that riots and assaults were merely the irregular acts of a few hotheads.

Public sympathy was alienated by these features of the strike, the more decidedly because the steel strike followed shortly after the revolutionary strikes at Seattle and Winnipeg and a number of strikes flagrantly violating union contracts, because it came when railroad and miners' strikes were threatened with radical political aims in the background. With sound judgment the American people held that, however just may have been the demands of the steelworkers, they had ruined their case by combining these with other demands which could not be considered. Their claim to the right to organize is also injured by the unreasonable demands which some unions have forced on employers by dictation and by threats of boycott and of strikes which would cause great loss. Seeing these practices, the steel corporation may have reasoned that it would prevent the first beginning of such practices by employing no union men and by having no dealings with unions.

The steel corporation is not justified in inferring from the public condemnation of last year's strike that it would have the same sympathy in another strike that was unmarked by violence and if the just demands of the workmen were unaccompanied by violence and were dissociated from revolutionary aims and organizations. Public opinion does not approve of shifts eleven to fourteen hours and occasionally twenty-four hours long, nor of arbitrary power for bosses nor of absolute denial of the right to organize. That attitude of employers is contrary to the spirit of both the republican and democratic platforms and to the practice of Senator Harding in his own business. Other unions, however, will greatly strengthen their own and the steelworkers' case by recognizing that the right to join a union carries with it the right not to join and that fair dealing and regard for the rights of employers will go far to overcome the objection of many employers to dealing with organizations.

OUR ANNUAL FIRE LOSS.

The disquieting feature of the annual report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters is not its showing—familiar enough—that the per capita property loss by fire in the United States enormously exceeds that of any other country in the world, including Russia, but the statement that the loss is increasing steadily. Leaving out 1906, when the exceptional San Francisco earthquake and fire destroyed more than $200,000,000 of material assets, and 1918, in which the figures were adventitiously swelled by destruction of numerous war munitions plants, the loss incurred in 1919 was the greatest, both total and per capita, in our history. It was $325,000,000, or approximately $900,000 for each day in the year.

On a per capita basis, this means a loss of $3.13 for each man, woman and child in the country. In Great Britain in the same period the per capita loss was the equivalent of 61 cents. Leading countries on the continent of Europe have not reported as a whole, but local figures show no marked departure from the records of past years. For some of these countries the last yearly figures available are: Russia, $1.16; France, 55 cents; Austria, 37 cents; Germany, 25 cents.

The difference is partly due to differences in construction methods in the countries cited, but the fact that the situation is growing worse instead of better cannot be accounted for in this way, in the face of recent progress in fireproofing. The view of an underwriter of national reputation, that "by no means the least important cause has been the nervous temperament of our people," is worth considering, as a factor that can be eliminated in time. The spirit of haste is akin to that of carelessness, which may rise to the height of criminal neglect.

There is talk among fire underwriters of introducing the study of fire prevention into the public schools. Perhaps this would accomplish something. But it would seem that a well-thought-out method of fixing civil responsibility for preventable fires might offer a more effective solution. Or both methods might be tried. The fact stands out that the destruction of $325,000,000 worth of property by fire, whether or not the loss is covered by insurance, represents 100 per cent waste.

"BABE" RUTH IN THE MOVIES.

News that George Herman, better known as "Babe" Ruth, intends to appear in moving pictures almost coincides with the threat of a strike of technical operators in the motion-picture industry. An interesting study in relative values is here presented. That "Babe," who is conceded to be worth $125,000 in baseball, is to receive anything less than a "princely salary" in the noiseless drama is of course unthinkable. Nor are enormous stipends—enormous both actually and in proportion to dramatic ability—a novelty in the business. Yet the public, pausing in its denunciation of profiteers and profiteering to drop into a theater where its favorite is vicariously on view, never is stirred to rancor on that account. We may grit our teeth at the sight of a more or less palatial home inhabited by a dairyman or a grocer, but we read of the marble hall that Doug Fairbanks calls home, or of a million or so a year in the pay envelope of a Charlie Chaplin without the slightest thought of violating the tenth commandment.

All good ball fans know, of course, that Ruth is a famous character. What they do not know is whether he can act or not, nor for that matter do they care. We have not heard how much he is going to get, but the fact that his press agent will put the figure plenty high is proof that he observes no tendency on the public's part to be resentful, or envious, or anything like that. A millionaire oil magnate or a wool merchant may have reasons for minimizing his income, but not a Fatty Arbuckle or a Caruso. As to how the public will react to the information, which we expect any day, that the chaps who only "shoot" the scenes, or develop the celluloid, or manufacture the properties get as high as fifty or sixty dollars a week if they work hard enough, we do not pretend to be able to prophesy.

The people seem to be willing to pay whatever is asked of them for what they want—provided it is not a necessity. Ruth with his eye on the kingship of Swat is a popular hero, just to see whom is a privilege. Nobody thinks that he has the making of an actor in him, yet it is a safe prediction that not a theatergoer in this broad land will object to his gathering in as many shekels as would make a hundred cranberry merchants reasonably rich. The problem of the unequal distribution of wealth has passed beyond the bounds of sociology—it has become an issue that can be settled only by the psychologists.

INDIANS AS CITIZENS.

Indian Commissioner Sells confirms in a letter written to a critic of the administration of Indian affairs the statement made some months ago by Dr. Lawrence W. White, one of the scientists of the bureau, that the Indians are no longer a dying race. Despite popular belief that the civilization forced on him by the white man would mean his ultimate extinction, Dr. White now contends that Indians are not much less numerous now than when Columbus discovered America. It is necessary first, as Dr. White says, to disabuse the public mind of the tradition handed down by early colonists that the American forests of their day swarmed with the dusky figures of the red men. Later scientists know better than that. It is conceded that the Indian of the sixteenth century to all intents and purposes neglected agriculture completely. It is highly improbable, having regard for his wasteful reliance on hunting for his food supply, that the continent could have supported more than a few hundred thousand of the race.

The first reliable census of American Indians was made in 1870, when it was shown that they numbered 313,712. The annual reports of various Indian superintendents in 1917 took account of 335,998, and probably did not include considerable numbers who meanwhile had severed tribal relations. Excess of births over deaths, amounting to 1522 in 1916 and almost as great an increase in 1917, reflects Indian adaptability to new surroundings and responsiveness to a less paternal policy. The race has profited by gradual withdrawal of the props by which it long was artificially sustained. Education has paid in the long run, though it made headway slowly at first. Its chief discouragements were the impatient criticisms of persons who judged superficially. Progress is not always measured by garb; if it were our white brethren would need to give a new account of themselves. Commissioner Sells illuminates this phase of the Indian advancement by saying:

> Too much has been said about Indian school graduates going back to the blanket. Any assumption that more than a negligible percentage of such students are non-progressive is unwarranted. In some instances where pupils not long in school have returned to backward home conditions the results have been disappointing, but by no means an entire loss. If these boys and girls carry no more than a speaking use of English into homes still under the thrall of barbaric ignorance, they have started a lifting force. Sometimes young men returning from our schools resume a certain outward form of tribal fashion as a matter of expediency or of social deference to their elders, but their activities show what they are: their farming, their stockraising, the homes they build and the way they furnish them, and their desire to have their children go to school are the best evidences of their progress.

Nothing, on the other hand, is gained by exaggeration. The truth will suffice. The Indians did not, as has been stated, buy "more than $60,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds," but they did make an actual investment of $25,000,000 worth, which in proportion to their resources was a splendid showing. More than 10,000 served in the war. Acceptance of white men's hospital facilities and practical retirement of the medicine man are indubitable signs of progress. Fifty thousand Indian families now live in permanent homes and take an interest in sanitation. Three-fourths of their children eligible for attendance are enrolled in some school. More than two-thirds of their population speak English and more than one-half read and write English. Gain in use of civilized speech has been especially remarkable in the past seven years and represents the harvest of years of education which for a long time seemed to yield little or no return. About 225,000 allotments of land have been made since the government adopted the policy of giving full control of property to those who were competent to assume it, and in the last three years 10,956 titles in fee simple have been granted, or 1062 more than in the entire preceding decade.

Emancipation of the Indians has been accompanied by a good deal of progress by the whites. The two events are rather closely related, as unbiased students of our early relations with the tribes are now willing to concede. Yet the true friends of the Indian are not now those who clamor for complete release from supervision. As Mr. Sells observes:

> There are thousands whose personal possessions are suggestive of capacity for independent support, but who are not qualified to withstand the competitive tests that would follow withdrawal of federal guidance. To abandon these would be to leave them a prey to every kind of unscrupulous trickery that masks itself in the conventions of civilization.

The Indian's transformation from a game-hunter and nomad to a homebuilder constitutes an illuminating chapter in our own history. We are beginning to make amends for the "early processes of treaty-making and treaty-breaking" to which the commissioner alludes as constituting a chapter that finds few defenders. It will be kept in mind that incapacity for combating the "unscrupulous trickery" to which many Indians have fallen victim may have been due to other factors than fundamental defects in character.

Among the addresses at the session here of the Pacific coast Ophthalmological society was one on the subject, "Chronic Dacryocystitis and Treatment by the West Operation." And yet Horace Greeley used to advise young men to go west!

Some freak in a bureau has devised a plan to pension women stenographers when they reach 70 by making a small hold-out monthly—as if a woman would stenog all those years; she'd marry first.

It is evident that The Portland Oregonian is badly worried over the Cox candidacy.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

Not so badly. We are worried chiefly over the worries of our democratic friends. They are only beginning.

The germ that made the olive deadly has been located as a soil product, but how it climbs the tree to get into the fruit is not stated. Fine thing the "bug" does not grow in the watermelon patch.

No postal employe can be a politician, according to Burleson, but he can send a check for a month's pay to Dr. Morrow's office and no questions will be asked.

The trail is getting cold after nearly a week, but there are manhunters determined to get the murderers of Til Taylor. They cannot stay free for long.

Fattig, the draft evader, who surrendered after three lonesome years in the mountains, will find his next nine months in jail lively enough to make up.

The country to the south of us is bearing false witness against Oregon in the gasoline matter, but it cannot disguise its earthquakes.

Days at the beach may be more pleasant than days in town, but you've got to show the man who cannot get away.

Tillamook is not doing much "blowing" about her attractions, yet is finding tourist travel a big asset.

The census gives Lane county 617 less than ten years ago. The stork must have been a slacker.

Americans may be the smartest people in the world, but Ponzi can teach them finance.

Leroy's next woman will give him away on the trunk murder before she gets hers.

Villa retires with a catch-as-catch-can bandit championship of the world.

If Bergdoll is in these parts he would better not let Joe Day glimpse him.

CASE OF ALASKA BROWN BEAR

Mr. Hornaday Denies He Ever Characterized Animal as "Harmless."

NEW YORK, July 22.—(To the Editor.)—For about three years a few people in Alaska have been demanding from the department of agriculture the right to hunt Alaskan brown bears all the year round for their pelts, on the amazing ground that the bears seriously interfere with the stockraising industries of Alaska, and later on the further ground that the bears are a menace and a positive danger to the residents of Alaska. A few prominent American mammalogists, headed by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, have opposed the proposed wholesale slaughter and the extermination of the most interesting carnivorous animal in North America and the status quo ante bellum has been maintained.

Last spring a citizen of Alaska and an ex-soldier named Clarence Thompson took his rifle and went out bear hunting on Chichagof island. We are assured that Mr. Thompson went bear hunting by the fact that no other game killable with a rifle was in season at the time of his sad misadventure. Mr. Thompson found a bear, fired at it twice, failed to kill it, and the bear injured him so terribly that after a most harrowing experience he died in the Chichagof hospital a few days after the encounter.

Promptly seeking someone on whom to lay the blame for this tragedy, the editor of the Alaska Daily Empire published a long and violent editorial which from beginning to end virtually held William T. Hornaday responsible for the death of Mr. Thompson. This was based on a long period of pernicious activities in favor of the Alaskan brown bear by the accused party, whose whole burden of offense is to be found in one page of statement and protest in a pamphlet published by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund on February 15, 1920, as bulletin No. 6, in an article entitled "The Free Killing of Alaskan Brown Bears."

Just why the editor of the Daily Empire should elect to give the author of the pamphlet ten times more credit than he deserves for the protection that the Alaskan brown bear has received up to date does not appear, and therefore apologies are due to Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the real leader of the opposition to Alaskan brown bear extermination.

The article in the Daily Empire applies various opprobrious epithets to the campaigning trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, who has noted with interest the fact that he has not yet been called a horsethief or a murderer by direct attack.

On May 7 T. B. Drayton, a writer of special newspaper articles at Seward, Alaska, sent out to four newspapers in the states the story of the death of Mr. Thompson and the dangerous nature of Alaskan brown bears. Along with this he incorporated a story to the effect that William T. Hornaday had been publishing the statement that the great Alaskan brown bears are "harmless animals," and he cited the alleged arrival in Alaska of those statements coincident with the killing of Mr. Thompson by a bear.

This statement, being without foundation in fact, was immediately denounced by Mr. Hornaday as wholly false. The New York World published the disclaimer and promptly referred it to Mr. Drayton for a report. On June 10 Mr. Drayton wrote to the World a long letter of explanation, without furnishing one line or reference in support of his "harmless" yarn, yet lacking the manhood to admit that he was in the wrong.

Mr. Drayton represents a small but very noisy group of Alaskan editors and writers who see red every time their views and their demands are criticised or opposed by anyone in the hated "States." It looks as if they are fostering the growth of hostile feeling in Alaska toward the national government and especially toward those who wish to see the resources of Alaska conserved and utilized for the greatest good of the greatest number. And Mr. Drayton complains that he can induce only four newspapers to give him "half a chance at accuracy, much less fair play," when he writes on "that rotten subject."

It is the opinion of the writer that there are in Alaska a few men who just now are doing Alaska more harm than good and that Mr. Drayton and the editor of the Juneau Daily Empire are two of them.

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

COMPACT WITH JAPAN OPPOSED

Chinese Already Suspect Us of Incapacity in Foreign Affairs.

PORTLAND, July 29.—(To the Editor.)—I noted with much interest the remarks last Monday evening regarding China. One of the speakers advised that we combine with Japan in the development of China. It is surprising that a man who has traveled through China, Korea (Chosen) and Siberia and seen the results of Japanese blunderings could still suggest such a combination. Let him investigate what Japan has done in Siberia since the coup d'etat of April 4 and 5, or what she has done in Shantung since she took control. Did the speaker travel through China without finding the results of Japanese money judiciously distributed among the officials at Pekin?

Let us stand on our own feet. Our prior behavior has left with many Chinese, especially those who have not been in the United States, the impression that we are not, in our foreign dealings, a very practical people, that we lack alertness, quickness of decision in emergencies, promptness of action and especially persistence, and all this even when our own interests are at stake.

Even gratitude for our refusal to enter into the game of grabbing China is colored by a suspicion that perhaps we lacked the energy and skill to engage successfully in the game.

The war has now conclusively demonstrated that the United States can act promptly, efficiently and on a large scale in its foreign affairs. We have never, beyond the Monroe doctrine, gone in for a continuous foreign policy, as have other great powers. Let us now adopt one towards China. Baron Shibusawa suggested a Japanese-American co-operation, the United States to furnish the money and Japan the brains, but let us stand on our own feet in the development of China.

H. P. FERGUSON.

"Victoria Cross Women" Next.

Kansas City Star.

A royal warrant consolidating and extending previous royal warrants regarding the Victoria cross was published recently in the London Gazette. The principal feature is that women are now made eligible for decoration, it being ordained that matrons, sisters, nurses and the staff of the nursing services and other services pertaining to hospitals and nursing, and civilians of either sex serving regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of any of the armed forces of the crown shall be eligible for the cross.

The Political Pointers.

Marshfield Record.

The platform is silent on the liquor question, but the candidate is a man concerning whom it will be whispered, in quarters where it will do good, that he is "wet," and stands for the loosening up of the 18th amendment. Bryan will point to the platform; Tammany to the candidate.

Those Who Come and Go.

"Ten acres of Rogue River valley pears, at the average yield and the average price for the past four years, net $500 a year more than 100 acres of Kansas wheat, of average yield and average price for the past four years," asserts Sumpter S. Smith of Medford, who is at the Benson with Mrs. Smith. "We've been collecting some statistics for comparison and we're ready to demonstrate that Rogue River valley is a land of sunshine and prosperity. The pear crop this year will be immense. Heretofore we've never made enough boxes for our fruit crop, but now there are two box factories in the field and there is assurance of a bountiful supply." Mr. Smith is a member of the republican state executive committee and in that capacity he was in Portland yesterday attending an organization of the committee.

If any fish are left in the Rogue river it will not be the fault of Charles Reames. This afternoon Mr. Reames will forget that he is an assistant United States attorney; will load his lil' ol' bus with camp outfit, put in a five-gallon can of gasoline in the tonneau and start for southern Oregon. Some time tonight he will get about as far as Cottage Grove and will go into camp, and tomorrow he expects to be on the Rogue. Yesterday Clarence L. Reames, Charley's brother, arrived in Portland from Seattle on business bent. Clarence L. who was formerly United States attorney for Oregon, being a democrat, refuses to admit that Harding and Coolidge will wipe up the country with Cox and Roosevelt.

"This," said a traveler, exhibiting a small round disk with a triangular hole in the center, "is one of the tokens used for street car fares in Seattle. They have just gone into circulation. In Seattle it costs you 10 cents to ride on a street car if you are alone, but if you have a companion the two of you can ride for 15 cents; if you use these tokens you can get four rides for 25 cents. It sounds somewhat complicated, and it is. The system went into operation while I was in Seattle a few days ago and the people were confused and so were the conductors. The token, in a way, resembles the Chinese 'cash' and the hole in the center enables a person to string them after the manner of the 'cash'."

Most of the hotels in Portland during this past week have had a number of patrons from Phoenix, Arizona. The invasion began about 10 days ago and has been steadily increasing, until scarcely a day passes without three or four from Phoenix arriving at each of the principal down town hotels. The situation is somewhat unusual, but there is an explanation. The temperature reports issued by the weather bureau show that the thermometer at Phoenix is fluttering around 108 degrees. That's hot enough to force anyone to seek a more congenial summer climate.

Robert N. Stanfield, republican nominee for United States senator, returned to Portland yesterday after a business trip in eastern Oregon. Mr. Stanfield is chased around the country by long-distance calls more than any other man in Oregon. He never lands in a town but several long-distance calls are awaiting him. Next to Mr. Stanfield, probably the greatest long-distance talker in the state is Max Houser, who talks to New York twice a day, and in between times he talks on the phone to his agents in all parts of the northwest.

"Do you know why people write their names so poorly on hotel registers?" inquired H. B. Thorsnes, clerk at the Hotel Oregon, as he scanned several lines of miserable penmanship. "Ordinarily a person writes his name distinctly, but on a hotel register the signature is usually of poorer quality. Here is the reason: The patron has been carrying a grip or suitcase and when he comes to the desk to register his fingers are cramped."

"This week we have roomed a number of parties of transcontinental tourists," says Clerk King at the Imperial. "Mostly these tourists are from New York and they are handled by agencies. In talking to the visitors they have informed me that Portland people have been more courteous and obliging than the residents of any other city they have visited since leaving home. The result, of course, is that they are boosting Portland."

Speaking of prunes, the winter strawberry of the boardinghouse circuit, C. W. Vale of Carlton, who is at the Hotel Oregon, says that he sold to A. H. Laughlin, a prune orchard for $30,000. The orchard consists of 109 acres 22 miles south of Corvallis and the crop alone is estimated at $35,000, which means that the land brought $15,000, or $150 an acre.

From a clerk in the office of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland to vice-president of a railroad is the record of H. M. Adams who came to the Benson yesterday. Mr. Adams is vice-president of the United Pacific system, in charge of traffic and was formerly vice-president of the Missouri Pacific. His headquarters are at Omaha. With him are Mrs. Adams, B. C. Crooks and A. J. Seitz.

Representative McFarland, who fathered the game code in the 1919 session of the legislature, is angry. The doctor is a most ardent angler, none more so in the state, and he had the equipment of an enthusiast. "Had" is right. Dr. McFarland parked his car for a few minutes and when he returned $150 worth of fishing tackle had disappeared.

Harry Owens, hotel greeter of Pendleton, was at the Multnomah yesterday shaking hands with his fellow greeters. He reports that the excitement over the slaying of Sheriff Til Taylor has not abated and that the search for the murderers will continue until the outlaws have been captured.

G. H. Raleigh, the new manager of the Bank of California, at Tacoma, registered at the Multnomah yesterday, with S. Conrow. Mr. Raleigh has been making a tour of investigation and has been inspecting some large land holdings in which the bank is interested near Stanfield, Or.

When the heat registered 104 at Yakima, A. E. Schultz decided that it was time to register in Portland, so he did so at the Perkins. The demand for ice cream and cold drinks has increased in Yakima about 100 per cent with the coming of the hot wave.

W. Clayton and daughter of San Francisco are at the Hotel Portland. Mr. Clayton is on the staff which looks after the Spreckles interests at San Diego.

E. H. Dewey, formerly owner of the Dewey hotel at Boise, is registered at the Hotel Portland. Mr. Dewey is now retired from business and taking things as they come.

F. L. Stewart, who is a banker in the town of Kelso, Wash., is an arrival at the Hotel Oregon. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stewart.

S. Z. Culver, an auditor of the state treasurer's department, is in town on business and is registered at the Hotel Oregon.

J. H. Myers, clerk at the Benson, informed the world yesterday that a 9-pound son arrived at the home Friday morning.

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN VOTERS

Republican Success Better Assured if This Be Not Neglected.

NEWPORT, Or., July 28.—(To the Editor.)—The republican women of Lincoln county are very much interested in a statewide organization. So far as we know there is no working league of republican women by counties and it was very gratifying to read that State Chairman Tongue was taking up this matter. We must admit that the republican women of Oregon are not as well organized as the women of California or even the democratic women of Oregon. We read a great deal about the activities of the democratic women leaders in this states. They had candidates for prominent offices in the primaries and have been represented in the legislature.

I know personally that a great majority of the women of Lincoln county are republicans and are going to cast their ballots for Harding and Coolidge if they are registered and are got out to the polls. The same is true of other coast counties. It will only be neglecting to do proper organization work that any of these counties go democratic.

I think there should be a state conference of republican women from every county at an early day and a settled state organization perfected. It is a matter of general observation that women voters are not intense partisans because they have not been trained in party affiliation. Those who have worked on election boards can testify that many women are really intense partisans and scratch their tickets awfully. How many of us today are not even registered? How many are prepared to vote intelligently on important issues between the dominant parties? I dare say not very many, and a great many men for that matter would be puzzled to name the issues upon which the parties really divide, such as:

Ratification of a peace treaty that is soundly American.

How to stop spending billions as it has been carried on by the democratic party.

A just industrial system where women wage earners are fully protected in their rights to living wages and fair working conditions.

We must have local organizations for our women that recognize competent workers in each county. We must have literature that will interest women in the political capacity and in discussion of all matters in which women are interested and which they can understand. There has been too much assumed that because women have the ballot they all know just how to vote. They have been flattered with the idea that they can vote more intelligently, more patriotically and along higher lines of moral thought, but this remains to be proved. The ballot is after all the result of training and actually dealing with public matters. We are learning to vote by doing it, and too many of us are indifferent and neglect to go to the polls on election day. How can we remedy this? How can we get out a full republican women vote?

These are matters that can be properly taken up and threshed out only in state and county conferences of women. Let us not go into the campaign unprepared and unorganized if we hope to carry Oregon for the republican standard bearers and for republican principles. Let no false democratic slogan like "He kept us out of war" again be used to deceive our trusting women.

MRS. L. E. WILSON.

Exactly So.

Hillsboro Independent.

Portland newspapers are throwing unnecessary fits over the Terwilliger boulevard which carries most of the traffic from Washington county. It is true a grave engineering mistake was made in banking its curves, but this does not mean that it should be condemned and rebuilt, for thousands of cars which pass over it both in wet and dry weather prove that it is not unduly dangerous when reasonable care is exercised. If we are to make our highways foolproof we will face a big job, and common sense appears to dictate that we eliminate the fool, as the great majority of the accidents which have occurred on the boulevard can be traced directly to recklessness.

Termination of Tenancy.

PORTLAND, July 30.—(To the Editor.)—Please inform me how much time is required to get possession of a house, said house having been sold?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

If the property is occupied by a tenant who rents from month to month, possession can be obtained by the owner at the end of any rental month by giving notice not less than 20 days prior to the expiration of such month.

Question in Grammar.

PORTLAND, July 30.—(To the Editor.)—Which is correct, "I want you and I to be friends" or "I want you and me to be friends"?

KENT VERNON.

The second sentence is the correct one.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

ONE'S IDEAS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

I used to think I'd like to wed
The daughter of a millionaire,
And look upon the wine when red
And dine on quail and caviar.
For when the old man quits, thought I,
An eager light upon my face,
Or drops the cares of business, why
His son-in-law will take his place.

When but a child I used to love
To think that in my twentieth year,
I might espouse the daughter of
A locomotive engineer.
Perched high within a cab to sit,
I knew would be a lot of fun,
And if the old man ever quit
They'd send for me to take his run.

But now I do not trouble much
The daughters of the rich or great,
With candy, auto rides and such
Or beg said Janes to share my fate.
I'd like to be a millionaire,
I'd like to be an engineer,
But when I stroll the thoroughfare
Their daughters need to have no fear.

For though one might expect, of course,
That when a doting parent saw
A chance to do so, he would force
The job upon his son-in-law,
In the convention hall I sat
All on a sad and heavy day,
And casually I noticed that
It hardly ever works that way.

* * *

A Master.

Directors staging movie fade-outs will do well to study the example of Mr. Grover Cleveland Bergdoll.

* * *

It's An Ill Wind.

Anyway, the conventions got rid of 300 or 400 absolutely superfluous presidential candidates.

* * *

Also.

And the democrats kept us out of Bryan.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of July 31, 1895.

Milwaukee.—It is reported that Edward C. Wall, vice-chairman of the democratic central committee in Wisconsin, has been appointed minister to Japan to succeed Dun.

The Southern Pacific company has arranged new traffic rates effecting sweeping reductions on its lines between Portland and San Francisco.

A train carrying 28 cars loaded with tea, which came in from China on the steamer Asloun, started eastward on Tuesday.

The work of demolishing the old Williams-avenue school building, now to be replaced with a new structure, was begun yesterday.

MOUNTAIN NAME 50 YEARS AGO

First Ascent Having Been Mentioned Tacoman Offers Few Remarks.

TACOMA, Wash., July 29.—(To the Editor.)—In an editorial of Sunday, July 25, The Oregonian states that Rainier was first scaled by Stevens and Van Tromp in August, 1870, nearly 50 years ago. It would be but fair to state that both these men were advocates of the aboriginal name. Stevens pronounced it Tackhoma and Van Tromp Takoma. Neither of them, to the best of my knowledge and belief, was ever a resident of Tacoma.

Van Tromp was a university graduate and one of nature's noblemen. He often talked to the writer of the trip and how their Indian guide, Slueskin, warned them of the terrors of the great Takoma, where anger was manifested in the snow slides that shook the earth. In the waterfalls he imagined that he heard the murmuring voice of spirits. Slueskin would go no further than Paradise valley, and when Stevens and Van Tromp returned from the summit the old Indian could not believe that he beheld them in the flesh, but thought that their disembodied spirits stood before him. When convinced that they were really still incarnate, Slueskin's joy knew no bounds.

Slueskin knew the mountain by no other name than Takoma. General Spot, who belonged to the Puyallups, always called it Taco-hut.

JAMES A. SPROULE.

An Old-Timer Up to Date.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The convention made the wisest selection it could have made, with the possible exception of that of John W. Davis. Governor Cox is an old-time democrat in principle and an up-to-date democrat in action. On the issues which are to dominate the campaign Mr. Cox well represents the party as it has declared itself in its platform.

Pity the Poor Mosquito—His Festive Haunt Is Due to Disappear

Out in the sloughs where that pestiferous skeeter raised his family and sent the little fellows forth in armies, equipped with a million barbed needles, there are soon to rise onion patches and every kind of truck garden—12,000 acres of them. De Witt Harry, in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow, tells about the vast projects that will create a veritable Netherlands on the delta of the Willamette. He tells just how much potential wealth this will add to Portland and just why it is to be the finest garden spot in the valley. His story is the story of a dream that has come true.

Twenty-seven Hours on Ocean's Floor—The story of a deep-sea diver who lived through an eternity of horrors when trapped by a falling hatch within the hold of a sunken monitor is one to be remembered. Few men have had the harrowing experience of facing sea monsters they could not themselves discern—of facing swordfish, hunger and fatigue many leagues under