Morning Oregonian

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THE HIGH COST OF EMULATION.

If it is accurate to say that the Portland civic organizations have been asking the various branches of local government to adopt a hard and fast pledge that taxes shall not be increased for three years, we think the mayor's communication indicates a middle ground that ought to be just as satisfactory. We are not sure that a hard and fast pledge has been asked, but no matter. It would seem to meet the situation if the tax-levying and tax-spending bodies would announce by resolution that it will be their general policy not to exceed the present levy for a given period.

There is a distinction between a rigid pledge and a general policy. The latter implies revision in the face of emergency or widespread public demand. The former does not.

There is no gainsaying the accuracy of the mayor's assertion that the public itself is primarily responsible for increased taxes. There is at hand the open record of increased taxes voted by the people in instances wherein their representatives were not permitted to increase taxes by reason of a constitutional inhibition. Otherwise taxes are increased, as the mayor says, reluctantly by the city council and other bodies, at the behest of large and representative delegations.

In these instances the tax-levying body is almost invariably placed upon the defensive. The virtue of emulation is assumed to be axiomatic. A district or section demands something which has been granted another district in other times under other conditions; another city or county has some form of community service which this county or city has not got: another city is paying more per capita for police and fire protection or for parks or playgrounds; schools elsewhere have something not provided for the children of Portland; therefore the new community services, or the greater fire department, or larger police department, or additional park and playground enterprises or more school facilities, should be granted.

Thus it goes down the line. Contrariwise, nobody anywhere ever pointed out a community that was getting along nicely with less than Portland has and advised emulation in that regard.

It would be good to get away from emulation for a while—good to decide whether this or that new community service should be established on the sole ground of its value and necessity; to enlarge police and fire departments and parks and playgrounds, to add school courses or facilities solely because they are essential to the public peace, health, safety and convenience, and not merely because some other city has done it.

For carrying out that sort of a programme the middle-ground policy—a declaration in favor of the present level of taxation or a lower one—would be invaluable. The emulators or the favor-seeking delegation would be put on the defensive. The burden of proof of necessity would be upon them. There is a policy of public utility regulation that calls for a certificate of necessity and convenience. That is, a rival utility cannot be established in the field of a publicly regulated utility already established unless it can show that public necessity and convenience demand its establishment.

New public enterprises and services are more or less rivals of others already established—rivals, as it were, for a share of the municipal money pot. Make them show first a certificate of necessity and convenience.

THE WHITE HOUSE AIREDALE.

The gift to President Harding of an Airedale terrier has turned public attention to this breed, youngest of the terrier clan. It is always so with gifts to the president. They cannot escape the white light of publicity. So we fancy the stiffly upstanding Airedale blinking a bit at so much concern, his head cocked gravely on one side, his eyes humorously quizzical behind their shaggy brows. He is quite the most important dog in the nation, though not, perhaps, the best beloved, and it is well that he is an Airedale. It is well because no amount of flattery and pampering will serve to turn his head, which is filled with very sagacious brains, according to authorities on dogs.

His presence at the executive mansion as the first dog of the land is fitting from yet another point of view. For in him are commingled bloods, and his lineage may be traced back but half a century. For whatever purpose he was evolved in England—where, it is said, miners originated the type—whether for battles royal in the pit or for moonlit poaching excursions, the fact is that the Airedale is a true republican, taking little thought of ancestry. Hound, wire-haired terrier and bull terrier have alike contributed their best qualities, together with certain characteristics, to the rumpled tan hero who is game for anything. From the jaunty tip of his abbreviated tail to the shaggy jaws and their gleaming dental equipment he is a perfectly co-ordinated fighting machine, plus high intelligence and great capacity for affection.

Not a handsome dog, by any means. Or a dog for the tea party. But a sturdy comrade and dependable friend, and withal, a "one-man" fellow. They use him for bear and cougar here in Oregon, and he suffers his punishment like a stoic. Yet the Airedale lacks, according to breeders, the something called "quality" at the bench shows. Which is to say that breeding has not as yet over-refined him. He is still an urchin in the doggish drawing room. In the presidential dog, permitting "quality" to retain such significance, it may readily be seen that this lack is not vital. Particularly may we disregard it when we reflect that he would tear into a royal Bengal tiger with all the joyous abandon of a great heart.

President Harding is somewhat of an Airedale himself. It is greatly to be hoped that, from time to time, he may find occasion to pat his wire-haired protege and reflect upon the qualities that make him a good republican. If he lives up to his dog, the most captious critic could ask no more.

WITH HOOPS OF STEEL.

The folly of severing old friendships at the whim of a petty quarrel had a practical illustration in the recent experience of a Los Angeles chauffeur. He left the service of his wealthy employer as the consequence of a slight misunderstanding. One week later his former friend and patron passed away—the last will and testament revealing this singular provision: That the chauffeur was to receive $125 monthly for the remainder of his life, "if and in the event he shall be in my service and employed at the time of my demise."

Confusion be upon all trivial quarrels, anyway. Here was one that cost the luckless participant the comfort of a $1500 annuity for life—some $40,000 or $50,000, let us presume. How easy it is to fancy the dudgeon of the offended chauffeur, as he "quit the job" and vowed that never again would he work for so unreasonable an old skinflint. How equally easy to imagine his chagrin when the lost legacy was revealed to him—his feeling of dismayed futility, not only for the good fortune so snatched from his grasp, but for a friendship betrayed. Let us hope that old age does not find him in circumstances that will accentuate this remorse.

There is this about friendships: They are either worthy or unworthy. Those that are worthy are beyond price—far, far too precious to be thrown aside in petty anger. To bear and forbear is the first duty of friends. And as Will Shakespeare phrased it—

> Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
> Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.

LESSON FROM DIVORCE FIGURES.

Bishop Moreland, who presents statistics of increase in the total number of divorces and in the rate of divorce in the United States in the past twenty years—an increase far out of proportion to the increase of population of the country at the same time—discloses that the total for 1901 was 61,698; for 1920 it was 132,753, or almost double. In the decade 1901-1010 the total was 733,895; for the present decade 1,149,696, the increase being again far greater than is accounted for by increase of population. The total number of divorced persons involved for the two decades is 3,767,182. The figures are made even more significant, however, by inclusion of 1,318,514 minor and 500,000 adult children in the total, making a grand total of 5,585,696 individuals directly involved.

This total, presented for the first time, gives force to the contention of serious students of the problem that it merits attention. Bishop Moreland makes "no suggestion of specific remedies" for the condition set forth, but says wisely that "no legislation will be effective without the arousing and education of public opinion.

This admission that the issue cannot be met by statutory regulation only, and that it is not to be solved by the mere clamor of a few reformers for a federal law on the subject, corresponds with the views of thoughtful students of social problems, and is an intimation that marriage as well as divorce statutes may require revision as part of the general plan.

FORCED TO FACE TRUTH AT LAST.

Harden's woful prognostications regarding allied occupation of the Ruhr valley and the difficulty that Germany has in finding a ministry that will assume responsibility for complying with the allies' demands are the latest evidences of Germany's refusal to admit and face the truth and to act upon it. Germany began the war with a lie, defended it throughout its progress with a lie, came out of it with the same lie and has founded subsequent policy on that lie. Therefore when its statesmen are forced to act upon the truth, the minds of the German people are unprepared, and the statesmen fear the consequences to themselves of revealing to the people that they have deceived the nation.

Though Harden assumes the part of a candid critic of his own country, he does not face the truth. In the possible occupation of the Ruhr valley by the allies for thirty years he sees "a most dangerous temptation" to make it perpetual. He judges the allies by the German moral standard. Because Germany would find pretexts for delaying evacuation after the obligation had been fulfilled, he assumes that other nations would do likewise. He also assumes that Germany cannot or will not complete payment in less than thirty years.

Both assumptions are unwarranted. Even Germany, with a long record of annexation in violation of international law and ethics, evacuated France when the indemnity was paid in 1873. That nation has since made such progress in depravity that there is ground for doubt whether it would have acted in the same manner if it had won the war and had held territory as security for indemnity. Public opinion in the allied countries would not tolerate such a breach of faith on their part. If, after paying the debt, Germany should demand evacuation and it should be refused, the German people could feel morally sure that the allied peoples would not support their governments in resistance to an attempt to drive out their armies.

The length of the occupation can be reduced by the conduct of the German people. The French paid a billion dollars in one year with two-thirds of the population and wealth that Germany then had, when the value of money was twice as great as it now is and while their country had been damaged by invasion. Germany has not been invaded and four billions in 1921 are easily the equivalent of one billion in 1873. On that basis Germany should be able to redeem the occupied zone within the limit of fifteen years fixed for the occupation by the treaty. The fifty-six billion dollars demanded include interest on payments spread over a maximum of forty-two years. Increased payments on the principal would much reduce the interest and would hasten final discharge of the debt. As Germany recovers from the war, its ability to pay will be increased. The one thing lacking is will to pay.

Alignment of the United States with the allies on the reparation question has thrown the German camp into confusion by destroying the illusion of division in the opposing camp. Association of American representatives with the allies on the supreme council and on the reparation commission will preserve unity of their forces, moral and economic, will bring home to Germany the necessity of observing its obligations and will constitute a pledge to Germany that, when it fulfills those obligations, American influence will be used to induce the allies to withdraw their troops and to leave Germany free from foreign coercion. If German statesmen find it difficult to comply with these conditions, they have to thank their own folly in deceiving their own people and thus putting themselves under compulsion to confess the deception. If they make an honest effort to pay to the limit of their ability, if they disarm and hand over the war criminals to justice, they will find the United States as ready to defend their country from oppressive exactions as it now is to insist on honest dealing.

THE MEANING OF MOTHERS' DAY.

The white narcissus nodded to the wind in the garden, and white daisies no larger than dimes lifted their faces from the lawn. And from the hedge the white lilac swung its clusters of scented, delicate bloom over the street. They were the flowers of mothers' day, as the city observed it, and we fancy that many tender thoughts were evoked by them when they caught the casual eye. Already beautiful, their spiritual significance was enhanced by certain memories that are the best of life.

This matter of paying tribute to mother on one day of the year is properly conceived. For we are often tardy in our obligations, not that the heart is alienated, but that the mind leaps forward to affairs more immediate, pleasures more trivial but instant, and quite forgets to pause before the sanest, simplest, kindliest shrine of all. So it was that mothers' day came into custom, as one on which forgetfulness should vanish in the light of love. With infinite sensibility someone said that white flowers, most beautiful and charming of all the garden's treasures, should typify the tribute to mother.

We are reminded in this discussion of fealty to motherhood, of a poem that used to be in the old school readers—the versified narrative of a tired but cheerful mother whose brood loved her devotedly, but scampered away to play when they had bestowed their morning kisses. "Better than tongue can tell"—they said, and were off to their own affairs. But one of the children lingered, without lip service, and caught up the broom and swept the floor, and tidied the sitting room and filled the wood lift, and lessened by half the burden of mother's labor before a thought was given to the sunny day outside or the strawberries of the field. In that verse the poet puts it fairly up to the reader—

> How do you s'pose that mother guessed
> Which of the children loved her best?

A riddle for childhood? Not that alone. One for all who understand the meaning of mothers' day. For grown-ups who may have forgotten. For sons and daughters who are engrossed with their own pursuits. For all of us—who are favored by fortune in having a mother left in this material world, to whom material tribute may be paid.

BACK TO A COMPETITIVE BASIS.

Break-up of the Pacific conference on shipping rates brings back the world's merchant marine to the law of survival of the fittest, which means those who can carry freight cheapest. It means that the nation which can keep its ships employed in competition with others and still make some profit will have all of them employed, while the nation which has higher cost of operation can find employment only for as many of its ships as are needed after all those of lower cost are engaged.

On the face of it, this condition seems to imply that the entire Japanese merchant fleet will do business at cut rates, while the American fleet, which pays highest wages and gives best food and quarters to crews, will either operate at a heavy loss or be employed when all others that can operate at lower rates have been engaged. The latter alternative means that the entire world's surplus tonnage, which President Farrell of the United States Steel corporation estimates at 7,000,000, would be taken from the American fleet. But Americans have proved in various industries that high wages do not necessarily mean high cost. High wages drove our manufacturers to use of machinery where other nations used manual labor, to study efficiency and to specialize. In the shipping business these methods have brought rates on the great lakes to an unprecedentedly low level, for lake vessels produce more units of transportation per man than old world methods, and cost per unit is the true measure of comparison.

But these American methods do not permit employment of more men in the crew than are needed to do the work, nor payment of higher wages than are paid for corresponding work in other occupations nor restrictions of various kinds that interfere with economy and are not demanded by due regard for men's health, safety and need of recreation. They require modern port facilities operated to detain a ship in port for the minimum time. All of these things require that owners and seamen co-operate fully in promoting speed and economy of operation, for when the ship is without a charter the crew is without a job, and the seaman's empty pockets tell him that his high scale of wages is purely theoretical. At the same time the owner should learn that success by these methods is to be

won by employing Americans, and that the Americans who have been attracted to the sea during the last few years will leave it unless the standards to which Americans are accustomed are maintained. Our shipping laws need thorough revision, so that all provisions which needlessly raise cost and lower efficiency may be eliminated, while those which require fair working and living conditions for seamen should be retained.

Little could be accomplished to keep American ships on the sea by a world shipping conference such as Mr. Farrell suggests. The nation which sells transportation at the lowest unit cost will get the business and will not give up its advantage unless it is amply compensated. In one way or another that would mean artifically raising the price by combination. The world has learned that cost of transportation is a factor deciding which nation shall hold particular markets, and manufacturers and merchants will demand the benefit of the low cost that competition will enforce. Competition would drive the obsolete ship that is costly to operate to the boneyard and would develop new traffic for those that remained. The trade of the world will not pay tribute in order to keep outdated ships afloat or to relieve good ships of competition.

In order that the United States may remain in the shipping business it is necessary that we get down to a peace basis, which means that we get into position to compete with other nations for traffic. Though we can match the subsidies and discriminations practiced by competing nations with subsidies and discriminations of our own, we can win only by matching our rivals in the aggregate of those items which make up the cost of unit transportation, for the factors named are very apt to offset each other. It has been proved that this cannot be done under government operation. Every government-owned ship that is fit to compete should be chartered to private operators, its value should be written down to the present market price of tonnage, the difference between this value and its cost should be charged to the war and it should be sold to the first American bidder. The sooner the government gets out of the shipping business, the more secure will the American merchant marine be of living.

The large majority in favor of prohibition in the recent referendum in Ontario does not indicate that the soldier vote is to be relied on as a tower of strength for the "wets," as the latter had professed to believe. The result of the vote in Ontario gives six Canadian provinces to the drys—Alberta, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island having been previously recorded. New Brunswick and Yukon Territory are to vote on the question during the year. Government control is in effect in British Columbia and Quebec. The rural districts in all the provinces have generally voted for prohibition, as in the United States, with a slight difference in significance, inasmuch as in Canada the residents of foreign birth are more largely found in the country than in the towns, while in the United States this condition is generally reversed.

Possibly these baby clinics have value that has not been considered. For example, who has realized that a child grows more in the spring and puts on weight in the fall? That leads to scientific feeding. Or that a baby's head grows four inches in circumference the first year and but an inch a year later? Perhaps we yet may learn why a boy's feet grow faster in proportion, to embarrass him in the last days of short pants and to the bewilderment of his mother when she buys his shoes.

In general the situation in upper Silesia has improved, with the only serious fighting going on at Kieferstaedl, thirty-six miles southeast of Oppein, where German Einwohnerwehr were attacking the Poles.—News Item.

Isn't it about time the simplified spelling board intervened in the Polish situation?

A great flood of gold, financial authorities say, has poured into the United States from foreign countries. And yet the government continues to hand out dirty greenbacks to us instead of the good old hard money.

The fact that jazz music enraged the monkeys in the New York zoo is construed to upset the Darwinian theory. On the contrary, doesn't it prove the close relationship between monkeys and normal humans?

Any project that puts water on Baker county lands adds millions to the valuation and means more hay, fruit and livestock in the state's total production.

The British plan to make Prince Feisal king of a group of Arab states. But how far do they expect to get with a man whose very name sounds like fizzle?

Electrical workers and painters have settled their troubles with employers and return to work. Labor disturbance is short-lived in Portland.

The first parade of the season is dear to the hearts of childhood. Even the elephants know that and so do the lions and the wild kangaroo.

It is a silly moonshiner who packs his product in fruit jars and ships by trunk as baggage. His offense leaks out.

Why not make next Sunday father's day? The old gent needs some sort of recognition beside bill payer.

There is many a man with No. 11 feet who would be willing to stand in Mr. Harding's 10½ shoes.

The baby left on a doorstep is bound to get into better hands than if kept at home.

What else could be expected than remonstrance to the extension of Delay street?

Lilacs and snowballs are doing their best to hold back for Memorial day.

"Behave Yourself," who won the Kentucky derby, did just that.

The crowing of the cock disturbs even hard-boiled Bend.

Now for the rose-growing weather.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE PRESS

California College Wits Make Merry Over Feminine Foibles.

A cartoon in the University of California Pelican shows a college girl reclining on a couch reading a magazine with a lighted cigarette in her fingers. A companion drawing shows the same girl "resting up for the next semester" and depicts her strenuously at work in a game of tennis with a male companion.

Other flings are taken at the girls, while professors share in the fun-making by the student editors.

Other quips from the Pelican, of which George F. MacMullen is editor, follow:

The bootblack who used to put a bicycle guard on a woman's skirt to keep it free from the flying polish, puts on the same guards to keep her skirt from coming up over her knees nowadays.

A woman's idea of a perfect mate is a marcelled hero with a pot of gold. The man doesn't care so much about the marcel.

Chivalry is where a man makes a fool of himself for a woman in competition with others of his species.

It never pays to write a girl on a post card, for she will think you don't care two cents for her.

A woman has to have more than a beautiful pair of eyes to get by nowadays.

Did you ever notice the woman who goes out to collect funds for the starving Armenians wearing a $10,000 silver fox coat?

The liquor question used to be: "What will you take?" Now it's: "Where did you get it?"

* * *

Despite the fact that 28.9 per cent of the world's savings are in this country and that the average depositor in the United States has a greater sum to his credit than his European neighbor, only 8 per cent of the total number of the world's savers are American.

Authority for this statement is the Savings Bank association of the state of New York, which has made an extensive investigation of savings banks throughout the world. In proportion to population, said a statement issued recently, a number of foreign countries exceed the United States in numbers of depositors.

"European people, through centuries of struggle for mere existence," said Dr. H. H. Wheaton, executive manager of the association, "have been trained to the most rigid economy, while Americans have found life a comparatively easy matter. The average American family, until quite recently, made its expenditures on the plan, 'pay expenses first and save what's left—if there is anything.'"

Dr. Wheaton said that in France one out of every five inhabitants has a savings account. In his opinion the economy of the French people has been their protection against the "death thrusts of centuries."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

* * *

New York is telling this as the world's greatest nature fake.

A prominent Broadwayan came downtown the other day with tears in his eyes.

"What's the trouble?" his friends asked.

"Mike's dead."

"Who's Mike?"

"My pet goldfish.

"How did it happen?"

"I was training him to become a trick fish. Every day I took a spoonful of water out of his bowl and he didn't notice it."

"Yes."

"By the time the water was all out he was used to it."

"Yes."

"Then I put him into a bird cage."

"Yes, yes, go on."

"Well, yesterday—" the Broadwayan was breaking down fast and mopping his eyes with his handkerchief—"Mike died."

"For heaven's sake—what happened?"

"He fell into a glass of drinking water and was drowned."—Kansas City Star.

* * *

"We senators aim to oblige," said Senator New (Ind.), according to the New York Herald, "but often there are demands that cause us to dust off our thinking caps. For instance, a letter came from a man in New York wanting me to ascertain where he could get a periscope cheap. It seems he has an apartment at the top of a skyscraper overlooking New York harbor and his idea was to insert a periscope in his apartment so he could take his ease in his library and yet enjoy the spectacle of incoming and outgoing ships.

"We discovered that the gentleman could have a perfectly good but obsolete periscope for $400, but that if he insisted on a brand new, ultra modern, top-hole, first-class navy peeker it would cost him a cool $18,000. That information was promptly transmitted—to the gentleman's satisfaction, I hope."

* * *

Silence never has been considered a characteristic of the deep sea captain, but a 60-day voyage was recently completed during which the ship's captain might just as well have been deaf and dumb. Captain Darwin E. Stevens, who has just returned to this country, took the new steamer Josepha from Duluth to Barcelona, there delivering her to her new owners. His crew was made up of Spaniards, none of whom could speak a word of English. The result was that Captain Stevens had to do his talking with his hands, giving orders by signs. After the 60 days were at an end the skipper found himself so in the habit of making signs that when he finally arrived among people who could speak a language that he understood, he had to make unusual effort to refrain from using the sign language.—New York World.

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Folks who believe hustle and bustle in everyday life is a characteristic confined chiefly to the western hemisphere would do well to visit Glasgow, according to J. H. Bell, a western electric engineer, who has just returned from a tour of investigation of the utilities of Europe. "In all the time I was in the busy Scotch metropolis," he states, "I never saw a street car stop at any but few stipulated stations. At all other places the motorman merely reduces the speed of his vehicle when he is hailed by a prospective fare and the latter makes his acsent to the platform on the fly. Men and women, young and old, have become so used to mounting the cars while they are in movement that the latter seem to be in a state of perpetual motion at all times."

Those Who Come and Go.

Tales of Folk at the Hotels.

Yesterday was Sunday in Philadelphia, as it was in every other city in America. But Sunday in Philadelphia is unlike the Sabbath in any other metropolis in the country. For the City of Brotherly Love is the one and original "blue Sunday" city of the nation. In Philadelphia there are no motion picture shows on Sunday, no vaudeville shows, there are not even any "concerts," under which handy name the New Yorker visits his favorite play on the Sabbath. One visitor to the Quaker city even related how he had to walk 21 squares, as blocks are called there, on one Sunday in order to find an open drugstore where he could get an ice cream soda. It is true that Philadelphia is the center of one of the largest industrial sections of the country, but in spite of the bustle of industry, the staid and conservative habits of its citizenry remain. A few months ago an enterprising motion picture house put on a benefit Sunday performance for some charitable institution. A great hue and cry arose, and the lid was put on all such future enterprises. The Philadelphia clubs typify the attitude of the city. The story is told of a westerner who visited the city not long ago, and wished to see an old acquaintance. In search of his friend, he went to his club and made inquiries. The clerk was horrified to think that the sacred precincts of the club had been violated. He absolutely refused to give any information concerning the man. The westerner was adamant, however, and the clerk sought out the manager of the club. A long consultation was held, and the clerk finally returned to the westerner. "It is against all the rules of the club to give out any information about a member," he said, but we will break the rules in this one instance. Mr. Blank died six months ago." Thomas H. Clagett of Philadelphia is stopping at the Benson.

Logging operations as carried on in the Pacific northwest differ radically from the methods used in Michigan and the Great Lakes states, according to P. L. Carrick, lumberman of Chicago, who is stopping at the Multnomah. "What we consider a fairly large log in Michigan would be but a mediocre stick out here," said Mr. Carrick. "Accordingly we have adopted other methods than are employed in the Pacific northwest. I was astounded to see the great waste in logging here. A big tree is whacked off many feet above the ground, thus wasting hundreds of feet of lumber. Then the stick is snaked out with greater speed than I ever saw any huge thing move in my life, by the aid of cables. Even a canyon is no deterrent, for canyons here are bridged by cable and the monster logs are swung over them. Many and many a freight car can handle but three diameters of logs. In my section of the country we can pile dozens of sticks on a freight car. In the winter we can haul huge loads of logs out of the woods on sledges. But I really like the way the people here do things. You have such a big way, nothing is done on a small scale. And the hospitality of the west is splendid. I shall carry back the most cordial intelligence concerning the west and its people."

All Kelso is agog with the wonderful news—an actual motion picture luminary, accompanied by all the necessary lesser luminaries, is on the way to the Washington town on the north bank of the Columbia to take scenes for a forthcoming production. Priscilla Dean, noted largely for her interpretation of crook roles in an ingenious manner, is the star. Within a few days Miss Dean and her company, consisting of about 30 members, will arrive in Portland and after a sojourn here will continue on to the Cowlitz river city. The particular scenes to be taken in the vicinity of Kelso, center around a log jam. After several weeks spent in scouting through the country the representatives of the company decided that a log jam in the Coweeman river near Kelso suited their purpose, and Kelso was chosen as the temporary headquarters of the company. Advance men from the company have already visited the city and have engaged all the available rooms in town. George Levy and J. E. Crowthers of Kelso were in Portland yesterday, stopping at the Oregon. Great preparations for a rare good time are under way in Kelso, according to the two citizens.

The face of A. W. Stone, president of the Apple Growers' association of Hood River, is wreathed in smiles. So are the visages of all the other Hood valley apple growers. For the future is tinged with a roseate hue. "We expect to have the biggest crop of apples this year that we have ever had," Mr. Stone said at the Portland hotel. "The cold weather has been holding back the blossoms somewhat, but it has not been a detriment to the trees. And the excess rainfall that we have been experiencing has been a wonderful help to us. Not only do we expect to have a record crop, but we expect to have a wonderful market for the apples. The eastern crop has been seriously damaged by frost, and we shall undoubtedly be called upon to supply the eastern market for more apples than ever before. The strawberries in the valley are also coming along in fine shape, and the strawberry growers look forward to a fine summer."

When Wallace C. Birdsall, manager of the Pilot Butte inn at Bend, registered at the Benson hotel yesterday, he added "and wife" after his signature and smiled. Birdsall, who is well known throughout Oregon, recently took the great step, and his trip to Portland combined a honeymoon with a little business. Naturally everything looks fine to Birdsall at the present time. Even without the added interest however, Birdsall said that things in the central Oregon city were booming along at a great rate. The tourist influx has started and Bend is receiving its quota of the traffic. Birdsall looks forward to a wonderful summer in tourist travel.

Stockmen from widely separated parts of the state drifted into Portland yesterday with cattle for the local market. B. F. McCullough from Echo in eastern Oregon, and S. T. Smith from Roseburg and G. C. Sparks from Oakland in the southern part of the state, all registered at the Oregon. F. L. Case of Gaston stopped at the Perkins. Other cattlemen from all parts of Oregon and Idaho registered at the different hostelries.

Ed Budd is manager and general supervisor and trouble absorber of the Ilwaco railroad. The road is part of the O.-W. R. & N. Co., and connects the various north bay towns in Washington. It may not be much for size, but according to Budd, it is a bearcat for trouble. Mr. Budd is registered at the Imperial while he passes a few days in Portland.

Archibald E. Crosby, prominent druggist of The Dalles, accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett, motored to Portland from the Wasco county city Saturday to pass the week-end here. They registered at the Imperial.

Cloverdale is a town of 200 population, situated on the Nestucca river. It has a bank, a cheese factory, several mills and stores and Dr. George Russell. The latter is now in Portland, registered at the Imperial.

THINGS BOLSHEVISM FEEDS ON

Repetitions of Albers Case Will Tend to Impair Faith in Government.

PORTLAND, May 7.—(To the Editor.)—The well-timed editorial in The Oregonian May 1 entitled "Why Dr. Hodgdon Quit" and the very pertinent one on the recent developments in the Albers case might well have been combined under the one title of "Cause and Effect."

Through long observation the public has acquired the belief that there are two brands of justice—one for the rich and one for the poor. For months past it has been a common saying in this community that "Albers will never serve a day," and this saying had no other foundation than the belief I have just referred to, which is now apparently confirmed by the action of the department of justice. To the average citizen the prosecution of wealthy offenders is a story of bail and delay, sometimes trials, appeals and more delay, pardon or parole, the spreading of propaganda and exercise of influence through many devious channels and from unseen sources, all of which are unavailable to the friendless and unknown offender. The public has become so accustomed to this course of affairs that the planting and growth of the seeds of bolshevism in our institutions of higher education is not to be marveled at.

Public confidence in the integrity of a government or any administration is not cultivated by the arbitrary nullifying of the findings of a jury supported by the calm, dispassionate decision of the circuit court of appeals, as well as the judgment of a learned and upright trial court.

We have nothing to fear from the high-brow parlor socialist or bolshevist who rants and prates about social evolution and revolution and the like, if the confidence of the public be maintained in the integrity of this government of the people, by the people and for the people; but with confidence shaken by repetitions of the Albers case the coming generation will not be unaffected by the spreading of this intellectual garbage, and well may we fear the sinister influence of these moral bankrupts whose presence now contaminates our institutions of learning, usually garbed in the many colored coat of materialism.

The drunken state of the defendant urged as a defense for this wealthy individual has been the very basis for conviction of many who were not so blessed with worldly goods, while the public looked on and approved. Even the solicitor-general did not have the temerity to procure a reversal on such grounds, if newspaper reports are correct; but he did appear before the highest tribunal in the land, and with a modesty comparable only with that of the ex-kaiser himself, admitted that eminent counsel who prosecuted the case, the judge who presided at the trial thereof and the circuit court of appeals who reviewed it on appeal did not know the law and that he would correct their grievous error.

Counsel for the defendant has been quoted as saying that the department of justice believed there should have been no conviction because the utterances of Albers were made when he was intoxicated. If that was the real ground upon which the department submitted to a reversal, a fraud was committed on the court when another ground was assigned to that court in order to achieve the desired result.

From any angle this matter may be viewed it appears that justice has been outraged, and a gratuitous insult offered every man who wore the uniform. Proud indeed will be the mothers and fathers of those who paid with their lives that this government might be perpetuated. Glorious indeed is their reward, if this kind of procedure is what they preserved by their sacrifice.

JAMES H. GANOE.

ELDER MEN NEED MORE GAMES

Colonel Leader Tells How Husband May Be Made Sunny and Equable.

PORTLAND, May 7.—(To the Editor.)—May I make a plea on behalf of the middle-aged business men of Portland? I refer to men of the indeterminate age at which a displeasing rotundity becomes visible about that portion of the anatomy where the doll's wax ends.

There is only one hope for this worthy and deserving class; only one thing can bring back to them the graceful and alluring lines of their verdant youth, and that is the introduction of games into Portland.

Admittedly we possess in this city the largest and best organized games club in the west, but there is necessarily a certain lack of variety in the games it provides. From personal observation I opine that a considerable proportion of the business men of Portland do not, during the rainy season, obtain regularly that two hours' vigorous exercise which hygienists insist upon as a necessity for our daily portion. Exercise is of little use and is rarely kept up unless it is an enjoyable exercise, and therefore the calisthenics indulged in by a portion of our community may be dismissed as almost useless. A man can play squash or handball during the rains if he is lucky enough to get a court, but one may get tired of even these excellent sports, and there is little else to do.

While a member of the faculty of the state university I once took part in a faculty game of volley ball, but I was somewhat disappointed with it from an exercise point of view; in fact, I feel certain that had I introduced my old grandmother to the sport as we played it that day, the old lady would have called for her knitting, as she was a demon for exercise. I understand, however, that this game has possibilities, if vigorously played.

I myself made a badminton court at my home, but, owing to the popularity of the game among my friends, I am rarely allowed a chance of cutting in. To mention only a few wet weather sports obtainable at comparatively small cost, there are court tennis, sticky, fives, badminton, grass hockey, bat fives and racquets, and should some public-spirited organizer introduce only these, our business men of 50 and over would soon be seen in their daily life gamboling about like lambs in springtime, attracting—if single—admiring glances from downcast feminine lashes, and constituting themselves into rays of sunshine in the home circle by their hitherto unwonted charm and vivacity at the breakfast table.

Is the woman's vote dead? Surely the ladies of Portland can see the advantage of having their husbands always sunny and equable, always ready to sign a check or run errands for them; in fact, becoming the sunshine of the home.

If this were only understood I feel that we would not have to wait long before the legislature passed a bill for enforcing games for rejuvenating those of us who are approaching the sere and yellow-leaf era. I forbear from quoting the obvious parallel of Faust and Mephistopheles, as the allusion might be misinterpreted.

JOHN LEADER.

Laws and Submitted Measures.

KLONDIKE, Or., May 6.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me the measures to be voted upon at this special election June 7. Also five bills passed during the last session of Oregon legislature.

D. C.

A list of the measures to be voted on and a complete list of new laws will be found in The Sunday Oregonian, May 8.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

UNBLISSFUL IGNORANCE.

A distinguished educator asserts that only pretty girls make successful teachers.

When I was in the second grade I fell in love with Tessie Slade
Who taught my young and bashful tongue
To say "Good morning teacher!"
And ah! my marks were always high, for as the joyful days went by
With sturdy zest I did my best
To please the lovely creature.

Alas! In the ensuing term we had a lady plain but firm
Who seemed to me too much to be
To discipline devoted.
Full heavily the days dragged past; I couldn't work and when at last
Vacation came, to my vast shame,
I didn't get promoted.

Thenceforth, somehow I always struck a very grievous run of luck.
No blushing peach appeared to teach
The classes I attended.
To guide my feet there always came some stern and unattractive dame
Of doubtful age, whose tutelage
I never comprehended.

Of Tessie Slade I've often thought; of how delightfully she taught;
I know that she possessed for me
A blinding fascination.
If she had always taught my class I never should have failed to pass
And might, by now, have got somehow
A little education.

* * *

At Last.

Now we know what Cassius meant when he said, "If I but catch him on the hip I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him."

* * *

Meticulous.

We recently were told by a young lady from Boston that her father had bought two cases of Scotch from a boot-limber.

* * *

But We Have Enough Territory Now.

Doubtless England would be glad to give us Ireland in exchange for what she owes us.

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Burroughs Nature Club.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

1. What happens when animals hibernate? When do they begin?

2. How can we distinguish the oaks?

3. Do birds have eyelids?

Answers in tomorrow's nature notes.

* * *

Answers to Previous Questions.

1. Do moles have eyes?

Yes. Eyes are characteristic of all animals, and exist in moles, though not much used in this creature's underground life. The mole's eyes need special protection to prevent injury from its habit of constantly dislodging dirt, and are almost covered by skin and hair; but as the creature has little need of seeing in the dark, it suffers no inconvenience in being almost eyeless.

2. What is fox fire?

Fox fire is a term sometimes used to name the phosphorescence, or glow, seen in decaying or in rotten wood, or it may mean the wood itself. The phosphorescence is caused by the presence of phosphorous, a chemical element that is found in all fruitful soil, and in most natural water, and which belongs to the nitrogen group. Sometimes "fox fire" is used figuratively, meaning a false report, or humbug.

3. Do respiration and transpiration both take place directly through the leaves of a plant?

Yes. In respiration the leaves perform a sort of vegetable digestion, through whose action the products formed from the plant's foods are transformed into energy necessary for the plant's growth. Transpiration is another work of the leaves, a way of getting rid of surplus moisture sucked up by the roots in their work of absorbing chemical food from the soil.

Non-Redemption of Colonial Money.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 7.—(To the Editor.)—For some years I have been teaching history in the schools of Vancouver, Wash. At present we are using a textbook by Charles Beard and William C. Bagley, published by the MacMillan company. On page 183 of that text is the following statement concerning the funding measure of Alexander Hamilton: "It was provided that most of the continental currency or paper money could be 'funded' at the rate of one cent on the dollar. . . . Few took the trouble to do this, and so the worthless 'continentals' simply disappeared."

In my judgment that would have been practical repudiation. I have always believed that Hamilton's funding measures provided for the issue of bonds to redeem the federal or continental paper and the state debts at par. Please publish your opinion and any available authority on this subject and oblige

P. HOUGH.

The main features of Hamilton's funding measures as regards domestic obligations provided for liquidation at par of certificates of indebtedness issued for war supplies, of expenditures incurred by the states and of sums advanced to the states by the continental congress and by the states to that body. Continental currency had ceased to pass as money and had disappeared. It had been counterfeited in such quantities that its redemption was impracticable. The British had sent counterfeit currency out of New York by the cart load, and in advertisements it was offered to travelers at the price of the paper per ream. Moreover, the colonies had been without means to enforce taxation, so issued paper money instead. As depreciation of the currency was gradual, it operated on the whole people as a tax and served in lieu of taxes in carrying on the war. Redemption would have required a further general tax, but all who had lost by depreciation would not have been reimbursed. The final holders would have profited enormously at the expense of the many.

Consult Harper's Encyclopedia of United States history, Cyclopedia of Political Science and Economy, Cyclopedic Index to Messages and Papers of the Presidents.

Government Carrier Pigeons.

CORNELIUS, Or., May 7.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me if the government has carrier pigeons stationed in Portland? If so, what is the address. If not stationed in Portland, with whom could I communicate for information concerning carrier pigeons.

A READER.

The government has no carrier pigeons in Portland. For information write to Forest Supervisors N. F. Macduff at Eugene or H. L. Plumb at Bend.