Morning Oregonian

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THE DELEGATES AND THEIR TASK.

In his selection of delegates to the disarmament conference President Harding has found four men who will measure up with any of those who will represent other nations. Any doubt on this point as to Charles E. Hughes has been removed by his masterly management of foreign affairs during his six months' service as secretary of state. He brought to that office the highest reputation as lawyer, governor and judge. He took hold of its involved affairs with firm grasp, sound judgment and quick decision which soon justified the confidence of the nation and inspired respect among foreign statesmen. He removed the false hopes that Germany had founded on the league controversy, reassured the allies as to our position toward Germany and stood firmly for our rights in former German colonies. He issued the call for the disarmament conference at the appropriate time to win ready acceptance, and he thus placed America again in the lead of efforts for permanent peace. His notes have been few, brief and to the point, and in each case have attained their purpose.

Senator Lodge brought to his duty as chairman of the foreign relations committee deep knowledge as a student and writer. As leader of the minority on that committee during the first six years of the Wilson administration he did not permit criticism of the president's policy in Mexico and in the war, while we were neutral, to lead to obstruction injurious to the national interest, and while we were at war he supported all measures for its prosecution. Throughout the long, acrimonious controversy about the Versailles treaty, he strove constantly for an agreement on ratification, but was defeated by the combined action of an irreconcilable president and irreconcilable senators. He tried to do constructive work and was thwarted by two extremes of partisanship. He now has an opportunity to succeed in such work, and his ability and past services give promise of success.

Elihu Root has more thorough knowledge of international law and the relations of nations than probably any other American, and he has the wisdom which enables him to apply his knowledge to good effect. As a member of an arbitration tribunal, as counsel before such a tribunal, as member of the Hague court, he has labored in the cause of peaceful settlement of disputes. As secretary of war and of state he became familiar with military and foreign affairs in their practical administration, and rendered great service. By his tour of the Latin-American states he cemented the bonds of friendship with them, proof of which is found in the approval of his appointment by all nations on the southern hemisphere. As senator he acquired the legislative view of foreign affairs. His world-wide reputation was demonstrated by his appointment on the commission of the league of nations to prepare a plan for a world court and by the proposal to appoint him president of that court. He will certainly prove a match for any statesman whom he may meet in conference.

By appointing Senator Underwood, President Harding recognizes that the support of both parties must be enlisted for treaties in order to secure their ratification, and by implication that foreign policy should not be a matter of party controversy. Mr. Underwood demonstrated such high ability as leader of the democrats in the house and as author of the tariff bill that bears his name that after his election to the senate he quickly rose to leadership there. It is well known that, if his advice had been followed in the league controversy, his party would have made concessions leading to a compromise. By taking that disposition into the conference he should be able to reach an agreement with his republican colleagues which would result in decisions by the whole conference acceptable to all senators of both parties except a few freelances. He springs from that element in the south which has furnished the country with many of its greatest statesmen and which has on other occasions refused to place party advantage above country, and he will surely have the support of other senators of his type.

Mr. Underwood is being urged by extremely partisan democrats, who are thick-and-thin defenders of ex-President Wilson and all his works, to decline the appointment on the plea that the conference aims to supplant the league and is therefore a partisan effort to destroy the work of a democratic president. Those who make this plea stop conveniently short of the starting point of partisanship in peace-making. It began with Mr. Wilson's letter in October, 1918, asking for election of a democratic congress. The next stop was his going to Paris and his appointment of delegates without consulting the senate or its leaders, including no senators and no republican except a man whose long absence in diplomatic service had put him out of touch with domestic affairs and his party leaders. The third step was his refusal to heed the counsel of the republican senators given in the round robin.

The course of the main body of republican senators thereafter was a continuous effort to induce the democrats to meet their objections to the treaty by accepting reservations. If Mr. Wilson would have permitted the democrats to yield sufficiently, the combined republican and democratic senators could have ratified the treaty against the opposition of the irreconcilables. The Oregonian believes that a further effort in that direction should have been made after the election, but the lines had been drawn so tight by partisanship that possibly there was no hope of success.

The conference on disarmament may well prove the means of raising the co-operation of this nation in work for peace above the fog of partisanship by finding an approach from a new angle. It will at the outset confront the necessity of removing present possible causes of war in order to make nations willing to disarm. That may bring the machinery of the league under consideration. Means may be sought of adapting it more directly and effectively to the work of judicial settlement and of disarmament and of removing American objections to entering the league. Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Root have advocated American membership provided the covenant is modified. Mr. Lodge worked for compromise on that basis, and Mr. Underwood was inclined to that course. Then the conference on disarmament may resolve itself into a means of bringing about reconstruction of the league on lines which will command the support of all republicans and democrats except those who are so irretrievably committed to hostility that they would curse it in any form, even with their last breath.

THE HARVEST.

Our jester sits with his head in his hands, the key turned against him — Roscoe Arbuckle, comedian, charged with murder, monstrous and revolting. When he is pictured so, abject and dishonored, one wonders if the many kindred spirits, the sad dogs, the gay blades, are opening wine tonight and boasting of their drunkenness and their conquests. One wonders, too, if the thousands of flighty girls, so prettily and pathetically like the girl who spoiled a wild evening by dying, are preening their wings for the flame. Doubtless they are. It is so difficult to imagine oneself as a penitent Fatty Arbuckle, or a Virginia Rappe, forever "off the booze," forever done with "parties."

Why difficult? The wages of sin continue to be paid in the drab coin of death and disgrace. The headlines of tomorrow's news, of today's, of yesterday's, will tell you so. The harvest of license and lechery is as certain as when, of old, men wrote these lines of counsel and warning:

> Be not deceived . . . for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.
> Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin when it is finished, bringeth forth death.
> Woe to them that desire iniquity.

So inexorably logical, so cruelly true, are these voices from the past that one perceives behind them the full force of a moral sagacity, older than the book itself, to which—all too often—we modern folk are alien. So there sits Fatty, the comedian, his head in his hands, charged with murder, and there lies Virginia Rappe, forever done with "parties."

BRYAN AND WILSON.

The revelations of the late Mr. McCombs, in his autobiography, as to the singular activities of Mr. Bryan at the Baltimore convention in 1912, will not tend to assuage the general democratic exasperation felt for that eminent ex-candidate. Mr. McCombs was the manager of Woodrow Wilson in his successful campaign for the democratic nomination and was later chairman of the democratic national committee. Mr. Bryan broke the long monotony of promotion of himself as an aspirant for the presidency, and appeared at Baltimore as a leader—or at least as a pleader—of the Wilson forces. He wanted to be chairman, but he was beaten by Alton B. Parker—a rather ignominious defeat, even for Bryan, since the idea had been pretty firmly fixed in the public mind that Parker could not beat anybody. But he did. It was not, however, a Parker victory, but an anti-Bryan victory. Yet Bryan contributed much of the gayety and most of the excitement of that famous convention by his war on Champ Clark and his assault on Thomas F. Ryan and other delegates, who, he said, represented Wall street. The money power and Mr. Bryan never could get along in peace.

Mr. Bryan became thoroughly convinced, as the convention progressed, that Mr. Wilson could not be nominated. Then, according to Mr. McCombs, he made to him the startling proposal: "You should turn your forces to a progressive democrat like me."

Mr. McCombs was not impressed, and events took their course, and Mr. Wilson was nominated and elected. He chose to think that Mr. Bryan had been a potential factor in bringing about that happy result, and he made the Commoner his secretary of state—the same Commoner who he had once fervently said should be "knocked into a cocked hat." The Wilson theory was that Bryan would do less harm on the inside looking out than on the outside trying to break in. There was not room in the same administration for both Wilson and Bryan, and after a year or more of more or less glorious service the latter retired amid the approving smiles of a gratified nation.

Mr. McCombs is gone, and his memory may have been at fault. Perhaps Mr. Bryan's is better and he will tell what actually happened at Baltimore. Whatever it was, it is not likely to restore him to his old place with the democracy. It long ago got over the notion that the best possible use to make of a democratic presidential nomination was to give it to Bryan.

A recent exhaustive analysis of the automobile situation in the United States, conducted by a trust company official to ascertain the probable "saturation point," has yielded a by-product more significant than the main purpose itself. The investigator came to the conclusion that, since there are now forty-two cars in use for each 100 white male citizens of voting age, and since in some states there are automobiles enough to carry the entire population, if properly distributed among them, the potential capacity of the people for absorbing new cars may have been approached more closely than is commonly supposed. More imporant, however, is the showing that the number who, having owned automobiles would discontinue using them except under conditions of prolonged adversity, is negligible. Thus a large degree of stability, in any event, is assured, and the bugaboo of reduced production in the event of temporary depression is laid.

LEGISLATORS AND THE EXPOSITION.

The preliminaries to the levy of taxes deemed necessary to make the Portland exposition a success are three: A special election in Portland to vote a tax raising $2,000,000; a special session of the legislature to call an election to vote a tax of 1 mill for three years, the election to be at the time of the spring primaries in 1922; the state election just mentioned.

It is planned that the Portland special election shall be privately financed; the cost of the special state election, because it will be held coincidentally with the primary election, will be inconsequential. The principal cost of thus recording the sentiment of the people will be incident to the special session of the legislature.

The exposition idea was greatly strengthened by the state-wide conference held in Portland the other day. Men qualified to judge of the temper of their own communities came at their own expense from all parts of the state. They not only gave their own approval, but expressed the opinion, without exception, that their communities would support the exposition.

It has been said herein that the only appreciable item of cost in determining the will of the people is in the special session of the legislature. That cost, assuming that no other business will be attempted—and there should be none—will not be large. But we can think at the present of nothing that would better reinforce the impetus given by the state conference than for the members of the legislature to agree to forego per diem and mileage on that occasion. It is not herein suggested as a prerequisite to the summoning of a special session, but as a voluntary contribution that would be worth much more to the cause than the money involved.

UNLOADING A STREET-CAR LIABILITY

Over in Seattle the voters are to pass on a proposal to reduce street-car fares to 3 cents. The present single fare is 10 cents, but one may buy three tokens, each good for one ride, for 25 cents. The street railway system is municipally owned, and it may therefore be presumed that the present fares do not yield a profit, but merely pay for going expenses, depreciation and necessary extensions. On a rough guess one may say that the street railway enterprise receives 9 cents for each ride on an average.

The 6 cents to be surrendered, if the plan is approved, must, of course, be provided, and the scheme therefore is that general property shall pay two-thirds of the cost of each street-car ride, contributing its quota in the form of increased taxation. It is estimated by the Seattle Times that the plan would make it necessary to double the present tax rate on city property.

Here is an illustration of the difficulties encountered in attempts to reduce taxation. Recently the governor of Washington called a state conference on the subject of taxation. General property is now excessively burdened and industrial progress, home-building and general development are hampered. Perhaps Washington is no worse off than other states. High taxation is nation-wide, and the country's best minds are everywhere seeking some form of relief.

Thus while one group in Washington is casting about for ways to reduce taxation, another group is proposing a way to double it in the state's chief city.

Seattle's ownership of street railways has been a dismal failure. Its fares are high and its service is poor. But once into municipal ownership, it is next to impossible to back out. It being impossible to unload the burden on private capital, the people wish to unload the burden on each other. Therein the scheming politician finds employment.

FALL OF THE YEAR.

Evidences that sweet summer has gone away obtrude at every turn of the lane. It may be that some weeks will elapse before the maple leaves kindle into flame and the mallards come down from the north country, but to all intents and purposes the season has packed her trunk of varied treasures and is off to distant lands. There will be days of golden weather, of course, in which her presence seems to linger, but these are of right the property of her Indian sister, who comes to the Oregon country about that time of year when the foxglove scatters its last seed of many and the lazy trout cease to have interest in uprights and hackles. A haze that is half smoke and half the gossamer presence of autumn rests in the valleys at morning, and the suburban baseball clubs already are opening the retrospective sessions of the barber shop. However much we may miss her, the most hopeful is constrained to admit that she is gone.

It is, in brief, that period of the twelvemonth when nature retires to her laboratory to dream of new fancies in spring flowers and June butterflies; that special season when the clumsy, indeterminate caterpillar, his hunger stilled with leaves, resolves to be himself a butterfly and wraps the draperies of his couch about him; that appointed time when people in tones of reverential recollection recall the buckwheat pancake of other years. The beans rattle in their pods; if the frosts are belated there will be many tomatoes; the China pheasants are urging the last brood to consume prodigious quantities of hoppers against the lean and hungry days. It is time for the toads to give thought to where they shall spend the winter.

One of the toad clan, a true child of the moon, mused in the garden do later than yesterday morning, unquestionably debating this problem. His sides were bulging, plethoric, like the money bags of a miser. He had fed well, that toad, and earned his rest. He had fed so well, indeed, that the grotesque weavings of a sea-green caterpillar, stippled with yellow and black, interested him only in an abstracted sense—the toad in his hollow of cool clay, the great worm swaying on the nether side of a plantain leaf. The voice of the worm, when it spoke, was thin as a filament of its own shroud, yet it startled the warty old fellow to blink and stir amazedly.

"Sweet summer's gone away," quoth the carterpillar, if the verb can be bent to suit that silver whisper.

"Un-huh," the toad agreed with a flutter of his mottled throat.

"In April," said the worm, "at blossom time, I shall have wings to fly toward her return."

"Next April," was the dry retort, "I shall be a very hungry toad. See you later." And he hopped away, house-hunting.

We hold no brief for the toad. On the whole he is a companionable philosopher, entitled to an occasional butterfly along with his cabbage moths and slugs. Yet knowing both the toad and the caterpillar, and being well assured of the countenance and character of the one, while lost in conjecture as to the form and color in which the worm will break from his cocoon, our sympathies for the once incline to the carterpillar. May he, like many another, dream of beauty, survive the winter and emerge to the dazzled confusion of all toads, to fly unscathed toward the laughter of another summer as dear as that which is gone.

AMERICAN CITIZENS WON THE WAR.

By denying that labor or any particular class won the war, General Pershing gave emphasis to a truth that needs to be kept to the front, namely, that patriotism is not the peculiar virtue of any class or element of the population, and that no class is entitled to any peculiar credit for patriotism as distinguished from any other class. When the United States went to war, support of the national cause by each individual was not decided by vote of his labor union, church, club, lodge or business organization; it was decided by each true American for himself because he was an American, not because he was a member of some union or other organization which had voted to be patriotic. This fact gained force from the action of a few organizations which voted to oppose the war and which vainly tried to hold their members to that action.

By extolling the record of the American Federation of Labor in the war, Mr. Gompers appeared to claim an invidious distinction for that organization. It was patriotic, not because of any resolution to be so nor in any greater degree than any other body of citizens, but because the spontaneous impulse of its members forbade its being otherwise. It was so in common with people of all occupations and conditions, who have not made public proclamation of their patriotism, for they felt that they could not act otherwise.

General Pershing did well to affirm that the loyal citizens of the United States won the war and that it is "about time for us to rise up and say that America shall be ruled and governed by American citizens and not by organizations that have their own selfish purposes to serve." The attempt to divide American citizens into classes and to set up the claim of any of these classes to consideration above others is destructive of Americanism. One characteristic of this republic and one of its main sources of strength is its refusal to recognize class distinctions; it recognizes only individual distinctions in personal character, merit, ability, education, fortune, but no superior rights arising therefrom. Class divisions are the weakness and have been the ruin of old-world nations. In imperial Russia the aristocracy and the bureaucracy headed by the czar were everything; the workmen and peasants nothing, and the empire fell with a crash. In soviet Russia the proletariat is the dictator, and it is starving, plague-stricken and begging for bread. In America we want no such lines of cleavage, and any man who tries to draw them, be he workman or capitalist, deserves rebuke.

Eels are not only slippery, but elusive. The mystery of where the salmon go is matched by the kindred mystery of where the eels spend their summers. Now there, ready made by nature, is a puzzle to please the most persistent seeker after truth. Oceans of salt water on every hand, with the eels slipping away to nooks that may be hidden in the rocks of Newfoundland or the sands of the Azores. And where there is a puzzle of the sort rest assured there arises someone not only willing, but anxious to read it. It is so with the mystery of the meandering eels. Johannes Schmidt of Copenhagen, in a ship owned and equipped by the Danish government, is about to undertake a year's cruise to solve it. Word to this effect is surprising to most folk, who have believed that the eel was a home-loving denizen of the wave, and, for that matter, had little knowledge of him save that Father Olaf is reputed in song to have balanced one on the end of his nose. A most amazing stunt! Will the Danish authority, while he is about it, please discover why Father Olaf so disported himself—and how?

A Harrisburg man is starting a farm to raise what he calls "odorless" skunks. Perhaps he has found a way, "but the man from Mizury, who knows skunks, must be shown at a safe distance.

Verily, there is much in the saying that half the world does not know what the other half is doing, though that may be too big a proportion of criminals.

The "hot dam" progenitor of "The Wildcat" is in the city and ought to find some local color in the raid on the chuckluck game Sunday afternoon.

Comparatively mint is a new product in this region, and what, by the way, is done with mint working under the eighteenth amendment?

If Sodom and Gomorrah had daily newspapers their first pages would have been much like those of the present day.

Why not make the corner loafers produce their "visible" means of support? No workman hangs out there.

Anyway, there are no flies on Baker. The freeze that ruined gardens settled that.

NATION-WIDE EXCHANGE NEEDED

Co-operation of Public Employment Bureaus in Each State Advocated.

COLFAX, Wash., Sept. 10.—(To the Editor.)—To assist materially in a solution of the capital and labor problem it would be worth while considering the establishment in every state in the union of employment bureaus to the number of from at least four to eight in each state, basing the establishment of such on the size of such state and the number of towns with a population of 100,000 or more.

There are 48 states in the union, and presuming the average number of such bureaus would be six, this would total 288. The official in charge of each could be procured at a salary of $2000 a year, which would be $576,000; other necessary expenses for office rent, supplies, etc., could be held down to an average of $1000 a year, which would total $288,000, or a grand total of $864,000. The chief director for the whole system could be our appointed secretary of labor in the cabinet.

If such a plan were in full force and effect, then the respective heads of each bureau could keep in touch and secure valuable information from each other regarding their respective industries, and the government itself, through its secretary of labor would know whether there were too many woodsmen in a mining or manufacturing center and vice-versa, and be governed accordingly. In either devising ways and means of transporting the overplus to where they were respectively needed, or making such fact known to employers.

If the proper form were gotten up, and the respective heads performed their duties, and made thorough investigation as to competency and reliability, and knew what trade or profession was desirous of help, and were competent to send the proper individual or individuals, labor would be more content and capital be benefited far more than the cost of such movement. Funds could be guaranteed if necessary and if preferred rather than be raised by taxation.

With the proper experienced officials in each state, who should be appointed or recommended for appointment by the governor of each state, aided by the assistance through the inclusion of the secretary of labor, and backed up by congress, the employer would be greatly relieved by the possible elimination of a great per cent of the agitator, labor would be reluctant to agitate because it would feel the government was behind its cause, and a more healthful condition would result.

SUBSCRIBER.

FULL CO-OPERATION NOT GIVEN

Laurelhurst Teacher Case Thought to Be Due to Parents' Remissness.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I read with amused interest in The Oregonian of the request of a number of Laurelhurst mothers for the dismissal of the principal of the Scott school on the grounds of "cruel, unjust treatment," etc., and because of the "heinous crimes" of allowing other children to point their fingers in shame at their children who failed to get their work, and informing the older children of families of their younger sisters' or brothers' failures.

I am not acquainted with Miss Thelander nor her methods, but if her experience is similar to that of a large majority of teachers, she deserves the sympathy of the fair-minded.

Doubtless she knows how hopeless are her endeavors to convince the mother of the shortcomings of her children; who, having no scruples in criticising the teacher, still expects consideration for herself.

Some of the children attending Scott school are of the pampered society type who learn more about dancing gowns and luncheon parties than good, wholesome home discipline; consequently these are the most difficult to teach or discipline.

For several years I coached privately a number of children who failed at school in certain studies, and found most of them too lazy or frivolous to think or study for themselves, the mothers invariably excusing or sympathizing with them, encouraging them in their deception, instead of assisting their instructors and themselves by facing the true situation.

If parents would co-operate with the teacher rather than oppose her, the teacher and child would gain much in the end.

In the present case, Miss Thelander could hardly have reached her position of principal without showing superior qualities in teaching and in disciplining.

MRS. E. M. H.

ROCKY BUTTE FOR FAIR SITE

Mr. Woodward as Result of Many Visits Commends Its Advantages.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—(To the Editor.)—For many years that prominent landmark known as Rocky Butte, noted by all who travel our Columbia highway eastwardly, and lying on the northeast boundary of our city, has been a magnet which has drawn our family upon numberless hiking excursions.

Reaching its summit by an easy ascent, we have fed the physical body and then feasted upon the panorama before us, miles and miles in every direction, mountain, river, valley, hill and plain, forest and city.

The summit, some 600 feet above sea level, slopes away gradually and in places precipitously, with a natural depression on the eastern side which apparently could be converted into a beautiful lake.

The writer is moved to suggest this location as a possible site for the exposition because of its many and obvious advantages, easy of access by hard-surfaced streets and roads, steam, rail and electric lines. Bull Run water by gravity can be carried to the summit and utilized in a multitude of ways. The country about the base of the butte on the east side would be a natural exposition site, with ample area to provide parking places for autos, camping facilities and the like. No fills or pile foundations would be required. It is in immediate contact with the recent purchase by the city of the race track, some 100 acres, upon which already a large sum has been expended. A high-power electric line passes over the north side of the butte, and beside it aeroplanes would have a natural landing field.

The writer has no selfish interest whatever in the selection of the site, owns no property in the vicinity, but by virtue of his long years of residence and his frequent visits to Rocky Butte, is convinced that the many natural advantages of this site merit careful consideration by the committee.

WILLIAM F. WOODWARD.

Vancouver Will Co-operate.

Vancouver (Wash.) Columbian.

But wherever the location of the exposition, the entire Pacific northwest will benefit, and especially will Portland and Vancouver benefit. Thousands upon thousands of visitors will visit this section and thousands will remain and locate here. Vancouver can well be pleased that the exposition has been definitely assigned to Portland. It will be more pleased if Hayden island is the chosen location, but even Vancouver does not want the fair on Hayden island if a better location can be found. But Vancouver citizens do not believe this to be possible.

Those Who Come and Go.

Tales of Folk at the Hotels.

"The time will soon come in Portland, as is the case in Chicago," said A. B. Stormer of Chicago in the Benson lobby, "when people will find it a waste of time to bring their automobiles to work. In the loop district in Chicago the congestion of traffic is such that a machine is the slowest sort of transportation. A person can walk faster than drive a machine in the crowded streets. Then, too, the parking restrictions are such that a person has to park a long distance from his place of business. It will not be long before business men in Portland will discontinue the practice of driving their cars to the retail district, then parking them half a mile away and then having to go dig out the car again when they want to go home. Within the loop in Chicago business men rarely use their cars. The elevated is the quickest system of getting around. When it requires several minutes to go a block in a machine, and this is repeated block after block, it is foolish to use an automobile."

The summer visitors have returned home and Long Beach, Wash., is returning to normalcy, according to A. E. Chittenden of that resort, who is at the Perkins. The automobile ferry across the Columbia river, down near the mouth, has been a great asset to the beach this year, as it has induced motorists to venture into the Long Beach country. In a year or two the Long Beach residents expect to draw considerable business from the Puget sound vacationists, as soon as the highways are completed. The rate war in the last few weeks of the season, while primarily intended to benefit Seaside, Or., was not without benefits for Long Beach points.

There arrived at the Imperial the head of a deer which Harry Hamilton declares that he shot. Mr. Hamilton sent instructions to have the head mounted, for he wished to see the affair decorating a varnished board so that he could point to it with pride. No taxidermist could carry out Mr. Hamilton's wishes, for in his desire to get all the meat possible from the deer he cut the head off just back of the ears, so that there was practically nothing to mount. Mr. Hamilton says that he shot the deer at Blue lake in Coos county and reached the lake after climbing 1700 feet, more or less, up and down over the Coast Range mountains.

"Hop pickers are hustling," declared Joe Hirshburger of Independence, who is in town on business. "The pickers have been picking so fast that they have accumulated hops faster than we could take care of them. The other day we had to lay off the pickers for a day and a half so that the accumulated hops could be handled. This is the first time in years that we have had to do such a thing." From all accounts the hop crop is very good this year and the owners are particularly pleased the way the rain is holding off. Usually during the hop-picking season torrential rains arrive and interfere with the harvest.

Apples interest H. J. Waterworth of England, who is registered at the Multnomah with Mrs. Waterworth. The visitor said that he came to Oregon for the purpose of looking over some of the orchards and studying the American system of "tinning." Whether he wants to buy and ship apples or whatnot, Mr. Waterworth declined to explain. Anyway he rustled around yesterday and chartered a machine to take him to Hood River valley, where he could see some of the finest apple orchards in the world.

Things around Bremerton are not as cheerful as they used to be. Bremerton is the big navy-yard on Puget sound and for several years past has been the scene of activity on account of the war. Recently there has been a retrenchment and economy programme, which has resulted in unemployment. The curtailment of forces has been such that it has reached the point where married men are being given preference. J. C. Baer of Bremerton is among the arrivals at the Imperial.

They spell it La Jolla and pronounce it La Hoyah. It is a resort in California, where all eastern tourists are expected to go and take a dip in the surf, which rolls up into a cove. One of the attractions is escorting tourists, at so much per head, through a tunnel down to a cave to see the waves sloshing around. The tunnel has proved to be a regular gold mine and is one of the many California devices for extracting small change from the curious tourists.

"Collections are getting better in Seattle, and that is a certain sign that business conditions are on the mend," stated E. S. Schmidt of Seattle as he registered at the Hotel Portland yesterday. "Seattle has been rather hard hit, but the indications are that the town is beginning to pick up, and with collections improving everything else will improve, as any business man is aware."

"This year the round-up will be bigger and better than ever," predicts Robert L. Jones of Pendleton, who is with his wife at the Hotel Oregon. The round-up is the big event in eastern Oregon and the people of Pendleton take a personal pride in the show, which is managed by the municipality for advertising purposes and not for profit.

C. P. Bishop, one of the stalwart republicans of Salem, is at the Hotel Portland with Mrs. Bishop. The last party appearance of Mr. Bishop was at the national convention in Chicago in 1916. He is one of the few republicans in Salem who has not entertained hopes of being selected as postmaster of that city.

Bert Anderson of Medford, republican politician and member of the state game commission, is at the Imperial. Blaine Hallock of Baker is also at the Imperial and is here to attend a meeting of the commission, of which he is a member.

F. L. Meyers, one of the best-known bankers of eastern Oregon, is registered at the Hotel Portland from La Grande. He is in the city, with other bankers from that section of the state, to confer with the federal reserve bank officials.

W. H. Wilson, a well-known attorney of The Dalles, is at the Perkins, and R. R. Butler, former state senator and former circuit judge, also of The Dalles, is at the Imperial.

M. C. Benefiel of Wasco is one of the group of stockmen who came to Portland with a shipment this week. He is registered at the Perkins.

W. K. McCormack, who for years has been interested in the sheep industry in central Oregon, is registered at the Imperial from Deschutes.

H. Bartels, cashier of the First National bank of Chicago, is registered at the Multnomah. With him is Frank Trojan.

C. J. Sears arrived at the Hotel Portland yesterday from a trans-Pacific voyage. Mr. Sears has been in Tsingtao, China.

STATE PRESS RISES TO REMARK

Tax Slacker Bad as War Slacker. Opinions on Other Subjects.

The Tax Slacker.

Ontario Argus.

The American public some day will awaken to the fact that the tax slacker is as dangerous an individual as the slacker of war times, and the same sort of treatment will be accorded him. Ways will be found to make those who have escaped taxation bear their share of the burden. The sooner it is done the better.

Common Man's Biggest Asset.

Eugene Guard.

There is not sufficient emphasis to the fact that, although the business of the world may be done on credit, behind this credit lies ample security backed by honesty and industry. If you don't believe that, try to borrow some money. Perhaps nothing is more important than preserving one's credit. Only the foolish man does violence to his credit. The greatest credit in the world is a reputation for honesty, hard work, simple living, thrift and saving. A man with this reputation can borrow money. As a rule, he doesn't have to. This kind of a man usually has money.

There is only one way to gain that reputation: That is to be honest, hard-working, simple-living, thrifty and saving. There is only one thing worth more than the reputation thus gained: That is the happiness and content of such a life.

Public School Problem.

Salem Capital Journal.

Fads and frills and foibles are gradually monopolizing the attention of pupils of all public schools at the expense of fundamentals essential in any preparation for a well-rounded life. Each year sees more of them added to the curriculum and each entails added expense to the taxpayer. The social life of the school has been developed to an absurd degree, side-tracking youth from the useful pursuit of knowledge. But what is the difference if half-baked, half-educated, jazz-loving, joy-riding snobs are the result—as long as the main object of having a good time is realized?

Poison in the Editor's Yard.

Jordan Valley Express.

We never in our life have wished anyone bad luck, but we sincerely hope that the yellow-backed coward who is guilty of putting out poison in our back yard to kill harmless dogs and shift the responsibility to other shoulders, will some day get his just reward. When time comes to lay down his earthly cares and private animosities, instead of passing peacefully to perdition may he be obliged to listen to an angel dog chorus, and may his dreams be disturbed by the howls of his victims.

Diamond Lake.

Klamath Record.

To set aside good national park territory for the use of hunters is about as sound as the policy that keeps great estates in the British Isles for the sole purpose of deer running.

It would seem that Douglas county has a bigger opportunity than it is as yet able to grasp. The tourist crop is of much more lasting value to Douglas county and to the state than the wild deer crop.

All Oregon Can Rejoice.

Lebanon Criterion.

All Oregon can rejoice with the city of Portland over the action of congress and the president. It is not only a recognition of Portland as the business center of the Pacific northwest, but it recognizes the state of Oregon as one of the great commonwealths of the nation and places in her hands the key of progress to a new and greater Pacific coast country.

No More Can Tell 'Em.

Prineville Central Oregonian.

An eastern Oregon visitor to Portland is always interested in noting the changes that take place in Oregon's leading city. One of the most striking ones noticeable these days is the fact that no matter what else may be revealed, you can no longer tell how old they are by the length of their skirts.

Baker Promises Full Support.

Baker Democrat.

Baker pledges its fullest support of Portland's 1925 fair. It is wrong, perhaps, to say Portland's fair, for the 1925 exposition will be a state-wide affair, for every section of the Pacific northwest will be benefited and to the extent that every section lends assistance it will be all the more a success.

"Guaranteed Goods."

Albany Democrat.

Now that the war is over and standard raw materials of all sorts can be obtained, and with the dye situation better, goods which cannot be guaranteed should vanish from the shelves and shops. If the dealers will not take the matter up themselves the public should force them to it.

Cut-Rate Doctors.

Madras Pioneer.

The Pioneer doesn't know very much about the practice of medicine but from experience we do know that a good doctor is worthy of his hire. A cut-rate doctor is more to be feared in any community than could possibly be any other branch or profession.

Big Thing for Whole State.

McMinnville Telephone Register.

All Oregonians should boost the world's fair in 1925. It will bring great things to this state. It isn't Portland's fair alone, but it is for all of Oregon and every section will derive benefit from it.

Honesty in Bathing Suits.

Pendleton Tribune.

Manufacturers of woolen bathing apparel are starting a campaign for honesty in bathing suits. If the modern bathing suit doesn't display honesty it's the only omission.

Railway Situation.

Powers Patriot.

An honest day's work for an honest day's pay will bring this country back to normal more rapidly than all the legislative remedies we can invent.

Sox and Sex.

Glendale News.

"Socks have no visible means of support," says a brother editor. But that depends upon the sex.

A Bryanic Problem.

La Grande Observer.

When is the country going to celebrate dry week?

Bonus to Soldier's Relative.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Sept. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me whether a minor child whose father died in France and who is now receiving the insurance is entitled to the bonus? The father enlisted in Oregon.

SUBSCRIBER.

If the soldier was a resident of Oregon at the time of his enlistment he would have been entitled to bonus. Residence, not place of enlistment, governs. The wife of a deceased soldier has first right to the bonus he would have received. If he left no wife, the child is entitled to it. Insurance has no bearing on the case.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

A PAINFUL PASSING.

We learn that jazz is dying.
Terpsichoreans say
The bray and blare that tear the air
Have had their noisy day.
They say that softer music,
With cadence low and sweet,
Will soon provide a gentler guide
For agitated feet.

The trombone's harsh cadenza,
The saxophone complaint,
The tenor horn which was not born
For limit or restraint,
Have flourished in their season,
But now, it would appear,
Their tonal war will rage no more
To rend the tender ear.

And yet from Coney Island
To Tia Juana's halls,
The trombones groan, the 'cellos moan,
The oboe shrilly calls,
The trumpet sounds its tocsin,
The kettle drum replies;
On every hand throughout the land
Tumultuous sounds arise.

Jazz truly may be dying.
The uproar that assails
From far and near the suffering ear
May be its parting wails.
Still pèals the raucous music
No shrieks or discords barred,
If jazz' day is done, we'll say
It's dying mighty hard.

* * *

Make It Hurt.

One way to stop speeding would be to fine reckless drivers a gallon of gasoline for every person they run down.

* * *

No Wonder.

Uncle Sam has reduced his living costs by six hundred million, but he doesn't have to pay any rent in Washington.

It Looks Hopeless.

We've been waiting now for three years for the Hohenzollern boys to go to work, and now we learn that instead of that they are going into the movies.

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Burroughs Nature Club.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

1. How can we exterminate Bermuda grass from a 90-foot square baseball diamond, at a cost under $10, and by means not deadly to stock?

2. What is the best food for baby owls?

3. Where do porcupines live?

Answers in tomorrow's Nature Notes.

* * *

Answers to Previous Questions.

1. Do snakes have eyelids?

No. Most reptiles have eyelids that can be closed, and also a nictitating membrane, as birds do. But snakes and a few lizards have eyes more resembling those of fishes, with a transparent layer of skin over the eye, in place of eyelids.

* * *

2. Why do some animals have bushy tails and others skinny ones?

The style of the tail seems planned to fit the habits of the creature wearing it. Bushy tails are grown only by warm-furred animals, which as adults usually sleep alone, and need a blanket about the feet and nose. Some animals use the tail as an extra hand, in which circumstance a smooth tail is convenient.

* * *

3. What are the laying locations, kinds of nests, and color and size of eggs of the blackbird, American crow, snipe, Indian hen and wild mallard duck?

1, in low bushes or reeds, of coarse grasses and weedstalks, eggs 3-5, pale blue scrawled with dark purple and black, 1.4x.72 inches. 2, about 30 feet up in trees, bulky sticks, lined with grapevine bark and moss, eggs 4-6, bluish-green usually thickly marked with brown but sometimes light and plain, 1.65x1.19 inches. 3, on marshy ground, of grasses, eggs 3-4, olive clay color or brownish ashy, heavily spotted with chocolate, 1.60x1.17. 4, on marshy ground, of grasses, eggs 3-5, pale olive buff, 1.90x1.45. 5, on ground near water, in high grasses, eggs 6-13, light greenish buff grayish, 2.27x1.61.

In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of September 13, 1871.

The average price paid for wheat in Yamhill is $1. About two-thirds of the farmers are selling, the remainder are waiting for higher prices.

* When all the plank streets of East Portland shall be completed a carriage will be able to make a single drive of over three miles without retracing any ground.

St. Helens—The mountain forests in every direction are on fire and much property is being destroyed. The N. P. R. R. Coweman river and Ostrander creek bridges have both been burned.

The Oregon & California Railroad company's new ferry boat is now making regular trips from the foot of F street, Couch's addition, to the foot of Oregon street, Holladay's addition.