Morning Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITTOCK

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THE INSIDE STORY ABOUT WILSON.

Notwithstanding all that had been said and written in explanation of President Wilson's stubborn stand for neutrality in the face of the plain evidence as to what the war meant to the United States, many who saw clearly must still feel some degree of perplexity at his refusal to act until actually clubbed into action by Germany's execution of the threat to drive Americans from the sea. This perplexity will be removed by reading two articles in the June number of World's Work. One is a chapter of Burton J. Hendrick's "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," entitled "Washington in the Summer of 1916." The other is the chapter on "How the Administration Went to War" in "Letters of a High-Minded Man, Franklin K. Lane." These articles throw open to the public the correspondence and conversations with Mr. Wilson of two men who were intimately associated with the formation and execution of his policy, one as ambassador to Great Britain, the other as a member of his cabinet.

When Page was summoned to Washington in the summer of 1916 Wilson's mind was set on bringing the war to an end in order to keep the United States out of it. By so doing he played into the hands of Germany, for throughout the last nine months of that year German policy was shaped to bring about his mediation. But his exaggerated idea of neutrality caused him to close his mind to the causes and objects of the war, though he had predicted it to Tumulty as early as 1911, and his desire to qualify as mediator led him to assume absolute impartiality between the belligerents. His speech to the League to Enforce Peace on May 27 "was intended to lay the basis for his approaching negotiations," but his statement that the United States was "not concerned with the causes and the objects" of the war, and that we were "not interested to search for or to explain" its origin indicated to the allies that "he had no appreciation of the nature of the struggle" and they became more determined to see it through.

Page, in a letter to his brother at that time was truly depicting the Germans as robbers determined "to make somebody pay for their vast military outlay of the last forty years." As for the United States, "we are regarded as discussors, incapable of action, scared to death of war," and the Germans were "yielding to keep us out of this war so that England will not help us when they (the Germans) get ready to attack America." The continued talk about peace inspired by Germnay made the French and British only more determined, and they were "skittish" about Wilson, for he "doesn't in the least understand the war."

But, prepared by very frank interviews with Sir Edward Grey and Lord Bryce, Page returned to Washington in July to find Wilson immersed in efforts to avert a railroad strike. Twice he lunched with the president, but was given no opportunity to talk about the war. He found the atmosphere of neutrality suffocating opinion, men and women keeping themselves in check lest they say something unneutral. Wilson had at his table family connections only and, Page wrote, "shuts out the world and lives too much alone, feeding only on knowledge and subjects that he has already acquired and not getting new views or fresh suggestions from men and women," his "contact with his own cabinet" being "a business man's contact with his business associates." He wrote:

> The president suppressed free thought and free speech when he insisted upon personal neutrality. He held back the deliberate and spontaneous thought and speech of the people except the pro-Germans, who saw their chance and improved it. . . . That wasn't leadership in a democracy. Right here is the president's vast failure.

Wilson was not shaken from his neutral attitude when at last, five weeks after his arrival, Page was permitted to discuss the war, to present a British message against an armistice, which Germany was determined to seek through Wilson's mediation, and to present "an eloquent plea for American co-operation with the allies—for the dismissal of Bernstorff, for the adoption of a manly attitude toward Germany, and for the vindication of a high type of Americanism." Wilson could only talk of the alienation of sympathy from the allies by the irritations of the blockades, of the war as "a result of many causes," of "England's having the earth and of Germany's wanting it." He said that if Germany should "propose an armistice looking toward peace—yes, I shall be glad," though informed that Britain would not accept such a proposal.

Lane's letters to his brother show that the same attitude of Wilson's mind continued far into the period between the breach of relations with Germany and the declaration of war. At the cabinet meeting the day after Germany began unrestricted submarine war, "the president said he did not wish to see either side win, for both had been equally indifferent to the rights of neutrals," and "he would like to see the neutrals unite." He decided that nothing should be done, awaiting the overt act by Germany. The story of subsequent cabinet meetings was one of growing urgency by the men of action, of stubborn opposition by Wilson, supported by the pacifists. Convoying ships was rejected as a double hazard, as though the navy was not built to face danger. Ships should be told that they might arm, but without new power from congress would not be furnished guns and gunners. Wilson "was 'passionately' determined not to overstep the slightest punctilio of honor in dealing with Germany."

On February 3 Lansing said there was no doubt Gerard was held as a hostage and "thought it an act of war in itself." Lane said they might as well act on the assumption that Germany "would do what she said she would do." "The president said that he had always believed this, but thought that there were chances of her modifying her position." Convoys were urged again on February 16, "but the president said that this was not possible without going to congress, and he was not ready to do that now." There was "no light yet" on February 20, when "McAdoo brought up the matter of shipping being held in our ports," and on February 25 "Daniels said we must not convoy—that would be dangerous." The president was so ill informed on the sentiment of the people that he said "the country was not willing that we should take any risks of war." Lane said he got no such sentiment and that, if the people knew that our consuls' wives had been stripped on the German frontier, "there would be no question as to the sentiment." Lane continued:

> This the president took as a suggestion that we should work up a propaganda of hatred against Germany. Of course I said I had no such idea, but I felt that in a democracy the people were entitled to know the facts. McAdoo, Houston and Redfield joined me. The president turned on them bitterly, especially on McAdoo, and reproached all of us with appealing to the spirit of the code duello. We couldn't get the idea out of his head that we were bent on pushing the country into war. I talked of resigning after the meeting. . . . He (Wilson) comes out right, but he is slower than a glacier.

Not till April 1 did Wilson decide for war. Writing of the message then in preparation Lane said:

> He is to be for recognizing war and taking hold of the situation in such a way as will eventually lead to an allies' victory over Germany. But he goes unwillingly. The cabinet is at last a unit. We can stand Germany's insolence and murderous policy no longer. Burleson, Gregory, Daniels and Wilson (secretary of labor) were the last to come over.

That is the pitiful story of an obstinately pacifist president confronted with a ruthless, militarist enemy. He refused to recognize the fundamental principle which should far sooner have aligned us with the allies, or the plain facts as to the manner in which the two groups of belligerents conducted the war. He shut out those who would have informed him correctly of public opinion and, when brutal acts of the enemy were cited as likely to provoke the people, he scolded those who would have made them known. Almost to the end he dreamed of being the world's peacemaker and to this end he preserved the fiction that the causes of the war were obscure and that one party was as good as the other. He not only refused to lead the people in giving expression and effect to their just resentment against Germany and in preparing for defense; he maintained one-sided neutrality by stifling public opinion and by refusing to prepare for war until the people, of their own initiative drove him to declare war.

The story of the war from that date was the logical sequel. The long delay and confusion in arming, shipbuilding and sending troops to France, the allies' narrow escape from rout before our troops came to their aid, the humiliating scattering of our regiments under foreign generals, the dependence on the allies for guns and aircraft—all these were the consequence of Wilson's hermit-like seclusion from contact with public opinion, his persistence in an impossible neutrality and his refusal to prepare.

DEATH OF MARION HARLAND.

It is doubtful whether Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune, better known as Marion Harland, will ever be remembered as she deserves to be for the romantic writing she did, since her fame in the field of letters was so far eclipsed by her work in domestic science, particularly cooking. It is not so long since the art of cookery was first reduced to a printed formula that the first of the popular books on the subject cannot be remembered. Miss Farmer's "Boston Cooking-School Book," originally published in the nineties, is still a classic. The enormous growth of the literature on the subject is the result of appreciation of the real value of the service of the pioneers.

It is a reminder, too, of the extent to which the "good old-fashioned cooking" depended on the sharp appetite of youth and the imperfect memory of age. Doubtless there were excellent cooks three-quarters of a century or more ago, but it is improbable that there were so many of them as there are now. Certainly there was less prevalent knowledge of scientific, or even sensible, dieting. Many of the intensely appetizing things we used to consume were bad for the digestion. The fried cake and the mince pie are examples, but there were a lot of others. That so many people survived the gustatory ordeals of those good old days is a tribute to the sturdiness of the race rather than to the excellence of the ancient cuisine.

Mrs. Terhune did more than many of the younger generation will be able to appreciate for the standardization and on the whole for the improvement of cookery the country over. Without putting an unappetizing emphasis on the value of the "balanced ration," or on calories, vitamines and whatnot, she helped to popularize a sane hygiene of the table. Besides this, as has been suggested, she was one of those who made reasonably good cooking a national accomplishment. Formerly it was a kind of heireditary art, communicated by the elect, who were none too numerous, to the fortunate few in a situation to receive it. American home cooking of today is the best in the world. Those who doubt are referred to any who have recently had occasion to travel extensively for full confirmation of the statement. The happiest man in the world is the returning American traveler comfortably seated at table in his old home.

A CHANCE TO RECOVER.

Six candidates submitted themselves yesterday to the republican primary of Iowa for the United States senatorship. It is a parallel of some significance that six candidates recently went before the republican primary of Oregon for the governorship. One of them was nominated by a bare plurality—a few hundred—over his nearest competitor; but the result is yet in dispute, a recount is possible, and a serious breach in the party is in prospect, recount or no recount.

A recount, whatever its outcome, is a poor remedy to soothe the wounds of a party sadly lacerated by the bitter contacts of a heated campaign. But primary results here are final and a candidate has a right to know whether he was honestly counted in or counted out.

It is different in Iowa. A party there has an opportunity to recover from the casualties of a primary campaign. A candidate for a state office or for congress must have thirty-five per cent of the total vote cast for president at the most recent election. If he falls below, the nomination goes to a state convention, which may find a way to compromise through a new candidate or through any other available method of healing any possible breach.

In Iowa, peace is the party emblem, after a party primary; in Oregon, the emblem looks very like an ax.

A FREE BRIDGE.

There was a time when the advantages of road and bridge connections between Portland and southwest Washington were looked upon by many in the other state as wholly one-sided. The farther north one went the more general was this opinion. When one reached Seattle, in these days, one encountered the idea that the best thing for the Puget sound country and southwest Washington was to prevent the building of roads by which the people of southwest Washington might be able to reach Portland. One of the difficult things to overcome in the interstate bridge project was the impression that Vancouver and Clarke county would suffer more than they would gain by easy interchange of traffic.

But those days are past. Washington is hastening to overcome the plain disadvantages that accrued from neglect of highways. Much of the tourist travel halted at the border of Oregon. Some does now, though needlessly. The reputation of the Pacific highway in Washington, though no longer justified, is hard to down.

The interstate bridge has also proved itself. The toll system which provided the compromise which finally won approval for the bridge project is seen to withhold from Clarke county the greater benefits of the structure. Now the Vancouver Columbian has begun a campaign for a free bridge. The article reprinted from that newspaper today is unanswerable. Clarke county's greater development is linked with that of Portland. A state line is no barrier to trade and commerce or social interchange.

But there is more than a state line between Portland and Clarke county. Due to bridge tolls there are many, many owners of automobiles who, though they know every turn in every road south, east, and west, are virtually strangers to the attractions and highways of Clarke county to the north. Thousands, for the beauty of the trip, go out over one of the approaches to the bridge, and turn back over the other approach without visiting Vancouver or its environs.

Acquaintance leads to investment, to home-building, to the growth of trade. The advantages of a free bridge would be distinctly mutual.

WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT.

The large increase in the number of women in gainful employment as shown by the latest bulletin of the census bureau on the subject is impressively indicative of the great social change that has marked the last forty years in America. The number jumped from 2,647,157 in 1880 to 8,549,511 in 1920. Study of the relative rate of increase by decades is interesting. The real beginning of the movement, which some sociologists allude to as the economic emancipation of women, was made in the early '80's, and in that decade the number of employed women increased by 54 per cent. In the decade of the nineties the increase was but 35 per cent, from 4,005,532 to 5,319,397. Thereafter it made a gain of about 51 per cent in the first ten years of the present century, where it would appear that the point of approximate saturation was reached. The gain for the most recent decade has been less than 6 per cent.

The figures are most enlightening, in respect of the changes in the nature of women's employment which they reveal. It is true that "domestic and personal service" still constitutes the most important single classification, numerically considered, but there has been a noteworthy falling off both in actual numbers and in proportion to the whole number employed. Thus there were 2,531,221 in this class in 1910, while there were only 2,186,924 in 1920. They constituted 31 per cent of the whole number in the former year and only 24 per cent in the latter.

People still living will recall the time when practically there were but three avenues of employment open to women compelled by necessity, which was usually deplored, to work. These were teaching school, domestic service and "taking boarders." The last of these three exhibits a striking decrease in the last census. The number of women boardinghouse keepers dropped from 142,000 in 1910 to 114,170 in 1920. But the falling-off extended also to women cooks, laundresses, nursemaids and house servants generally. The heads of families who have recently wrestled with the servant problem will find their experiences confirmed in the figures of the census bureau. The readjustment appears to have been practically universal. With but a slight increase in the total number of women employed in 1920 by comparison with 1910, there are very material changes as to details. Gains in office work, in factory employment, even apparently in farming, have been made at the expense of domestic service of practically every kind. Desertion of the last-named field, moreover, is progressive and shows no indication of being stayed by any of the remedial measures that have been seriously discussed.

It is plain from these statistics that a large part of the increase in the number of women workers has been absorbed by manufacturing, a phenomenon of the age which has created wide demand for labor, such as machine-tending, involving little or no responsibility, entailing no worries outside of work hours and, while making demands upon physical strength, offering definite hours, at the conclusion of which the worker is free to direct her life as she sees fit to do. The number of women so engaged has not, however, increased materially in a decade. The number of stenographers more than doubled, while cashiers, bookkeepers and accountants grew from 187,155 in 1910 to 359,124 in 1920. Stenography, indeed, is shown as a profession of which women very nearly have a monopoly, now outnumbering the men by more than ten to one. The census bureau does not pretend to account for this; its function is merely to set down the fact. The observer of social change, now rapidly occurring especially in the field of women's labor, will find the material for serious study in this matter-of-fact but by no means unromantic report.

HOW TO ABOLISH PARTY.

The Oregon Federation of Women's clubs, at their recent Tillamook session, formally recommended to the member organizations that they give a programme for discussion of the direct primary. This is an excellent idea, since the primary is just now again much on the general conscience, and the public is dividing on the issue as to whether something should be done about it, or nothing. Nor can there be any valid criticism of the proposal that the clubs "consider the suggestion that we have one ballot at the nominating primaries on which all recognized political parties shall be designated and that our registration laws be so amended as to eliminate the necessity of announcing the voter's party affiliations."

It may be well, we repeat, to consider the suggestion, but we have very little question that the verdict after due deliberation will be unfavorable, as it should be.

If there is any sentiment among the women's clubs for the direct primary as it stands and if they recognize "decided symptoms of an attack" on that institution—as they declare in the preamble to their resolution referring the subject to the member clubs—it is clear that the suggestion to be considered is a more sweeping change in the primary than has yet been proposed from any responsible source. It is essentially a plan to abolish party and party lines. It will permit any elector, refusing to acknowledge allegiance to either party, to vote in the primary of either or both, at his or her option.

It is complained that in the late primary many democrats repudiated their party and swore in their votes as republicans, in order to control the republican nominations for governor. This is a more or less difficult proceeding under the present law; it has not the sanction of good faith or honest intent. But the Tillamook "suggestion" is a direct invitation to the voter to violate his fair obligation to participate only in the party to which he belongs, or says he belongs. If he belongs to no party, what right has he to vote in a party primary?

If the women's clubs upon deliberation conclude that the party primary is a bad thing and should be abolished, a definite step to that end will be achieved by acting favorably in the plan of non-responsibility submitted to them.

In thirty years the city's business has grown westward to Tenth street, leaving no vacant spots. The next thirty will witness movements north and south of Washington, with slight radiates from the western border.

Come to think of it, when he suspended William H. Klepper, president of the Portland baseball club, until 1925, Judge Landis was perhaps just putting in an extra boost for the 1925 fair.

Mr. Ford intimates he might run for president but will not spend any money to bring nomination and election. That's all right. Edsel can finance the glory of the family.

It has taken the United States five years to decide not to recognize the envoy of the former Kerensky government. Well, at that rate Mexico still has a chance.

Probably one reason the French want so large an army is to keep the money at home that might otherwise be applied to her American debt.

The boy of 19 who committed suicide had his choice of two ways—to continue his father's business or follow the line of least resistance.

A Kentuckian of 84 has just become the father of his thirty-third child by his seventh wife. He breaks all sweepstakes records.

Now that the pugilist Carpentier has decided to become an actor we have no doubt that his act will be a greater knockout than ever.

The hum is heard of the groundswell of what will be the heavy tide of summer visitors in Portland.

With the backing of a fouth of the continent, the Willamette is coming up by jumps.

Carpentier aspires to be an actor. Dempsey will make a bad one of him next time.

The Irish should get the first invitation to the next peace conference.

The semi-detached female is the real menace.

Germany is waiting to "hoch!" Hearst.

OBSERVATIONS OF STATE PRESS

Warning to Public Service Commission.

Athena Press.

The recall vote is in the nature of a warning to public service commissioners, now and hereafter, that they must decide all rate cases against a public utility and never against the public.

Taxation with a Vengeance.

La Grande Observer.

Out near Summerville there is one of the best quarter sections of land in the northwest that was taxed in 1880 just $70. The taxes this year were $500. The land rents for $600 a year, the owner paying out $500 of the $600 for taxes.

If a first-class farm only brings $100 a year over and above the taxes, and if the owner must pay insurance on buildings and pay upkeep on the ranch out of that $100, have not we reached a point where there is just and ample cause for alarm?

Opportunity at Umatilla Rapids.

Condon Globe-Times.

Development of the Umatilla project will bring many thousands of new irrigated land under cultivation. It will make possible a network of electric railways over eastern Oregon and Washington. It will supply light and power to innumerable cities, towns, factories and farms. It will create industries and furnish both employment and pleasure for uncounted generations, including our own—if we arouse ourselves to the possibilities for development.

Calamity Narrowly Passed.

Harney County (Burns) News.

Mr. Olcott was not the News' choice, as our obligation, we thought, was to an ex-service man—all things being equal. But the danger line, so narrowly passed of a calamity, should be the melting pot for purification of thought and mind of all true-blue Americans and that hearty congratulations should be extended by all that Governor Olcott won over the demon of un-Constitutional Americanism together with all its sophisticated following.

Not Much to Brag About.

Roseburg News-Review.

Well, to say the least, Governor Olcott hasn't anything to crow over in the recent primary election. His official capacity gave him a wonderful prestige in the primary election—with five other candidates in the field—and the unprecedented vote assembled by Mr. Hall is evidence that as a vote-getter he has the present chief executive completely wiped off the board. Senator Hall made a wonderful race, regardless of his defeat.

No "Independent" Candidate Wanted.

Salem Statesman.

It would be a disquieting, if not a disastrous thing, for a third or independent candidate to come into the field for governor this year. He might be as good as gold—but as he will be just that and no more, no less; he will owe allegiance nowhere, have responsibility to no one but himself, and he can run as fast or as loose as he pleases, tame as a hearse horse or lawless as a high-powered auto without brake or steering wheel.

New Fair Plan Acceptable.

Salem Statesman.

The petition for placing the measure on the ballot for the November election to allow Portland to tax itself is now being circulated in Salem and throughout the state, and no one in Salem to whom it has been presented has refused to sign it. There can surely be no objection to this measure; and the people of the state outside of Portland ought, to the last man and woman, to support the great project in every possible and reasonable manner.

Worse Under Convention Plan.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

Another issue that may have to be fought out in Oregon before many months relates to the direct primary. The voice of reaction has been raised against the primary system and a general campaign of criticism has been launched. The chief complaint made is that it allows of plurality nominations. The same thing was true, however, of the convention system, only the evil then was worse.

Governor's Course Approved.

Jordan Valley Express.

The governor did right. It was a courageous and manly act to denounce on the eve of an election an organization known to have thousands of sworn members. There is no place in the United States for any sect, be it religious, anti-racial or political, that is so secret in its undertaking that it cannot bear the light of publicity but must act under a shadow.

Wonderful Race Run.

Coquille Sentinel.

When Senator Hall first announced himself as a candidate, the Portland papers seemed inclined to treat his candidacy as a joke, but for a tenderfoot he certainly shook things up and gave his opponents the shock of their lives. He made no mistake and won friends by the hundreds wherever he went. He will certainly be heard from again.

Pierce Not a Chamberlain.

Springfield News.

A good many republicans are not jubilant over the nomination of Olcott, some of them declaring that it foreshadows the election of Pierce, the democratic candidate. It would seem that the handicap is too great to be overcome, but it has been done before. Probably, though, Mr. Pierce will not prove to be a Chamberlain.

Nomination Fairly Won.

Rainier Review.

If a republican governor is to be elected in Oregon next November, it will be necessary to stand by Governor Olcott in his nomination. He has won it fairly at the polls and should receive the support of all the republican voters in Oregon. Where there is no unity there is no accomplishment of purpose.

What Makes Town Liveable.

Lebanon Express.

We'd rather go out and camp along some running stream, where at least the birds would affect some sign of friendliness and neighborliness, than hang our hat in a house located among people who have forgotten how to smile, and how to visit among each other as our forefathers did.

Up to Friends of Primary.

Polk County (Dallas) Observer.

The growing dissatisfaction with the direct primaries proves that this way of nominating officials is doomed unless the friends of the system are willing to accept a compromise.

Problem of the Present.

Sheridan Sun.

The primary is over; what will the election be?

Good for Portland.

Bend Bulletin.

Portland is at last off on the right foot in its plans for the 1925 fair.

Those Who Come and Go.

Tales of Folks at the Hotels.

"The highway between Kelso and Kalama is in first-class condition—the best it has ever been," reports Captain John Reed of Kalama, Wash. "There is a great movement of automobiles now across the river from Kalama, and I have been notified by the secretary of the Shrine in Seattle that about 300 machines are coming in the next few days on their way to San Francisco. Thirty of the Shrine machines crossed the river Sunday, in addition to other traffic, and plans are under way to provide a 15-minute service so motorists will have little or no delay. Three ferries were used Sunday and soon there will be four operating. The ferry owners are working on a schedule so that when one boat is on the Oregon shore the other will be on the Washington side. It takes about 12 minutes to cross the Columbia river." Automobile officials have informed Captain Reed that 50,000 machines will cross the river this season.

"Wallowa was the banner hog-raising county in the state until the war came on and the price of feed became too high. Now, however, people are going back to hog-raising. Wallowa is the best section in Oregon for that industry," declares George S. Craig of Enterprise, who arrived at the Imperial yesterday. "Our country is a great cattle shipping place and with the market improving the stockmen are feeling decidedly better." There has been need of rain in eastern Oregon of late and Mr. Craig says that when he arrived at La Grande, on the way to Portland, there was a heavy shower. On telephoning back home he was advised that there had been a soaking rain for two hours. The rain, coming at this time, will be of immense benefit to the farmers.

"I own all the banks in Curry county—both of 'em, and half of the banks in Del Norte county, California," explained George D. Wood of Brookings, Or., who is registered at the Perkins. One bank is at Brookings and the other at Gold Beach, in Curry county. George G. Wood, nephew of George D., and cashier of the Brookings state bank, is also at the Perkins. They are here with their attorney, T. T. Bennett of Marshfield, Or., to fight a case in the federal court against the federal reserve system. The federal reserve has been conducting a programme, according to Mr. Woods, calculated to discipline state banks and many state banks are watching the case of Mr. Wood with interest.

The first man to resume business in Prineville after the fire which destroyed most of the business district was Joseph Gerardo. At 3 o'clock the afternoon of the fire Joe had opened up a temporary butcher shop and was selling meat. Then, as soon as he could, he got to Portland with about $2500 in his pocket and bought new ice-making equipment and other material for his shop. Joe Gerardo arrived in Portland on the morning train and left on the evening train for home. Someone asked him why he didn't stay over night and see a little excitement in Portland. "Any excitement Portland can offer would be tame compared with what we've had in Prineville," replied the butcher. "I'm fed up on excitement."

E. N. Hurd considers it a personal reflection when he meets any resident of Oregon who has not visited the promenade at Seaside. After all the money the town has invested in beautifying the shoreline, he wants to see the walk patronized by throngs. Mr. Hurd is the mayor of Seaside and under his administration the costly improvements have been made. Because of its attractiveness the resort has been built to accommodate 20,000 people in the summer season. Mr. Hurd, who has been renominated for his seat in the legislature, has been accompanied to Portland by his son, whom he introduced as "the future representative of the second congressional district."

Montana is having oil excitement these days, according to Louis Newman, former railroad contractor and ex-mayor of Everett and Great Falls, Mont., who is registered at the Multnomah. That there is really oil flowing is demonstrated by a well in the Kevin district, which produces 300 barrels a day, 60 per cent of which is high-grade gasoline. Despite private affairs, Mr. Newman finds time for civic activities and has been president of the chamber of commerce of Great Falls.

During the winter Bill Hanley of Burns fed 7000 sheep. He intends ranging them in a valley this summer "just to show those cowmen," as he explained, "that sheep are a meal ticket." The fact that Mr. Hanley is buying sheep comes somewhat as a surprise, for he has been a cattleman for years. Mr. Hanley reports that the morale of the people in his part of the state is on the mend, which is a reflection of conditions.

"A hundred head of sheep are better than a hundred head of cattle," asserts H. W. McCormack of Bend, Or. "With the price of wool and the price of lambs, a sheep is more profitable than a head of cattle. There is a strong demand for lambs now and mutton sheep are wanted everywhere. As for wool, there are so many buyers that no grower has any trouble in disposing of his clip if he wants to."

Back to Blue river, where there is plenty of good fishing, went William Nesmith yesterday. He had been in Portland several days taking in the sights. Mr. Nesmith says he doubts whether the McKenzie pass highway will be available for motorists much this summer, as there is considerable road work in progress and there are no detours possible.

"In Wallowa county people are feeling better than they were a few months ago. Confidence is being restored and people now see that they have a chance of pulling themselves out of tight places, where they were caught when the depression hit the country," says George W. Hyatt, former member of the legislature from Wallowa county.

John A. Peterson of Toledo, Or., is building a hotel in that Yaquina bay town, in anticipation of the big times coming when the Corvallis-Newport highway is completed and there will be many tourists arriving, and with the new business created by the operation of the spruce sawmills. Mr. Peterson is registered at the Hotel Oregon.

C. A. Bartell, hotel man of Cottage Grove, is at the Hotel Oregon. He came to Portland to walk the hot sands of the Shrine last night and drink from the well of Zem Zem.

C. H. Weider of Salem was sporting his red fez about five minutes after registering yesterday. Mr. Weider operates laundries in Salem and Albany.

Roy N. Bishop, one of the directors of the Palace hotel, in San Francisco, was at the Multnomah yesterday en route to Puget sound.

Burroughs Nature Club.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Why do birds eat all the time?
2. Is honey spoiled when it has turned to candy?
3. I am sending a specimen caught in a trap—is it a mole or a mouse? Do these animals cross?

Answers in tomorrow's Nature Notes.

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Answers to Previous Questions.

1. In what part of the United States is the coral snake found?

Two varieties are found in the United States, the Harlequin, or coral snake, Elaps fulvius, from North Carolina to Mexico; and the Sonora coral snake, Elaps euryxanthus, in Arizona and northern Mexico. In the true coral snake the bands of color run all around the body in complete rings. Very poisonous.

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2. Do seals have any natural enemies?

Yes, they are sometimes attacked by the Orca, called also killer whale, though it is not a whale, but belongs to the Delphinidae, with porpoises and dolphins. It is a savage foe of many marine creatures and preys as far north as the Arctic ocean. The Bering sea fur seals are often attacked.

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3. I note your recent statement that the bobolink migrates to Brazil. I have always heard that it migrated to southern states, changing to a dull plumage and being known there as rice bird.

It is well known as rice bird, the Latin name Dolichonyx oryzivorous, meaning in part, "rice eating." The bobolink stops in the southern states on its way to its winter home, which is Brazil. In Cooke's Bird Migration, bulletin 185 of the United States department of agriculture, you can see the map showing the bobolink's route both for spring and fall migrations. The bird is counted beneficial in the north, but at times is a pest in southern rice-growing regions.

COUNTY WALLED IN BY TOLLS

Vancouver Paper Opens Campaign for Free Interstate Bridge.

Vancouver Columbian.

In medieval days cities constructed great stone walls around their borders, collected customs duty on all imports and maintained an attitude of aloofness which bade the outside world keep out. No thought was given to building up intercourse with other sections and each city attempted to exist as an entity. The result was a drag on progress which was removed only when the realization came and it would be better to encourage better business relations with other cities and to remove the restrictions to trade.

Vancouver stands alone in the Pacific northwest by being walled in. The wall is not insurmountable; neither were the walls of the medieval days. But in this instance the barrier consists of a bridge toll over the interstate bridge which makes business war: about locating in a place otherwise admirably situated near a great local market with the finest transportation conditions. The tolls for traffic over the interstate bridge are a distinct barrier to progress on the part of Vancouver and Clarke county and until those tolls are removed Vancouver cannot hope to go ahead as it should go.

The money from the tolls cannot, according to a ruling of the state legislature, be used for building roads in Clarke county. Where, then, is the benefit to the county from having this toll bridge? Every citizen of the county, urban or rural, should warmly espouse a movement to have the states of Washington and Oregon take over the bridge—possibly with the aid of the federal government—and make it a free bridge. As the situation now is, this community is being penalized; is getting no returns from the bridge; is forced to pay a large proportion of the tolls itself; and is losing industries which otherwise would locate here and settlers who would like to live in the community were it not for the fact that the toll on the road to the large coal market places a differential in favor of otherwise less favorably situated communities.

Every property owner in Clarke county, every farmer, every business man would profit by having the bridge toll free. Up to recently the farmers were inclined to oppose the free bridge movement because the use of the toll money for building roads meant more roads and better transportation conditions in the county. Since June 1, however, this privilege has been removed and the proponents of a toll bridge can find no real excuse for continuing their stand for a toll bridge in the county.

How, then, would property values be enhanced by removal of the bridge tolls? Clarke county is as near to Portland as is Washington county in Oregon. Its soil is even better and its other assets greater, yet real estate values in Washington county are treble what they are in this community, simply because in Washington county the farmers find themselves nearer the local market, due to the fact that there is no interposing toll bridge. Were this barrier removed every farm would have an increased sale value, every lot in the city of Vancouver would be worth more, because of the many Portland people who would be glad to make their homes here and spend their money here were it not for the irritating and expensive toll on the bridge. The farmers would find a greater market for their produce and therefore a greater return from their farms and the business houses would all profit through the general increase in the prosperity of the community.

Clarke county should have a distinct undertaking with the men who are candidates for the legislature in the ensuing election and should know definitely whether those men are or are not going to espouse the cause of a free bridge at Olympia next year. From the standpoint of this county this will be the most important bit of legislation to come before the lawmakers of the state. The county was double-crossed at the last session; it must have men who can play the game and see that the county gets a square deal at the ensuing session.

Cheerful Giver at Revival.

American Legion Weekly.

A colored revival was in full blast and one old fellow was exhorting the people to contribute generously.

"Look what de Lawd's done fo' you-all, bredren!" he shouted. "Give him a portion of all you has. Give him a tenth. A tenth belongs to de Lawd!"

"Amen!" yelled a perspiring member of the congregation, overcome by emotion. "Glory to de Lawd! Give him mo'. Give him a twentieth!"

Orator Has a Smooth Way.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

"You always have a convincing way of speaking."

"I generally ascertain the views of my auditors and then fall in line as closely as possible," confided Senator Sorghum. "In that way I have 'em convinced before I start."

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

Why the Zulu Became Monogamous.

In the happy Zululian days,
When living cost nothing at all,
A chief had ten wives
And led halcyon lives
In little teepees with 'em all.
They dressed in banana leaves then,
Which they picked from the handiest tree;
They danced in the shade
Of a palm dotted glade,
And not at an afternoon tea.
No wife ever drove into town
To purchase the raiment she wore,
And came home with suits
And golf costumes and boots,
That made all the other wives sore.

The pastime called bridge was unknown;
No wife ever rolled up a loss
And whispered next day,
In a casual way,
That hubby had best come across.
They smoked kitchen-garden cigars,
Instead of high-priced cigarettes.
There wasn't a track
Withute ponies to back,
Where one always lost all her bets.
So therefore a chief, as we've said,
Could marry as much as he chose,
And have his time free
For a fight or a spree,
Or a row with his favorite foes.

But now the Zululian land
Has learned all the civilized ways.
The ladies express
Quite a fondness for dress
And a liking for cinema plays.
No wife is the least bit content
Unless she can go out and jazz,
And will worry and fret
If she thinks she don't get
All the things that another wife has.
So the chief, though he doesn't regard
Polygamous living a crime,
Finds he cannot afford
To be master and lord
Of more than one wife at a time.

* * *

Why So Far Afield?

New York's police commissioner is going to Europe to study crime conditions. If he would stay right at home he could study them at first hand.

* * *

Not All Paid, Either.

The modern Morse alphabet seems to consist of I O U.

* * *

No Indications.

Apparently that ten months' European truce did not include Ireland.

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In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of June 6, 1872.

A lot on Third street between Morrison and Alder streets has been sold for $12,000.

The presidential campaign opens in Oregon entirely for Grant, a state which four years ago threw 1200 democratic majority.

The foundation for Mr. Weigant's new building at Third and Alder streets has been completed.

A torchlight procession with transparencies, etc., headed by the Aurora, East Portland and Portland brass bands will parade the streets tonight in a grand republican ratification.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of June 6, 1897.

The "Carnival of Madrid" made its first appearance before the public last evening in a splendid street parade.

The bicycle store and warehouse of Fred T. Merrill, 127 Sixth street, and the building adjoining it were gutted by fire yesterday morning.

Berlin—The emperor and the empress were not once cheered by the crowds on their way to the annual spring parade, and many spectators hooted.

SPIRITUALISTS SPURN REWARDS

Distinction Drawn Between Professional Mediums and True Devotees.

PORTLAND, June 5.—(To the Editor.)—I read with great interest the two letters published in The Oregonian Sunday on occult phenomena and spiritualism.

Both Mr. Thompson and the Rev. J. Willard Hills express ideas and sentiments, peculiarly their own and it is plainly evident that the former has never had any personal experience or "contact" while the latter has somehow been convinced and consequently has every reason to be satisfied with his position.

I fully agree with Dr. Hills, that whether or not Dr. J. Allen Gilbert ever gets the "code-message" he offers to pay for so liberally, it will make little or no difference to those who know best and even he, the acknowledged student of psychology, may or may not be convinced.

Dr. Hills says very truly that "we generally fail to receive that which we demand and I may add that, as my experience has taught me, all information coming to us from the other side must be voluntarily communicated. Naturally, we cannot control or dictate and demands are generally disregarded. The pecuniary reward, offered by Dr. Gilbert, does not affect the premises, for outside of the "professional mediums" who have caused mostly distrust and suspicion, no true devotee of spiritualism would care for the reward, though it were increased tenfold.

I have not yet been able to find time to see Dr. Gilbert, but intend doing so, not that I can guarantee him anything, but I welcome the opportunity for a mutual test and as I have stated years ago, shall be ever ready and willing to assist in any investigation that may be of scientific value in this respect.

I can but reiterate the statement, often made, that only open-minded investigation can lead to ultimate results and knowledge and the reports of Dr. Richet's investigations, duly authorized by the academy of medicine in Paris, France, are peculiarly gratifying in this connection, as showing that the world at last is taking the proper steps to ascertain the truth. So far from having baleful effects upon the mind, the positive knowledge that death is only transitory cannot but help make mankind better in the future. —JULIUS ADLER

Changed Order for Memorial Day.

UNIVERSITY PARK, June 5.—(To the Editor.)—The recent observance of Memorial day suggests changes that should be made in the