

### IDAHO REPUBLICANS TO SUPPORT TICKET

#### Borah's Followers Satisfied With Nominations.

### COOLIDGE'S RECORD LIKED

#### Senator's Close Friend and Political Adviser Lauds Presidential Candidate; Predicts Election.

BOISE, Idaho, June 19.—(Special.)—While Senator Harding is looked upon as representing the more conservative wing of the party, and Idaho is classed as a progressive republican state, the fact that the presidential nominee has accepted the platform adopted makes him satisfactory to Idaho progressive republicans.

The record of Governor Coolidge is such that there is an inclination to forget geographical lines and to lend united support to the ticket. Idaho republicans believe the issue is clear-cut, with the republican party pledged against the Wilson league of nations. Now that the national convention is history, it is interesting to make an analysis of the situation in Idaho insofar as the Borah and anti-Borah sentiment is concerned. Republican leaders concede that Senator Borah won a district victory. His attitude with regard to the league of nations was supported by the plank driven into the platform. John W. Hart, on whom a fight was made at the Coeur d'Alene convention and who is a close personal friend of Borah, was re-elected national committeeman by unanimous vote of the Idaho delegates. Senator Borah was made the center of an attack at the Coeur d'Alene convention. If the Coeur d'Alene convention did nothing else, it served to warn Idaho's senior senator that enemies were active.

### No Longer Talk of Bolting.

Senator Borah is expected to come in a few days. He will spend the summer here, during which time he will analyze the Idaho political situation and will visit all parts of Idaho and speak. During and since the Chicago convention an attempt has been made to make it appear that he was dissatisfied with the national ticket and was on the verge of bolting. It is now known nothing is further from the truth. Close friends of Senator Borah are satisfied with the national ticket and are not returning from the convention have not hesitated to say so. Their statements are taken to be reflective of the attitude of Borah, who, while he has made no statement is said to be well satisfied over the outcome.

### C. C. Cavanaugh of Boise, for many years recognized as the close personal friend and political adviser of Senator Borah, who was in attendance at the national convention, gave out a statement in which he says:

"The nomination of Senator Harding was the happy solution of a problem by a great convention, which has nominated a man of great ability, character and trained statesmanship. His record in both public and private life is clean. I regret the election. There was no talk of bolt from those of influence in the party."

### Delegation's Split Reviewed.

The prediction made that the eight Idaho delegates would split about 50-50 at Chicago appear to have been about correct. The Wood managers claimed that they had seven of the eight delegates. At no time during the voting at Chicago did they have more than five. These five were Gray of Coeur d'Alene, Easton of Kellogg, Jones of Lewiston, Guthrie of Twin Falls and Jenness of Nampa. Guthrie was claimed by both factions, the Wood and the anti-Wood. It is claimed he gave assurances to both that he would support them. It was because he had been vouched for as favorable to the so-called Borah program that the Borah backers had consented to accepting him as one of the delegates. When he voted consistently for Wood the Borah faction, of course, ascertained in just which camp he was really in. The delegation split their votes between five different candidates. On each ballot Wood received five votes. On the next three ballots he received but four and on the last ballot but three.

### Hawley for Vice-President.

While the republican national convention did not nominate a western man for vice-president, Idaho has one to present to the democratic national convention in James W. Hawley of Boise, who was endorsed by the democratic state convention at Lewiston this week for that position. "The only move made at the convention that I was not entirely in accord with was my insistence for vice-president," he said. "I was absolutely opposed to hampering the delegation with instructions of any kind, but I was helplessly in the minority. It was a personal compliment and I have not the remotest idea of this action being followed by affirmative action on the part of the national convention. The democrats elected 24 delegates to the

national convention, with one-third of a vote each. Interest here among republican party leaders centers in the report that friends are actively engaged trying to get Judge Frank S. Dietrich of the federal district court to permit presentation of his name to the republican state convention at Pocatello for party nominee for United States senator.

### C. I. YEOMAN ASKS DIVORCE

#### Hood River Orchardist Says Wife Threw Knife, Cutting Scalp.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—Charles I. Yeoman, former Vancouver, Wash., shipbuilder and orchardist of the Belmont district, has filed suit for a divorce from Mrs. Ruth J. Yeoman, to whom he was married in May, 1917. He alleges that on two occasions his wife attacked him with a knife. Once she threw the instrument at him, he says, cutting a gash in his scalp. Mr. Yeoman also charges his wife with improper conduct with other men.

Mrs. Yeoman will fight the case, and has asked for \$500 suit money, \$500 attorney's fees and \$200 a month for support.

### T. J. McKeen seeks a decree from Mrs. Clara McKeen, alleging desertion.

The couple, who have a daughter living in California, were married at Myrtle Creek, Or., October, 1889.

### BERRIES YIELD BIG SUM

#### Japanese in Hood River Valley Get Remarkable Returns.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—Japanese, who grow a major portion of the strawberries of the Hood River valley, are reaping a rich harvest this year. With fruit selling at a record price the industrious Nipponese ranchers are now getting deliveries. Joe Katayama, who has a 13-acre berry tract on Paradise farm, Portland, delivered more than \$1800 worth of berries to the Apple Growers' association in one afternoon. Yasui Bros., who have five berry and apple tracts, delivered 357 crates of berries to the association on a single day, for which they expect to receive in excess of \$5 per crate.

### FALSE REPORT IS SPREAD

#### Tourist Traffic Diverted by Story of Gasoline Shortage.

BAKIER, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—Automobile tourists passing through Baker have made statements to the effect that at Salt Lake City thousands of travelers had been turned back from the old Oregon trail because of erroneous reports that it was impossible to obtain gasoline in Oregon. In Idaho the tourists were told that gasoline in Oregon costs 55 cents a gallon.

It has been suggested here that it would pay Oregon's state chamber of commerce to publish a contradiction in the Salt Lake and southwestern Idaho newspapers. Otherwise a large portion of the westward travel will be diverted to the northern route.

### Old Land Claim Denied.

YAKIMA, Wash., June 20.—(Special.)—Claims of Roland H. Denny to 150 acres on the north shore of Lake Koecheles are denied in a ruling of the United States general land office received at the Yakima land office. The contention dates back 20 years, but has been of special interest lately, since a ruling in Denny's favor threatened to cut off camping privileges on that part of the lake front.

### Rumsey Estate in Litigation.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—Alfred C. Locke, an attorney of Ionia, Mich., was here yesterday to secure depositions of W. W. Clarke, one of the beneficiaries of the will of the late Chauncey J. Rumsey, who left an estate of about \$300,000. He will be in litigation for judicial interpretation of certain clauses.

### 14 MEASURES ARE TO BE DECIDED UPON

#### Task Awaits State Voters at November Election.

### NINE ARE AMENDMENTS

#### Five Bills for Laws and Include Abolition of Cigarettes and Fixing Office Tenure.

SALEM, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—When the voters of Oregon go to the polls next November they will be confronted with 14 measures, nine of which are in the form of constitutional amendments, while five are bills for laws.

The so-called compulsory voting measure proposes to amend section 2 of article 2 of the constitution and provides that in all elections not otherwise specified by the constitution the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote. Provision also is made for the registration of all persons qualified to vote in their respective election precincts, and for the casting of ballots by mail or otherwise in case of illness sufficient to prevent attendance at the polls, absence from the voting precinct during the day of election, or service in the army, navy or marines of the United States.

Of special interest to the voters is the proposed constitutional amendment providing for a 60-day session of the legislature. It is provided in this amendment that the legislative session shall not exceed 60 days in duration of actual working days, and the members of the legislative assembly shall receive for their services a sum not to exceed \$500 a member.

### Interest Fixing Proposed.

When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive a sum not to exceed \$5 a day, but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than 20 days. They also shall receive the sum of \$3 for every 20 miles traveled in going to and returning from their place of meeting by the most usual route. No bill shall be introduced after the 40th day of the session except appropriation bills or bills pertaining to the defense of the state or nation, except by unanimous consent of the members of the legislative assembly obtained on rollcall.

Fixing interest rates is the ballot title of a measure initiated by J. F. Albright of Oregon City. This measure provides that the legal rate of interest in Oregon shall be 4 per cent per annum, and no more, on all moneys after the same shall become due, but on contract the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and no more, may be charged by express agreement of the parties, which rate shall be inclusive of all brokerage and commissions. No laws of this state relating to interest or usury are repealed or abrogated by this section except insofar as the legal rate of interest is modified hereby.

The so-called minimum wage measure, initiated by J. E. Medley, 394 East Eighty-eighth street, Portland, provides that no firm, person or corporation hiring another in this state shall pay a wage of less than \$4 a day of eight hours for any male employe, or a wage less than \$20 a week for 48 hours for any female employe. This section shall not apply to farm labor or females employed as domestics.

### Concurrent Jurisdiction Given.

This section is self-executing, and each day of non-observance consti-

tutes a separate offense. Violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Justice courts and district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in the enforcement of this section.

The Oregon Single Tax league, Harry A. Rice, Portland, president, has submitted an amendment providing that from July 1, 1921, to and until July 1, 1925, all revenues necessary for the maintenance of state, county, municipal and district governments shall be raised by a tax on the value of land irrespective of improvements in or on it, and thereafter the full rental value of land, irrespective of improvements, shall be taken in lieu of all taxes for the maintenance of government, and for such other purposes as the people may direct. The intent of this amendment is to prevent forever the exploitation of the individual through the monopoly of natural or community-made values and opportunities.

### Bill Would Fix Terms.

Another constitutional amendment, initiated by Herbert R. Dewart, Portland, and A. J. Green, La Grande, provides that there shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof at the time of holding general elections, a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner and surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of four years. The provision of this section fixing the term of office for four years is self-executing and shall become effective on the day of election.

The regular November, 1920, election shall qualify.

### The Purpose of the so-called fish

and game bill, initiated by the Clackamas county fishermen's union, proposes to give to each county exclusive powers to regulate all fishing within its boundaries, excepting in the Columbia river; restricting to the legislature power to make laws establishing license fees relating to commercial fishing and the enforcement of laws protecting commercial fish. Also to pay for the propagation of commercial fish exclusively from money derived from commercial fishing licenses and for propagation of game fish, birds and animals exclusively from money derived from local licenses issued by each county for hunting and fishing for such game; for appointing a fish culturist and extra county law enforcing officers and their salaries.

### Anti-Vaccination Up.

The anti-vaccination measure was initiated by the Public School Protective league, with headquarters in Portland. It provides that no form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall be made a condition of admission to or attendance in any public school, college, university or other educational institution; or for the employment of any person in any capacity, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or the enjoyment of any privilege. Provision also is made for the repeal of any part of the constitution or laws of this state and of the charters and ordinances of all cities, towns, municipalities or counties therein, in conflict with the proposed amendment.

The divided session amendment, which was fathered by the State Taxpayers' league, provides that regular sessions of the legislative assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the state on the second Monday in

January in 1921, and on the same day of every second year thereafter. Regular biennial sessions of the legislative assembly shall consist of two periods, namely: An opening period of not more than 40 days, commencing on the second Monday in January, and a closing period of not more than ten days commencing on the third Monday in April following. During such opening period bills may be passed appropriating money for the expenses of the session or for the expenses of the state government or of state institutions previously established, but no legislation relating to any other subject shall be enacted. All other bills and all joint resolutions which during such opening period shall have received the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected to each house voting by yeas and nays shall be continued for final action at the closing period, but no bill or joint resolution not receiving such affirmative vote shall be so continued. The legislative assembly shall reassemble in the closing period for the sole purpose of taking final action upon the bills and joint resolutions theretofore so continued, and during such closing period no such bill or joint resolution shall be amended except by the affirmative vote of four-fifths of all the members elected to each house.

### Oleomargarine Bill Initiated.

The oleomargarine bill, initiated by the Associated Industries of Oregon, with offices in Portland, seeks to regulate and license the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, nut margarine, butters, renovated butter, process butter or any butter substitute and to provide license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale dealers and proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining rooms and boarding houses; to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manu-

facture and sale of an imitation of butter, and to prescribe penalties and punishments for violation of this act.

A bill initiated by E. L. Walters of Oregon City and known as the seines, traps and fish-wheels measure, provides that from and after January 1, 1921, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, to fish for salmon in the waters of the state of Oregon or in the waters over which the state of Oregon has concurrent jurisdiction by means of seines, traps or fish wheels. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 60 days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

To create a refuge for the native waterfowl of Oregon and in memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt, request the national government to designate such refuge the Roosevelt bird refuge, by ceding and conveying to the United States all title, right, claim and jurisdiction possessed by the state of Oregon in lands within the exterior boundaries of and in and to the waters both within and tributary to Malheur lake reservation in Harney county, as set apart by executive order issued by President Roosevelt in 1903, for the use of the department of agriculture as a breeding ground for wild birds, in the purpose of a measure initiated by the Roosevelt Bird Refuge association of Portland.

### Cigarette Abolition Sought.

D. E. Frost of Oregon City, through an initiative measure, would abolish cigarettes by prohibiting the sale, use or possession thereof; also prohibiting soliciting, receiving orders for, or making contracts for their sale; providing that the words cigarette or cigarettes as used in the ac-

tion, shall be held to include cigarettes, cigars, cigarette paper, cigarette wrapper, or any substitute therefor, or any paper or form prepared to be filled with tobacco for cigarette use, defining the duties of officers in enforcing the act and providing a penalty for its violation.

The so-called state market-director measure, initiated by the State Taxpayers' league, provides for the creation of a state market commission, establishing the office of state market director at a salary of \$4500 a year; secretary, at a salary of \$2500 a year, defines the duties and powers of the commission to be to assist in economical distribution of products at fair prices, disseminate information concerning market conditions, encourage co-operation among producers, distributors and consumers, mediate disputes when requested, supervise markets and co-operative associations, issue labels in certain cases, inspect products in storage, warehouses and common carriers, authorizing hiring of attorneys and other employe and providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 to cover expenses through year 1922, and providing penalties for violation of the act.

### Chehalis Teachers Elected.

CHEHALIS, Wash., June 19.—(Special.)—R. E. Bennett, one of the best-known school men in southwest Washington, has been elected principal of the Chehalis high school. Other teachers chosen include Miss Ruth Burgess of Spokane, instructor in English; Miss Harriet R. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn., instructor in English and other subjects; Miss Helen M. Hansen, Vashon, and Miss Lillian S. Larson, Port Townsend.

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