

PUBLIC NECESSITY LAW HELD ABUSED

Grangers of Oregon Assail
Telephone Company.

STATE BOARDS ATTACKED

Farmers in Convention Demand
Curtailed Authority of
Highway Commission.

EUGENE, Or., June 4.—(Special.)—Abuse of the public necessity law by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, was charged by the Oregon state grange which closed a four-day state convention at an early hour this morning. Repeal of the measure was asked by the grange, which indorsed the original resolution on the matter as submitted by the delegates from the Josephine county Pomona grange. That the telephone company has used to boost rates, this law which was passed by the state legislature in 1917, to prevent competition or duplication of the lines of any public utility, was the definite charge of the farmers' organization.

Two measures favored by the grange will appear upon the ballot in the general election of 1922, as the result of action taken in the late hours of the session. Initiation of a bill providing for a graduated state income tax was authorized as a means of preventing a possible confiscation of real property by heavy taxation. The measure was passed with enthusiasm.

State Boards Are Target.
The legislative committee was instructed to draft a bill aimed at the abolition of two-thirds of the state commissions, with the power to investigate those bodies and select for disband those which do not seem to justify further expenditure of the state's money. Provision was made that funds be drawn from the coffers of the grange to conduct an educational and pre-election campaign on both measures.

Recommendation was to be made by the grange to the next legislative session that the roads be amended to give the citizens of each county, through their county courts, the privilege of selecting the "road or roads" in their respective counties which county funds are to be expended in conjunction with any state highway funds.

A. I. Mason of Hood River introduced the resolution, which he said was prompted by the "dictatorial attitude" of the state highway commission.

Advice to the state educational institutions to administer the funds appropriated for their support with the greatest efficiency was recommended by the grangers in the adoption of the complete report of the educational committee.

Rogue Fish Bill Condemned.
At the suggestion of the Josephine Pomona grange the session went on record as favoring a repeal of the Rogue river fish bill as passed at the last session of the legislature.

Lawbreakers in spirit, was the application used by the grange in describing Americans who own brewery interests in Marion county, which was urged, should not be accorded the protection of the United States government.

Memorial exercises were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock for those grangers who have died during the last year. Their names follow: Cyrus H. Walker of Albany, pastor; Henry C. Fletcher of Salem, John Morris of Lane county, formerly of Gilliam; F. P. Friday of Hood River; W. H. Dufur of Portland, formerly of Wasco county; R. G. Ashby of Clackamas; Mrs. Ophelia Froman, a pioneer of Linn county; Isaac Stevens of Salem; J. E. Booth of McMinnville; J. F. Thomas of Gilliam county; Albert Karcher of Douglas and Mrs. Clara Davidson and Mary Wilmet of Oswego.

Committee Vacancy Filled.
At the evening session Mrs. A. J. French of Carlton was appointed to fill a vacancy on the state home economic committee.

"The most successful state convention ever" was the characterization of the assembly as made by C. E. Spence, grand master, this morning at a meeting of the executive committee, where plans were laid for the carrying out of the policies formulated by the delegates, who numbered 265. The convention will be held next year in McMinnville.

Resolutions were passed thanking the city of Eugene for its hospitality and Eugene lodge of Elks for the use of its rooms for the sessions. Thanks to the "impartial manner" in which the news reports of the convention were handled, "were given by State Master Spence."

CANAL DRAGGED FOR BODY
Water to Be Drained Off to Aid in Search for Missing Boy.

PROSSER, Wash., June 4.—(Special.)—Despite the vital need of irrigation by a crop estimated to be worth \$20,000,000 at a time when crops and climatic conditions most urgently require water, 70,000 acres of intensively farmed land comprising several thousand separate farms are to have their water cut off for several days to permit the employing of the Sunnyside government canal, 70 miles long, so that the body of a missing 5-year-old boy believed to have fallen into the canal and drowned may be recovered.

It is not even known that his body is in the canal, but sympathy is so strong that few if any have been heard to protest when told that they would be deprived of water for 30 hours farmers along the canal for a distance of 15 miles below Grand View have been dragging the canal seeking the body of the son of J. H. Cartner, who disappeared yesterday and whose hat was found on the bank of the canal.

MORE OFFICERS ASKED
Marion County Grand Jury Finds Conditions Require Larger Force.

SALEM, Or., June 4.—(Special.)—Employment by the proper authority of two additional deputy sheriffs to be delegated solely to the enforcement of the prohibition law was recommended in a report prepared by the Marion county grand jury and filed with Judge G. G. Bingham here today.

"We examined and inquired into

conditions in Marion county with respect to the enforcement of the prohibition law," said the grand jury report. "We found that the prohibition law is being enforced by the peace officers of the county in an efficient manner as the means at their disposal will permit; but, owing to the small number of officers available for the purpose, the prohibition law is not being enforced to the degree of effectiveness that it should be."

The grand jury made an exhaustive study of liquor conditions in Marion county following the charge of Judge Bingham, who said it had been reported that bootleggers were rampant in Marion county and that in some instances these violators had sold their product to schoolboys.

3-CENT FARE PROPOSED
SEATTLE VOTES TO PASS ON NEW CARPARE PLAN.

Project Provides for Part Payment of Cost of Operating System Out of Property Taxes.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 4.—(Special.)—With the announcement that enough signatures had been obtained virtually to secure a vote by the people next spring on his 3-cent carfare plan, Councilman Erickson said today that the circulation of petitions would continue "as an educational campaign" to acquaint the voters with the plan before the next municipal election.

Under the petitions, when enough signatures are obtained, an initiative ordinance will be placed on the ballot, providing that a 3-cent fare be established on the municipal railways and that the additional money needed to operate the lines be taken out of taxes, involving an increase in the levy on property.

Councilman Erickson contemplated abolishing all fares eventually, but the 3-cent fare was proposed as a first step. The ordinance under which the city bought the Stone & Webster lines for \$15,000,000 stipulated that interest and principal on the bonds shall be paid out of revenues only.

Under the Erickson plan, after the bonds are retired, there will be no necessity of charging any fare. He asserts that the 3-cent fare will be sufficient to pay the bond charges and extensions, while the cost of operation and maintenance will be borne by the general fund.

DISABLED PICK ENVOYS
Veterans at Agricultural College to Send Men to Detroit.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, June 4.—(Special.)—L. B. Davis of Salem and Ray T. Williams of Corvallis were selected by the Oregon Agricultural college chapter of Disabled American Veterans of the World War as representatives at the national meeting and convention at Detroit, Mich. More than \$40 was raised to defray expenses of their trip.

The support of the commercial club and of individual business men is expected. Nearly \$20,000 a year is brought into the community by federal payments to the rehabilitation men, and most of it is spent in Corvallis.

Williams was elected president of the organization for next year, and W. H. Reeves of Portland, vice-president; Seth Dodge of Corvallis, secretary-treasurer, and Edward Clarke of Salem, athletic manager.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian, Main 7070, Automatic 560-25.

REPUBLICAN DEFICIT IS TICKLISH MATTER

\$1000 Contribution Limit
Proving Embarrassing.

MORAL DEBT IS AT STAKE

Hays Must Stick to Rule or
Have Promise Made Joke;
Money Badly Needed.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright by The New York Evening Post, Inc. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—(Special.)—When the republican national committee meets here Wednesday, probably the least welcome of several items of business which they must consider will be their deficit. Soon after the election it became known that the committee's deficit was about \$1,500,000. Since that time the public has heard nothing of the subject, and probably the general assumption is that the deficit has been met. That, however, is far from being the case.

Only about \$200,000 has been paid off, and the committee has a deficit today of \$1,300,000 which is an uncomfortable sum considering that it is now more than six months since the election took place and from eight to ten months since the debt was contracted. The committee is paying interest on this sum at the rate of 7 per cent. This makes \$94,000 a year, or \$7000 a month being added to the deficit.

Collections Are Slow.
The committee has machinery in motion for collecting the money to meet this deficit, but results do not show that they are getting in more than about \$5000 a month. With the rate of progress of collection so slow, and the rate of interest so high, the situation is rather uncomfortable for the committee. Some of the older members of the committee believe that the deficit can never be met so long as they stick to the limit originally set by Chairman Hays of not taking more than \$1000 from any one contributor. Inasmuch as Will Hays will cease to be chairman at the meeting next week, it is quite within the possibilities that the committee, with Will Hays out, may consider changing the rule and collect the money in any sums they can get, the larger the better.

It will be a pity if they do this. The setting of this limit was a distinct advance in the management of political campaigns, and made it impossible for any rich man, or group of rich men, to get what Governor Cox during the campaign called "a strangle hold on the government." There is a group in the national committee who sympathize with Will Hays' theory of setting a limit, but they think he is overdoing it. They think that a limit of \$2000 or \$3000 or even \$5000 would protect the committee and the public practically as well as a limit of \$1000 while at the same time this higher limit would make the collecting of the money easier.

Rule Moral Obligation.
It will be incumbent on Will Hays and on his friends to stick by their rule and maintain it if they possibly can. They are under a certain amount of moral obligations to do this. While the campaign was on they got the credit of having made this rule. To abandon it now and "take the lid off" in order to collect money to pay off loans contracted while the campaign was on would rob them of much of the credit which they justly got for making the rule originally. The democrats could indulge in a good deal of cynicism about claiming virtue for keeping the limit at \$1000 while, at the same time, borrowings of hundreds of thousands of dollars were made from the banks and these borrowings subsequently paid off under a changed regime of no limit.

This whole subject of debts is the cause of a good deal of embarrassment to the committee. The matter of campaign expenditures and the broader subject of the maintenance of the direct primary are brought forward by two recent events.

Primary Acts Blow.
One was the declaring unconstitutional by the supreme court in the Newberry case of the statute limiting the amount of money that can be spent in a senatorial campaign. This decision gives a setback to the validity of the direct primary practice everywhere. A good many persons, including democrats, sympathized with the constitutionality of Newberry, but at the same time dislike to see a setback to the direct primary. When Newberry's case was argued before the supreme court, his counsel was the present secretary of state, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Hughes' denunciation of the particular use of the statute made to prosecute Mr. Newberry was expressed in language which, coming from a man like Mr. Hughes, was very strong. But while even democrats sympathized with what Mr. Hughes said, and with what the supreme court decided, they do not like to see the momentum given to movement already easily apparent, to rob the direct primary of the vogue which it has had for some 12 or 15 years past.

The other incident which gave a wound to the direct primary was the refusal of the senate to listen to the plea of Senator Johnson that Mr. Blair of North Carolina, should not be confirmed in a federal office because Mr. Blair, as a delegate from North Carolina to the republican national convention last June, had declined to be bound by a primary held in that state. The result of the primary called on the North Carolina delegates to support Mr. Johnson, but Blair did not do it.

Johnson's Plea Refused.
When the matter of Mr. Blair's confirmation came to a vote in the senate, the session was secret, but for a week past Washington has talked much about the strength of the plea which Senator Johnson made in the senate that they should punish this man for his failure to abide by the results of the direct primary. The senate turned Johnson's plea down by a vote of 99 to 15.

The senate was much influenced by the fact of Blair's character and his standing in his home state. They were probably influenced also a little by the fact that Senator Johnson's plea was necessarily out of what was to him a personal grievance. If the matter had been impersonal as respects Senator Johnson he might have had a little more success. There can be no question of the depth of Senator Johnson's feeling on this subject. He believes, and the facts unquestionably sustain him, that there is abroad a spirit of reaction on the part of old guard republicans against the direct primary. To some of his friends, Senator Johnson has announced that he is going to make it his principal purpose and activity during the next year or two, not merely to maintain the direct primary, so far as we now have it, but further to extend the direct primary to such a point that the nominee for presidency at the national conventions of 1924 shall be determined by the direct primary method altogether.

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BOLSHEVIST REGIME FORCED ON CHILDREN

Demand Made Upon Mothers
to Surrender Offspring.

MINDS TO BE MOULDED

Nationalization of Young and
Training by State in Communistic Doctrines Advocated.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Several documents taken from official bolshevik publications, describing the conditions under which children are living in Russia under the bolshevik regime are made public by A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information bureau in the United States, representing in this country the Russian democratic anti-bolshevik forces.

The bolshevik programme with regard to the children of Russia was formulated, according to Mr. Sack, by the Commissary Lillina at the conference on public education held in Moscow. The official magazine of the commissariat of public education, Narodnoye Prosveshcheniye (Popular Education) No. 4, quotes Lillina as saying at this conference:

Nationalization Is Advocated.
"We have to create out of the young generation a generation of communists. We must make real good communists of the children, for they, like wax, are easily moulded. We must remove the children from the pernicious influence of the family. We must register the children, or, let us speak plainly, nationalize them. Thus they will from the very start remain under the beneficial influence of communist kindergartens and schools. Here they will absorb the alphabet of communism. Here they will grow up to be real communists. To compel the mother to surrender her child to us, so the soviet state, that is the practical task before us."

Thus soviet institutions for children were established. The report of the soviet inspection for February, describing one of these institutions, the Rozdestvenskaya nursery in Petrograd, says:

Mortality Rate High.
"The children, left to their own devices, under the supervision of inexperienced and rough-spoken nurses, with filthy clothing, pale from lack of sufficient nourishment, made a painful impression. The place itself, unventilated and poorly heated, fostered all manner of diseases and contributed to the exceedingly high rate of mortality among the children. In the course of three months the child population of that institution renewed itself to an extent of 90 per cent."

In other words, nearly all of them were sent to the hospital, or, having failed even to reach the hospital, they perished while still at the nursery. The official bolshevik organ on public health, Izvestia Zdravookhraneniya, No. 11, gives the statistical data on mortality of children in Moscow, up to the age of 16 years, per 10,000 inhabitants, as follows: 1913, 81; 1915, 78; 1916, 100; 1917, 372; 1920, 400.

Analyzing the bolshevik activities with regard to the children of Russia, the well-known Russian physician,

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Dr. Horn, said at the Pirogoff medical congress in Moscow:

"I am prepared to forgive the bolshevik a great many things, almost everything. But one thing there is which I cannot and will not forgive them: namely, those experiments, positively criminal and worthy of the most savage tribes of the African jungle, which the bolsheviks have been making all this time with our young generation, with our children! This crime knows no parallel throughout the history of the world! They have destroyed, morally as well as physically, a whole Russian generation; they have destroyed it irretrievably and, alas, beyond remedy!"

Broker's Wife Gets Him Free.
BEND, Or., June 4.—(Special.)—James Ryan, prominent local realtor, sentenced to 30 days in jail Wednesday for drunkenness and having liquor in his possession, obtained his freedom this afternoon as the result of habeas corpus proceedings instituted by his wife. At the conclusion of arguments, Circuit Judge Duffy declared void the police court trial which had terminated in Ryan's plea of guilty and his subsequent sentence.

70 Sign With Waiters.
Seventy Portland houses have signed agreements with the waiters' and waitresses' union, according to announcement made yesterday by E. H. Williams, secretary of the union. He refused to comment on a report that a strike may be declared against certain houses which have not yet signed, merely saying that nothing official had been done.



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