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The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political, independence or its territorial integrity.—Woodrow Wilson.

THE PLUNDERBUND

EXCESS war profits as high as 2183 per cent were made by one American food dealer in 1917, according to information furnished a senate committee by the treasury department.

A liquor dealer made a profit of \$220 per cent, and a cold storage concern exceeded its 1916 profit 472 per cent. Another cold storage outfit, capitalized at \$429,000, took a profit of 31 per cent. These are some reasons why food buyers pay so dearly for what they eat.

Some contractors took excess profits as high as 596 per cent in 1917. Profits on chemicals went as high as 377 per cent, on clothing as high as 491, and one flour miller took an excess profit of 235. Another flour miller profited 437 per cent.

One meat packer made 204 per cent, a soft coal mining concern 504 per cent, a retail concern profited 80 per cent on \$1,250,000 capital, and some paper manufacturers took profits as high as 176. Machine tool manufacturers made profits ranging from nothing to 788 per cent.

One clothing dealer, with a capital of \$50,000, profited 181 per cent. These are a few cases. There are many others. The treasury department will supply the senate committee with the rest. Many concerns made no profits at all.

These enormous profits on food, clothing, cold storage and the like, are blood profits. They are profiteering on a nation's misery. They are plunder of the living over the corpses of the dead amid the agonies of the dying.

There is no question about the information. It is official, compiled from income tax returns. The report of them is by one of the great departments of the American government.

It is a huge undertaking to curb the profiteers. The fact that they are willing to prey upon a people in travail and sorrow as a hyena tears a dead carcass to pieces is proof that they are conscienceless.

But congress should find some way. It should deal drastically with the plunderbund. No step that it could take would do more to stimulate public confidence and increase the national morale.

The farmers of Oregon will feel a particular interest in the shipment of a thousand Ford tractors to this state. No doubt there are other tractors just as good in every respect as the Ford, but it has played such a part in the war that an aura of romance surrounds it.

Mr. Ford declined to put any of his machines on the United States market until he had first supplied the pressing demands of the British food campaign. And, as we understand it, the tractors which he shipped to Britain were delivered at cost. That looks very much like the genuine brand of patriotism.

THE JUNKER GAME

IT SHOULD be clearly kept in mind that the Finnish party which has allied itself with the kaiser is the Junker, or anti-revolutionary element. A struggle broke out months ago in Finland between the Junker reactionaries and the revolutionists. The Junkers called in the Germans and with their help got possession of the government.

Finnish Junker and German Junker now fight side by side against the Russians and the allies. This same Junker, or landlord, element composes the anti-revolutionary party in Russia. It is eager to bewitch the allies into pulling its chestnuts out of the fire by helping put down the revolution.

United States to fight his battles for him he will feel that he was justified when he called us a nation of "Dummkopfen," which means block-heads.

Former Governor West left Sunday night for Washington, and thence for Europe, where he goes on an important war assignment. The nature of his mission to the war zone has not been made public for obvious reasons.

As one who always gets what he goes for, if there is reasonable chance to do so, the government may be assured beforehand that his work will be satisfying and effective.

FALSE SECURITY

THE country should be on its guard against stories from the seat of war which tend to lull us into a false security. Such are stories telling of German discouragement, hunger, war weariness and generally shattered morale.

The Germans are not discouraged. They believe that they have been steadily victorious during the war and feel able to end it by one grand onset in France. So far as hunger is concerned, the food situation in Germany grows constantly more favorable.

Its home supplies are in better condition. The way has been opened for importation from Russian districts. Laborers in great numbers are now available from the conquered border provinces.

We emphasize these indisputable facts because it is better for us to understand exactly what our war problem is. The Germans are preparing for a terrible offensive in the west. Unless we keep clearly in mind the main facts about their strength and fighting capacity, we are destined to undergo some fearful surprises.

Their offensive will be stopped before it has done much harm, but the stopping of it will not be child's play. It will strain our resources and those of the allies to a fearful tension.

Germany will take possession of Petrograd "to preserve order." The pretext is plausible. No doubt the kaiser will keep order there, as he has in Belgium, and by the same means. Once securely lodged in Petrograd, when will he get out again? Step by step the war lords are assimilating the fallen empire. It will furnish them with countless units of cannon fodder.

ITS TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

THE annual assembly of the Willamette valley Chautauqua opened at Gladstone today.

This is the twenty-fifth year of the assembly. Question arose about holding it this year, until President Wilson publicly urged continuance of Chautauqua work as a national morale builder.

The Gladstone organization has never permitted itself to take on the features of the commercial Chautauqua. It is a non-profit-making concern, devoted to educational events with annual deficits often financed by public spirited persons.

This year's program is excellent. Naturally, it is largely devoted to discussions of war problems and to activities that will advance the cause of America in the conflict.

Walwyn Evans, noted Welsh orator and nephew of Lloyd George, is on the program. So are Henry Warren Poor, former war zone photographer; Lincoln Wirt, war correspondent; Charles Crawford Gorst, birdman, and others of eminence and interest.

Nothing is fitter for those who cannot bear arms than to drink inspiration for the allied cause at the Gladstone Chautauqua fountains. It is a splendid institution in time of peace and a better one in time of war.

FARM OVERHEAD

A very excellent program has been prepared by Professor Young for the Commonwealth Conference of the University of Oregon to be held in Portland next Friday and Saturday. It is a practical and modern program in that it deals with housing, with reconstruction and with other topics of immediate and pressing concern. The discussions should attract very wide interest.

Some day a railroad will traverse the entire length of this chain of Eastern Oregon valleys, extending 150 miles north and south, including the Goose Lake and Silver Lake valleys, and giving Lakeview railroad connection with Oregon, a connection which that Oregon kingdom of production has not now.

work stock when they are idle. At the same time the farmer uses a certain amount of "working capital" with which he pays wages, buys current supplies, attends to accidents, and so on. On the 80 acre Michigan farm this is set down at \$500, making the interest at 6 per cent equal to \$30 yearly.

The overhead of the farm, like that of any other business, includes another item, a pretty big one. It is the cost of management, or superintendence. Of course, the farmer manages his own farm. He fills two positions, that of a hand in the field or dairy and that of superintendent or manager. In many cases he allows himself nothing for either service in making up his accounts. This is bad finance. The results thus obtained are deceptive.

On the 80 acre farm in question the owner's services to himself as manager are worth \$1000 annually and should be set down at that figure in reckoning up profit and loss.

It turns out that the total overhead expenses of the 80 acre farm amount to \$2214. The farmer must cover that amount before he is entitled to turn one penny into his profit account. As agricultural conditions go in other than war times, how many 80 acre farms make their overhead expenses?

RICH BUT RAILROADLESS

IN THE Chewaucaun and Summer Lake valleys, Eastern Oregon, irrigation was practiced more than 40 years ago.

The region is one of the most prolific crop producing areas of Eastern Oregon. Alfalfa is grown in abundance and is part of the winter feed for big herds of livestock that forage on the semi-arid ranges that stretch away to the eastward in magnificent distances.

Paisley is in the heart of this Eastern Oregon paradise, and is the principal supply point. It is at the upper end of the Chewaucaun valley, and just over the low ridge that separates Chewaucaun from Summer Lake valley on the north.

In the latter are Abert and Summer lakes, made famous by saline deposits that have figured extensively in Oregon state politics and legislative proceedings. Their shores are white with age-old deposits of elements carried in solution in the waters, and which it is supposed was, some time, be the basis of a big industry. At the time a Journal writer was on the ground, Jason Moore, who has figured in several contracts with the state, was at Abert lake building containers and other devices for further experiment in the commercial use of the saline deposits in the waters of the two lakes.

The natives, who, in their great need of water, wish the brackish lakes were filled with real water that could be used on their lands, do not take much stock in the statistics of wealth which some insist can be created out of the saline deposits. They have seen the waters and shore deposits there and noted them as a hindrance to real development, and have little faith in the talk of millions upon millions to be made from the lake deposits.

But, at Lakeview they tell you that prominent Californians have formed a company to use similar deposits in Alkali lake. California experts were recently in Klamath Falls and Lakeview arranging to ship auto trucks, of which eight had already been ordered or had arrived for use in transporting the product to the railroad at Klamath Falls and Lakeview for reshipment to California manufacturing plants. It was positively stated that one of the Spreckles is connected with the plan. Another statement was that the Fleischackers are connected with him.

Speaking of the saline deposits in Lake county, a late Portland Chamber of Commerce bulletin says that the California syndicate expects to handle 100 tons of the saline product by auto trucks daily, and that later a refinery will be built at Lakeview. The bulletin adds that Oregon's "saline deposits alone would, under proper treatment, be sufficient in value to pay off a good portion of the present national debt."

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Chairman Hurley of the shipping board has informed Senator McNary that the documentation of vessels is in the hands of the local representatives of the fleet corporation, and the suggestion that the Oregon line of vessels be transferred to the Oregon line of Senator McNary. These results are said to be accomplished mainly by the use of smaller timbers and extension of the line of construction. The prospect of this design for a \$200-ton ship is said to have received approval of the local representative of Lloyd's and the American bureau of shipping. The design has been submitted to officials of the shipping board. Mr. Freedman says that Sandstone in his research has read every work on wooden ship construction from Noah's ark down to Edward N. Hurley.

Representative Arthur called attention to the assistance provided by federal agencies in Oregon for supplying farm labor, and particularly to the emergency labor section of the public service reserve of the department of agriculture, through which, he believes, substantial assistance may be given the present season. In Oregon cooperation is being received from several sources, he said, and while it may be impossible to care for all of the labor called for and of the right kind, the situation will be handled in a fairly satisfactory manner. The public service reserve is represented by

Light weight, low cost and higher speed than can be shown in other types of wooden ships are claimed for the design of H. D. Sandstone, Portland designer. In the Pacific Northwest, the Oregon line of vessels is being transferred to the Oregon line of Senator McNary. These results are said to be accomplished mainly by the use of smaller timbers and extension of the line of construction. The prospect of this design for a \$200-ton ship is said to have received approval of the local representative of Lloyd's and the American bureau of shipping. The design has been submitted to officials of the shipping board. Mr. Freedman says that Sandstone in his research has read every work on wooden ship construction from Noah's ark down to Edward N. Hurley.

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Some, with their descendants, still live there, while others have departed. Among the early settlers are these familiar Eastern Oregon names: Dick King, Steve Moss, Thomas J. Brattain, James Foster, Virgil Conn, George M. Jones, Punderson Avery, Orange Morgan, William and Albert Farrar, Steve and Jerome Gaylord, William Kobbins, W. A. and Bud Currier, Peter Withers, William Harvey, George and James Small, John Drumm and George Conn.

Russia is not quite prostrate. She can fight with her old weapons, bombs, if not with shells and gas. We have never believed that the gallant spirits who resisted the tyranny of the czar for so many cruel years would lie down patiently under the worse tyranny of the kaiser. Von Mirbach's fate is a warning to the whole outfit of war lords.

SHIPYARDS MEN AND OLD J. B.

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, July 9.—In the discussion of John Barleycorn's usefulness or non-usefulness around the shipyards, the results achieved by the dry workers of Oregon and Washington came strongly into the minds of the senate committee hearings that the Pacific Northwest has maintained a better record than it could have done in other parts of the country. It happens that the Pacific Northwest is the only dry region where large shipbuilding work is in progress, except at Newport News. In New York, the Delaware and at Baltimore the shipworkers are at liberty to refresh themselves in the old-time way when the work of the day is over, and the vast majority of the shipworkers live in wet territory.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa tried to bring Chairman Hurley of the shipping board to admit that the success of the Northwestern yards has been largely due to prohibition. It was pointed out that the Seattle plant at Seattle was mentioned. Mr. Hurley thought the results were due to good business organization. The Sloan company's yards in the Puget sound district had failed, and had to be taken over, because they lacked the business management. Mr. Hurley based his argument against war prohibition upon interfering with the working conditions of the workers of the Northwestern yards should be supplied with liquor, he said. Workmen there are satisfied to do without, he said, and in the Puget sound district in California are satisfied by continuing the use of liquors, and he would not interfere in either place.

The interesting part of Mr. Hurley's statement dealing with the Northwestern yards was as follows: "It is not private business, but the country's business in a great war emergency with which I am concerned, and I am unwilling in this crisis to treat the workers in this manner. It is the personal liberty of nearly half a million men in the shipyards and contributing industries, on whom we are relying for the production of the war material, that is at stake in this matter. If anyone tried to tell me that men worked better with the stimulus supplied with liquor, I would simply tell him that the workers of the Oregon and Washington yards, who the employees, without such stimulants, are doing good work. If the argument were made that the workers would work better with steel ship in 27 days, and that because of this it might be well to give light wines and beer to the workmen in Oregon and Washington, I would simply tell him that the workers of the Oregon and Washington yards, who the employees, without such stimulants, are doing good work. If the argument were made that the workers would work better with steel ship in 27 days, and that because of this it might be well to give light wines and beer to the workmen in Oregon and Washington, I would simply tell him that the workers of the Oregon and Washington yards, who the employees, without such stimulants, are doing good work.

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Franklin T. Griffith, state director of the department of agriculture by J. H. Sandstone, Portland, and agricultural extension work by Professor O. D. Center of Corvallis. Temporary offices of the employment agency will be opened in the city for the peak load at harvest time.

Gust Lindgren of Astoria, Or., is trying to secure the return of his brother-in-law, Einar Antilla, to the United States from Finland. Antilla left this country about one year ago to settle up an estate, after registering for the draft and securing permission to go. Now, it is said, he has been impressed into the Finnish army and is in Finland. His family is in this country, and he had declared his intention to become a citizen. At the request of Senator McNary, the department of agriculture is trying to find out where he is and if he can be returned.

Letters From The People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words, and should be accompanied by the name, address and full name of the contributor.]

A Peace Treaty Suggestion Aurora, Or., June 30.—To The Editor of The Journal.—In your issue of June 29 one of your correspondents writes of secret diplomacy and makes a very good suggestion. Since we have gone on a knight's errand (expecting neither cash nor territory) "to make the world safe for democracy" and to secure lasting peace, it seems to me eminently proper that the people themselves, the "great plain people," should begin to discuss with the peace treaty and to prevent future recurrences of what is happening now.

The peace conference (when it comes) should be democratic in its character and to the public and its proceedings fully reported and freely discussed by the people of all the nations concerned. In the event of a dispute that is sufficient to cause war between two or more nations, no hostile action should be taken by any one of the nations for the purpose of creating a series of conferences should be fully reported and freely discussed by the people of all the nations involved. If no agreement is reached, the question of war or no war should be referred to the people of each nation involved at a special election called for that purpose. The result of such election should be binding on the governments of the war declaring powers of each nation.

If these ideas are incorporated in the peace treaty that is to be, then we shall not only have peace, but we shall have democracy in the schools, for the report of the adjutant general's department also calls attention to physical as well as mental and vocal "stochastics" as a part of the training of officers' commissions. This frequently originates from sheer indifference on the part of all concerned, for if the teacher fails to pay attention to the health of his pupils, it is small wonder if the pupils themselves may even less.

While it is of course almost impossible to train any man so that he can keep up the drill ground for 24 hours, nevertheless it is quite possible as well as advisable to train him to carry himself well at all times. To quote the department again, it should be the duty of every officer to be able to walk and carry himself with the bearing of an officer and a gentleman.

It is natural for anyone who feels that he has reason not to be dissatisfied with himself to walk with his head erect and nations, then we have not reconstructed in the sense of a world made safe for "democracy," and have simply made it a world preparatory to another and greater war.

The word "reconstruction" when used in a political sense only is a misnomer. It should have a new application and meaning. Efficiency for winning the war has taught the world that labor service is the only element necessary to win the war. The government is trying to eliminate exploiting capital from its war program. If we can win the war on labor's efficiency alone, why return to capitalist exploitation after the war? This is the great question of the future and political parties must answer it.

C. W. BARZEE

PERSONAL MENTION

Eric Hauser Returning Eric W. Hauser, part owner of the Central Oregon Hotel, is returning from a business trip to St. Paul, Minn., for several weeks, is expected to arrive home today or Wednesday.

French Army Officer Visits Captain Colombeau, French army officer who is acting as military attaché in the United States Army at Camp Fremont, is in Portland for a few days to visit the city and on official business. Captain Colombeau is registered at the Benson.

New York Author Here William Hamilton Osborne, well known author of New York, is touring the Pacific Northwest gathering data for a new guide book, and is registered at the Multnomah.

U. S. Agriculturist Here George L. Zundell of the United States department of agriculture, stationed at the experiment station at Washington State college, Pullman, is registered at the Imperial.

On Way to Beach Mrs. Frank Tierney of Walla Walla, Wash., is at the Benson for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ebbake of San Francisco are at the Benson.

Soldiers on Furlough Mr. R. Smythe and Vith Moren, with the national army at Camp Lewis, are in Portland on a brief furlough. They are at the New Perkins.

Cattleman Sells Stock G. M. Blakely of Condon, a cattleman of the Central Oregon section, is in Portland to sell several shipments of stock. He is at the Cornelius while in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hodson of Dallas

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE We read with pleasure when Hal's regulars see the Jim Hill mustang. Plenty of sun for haymakers, anyhow. Now is the best time to buy War Savings Stamps to help stamp out the Kaiser.

Carous is going to sing noisier songs in the movies, but peanut shells will crackle just the same. Anyway, some of the fellows who don't pass the civil service examinations can't be taken back.

In the Union there is more strength than in the Western Union as the W. U. will learn if it does not soon mend the front of its ways. When it comes to a question of meat or drink the senate collectively will be on the side of the meat, no matter what personal senatorial sentiments may exist.

We're attracted by the pictures of the pretty girls in their nifty farmerette regalia but would be more fully convinced that they really mean business if low shoes with high heels were not part of the make-up.

Somewhere in France—I was on my way to my pension, I was rather late. The moon was obscured by clouds. Two soldiers, seeing me approaching, halted and one said, "Let's ask this guy, 'Frère'." "I'll ask him," said the other. He stopped me and in lame and halting French he asked me how to get to the river, where the bridge was, and which direction to take to get to their camp. "Let's cut out the French, though you make a fair stagger at it," I said. "You fellows had better beat it, or the military police will pick you up, and where are you heading for?" "Hell! Why, you are an American," said one of the soldiers in a relieved tone. "Can you put us wise how to get to our camp?" We been milling around here in a circle. We can't find the river, let alone the bridge. "I went with them and showed them how to get out of the confusing tangle of streets and how to find their way back with their keep leading you back into the same place from which you started."

On a recent trip toward the Spanish border I encountered a most picturesque cavalcade of Spanish gypsies. They came to the side of our rig and the women with their gay gowns of red and yellow calico, their abundant black hair worn in braids down their backs, with their olive brown skins, with their shining eyes and with their

full red lips, made a pleasing picture against the green fields and tree clad slopes of a nearby hill. They wanted to tell our fortunes, but I knew no Spanish, and they knew no English, so we could only look at each other with mutual interest. Their camp outfit particularly interested me, as did the broad-backed, large-wheeled wagon, in addition the trucks bringing in soda products from Alaska make quite a fleet on the streets at times."

Rain report: From the Joseph Herald of June 27: "After several weeks of heat, rain threats and short summer showers came the long longed for rain last Saturday afternoon. Although the amount of an inch or so is thought to have been much heavier in other parts of the county, enough, in fact, to make the roads bad in several sections."

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley

[An amusing incident, always, is that of the stranger in a strange land trying to get that land's language across. To one of his own kindred countrymen, who speaks the world's best English, Mr. Lockley proceeds in these lighter vein today, closing with an appeal to everybody to write to his boys in far France.]

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HOW TO BE HEALTHY

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Former Portland Physician

PUTTING "PEP" INTO SLOUCH-ER (No. 2).—Slouchiness in speech is not the only type of slouchiness and slouchiness in the schools, for the report of the adjutant general's department also calls attention to physical as well as mental and vocal "stochastics" as a part of the training of officers' commissions. This frequently originates from sheer indifference on the part of all concerned, for if the teacher fails to pay attention to the health of his pupils, it is small wonder if the pupils themselves may even less.

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It is natural for anyone who feels that he has reason not to be dissatisfied with himself to walk with his head erect and nations, then we have not reconstructed in the sense of a world made safe for "democracy," and have simply made it a world preparatory to another and greater war.

The word "reconstruction" when used in a political sense only is a misnomer. It should have a new application and meaning. Efficiency for winning the war has taught the world that labor service is the only element necessary to win the war. The government is trying to eliminate exploiting capital from its war program. If we can win the war on labor's efficiency alone, why return to capitalist exploitation after the war? This is the great question of the future and political parties must answer it.

C. W. BARZEE

PERSONAL MENTION

Eric Hauser Returning Eric W. Hauser, part owner of the Central Oregon Hotel, is returning from a business trip to St. Paul, Minn., for several weeks, is expected to arrive home today or Wednesday.

French Army Officer Visits Captain Colombeau, French army officer who is acting as military attaché in the United States Army at Camp Fremont, is in Portland for a few days to visit the city and on official business. Captain Colombeau is registered at the Benson.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE We read with pleasure when Hal's regulars see the Jim Hill mustang. Plenty of sun for haymakers, anyhow. Now is the best time to buy War Savings Stamps to help stamp out the Kaiser.

Carous is going to sing noisier songs in the movies, but peanut shells will crackle just the same. Anyway, some of the fellows who don't pass the civil service examinations can't