chine guns were pounding men short of,

rifles and ammunition, but the moment

the Russians came within bayonet reach

the Teutons fled to safety. It is, there-

fore, good to know that in the German

sense the Americans are "unprepared."

They are, however, most adequately

prepared in that better sense which

akes individual initiative and courage

into account. The French and British

systems of training, at least those cov-

ering the men who were brought under

arms since the war and taken from

peaceful pursuits, have taken initiative

into account, but with the Americans,

that resourcefulness has been with them

all their lives. They know how to shoot

and live in the open. They can think

as well as act for themselves. They are

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for pub-

whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.]

The Anti-Administrationists

Journal.-The extremity in which anti-

administrationists find themselves

placed by the growing success of Amer-

ica's war effort would be humorous if

it were not dangerous. It is not so

long since Republicans of the intensely

partisan sort saw a source of danger

and delay in what they chose to term

They railed at the censorship rules and

brought about a modification. They

were so sure the people should be told

more about the troop movement to

France that they brought about a popu-

and generalities, and later by quoting

actual figures, the authorities satisfied

the people's natural desire and right to

which they were so willing to spend

It could have been suspected from the

first that the insistence on publicity by

Republicans was mere partisan sniping.

but it took something like the Lodge

outburst of a few weeks ago to prove

ment of the activities of German U-boats

off our Atlantic seaboard, the Massa-

chusetts senator inadvertently made a

confession which should set our minds

at rest on the question of its motive.

even if, after reflection, it leaves us

disturbed about another and more

be the opening of a battle which we

"If I were to attempt to fix the re

sponsibility for the submarines being

So long as America had been so busy

sent comparatively few troops abroad.

the partisans deemed it not only proper,

which set up a direct military menace to

Germany, and knowledge of which could

"loose bragging and boasting" to tell

There is one kind of publicity that

music to the ears of such Americans as

Lodge. It is the sort which advertises

our mistakes and shortcomings. At a

and hardest war winter her morale was

kept up, not by the Russian wheat,

which proved an illusion, but by the

bings of the God-sakers-those who

America to help in bringing calemity to

much concerned with

Germany, and by the snipers who were

future political campaigns in America

Pleased by anyone who could render

this sweet music, those who would

momentary aberration, during which he

seized their fiddle and commenced

not supply to millions of

function. It is unfortunate

play. During the trying days of

hungry winter he afforded the mental

saving that America was honeycombe

gratification which a short meal could

with graft and incompetency and that

Oregon senator should furnish the text.

but the Republicans used it without

questioning the politics of its author. So

long as our war machine could be ad-

vertised to our people as having broken

down under the administration, it mat-

tered little to what good purpose our

enemies turned the gross misstatement.

t had a punch here in America; the fact

that it might help them to beat the ad-

that Germany might use it to help beat

all of us. Hence the cry for publicity.

But so soon as the machine was re-

have been, so soon as the fact that it

impossible longer to conceal or migrep-

resent-then it was time to call for the

bragging and boasting about the num-

ber of troops we are sending to France'

he inferentially, but none the less plain-

ly, confessed that we had a great deal

more to brag and boast about than h

was willing honestly and openly to ad-

party had demanded the limit of pub-

Critics of the administration are not

displeased because the administration

but because the administration, despite

their obstruction and back pull, has been

drawn from Lodge's disclosure of anti-

administration psychology is that Wil-

son's critics are highly displeased be-

cause he has accomplished so much and

Has partyism so blinded anti-adminis

Wilson and his party discredited by

ALVARO SHOEMAKER.

trationists that they would prefer see-

failure of the war to seeing the kaise

and his party defeated by success of it?

PERSONAL MENTION

God help me, if I am wrong; God helr

be infinitely pleased had he ac-

boast about. It seems unthinkable

able to produce anything

complished less.

has "bragged and boasted"-if it has-

mit, and a great deal more than he had

when, previously, he and his

conclusion to be

brakes, the soft pedal, the muffler, the

When Lodge deplored this

mute-and the censor.

licity.

never had ceased to function german

t was anti-Wilson stuff from the inside

war machine had all but ceased to

sensing calamity

time when Germany was in her fourth

America should be told of it first and

but

essential.

anybody about it.

were too busy

that the people

the case. Immediately after announce

their money and their blood.

a little more about the things for

lar demand for light. At first, by hints

"secretiveness" of our war heads

Portland, July 8 .- To the Editor of The

not machines.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER ublished every day, afternoon and morning, (ex-sept Sunday afternoon) at The Journal Build-ing, Brosdway and Yambill streets, Portland, Oregon.

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CHARLES M. SCHWAB

HE greatest industrial genius in the world is in Portland today. At 18, he worked for \$10 a month, at 19 his pay was \$1 a day, at 39 he refused a salary of \$1,000,000 a year. He is Charles become permanent residents. M. Schwab.

No career has been more meteoric. sylvania. April 18, 1862. At 12 he kind or the contented kind of people. began driving the stage from Loretta. he drove his stage.

At 18 he worked in a grocery store from 6:30 a. m. to 10:30 at night for \$10 a month. At 19 he was employed in dustry at Braddock, Pennsylvania, in which he drove stakes and carried the chain for the engineering corps. In six months he was made chief of the engineering force.

spectacular. At 22 he became chief killed more men than had fallen engineer and assistant manager of in battle. Medical science has imworks. It was the beginning big things. He enlarged the rall mill department to handle the gest output in the world. He nstituted economies that sent the Pittsburg products to all parts of the earth.

He learned every branch of the steel business. At 25, seven years, after he entered the Thompson plant, he became head of the engineering British had built the southern and department of the entire Carnegie organization. He planned and built the Homestead steel works. Carnegle said of him about this time. that young Schwab "knew more shout steel than any other man in the world."

His development of steel processes was rapid and tremendous. The one of the longest continuous rail-United States government needed plate, and, after tedious experiments, Schwab provided it. The can colony by the British has interhead of the Thompson steel works rupted a neat scheme of empire dled and Schwab was selected to which the Germans were working take his place. That happened when he was only 28.

stead steel works after the terrible several others. Their plan was to task, but Schwab succeeded in it. up to the Congo region, mass their It was said of him in that undertak- troops on the frontier and then fight sace, the Schwab sincerity, the of the assault on Belgium in Europe Schwab enthusiasm, plus the Schwab which they actually carried out. ability, amounting to genius, won

was only 17 years after he entered

country. At 38 he concluded the sale of the poration the world had seen up to takes the train on a Belgian railway that time. Offered a salary of a to the Congo river, where a steamrefused and accepted a commission way to the Atlantic coast. of two per cent of all the money made more than his million a year.

Bethlehem Steel corporation, an organization all his own. The conover 60,000 men. It is as great a pro-Krupps of Germany.

The progress of the steel industry ing the country back to the barof America owes more to the genius of the man in Portland today than to any other American. The German autocracy, though he is a German Charles M. Schwab.

in the influenza one of the reasons this fact. It will not be many why Hindenburg does not hasten his years before his minority becomes and nation to keep up a "twilight

A WONDERFUL MESSAGE

DORTLAND, as an expert on city building sees it, was pictured in words at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon yesterday. You visioned it with the same interest that you look at the new photograph which the photographer has made of you. There were the blemishes. There were the ugly spots. There were the things pleasing to have been more prudent had it look at.

The word painter was Thomas Adams, whose life to the present has been spent as a professional city builder in England and Canada. His address was charming, refreshing and edifying.

Bad housing of workers makes strikes and strikers. It makes unrest. It makes disease. It raises up unfit children. It makes oltizens who cannot do good thinking. And citizens who cannot do good, well balanced thinking, are a dangerous element in a self governing nation where the people make the laws, execute the laws and administer the government. All this was said by Mr. Adams. He said Germany could afford to have a population herded together in bad housing and unfit tenements, a

population with a high percentage of tuberculosis, a low average in Berlin DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON) AND of males physically fit for the army—all because, he said, in Germany the SUNDAY One year \$7.50 | One month \$.es thinking is not done by the people. Their thinking is done for them by the war lords. But he warned that in democracies like America and Great Britain the people must be given a chance by proper education and fit housing to think on both sides of a question. If not, by and by, the "have nots" will make troubles for the "haves."

England, early in the war, Mr. Adams said, discovered that the munition output was cut by working employes too long hours. It was cut by working them on Sundays. It was so much cut by improper housing that the government went to work and built houses for the employes from government funds, with the result that the total production was greatly accelerated, and is now sufficient for all the requirements of the army.

One city of 6000 population was built by the government in nine months. with comfortable houses, churches, theatres, sewers, water supply and every other convenience provided. Another city of 15,000 includes 10,000 girls working in munition plants and its appointments are so complete and its safeguards so adequate that every girl is as safe in her work as if she were in the bosom of her own home life.

England has found during the war that the way to get the fullest and best production is to take full care of the workers who are the principal instrument of production.

That Portland would probably have three times its present population and three times its present wealth within 30 years was the offhand guess of Mr. Adams. The resources within reach of the city not yet developed, the advantageous location, are the facts on which he based his prediction. For that reason he argued that the building of houses now for taking care of an expected increase of 10,000 in the number of workers, many with families, the need for the extra houses would not be temporary but permanent. The present shipbuilding would create new side industries, many of which would prove to be permanent. And if the city provides proper housing for this added population of 30,000 or 40,000, most of them will

On the other hand, he said the city could get workers for its industries even with bad housing. But they would not be desirable citizens. They He was born in Williamsburgh, Penn- would not be the healthy kind, or the thinking kind, or the broad-minded

With these ships you are building, Mr. Adams declared, America is Pennsylvania, to Cresson. Every going to have her own merchant marine. "You are going to do your own spare moment was spent in study. carrying trade and not depend on outside nations to carry your products He used to pore over a book as over the seas," he said. What is Portland doing in providing housing and permanent industries and port planning and other things to prepare for this new phase of American enterprise, was the query.

The address was a wonderful message to Portland. There ought to rise up in this city a universal determination that there should never or dividends. Information secured from the Edgar A. Thompson steel in- be crowded tenements here, and that every family should be housed in the companies concerning their dividends a comfortable home.

has been followed by some sort of court can permamently resist right a plague. After the Franco-German and common sense. war of 1870, for example, there From that time on his rise was was an epidemic of smallpox, which proved since then, but it is well to be on our guard.

THOSE AFRICAN COLONIES

OW that Eastern Africa has been ducer to the city consumer. cleared of the Germans the "Cape to Cairo" railroad will probably be completed before northern ends of the road. But the middle section was blocked by the obstacle has now been removed. After the war a traveler can probably board his train at Cairo in Egypt and not leave the car until he reaches the Cape. That will be

road trips in the world. The conquest of their East Afrirailroad from the East African coast At 30 Schwab was selected by to the boundary of the Belgian-Andrew Carnegie to reopen the Home- Congo possessions and had projected strike of 1892. It was a gigantic make thorough railroad connections "Schwab smile, the their way across to the Atlantic in hwab cordiality, the Schwab radi- one grand rush. It was a replica

Happily the British intervened in time to block it. But if the Ger-At 35, Schwab was made head of mans should recover their African the Carnegie Steel corporation. That possessions by the peace treaty we know what to expect. They would the steel industry at \$1 a day. The resume their old game of empire new position made him the best building and Africa would presently known industrial magnate in the be turned into a shambles again. It is already feasible for a traveler to make the trip from east and west Carnegie properties to J. P. Morgan across tropical Africa without much at \$492,000,000. That was the be- hardship. He goes by rail to Lake gining of the gigantic United States Tanganyika and takes a steamer to Steel corporation, the hugest corporation, western shore. There he again

million a year in the position, he boat awaits him for the rest of the This is the reverse of the ever carned over \$70,000,000 annually, and famous journey which Stanley made through tropical Africa, but most At 42 he became head of the of the adventure and some of the romance has now vanished from it Any globe trotter can do it if he cern, with its subsidiaries, employs has the time and money. Civilization is doing wonders in Africa in ducer of war enginery as the famous spite of the war. It would be a crime to blight everything by hand-

barian Huns A state's rights, as Mr. Justice Holmes points out, end at its own by ancestry, has no more powerful borders. It has no right to force adversary in that industrialism which upon other states goods which they ID anybody ever hear of the is the heart of this conflict than is do not want. Congress recognized this when it passed the anti-booze law sustaining state prohibition. The "influenza" which was re- sepreme court decision against the ago it was the great bulwark of to be ravaging Spain some child labor law pretends to sustain slavery. Later on it was invoked ago has now laid hold of the state rights. In reality it confers to break down the income tax. German army. It is not a particu- upon the states a right which they Today it destroys the child labor larly fatal disease, but it keeps never had before. Judge Holmes law, men in bed. We may perhaps find bases his dissenting opinion upon

offensive. Almost, every great war the majority. Not even the supremo

MOTOR TRUCKS

the capabilities of the motor truck. Properly used it might trade help distribute the country's food supply, bringing it in from the pro-

The time of distribution would also be shortened so that food from the country would reach the city table a great while. Before the war the fresh and crisp. With motor truck traffic properly developed farmer would naturally have his list of city customers to whom he would German East African colony. This ship a supply of green vegetables,

berries, milk and poultry daily. Why is it not carried out in practice? Perhaps the inertia human nature is one obstacle. ing to get men to change their old habits and adopt new ones. Mark Twain sermonizes on that topic at

Arthur's Court. Have you read that book lately? out. They had already built one if you have not go to the library and draw it out. Take it home and study it. You will rise from an hour's perusal of its pages a convinced progressive. You will not wish to be burdened any longer with your big peddler's pack of dead ideas.

Another hindrance to the progress of the motor truck is bad roads. Our roads are improving, but only as the snail travels. And often a stretch which has been made passable is allowed to relapse for lack of repairs. A road must be kept

soon goes to destruction. Motor traffic tears up the best road surface surprisingly fast. you stand and watch the progress of one of the heavy cars you will see a shower of dirt and stones in its wake. It tears them out of the roadbed and flings them scornfully into the rear. Nothing short of asphalt or solid concrete will five under such traffic.

It would pay us to push our road building as fast as the war will permit. In fact, road building is a fundamentally defensive measure. How could we move armies against an invader over our highways as

Alamosa, Colorado, celebrated the glorious Fourth by burning all the German books in the community. On the natal morn a little extravagance is not only permissible but even praiseworthy. Still, considering the present price of paper, would it not have been better to have sent the books to the pulp mill?

STATE RIGHTS

state rights doctrine being summoned to support anything good or progressive? Many years

For a long time our big corpora

where there was no law little or no heavy artillery to support the front line of the German infantry, the kaiser's soldiers ought to have put up a better fight when the French in-

which they must obey. This is a nation. It is not a mere assemblage of jarring states. fantry also got ahead of their artillery. When state and nation conflict the The Germans fled because they were not people have decided which must give way. The supreme court would vance and not a retreat, but that they listened to the people's voice upon the child labor law.

PROFITEERING ON WEST COAST

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, July 13 .- In the round-up of war profiteers embraced in the repor of the federal trade commission, which congress, the industries of the Pacific coast appear in a rather small way by comparison. They have been far outdistanced by the shekel gatherers of the East. Western lumbermen escape the condemnation which falls upon the southern pine producers, the profits of eastern found to be much ahead of the Californians, and in other industries where the Far West has "had its share," the profits for the most part are away down the ladder from the 100 and 200 per cent earnings found to exist in steel, copper, sulphur, packing, leather goods and like

Chief industries of the Pacific Northwest covered by the report, aside from lumber, are the salmon canners, flour millers and condensed milk makers. In dealing with lumber the report says:

"Information in the commission's possession does not indicate any excessive profits in the lumber industry on the west coast, although it is understood that producers of airplane spruce in that region have in the past taken advantage of allied governments. Information in the commission's possession does indicate unusually and unnecessarily large profits on the part of the southern pine producers. Forty-eight southern pine companies, producing 2,615,000,000 feet of lumber in 1917, made an average profit on is unusually large for the industry, as is indicated by the fact that the average profit in 1916 was only 5.2 per cent. In 1917 47 per cent of the footage of the companies covered was produced at a profit of over 20 per cent. The range of profits was from a small loss to over 121 per cent on the net investment. The margin of profit per thousand board feet in 1917 was nearly double that in previous years, the figure being \$4.883 as compared with \$2.11 in 1916. A fair margin per thousand feet in the past has been ognized as being \$3. These figures for 1917 are the more noticeable for the reason that the profits shown do not include any payments of federal income and excess profits taxes, but are the sums actually available for additions to surplus and income taxes supports the preceding statements."

The flour millers are given a hard must fight at home. oump, and the jolt is applied impartially. without reference to any particular sec tion of the country. One thing not stated here," said the senator, "I would say in the report, but known in the trade and that it was due to the loose bragging in official circles, is that the federal and boasting about the number grain corporation is in the process of re- troops we are sending to France." covering profits which the millers made in excess of the 25 cents per barrel max- with prer So the millers will not "get away with it" to the extent indicated in the federal commission report, which says of them:

"The flour millers have had unusual erward. But so soon as America's troop profits for considerably more than a movement had assumed proportions year. Information collected and verified by the commission shows for the four years ending June 30, 1916, a profit of do nothing but good in America and 13% cents on each barrel of flour and 12 nothing but harm in Germany, it was per cent on the capital investment. These figures came from accounts covering nearly 40,000,000 barrels' output annually. This is somewhat less than 40 per cent of the annual output of the whole country but a very much larger part of the flour In other words, these figures apply to mills that in large part supply the deand for export. The years covered (1913-'14-'15-'16) should probably be accepted as fairly representative in spite of the fact that the war demand in 1915 and 1916 would lead one to expect them to show an abnormally high profit. In the year ending June 30, 1917, these same mills made an average of 52 cents on each barrel of flour sold, and nearly 38 to center their thoughts on success in per cent on their investment-profits that are indefensible, considering that an average of the profit of one mill for six months of the year shows as high as \$2 per barrel.

"The commission has tabulated returns covering the sale of something over 4.000.000 barrels of flour made and sold under the food administration's regula-1918, inclusive. In face of the regulation of 25 cents per barrel maximum, the avabout 45 cents, or over three times the normal profit per barrel referred to above. The return on investment was apparently between 25 and 30 per cent. same level, cost would probably have inreased and profit would have been some what reduced in April, May and June, repair, like an automobile, or it 1918, because of the smaller output in those months. The average net profit of jobbers reporting to the commission If and 1914, but increased to nearly 50 cents in the first half of 1917. These profits at least equally important to some of us include all the pay received by the proprietors of the business for their ices. It is clear that if the profit above such pay was reasonably high in 1913 and paired-or, as we now know the case to 1914, it was exorbitant in the first half The food administration has of 1917. succeeded in reducing the profit of these concerns, but for the year 1917 it was atill over twice as high as in the earlie

Germany's Vaunted Training Is Training for Defeat From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The really gratifying feature of the encomiums passed upon the American troops at the front by prominent French and British soldiers and newspapers is the emphasis upon their coolness and perfect steadiness under fire. Of their valor there was never a moment's doubt, but only actual experience could reveal the fact as to their ability to conform to the entirely different conditions of the present war. We know that the German idea as to the essentials of a soldier was all wrong. In the German calculation the individual counted for nothing. Masses of men were to be taught to move like machines in im plicit obedience to instructions which could never be varied by a hair's breadth no matter what unforeseen stances might arise. They were to move in masses and therefore there would al thinking for them. Such tactics are right provided you always have the masses to sacrifice, or can always keep But there is no mechanical system o training which can dispense with cer tain human quantities and not fighting tain human qualifications, while the that it makes machines and not fighting men. The weakness of the German sys-tem was seen as the battle of the Marne, when, despite the fact that there was

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

hand-to-hand fighters. It was not merely What will the harvest be? that their instructions covered an ad-What are YOU doing to win the war would never engage the enemy unless Or are you? they were in numbers vastly superior. Internationally speaking we can't say The same defect was seen in the early that we approve of the Swedish movecampaigns against Russia. The Germans were brave when their artillery and ma-

The fourth Liberty loan is in the offing. Get read; and dig deep. Get ready to dig down to dig up

We're willing to vacate our place in the sun if by so doin about a soaking rain. if by so doing we can bring

Someone suggests that Mr. McAdoo's realth might be better if he had som sort of work to keep his mind occupied Is it necessary that the movie stars sell War Savings Stamps and recruit marines to keep themselves out of the class of non-essential workers? "Evanston Girl Tells of Shelling of

Paris," exclaims an esteemed Chicago Post headline. Very good, but what is she able to tell of the shelling of peas? A shoe shine now costs 15 cents, which Pendleton. merely means to us that we're going back to first principles—use the dauber and the brush as we did when dad was young man.

"U. S. Cannot Drink and Keep Warm." Beatlon in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 800 words in length and must be signed by the writer,

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Since war was declared 29 parole convicts from the Oregon penitentiary have enlisted in military service, it is officially stated

Grasshopper note in the Lakeview Examiner: "Autoists who made the trip down the valley Sunday could not fail to notice the number of grasshopers in the vicinity of the Duke and Funk ranches. This pest has done considerable damage in this and adjoining valleys this

Reports reach Sheridan that two her navy boys, one a gunner and the other a range finder, are responsible for the sinking of two of the German submarines off the Atlantic coast. "The

marines off the Atlantic coast. "The story is interesting and exciting, but more cannot be told until the war is over," says the Sheridan Sun.

The organization of a chapter of the American Red Star is being effected in Pendleton. The society is the relief association whose efforts are devoted to the restoration of animals. Mrs. A. J. McAllister has been officially authorized to take charge of the organization at Pendleton.

No busier little town than Salem, and no busier little country than that sur-rounding the state's capital. The Journal says: "All roads lead to Salem just now, and all of them are lined with auto trucks and other vehicles loaded with "U. S. Cannot Drink and Keep warm.

—Headline in an esteemed contemporary. Maybe not, but many was the cold morning in the olden days when a little "shot" stirred the sluggish blood and set us glowing.

It was and other vehicles loaded with berries and cherries on their way to town and piled high with crates on the way out to the orchards and berry patches again."

JOURNAL MAN ABROAD

By Fred Lockley

(By chance Mr. Lockley encounters a stranger in Marseillas who, in the most artless way imaginable, rebukes the indifference which permits a potentially great seaport to drift along in a prim-

Somewhere in France.-When I visited the church of Notre Dame in Marseilles side from which we had come up. We preacher with a look of consternation. my guide, whom I encountered by chance on the spot, introduced himself as Stoly me the sights. He said, "Do you speak French?" I shook my head. "Greek?" I shook it again. "Spanish, Italian, German?" I continued to shake my head. He sighed and said, "I do not speak conversational English—only commercial English-par example, 'I beg to acknowl-"Contents are noted," Yours of late date, 'Your valued order,' 'We draw on you.' I shall spend all afternoon and evening with you to learn to acquire so-We shall exchange. I give you myself as guide and tell you much of the city. You acquaint me with many original words New York city? Lower class Greeks go and ideas. Is this suit you very nice?" I told him the arrangement was eminently

satisfactory.

We corkscrewed our way to the summit of the church. The view was really inspiring. The Alps were to be seen in the distance, and before us, league league, stretched to the far horizon the bluest of blue seas. "Regard it before threatening element in the struggle- you. The island with the sea wall and more threatening because it may well the ancient castle. It is the Chateau D'If. You have read 'Monte Christo,' Near it you see Frione and the slands of Pomeque and Ratonneau. In otherwise direction at Le Pharo is the eautiful palace of Empress Eugenie." He pointed out the famous Palais Longthe city hall, the palace of justice, the

The more I see of the great use made ing stool than the four legged washing stool the missus puts her tub on." ather He pointed just below us to where withtrained at the harbor's mouth to help defend the city from attack.

the town long before the birth of Christ, derstand,

BORDERLAND LIGHTS AND COL-

ORS (NO. 2)-Modern science is con-

sumed with curiosity, but takes nothing

for granted. Some day it may take the

universe apart to see what makes it tick

It has gone prowling off into the appar-

and come triumphantly back with a

whole sheaf of discovertes. Beyond red

waves it has found others which cannot

be seen but which excite a sensation of

warmth. These are the infra-red or

heat waves. Beyond the violet it has

by a photographic plate, and these are

called ultra-violet rays. While both of

these types are most useful for their

eve when present in too large amounts.

The danger of the heat rays is evident

fire or a red-hot piece of metal. These

in the ultra-violet group are of extreme

importance, for it is from among them

that we have gained two of the great-

est inventions of our times-the photo-

graphic camera and the X-ray, while

on the borderland between them and

electricity come the Herzian and Mar-

which is being attended by municipal

officers and city planning experts of the

coni rays of the wireless.

Chamberlain into a and easily felt by coming too near to a

wn purpose, they are dangerous to the

ently empty spaces of the color scale

We studied the topography of the country and of the Mediterranean shore for an hour and then went down by sort of inclined elevator on the opposite caught a car and went for miles along the famous Promenade de la Corniche the sea wall drive that skirts the Mediterranean and takes one through a reg- you have selected them." ular Arabian Nights district-a country of figs and olives, honeysuckle and roses, gum trees and cedars.

"My business is to be the between man -the man who introduces," my guide the sexton, placing the numbers on said. "A man wants to sell his cargo. I find for him the buyer. A man wants to buy cork or wine or oranges or anything. I find for him the man who has it for sale. Always I keep my eye wide for do well at this business in your city Portland? Or shall I better start first in to your country to do menial work, as the shoes to be blacked, or to work in the coffee house, but that I can not do. I have too many education. I am the gentleman class, the merchant, the man who works not with his hands. Tell me more about your seaport. Portland. We have here over 30 miles of docks and we are the chief port of the Mediterranean. Do you use your waters greatly at your good at all. The storekeeper examined port? Do you have many lines of ships in the importation and exportation busi-

I told him we had very few. He shrugged his shoulders and said, "It is home careful, and I gave it a turn, and the war. When, perhaps, the war shall every one of the children gave it a some year be over, then you shall get turn, and never a tune could back your important shipping lines."

magnificent cathedral, the church of St. of such liquid highways as the Thames, Vincent de Paul, the fortress church and the Seine, the Rhone, the Garonne and convinced that Portland can only find its in the church inclosure a big gun was best development through the use of her inland and coastal waterways. Why we can not have, as in the old days, shins plying between Portland and He told me that his people had founded America and the Orient, I can not un

HOW TO BE HEALTHY

dle" in poor light and refuse to grow in the dark. Though our own and other animal bodies cannot "eat" sunlight directly, but have to take it at second hand botin the shape of starch, sugar, fat and other foods of vegetable origin, yet a certain amount of light must be absorbed directly and our human flowerets grow almost as badly in the absence of sunlight as the buttercups and

daisies would. come and helpful guest we can admit into our houses, not only the friend of health, lending glow and color to our cheeks, but the foe of disease, killing quickly the lower forms of moulds and fungi, the bacteria and disease germs.

of the state highway commission. Eu-Professor F. G. Young of the University of Oregon. These men are attending the Angeles are among the guests registered ommonwealth conference being held at at the Carlton. the Imperial under the direction of the state university and are giving addresses as part of the program of that meeting,

ministration blinded them to the fact state. land. Mrs. Claude Sachs and Miss Dorothy Sachs, Mrs. Walter Frum and Miss Frances Frum, all of Denver, are guests at the Multnomah. The party is touring

> the Northwest and is spending the week in Portland., Berkeley Party Here Miss E. L. Rueger are Berkeley guests week at the Imperial. in Portland, here on a trip through the

days at the Portland. Mme. Petrova at the Benson Mme. Olga Petrova, who is in Port- city a few days. She is staying at the land this week in the interest of war Carlton. work, is a guest at the Benson during her stay in the city. Mme. Petrova is

Mr. and Mrs. A. McFadden of Plummer. Idaho, are in the city this geusts at the Cornelius while here. Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Atkins of Oakland are among the Californians visiting the Portland. Portland this week. They are at the

registered from New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Millis of Tillamook. Or., are in Portland for a short visit, guests at the Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wade of Salmon, Or., are at the Carlton while spending several days in the city. Will H. Fouts of Dayton, Wash., and small son, Will, are at the Imperial.

Mr. Fouts is one of the prominent attorneys of Columbia county Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Steele of Kalispell, at the Portland Mont., are among the recent arrivals at the Washington, where they will spend nainder of the week

A. C. Hough, a prominent attorney of Seattle, is in the city on business this Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Abel of St

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Former Portland Physician The practical influence of light and light rays of all sorts and colors upon living things is, of course, enormous particularly in the vegetable world where the energy of the sunlight turned nto heat and growth-force by the green chlorophyll of plant leaves and stems. literally builds the herb and the shrub and the tree, which is why plants "spin-

Light is our best friend, the most wel-Next Monday-Borderland Lights and Colors (No. 3).

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Morgan of Astoria gene; Frank J. Miller, member of the are registered this week at the Washingpublic service commission, Salem, and ton, while visiting in Portland. Walter Hunt and small son of Los

> Mr. and Mrs. E. Bly of Everett, Wash. are spending a few days in Portland, guests at the New Perkins. C. H. Callender of Astoria, a shipbuilder of that port, is in the city on business. Mr. Callender is at the Port-

Mr. and Mrs. Madison Cooper of Wasco, Or., are at the Imperial. Mr. Cooper is with W. H. Barnett & Company, bankers of Wasco. Mrs. R. E. Pomeroy of Salem is ending a few days visiting Portland. Mrs. Pomeroy is a guest at the Oregon.

Mrs. M. F. Stockwell and Mrs. E. J. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rueger and Koblitz of Clatskanie are registered this Ray Reeves, a cattleman of Jefferson. Or., is in Portland, selling livestock. Mr. Reeves is staying at the Cornelius. Mrs. Bertha Bethel of Phoenix, Ariz.

has arrived in Portland to visit in the Mr. and Mrs. E. Phillips of Los An geles are guests this week at the Wash-M. Sigmun of Dufur, Or., a cattleman

of the eastern part of the state, is at the Cornelius. H. T. Holden of Eugene is among the recent arrivals in the city, registered at

E. C. Peevy of Scio, Or., is registered rival at the Benson T. J. Edwards of Missoula, Mont. is at the Multnomah

Mrs. C. A. Owen of Lebanon, Or to staying at the New Perkins the city. Earl Kennedy of Roseburg is regis-L. E. Herrod of Cleveland, Ohio, is C. E. Ludwig of Great Falls, Idaho,

are at the Benson. Hulds Anderson of Orofine, Ideho te a Ragtag and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

The Wonders of the Automobile TWO girls were knitting for the soldiers, when one of them, says the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph, turned the conversation to an auto ride she had enjoyed the evening before.
"Mr. Jones' ability in running an auto-

is simply wonderful," she de-"I never dreamed that it was possible to go quite so far without machinery."

"Go without machinery!" was the wondering rejoinder of the other. "Do you mean to say that such a thing hap-

"Yes," answered the first. "We must have gone at least 12 miles before Mr. Jones discovered that the engine was missing."

To Our Boys When came the call to sorve the flag, With hearts both brave and true, You marched away to fight for it. Your own red, white and blue.

You left behind all you possessed, All that were dear to you. With heavy hearts they watched you go, But duty called, they knew.

And over there, when in the fight, Where death is ever near. You'll stand behind the dear old flag Without one thought of fear. Your life blood you will gladly give,

For right, democracy— To vindicate your country's right, The freedom of the sea.

But God is with you, one and all, And when the war is done, when victory is won! Portland, July 10.

The Mystical Numerals The sexton was making arrangements for the Sunday morning service, when he suddenly paused and glanced at the Those hymns will have to be changed, parson," he declared. "It will never do to post them on the board in the order

"Why not?" wonderingly asked the "What is the matter with "Just look how they read," returned

Life's Postman I'm bringing you dreams for my living. With only your faith in repay:

I'm keeping those smiles as the hostage, Till I garner your tears away. And love shall be all of the postage, nd love shall be an today.

If you'll order a dream today.

S. Florabel Neer.

46 East Fifteenth Street. Not Like the Graphophone A farmer went to town and purchased music stool, says Tit Bits. days he brought it back and demanded the money paid, as the stool was no it and said it was in perfect order, and that it should not be thrown on his

hands. "Well," said the farmer, "I took it all of us screw out of it. It is no more

Spring Wishes This is the time when poets sing.
Of almost any earthly thing,
As memory glides on fancy's wing
To wake the dormant muse.
There is just one thought for mins—
Columbia's cause in battle line
Which 'round true hearts doth love entwine,
Endearing and profuse.

Irish hearts were ever true, Columbia, "Agra," fair land, to you. Their loyalty they now renew To you, their second mother. Let others talk just as they will, s sons will love you still; 'Il fight and die, their blood they'll spill.

Their native land they want to see From ancient wrongs forever free. In this long dream they look to thee, Columbia, matchless queen. When war's emblazoned sun is set,

er sons are as brave as ever yet— And her island just as green. -D. W. Lane 489 Williams Avenue.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says: Jerushy, my gran'darter, has been ossin' them young folks from Portland pickin' berries. I reckon from what she tells us that they most likely et more berries 'n they picked, the first three days; but if we git half of the logans in the dryer we can afford to give the kids t'other half. Some of 'em is that ignorant that they think pertaters grows on trees, and that a calf drinks milk 'cause it don't know how to suck; but they wise up amasin' fast and are mighty enter-

tainin' company.

Olden Oregon Phenomenal Returns From Apple Rais ing in the Early Days.

The first outside market for Oregon apples was found in California during the gold mining period. In 1853 a few boxes, securely bound with strap iron for protection against thieven, shipped to San Francisco, and sold for \$2 a pound. In 1854 500 bushels were shipped. They returned a net profit of from \$1.50 to \$2 per pound. In 1855 6000 bushels were shipped, and returned \$20 to \$20 a bushel. Young trees were now in full bearing and the export of 1856 was 20,000 boxes. One box of Esopus Spitzenbergs paid the shipper a net profit of \$60, and three boxes of Winesaps were sold in Portland at \$102. From this time to 1860 the fall and winter shipments, bi-monthly to San Francisco per steamer, were from \$600 to 5000 1860 until 1870. Only a few boxes of the late winter varieties were sent. Orchards were neglected and pests appeared, coming with the importation of California fruit. Twenty years or more passed before the Oregon fruit industry revived

Journal Journeys

There is a good trail to Mount Wauna,

Notable View From Mount Wauna, Southward From Bonnevilla

the mountain just south of Bonnevill turn to the right and follow the old military road a quarter of a mile up the hill to the point where the Tanner Butte route. This trail has been built by the United States forest service on an easy F. N. Drinkhall of Roseburg is an ar- grade. It works up the face of Mount Wanna and to the south above Tanner and crosses the creek well up. plentiful along the route. The best vie point on the trail is four and a half miles from Bonneville, at an elevation of 2500 feet. It is a wonderful panoeast are the Columbia river, Eagle creek canyon, Benson flats, Cascade locks, Stevenson, Wind and Shell Rock mountains. To the north are Table tain, Mount Hamilton and Trout lake