

The News in Paragraphs

World Happenings Briefed for Benefit of Journal Readers
OREGON NOTES
A copy of the League of Nations pact has been received by Governor Olcott...

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE
Wallace Eaken, formerly city editor of the Baker Herald, has returned to his home state, after being discharged from the navy.
This is the season when vacant lots and neglected lawns are viewed with disgust on general principles of aesthetics...

Letters From the People
[Communications sent to the Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper, and not on both. The writer's name and address in full must accompany the communication.]
Washington, July 31.—Considerable heat is being developed in the senate on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills aimed at the regulation of the packing industry...

bill in the senate and a similar bill in the house propose alteration of the articles of war. Those articles were largely drawn from the Prussian model, and the Prussian model of all times made an ox of the private and an overlord of even the lowest petty officer.
We fought the late war to kill Prussian ideals, and sacrificed many noble boys and some billions of money at the task. Our next business should be to drive Prussian ideals out of a civilized American army.

Who is he?
A prominent Portland banker was a traitor to Portland at the late rate hearing.
The fact leaks out through a Seattle newspaper. It had a correspondent in Portland who daily reported to his paper proceedings at the hearing. Here is what he said in one of his articles:
'This rate case is not being considered very seriously in many quarters in Portland,' a prominent Portland banker said last evening.

Who is he?
The Journal tried to find out his name could be given to the public.
The rate hearing was a battle. It is war. This banker sneaked around to the enemy and gave information of value to and for use by those with whom Columbia gateway people are at war. He assured the enemy that 'this rate case is not being considered very seriously in many quarters in Portland.' It detected in the act of conveying such information to the enemy in the late European war, this banker would have been court-martialed and shot. His was a case of treacherously informing the enemy of alleged division in the army at home. The principle in Benedict Arnold's treachery was not more heinous.

Who is he?
The operating cost in moving a ton of freight from Pendleton to Portland is 75 per cent less than from Pendleton to Seattle, but the freight rate is the same to Portland as to Seattle. This tremendous fact is 'not being taken seriously' by this treacherous banker. He doesn't care how much the Columbia gateway is discriminated against in freight rates so long as deposits pile up in his bank.
It has been said that money is the least patriotic thing in the world. It was in this case. It was a treacherous traitor, and the banker guilty of it is a sneak and a renegade.

Who is he?
A few days ago Dr. Lee Steiner, while in familiar conversation with a high state official, remarked that out of 2000 people who lived in and about the state insane hospital there were not more than two but would have more sense than to 'russ around with those airplane things.'
Now the public press tells how Dr. Steiner 'fused' with one of them, at 10 bones per fuss. ? ? ? ? ?

Who is he?
C. GILMAN, former president of the S. P. & S. railroad, told some interesting Northwest history as a witness in the rate hearing before the interstate commerce commission at Seattle. He gave some other testimony which was interesting, but which would have been more so had he amplified it with additional details.
As a historian Mr. Gilman told of shipping conditions as between Portland and Seattle. Seattle, he said, had turned its attention to the sea because of the mountain barriers with which it was surrounded. It had made of itself a maritime port, had furnished the facilities needed for maritime commerce, and as a result had led the railroads across the mountains to establish terminals and do business with its water commerce. Portland, he said, held the balance of power, but turned its face to inland business, leaving the water lanes to the westward neglected. It provided no facilities within its harbors and water commerce slipped away from it, weaning the railroads when it went. That, he said, was the reason Seattle grew and Portland stood still. It was true history. Portland knows it now, is working to win back the laurels it has lost by neglect, and, as Mr. Gilman testified, has, so far as harbor possibilities are concerned, an equal chance with Seattle.
But there are some points in Mr. Gilman's testimony that could have been made clearer. The operating cost of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle, he said, was greater than that of the Northern Pacific because of lack of traffic density and the high cost of coal. It would have been interesting had Mr. Gilman told the commission what the comparative cost of operation would be with the same density of traffic; what the difference would be, for instance, if Inland Empire wheat were sent down the water grade over the S. P. & S., thus giving that line something to do, instead of being routed over the mountain line, leaving it little to do.
Or what the difference would be if the Northern Pacific and Great Northern had treated the S. P. & S. as a part of a transcontinental system and have routed over it some of the enormous transcontinental business that went to Puget Sound

PACKER LICENSE FIGHT RAGES
By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.
Washington, July 31.—Considerable heat is being developed in the senate on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills aimed at the regulation of the packing industry. The Journal has reported the press reports that there is much discussion over the League of Nations among politicians who would be politicians, back numbers of the press, and obstructionists and knackers of the present administration generally. To adjust the League of Nations treaty will cause a delay of its passage, and it is believed that it necessitates a return of President Wilson and the American delegation to Europe and the calling together again of the League of Nations. The allies to adjust a few minor points which would not affect the fundamental principles of the league and would be for no purpose with the exception of the gratification of the disgruntled. The sooner the League of Nations is in operation the better for the world in general, and as to minor adjustments the League of Nations is in operation.

THE FUGITIVE GERMANS
RICH Germans are trying to escape from their own country to avoid the confiscation of their property," says a Copenhagen news dispatch. It adds that more than thirty German millionaires have arrived in the town of Soenoberg, where they hope to save their fortunes by transferring their allegiance to Denmark.
The German minister of finance recently announced that levies extraordinary would be made on large estates to pay the war bills. These bills are so enormous that \$400 must be collected from every man, woman and child per year merely to pay the interest. Otherwise stated, it means that if the burden of paying the annual interest were divided equally among the workers, \$400 would have to be taken from the wages of each to meet the annual payment. Obviously that policy would be impossible, and the new German government, of seeming necessity, turned to the rich to bear the heavier burden. Nor is it possible to see what other course could be followed. In view of the stupendous aggregate of German war debts, debts that can scarcely be paid within a century to come.

Disforce of Personal Liberty
Astoria, July 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read so many articles respecting prohibition that I am tired of very unwise types of men who wholly regardless of prohibition, I object to making the constitution a penal code, which is not the purpose of that vehicle, which was designed as a framework for the government. Next, labor advocates, anti-ment advocates, anti-coffee clubs, anti-gambling agitators, and many others, are all protesting against prohibition, seek and obtain amendments suiting their fluctuating tastes. Finally, John Stuart Mill and his brilliant wife wrote that the greatest good to the greatest number is the greatest good of the greatest man. Liberty was the greatest joint work of the great minds of this world. Representative Sinnott, as chairman of the committee in charge, has received a letter of indorsement of the bill from the executive committee of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., an organization which is said to be of high standing and representative of the agricultural opinion in the East. The indorsement said: 'After careful consideration of the bill the committee is convinced of its importance to the North Atlantic states, and that this is the opinion of the majority as any other in the nation. This is in repudiation of the view of some of the Eastern congressmen, who are talking against the bill on the ground that it is a scheme to benefit the West and South.'

STAYING ON THE FARM
THAT 'there are many thousands of Indiana boys—maybe 20,000 of them—who are no longer ambitious to leave the old home-stead and cast their fortunes in the strenuously competitive cities and towns,' is the statement of the head of the Indiana state board of agriculture, after an extended study of conditions in country life.
The change revealed in Indiana is doubtless true in many states, if not in most states. The agricultural colleges are giving thousands of young men and young women, a new vision of country life. Highly trained young men, after being given the college view that agriculture is a science, and the farm a place for brains, are removing many of the old impressions that country life is without opportunity and exploding the thought that the only way to make a place in the sun is to go to the city.
Larger prices for farm products ever since 1914 have added to the higher estimate of life on the farm. Growing decadence out on the farms a few years ago was due to the low estimate of life on the farm and agriculture was being neglected by the favoring legislation they gave to other groups to the neglect of the farmers. For a long time the farmers were even unable to get a farm

Elephants Piling Teak in Siam
The elephants are our chief standby in Siam and without them teak could not be worked, and it grows in such inaccessible places that no hauling machine could be brought near the trees, says a writer in 'Asia.' Elephants can climb like cats. It is marvelous to see them climb the steep, rocky slopes, but sometimes they lose their foothold. One of our elephants fell down a steep river bank last year, hit his head on a log and was killed. The work of the elephants consists in climbing up to the felled trees and pushing or rolling them down hill to the spot where they are to be dragged down to the water. They drag the logs down to the nearest floating creek, often six or seven miles away. An elephant can haul a log of 50 to 70 logs per season, which lasts from about June 1 till the end of February. Then it becomes too hot for them to work. The elephants are trained until the next rains. The elephants do their best work in floating streams, working the timber with the current, releasing the logs and pulling the stranded logs back into the water. The elephant drivers have a special 'elephant' language, which the animals understand. The elephant vocabulary with such terms as 'Roll,' 'Roll,' 'Roll,' 'Pull out,' 'Stop,' 'Lift your chains,' 'Get going,' and 'Get going,' is very interesting and exciting to watch the elephants at work in high water. They are magnificent swimmers. When they swim from bank to bank, they hold the logs that require their special attention, and they are not except the tips of their trunks through which they breathe, and the

Observations and Impressions of the Journal Man
By Fred Lockley
[Here begins the story of Mr. Bryan's life as told by himself in an interview given to the Journal. It is largely confined to the years 1875 to 1885, when Mr. Bryan was a young man.]
Some years ago, while at East Orange, N. J., I called on Thomas A. Edison, in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., and interviewed with him. We spent the entire forenoon together. He showed me all over his factory and then took me into the garden, where we talked until nearly noon.
On another occasion I wanted to get a half-hour interview with Thomas W. Lawson. He was staying at Alton Howe's place, at Hood River. I went to see him at 9:30. We talked until lunch time, ate our lunch, resumed our talk, and talked until 4:30. When I left I said, 'Mr. Lawson, I doubt if I ever gave you any other reporter a seven-hour interview. He smiled and said: 'I don't give anybody a seven-hour interview. I give a reporter a 24-hour interview. However, you have secured the second longest interview I ever gave anybody.'

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:
The way a block of land'll jump up in price when the school trustees want it is like the way a rascally hog turns into a thoroughbred Berkshire when the railroad tracks and perjury. Some day we'll get mad enough in Oregon to make it the law that what a man has his lot assessed for is 90 per cent of what anybody can buy it for. That can be done, though of course lawyers'll tell us it can't be enacted and provided under the constitution of the United States and the status of the limitations. Every lawyer says that about as ever'thing the people want. That is, 'fore they find out the people's bound to have it, and then they show us a hole in the law and say, 'Well, that's all right, there's all the time, and we crawl through mighty thankful to 'em fer all these ways, even if they did build the fence.

War Savings Stamps Are Good Investment
[Stories of savings stamps in the section of the Journal and accepted for publication, will be awarded a Thrift Stamp.]
There are many points of excellence in the new War Savings Stamps, that are mighty appealing, and which are not combined in any way in any other security now to be obtained in any market on earth. The amount of the investment is small, the investments are so small that every person can own at least one interest-bearing government bond. It is a real and a safe investment. It is, almost any bank and many other agencies, will supply them. It is always in demand and may be purchased at any time.
Third Bureau and 1918 War Savings Stamps are now on sale.

Olden Oregon
In 1855 the 'Salem Clique' Put the Quietus on Durhams
In 1855 Judge O. C. Pratt, leader of the Durham faction of the Oregon Democrats, aspired to succeed General Joe Lane as delegate to congress. Behind Lane were what was known as the 'Salem clique' of the Democrats, supported by those opposed to the 'clique.' When it came to the meeting of the convention to make the nomination, Pratt returned on the train from Astoria to Lane. This marked the passing of the 'Salem clique' in Oregon politics.

Loganberries in Benton
From the Albany Democrat
J. F. Mayberry, one of our progressive Benton county farmers, reports an excellent yield of loganberries. From one third of an acre he has gathered more than 5000 pounds of the juicy fruit, which is worth, at the present market, 50 cents a pound, or more than \$4000, which is at the rate of \$1200 an acre. This is not far behind the much exploited Hood River fruit lands.

The Good That Good Roads Do
From the Carson City Eagle
Tourists travel in now on the road. Automobiles, from the four points of the compass, run through Canyon City