

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

H. S. Neel, killed in an auto accident near Canyon City, was buried at Condon Friday.
Pascon experienced a killing frost Saturday morning when the mercury dropped to 25 degrees.

Superintendent Green announces that the timber on Gold Hill will be producing in about a year.
One thousand pounds of clothing has been shipped as Pendleton's contribution to the drive for clothes for Armenian relief.

Lewis Lindsey, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Arneson, is dead at Hood River as the result of a fall from his bicycle.
Charles Mathews is preparing to ship four carloads of wethers and lambs from Rock to the Kansas City stockyards.

War tax paid to Milton A. Miller, collector of internal revenue, by the Pendleton Roundup for this year amounted to \$258.83.
Four million board feet of lumber is being cut from the Umatilla national forest by the Teel irrigation project near Pendleton.

Corporal Earl Nutter, mentioned in the account of the transcontinental air race in the berry patches, is dead at Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Nutter of that city.
Plans of the Silver Lake irrigation district of 8000 acres have been submitted to the state engineer for approval.

Bids for the construction of a 16-mile section of the McKenzie highway on the west side of the summit have been advertised for the district engineer for the department of agriculture.
B. J. Bridges, a stock buyer who has been operating in the Willamette valley for some time at Wiley chaves, is passing an alleged worthless check in payment for 20 head of sheep.

S. G. Grant, well known Angora goat breeder in the Willamette valley, has registered stock from his herds that he is using to supply the demand for wool.
Mrs. M. Sinclair and Miss E. M. Sibbald have arrived at the University of Oregon to take up their duties as nurses in the state engineer's hospital.

Washington
A three day Chautauqua will be held in Winlock on October 20, 21 and 22.
The wool crop of Yakima valley this season is estimated to average 8000 lbs.
\$5000 of Motmot, Chetals has contributed \$2800 to the Salvation Army drive.

Aberdeen's budget for the coming year calls for a surplus which will require a 30 mill tax levy.
A total of 2493 cartons of fruit have been shipped out of the Wenatchee district so far this fall.
Constable's report for the Tieton canal amounting to \$7,884 were paid by Tieton farmers during the year.

LOVE OF LIBERTY

By William Cowper

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where rumor of oppression had deceit,
Of unsuccessful and successful war,
Might never reach me more. My ear is pained,
My soul is sick, with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled.
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart;
It does not feel for man; the natural bond
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
He finds his fellows guilty of a sin
Not colored like his own; and having power
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his awful prey.
Lands intersected by a narrow fifth
Abhor each other. Interposed
Between nations, who have each
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.
Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys;
And, worse than all, the most to be deplored,
As human nature's broadest, foulest blot,
Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat
With stripes, that Mercy, with a bleeding heart
Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast.
Then what is man? And what man, seeing this,
And having human feelings, does not blush
And hang his head to think himself a man?
I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned.
No; dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation prized above all price,
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.
—From "The Task."

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

(Herein are given, and good sharp ones, too, to predict the future.)
I had no show to get any of the prizes.
I believe I am a writer who has listed a long line of the world's renowned who started in thoroughly equipped with all the things I mean here.)

"I haven't much use for a man who claims he has no show to get ahead because he lacks education," said A. W. Morris to me recently. A. W. Morris is the head of the A. W. Morris & Sons corporation of Woodland, Cal. They own a 2000 acre ranch and have over 400 purebred Holsteins on their ranch.
Tilly Alcartra, world champion Holstein, "who was a recent guest of the Ad club at the A. W. Morris & Sons, is but one of the prize winning cows."

"When I was a boy," said Mr. Morris, "I had no show to get any of the prizes. My three brothers and I were brought up in the brush and it took hard scratching to make a living. I went to school only part of two or three winters, and my brothers had but the barest of an education. In a big way, I do not mean the making money alone, for they are all well to do, but I mean they have forged to the top along the lines they took up."

"I am rather plain spoken and am often criticized for my lack of education, but it seems to me that the colleges educate the boys away from usefulness. Instead of helping them to meet life's battles."

Joseph H. Odell, like Mr. Morris, believes that a boy can make good without a college education, and like Mr. Morris, he believes schools and colleges should eliminate many of the fads and fancies that are put upon education. He would rather see a boy who will come nearer turning out useful citizens. Mr. Odell recently, in discussing the causes for failure, said:
"There is absolutely no excuse for failure for the first three years of school. I have made a close study of men who acknowledged they had failed, and in every case it was the man's own fault. Nearly all of those men were past middle life."

"I should like to hammer the lessons I have learned into the young men of America today. And, first and foremost, I would repeat to the boys that I believe will come nearer turning out useful citizens. Mr. Odell recently, in discussing the causes for failure, said:
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Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have to side in with the prohibitionists, but I must give F. E. Wood due credit for his timely article in urging the release of Eugene V. Debs. Debs is no more a traitor to this government than the United States senate is. They are rebuking what the head of the government deems as a crime by not ratifying the peace treaty. Debs merely disagreed with the government in regard to the war with Germany, while the senators disagree with the head of the government in regard to making peace. Debs wants the very thing President Wilson does, and that is to put an end to war forever. It is a shame that a man of such high intellect and radical progressive power should be behind prison bars. The fundamental principle of Debs' doctrine is sure to triumph. Socialism is one of the profound doctrines in the world. It is the only remedy ever offered for industrial slavery. The people must own the means of production before we can have industrial peace. Debs has championed this cause. The only trouble with Debs is that he showed his hand before the proper time came. It seems to me that before we see of this better things, and Debs is one of them. I hope Debs' case will be laid before the president at an early date.
E. A. LINSCOTT.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:
I see some of them German aristocrats has a set-tin' of the fashion of a goin' without close. A good many common folks in Europe has been settin' that fashion for most five year, up to about 90 per cent of possibilities. I reckon it'll be mighty fashionable here here here for ladies to go with muffs; but a fox skin on the neck and a gunny-sack for the rest of themselves.

HIRAM JOHNSON HOT WITH HATE

Deliberately Garbles and Distorts League of Nations Covenant

By Earl C. Brownlee

While Gus Moser, slated to introduce the speaker and cast to the sidelines at the eleventh hour, sat with folded arms and benign countenance, Senator Hiram Johnson's enemies were busy at work at the Auditorium his very personal and very distorted interpretation of the League of Nations covenant he is seeking to have swept from its surroundings by a resolution of the senate.

Four thousand friends of his stand (a third of his audience could not have agreed with him), including not more, it is safe to say, than 60 who had actually signed the resolution, were present at the senatorial oratory as they divided their attentions between the Californian and Ralph E. Williams, who had really not known until the hour of the meeting whether or not it was his Republican duty to sit with the senator.

In that setting and with that attendance and attention, Senator Johnson's speech revealed this of interest, even though it had no connection with his unusual attack upon President Wilson and his works, as the nation's chief, swinging between life and death, conduced to the physician's order, ranted at the White House.
That revelation was the peculiarity of the psychology of crowds—the psychology, first, that mixed the din of scattered handclaps with the smiles of some who were not at all interested in the value in convincing argument.

Psychology that permitted several thousand Portland people to applaud long and loudly Johnson's appeal to that one of the famous "14 points" regarding freedom of the seas.
"Once roar from the British lion and freedom of the seas was utterly forgotten," Johnson proclaimed.

Instantly this resolution caused such an outburst of applause that the address rested a half minute.
But when the erudite senator exclaimed in his most polished diction: "America is the only great, virile, solvent nation on the face of the earth, there were not more than 50 pairs of hands to pay tribute to the patriotism of the declaration."

What Hiram Johnson told Portland about the League of Nations could not have been published in this very column. What he did not tell would fill a library with volumes of earned essays.
His address, with due respect to his masterful command of English and his splendid delivery, a pitiful play upon the intelligence of his audience. Johnson knew, as well as did his auditors, that the League of Nations is but one of the swaying influence of splendid oratory; that the convictions of many might be bounded by the beauty of a spoken word.

Johnson did not have to stoop to falsehood to achieve his aim. With English he wrapped about the thoughts he delivered to the face of the earth. That absolute falsehood could have done. He emphasized, here, modulated there and in the end had pictured in awful colors an alleged triumph of British and Japanese combination in restraint of humanity and civilization.
He grasped the gore of the battlefields in his stubby hands, so to speak, and flung it at the mothers who are often precluded from a personal knowledge of the carnage that would give their very lives, if need be, to accomplish the things the League of Nations would do for them.

Johnson declared, in his most approved style, that American troops were sent to Siberia by order of a secret council of the League of Nations sitting in Paris. He knew that only a scattered few would pause in the face of his outburst to recall the facts. He knew that he would not be challenged from the floor by the truthful statement that American troops were sent to Siberia for two years and that the League of Nations had less to do with their presence than Johnson did himself.

Waving the flag in dramatic fashion, Johnson howled out a tirade of abuse against the "secret council" at Geneva that ordered the recent landing of American marines on the shores of Italy. He said he knew that the admiral had, of his own accord and without orders of any kind, debarked his men in Italy.
Dragging "khaki clad lads" back and forth over the rostrum from which he spoke, hurling the horrors of war into every sentence, Johnson denounced the president and his every colleague for the act that "Gus" Brant had voted in the league assembly to one lone and sorrowful vote for America."

Not even Thomas McCusker, who knows the truth of the league ballot, would have dared to stand up and tell the senator for a statement that, many times successfully refuted as to meaning, yet stands truthful as to fact. Johnson's statement was so colored that Great Britain's six votes in a moment were cast to the American mole hill of one struggling, ineffective and unwanted ballot.

THE TAILOR'S SON

My Hat is in the ring, and it isn't my father's hat, either."

In these words Private Elias Raff, as he mounted the platform for the first time after his nomination, announced that he was a contestant against Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for election as assemblyman of the Second New York district, comprising Hempstead and Oyster Bay.
The incident followed Colonel Roosevelt's entrance into the contest with the announcement that he had chosen politics as his career with the intention of following in the footsteps of his father.

The contrast in the circumstances of the two candidates is striking. Roosevelt has high position socially, financially and otherwise, is the son of an ex-president and, through family prestige, was nationally known throughout the war. He entered the army as a major, served in France, was wounded in the knee, was three months in a hospital and was promoted to lieutenant colonel. At the time of his nomination his election was regarded as a foregone conclusion, and is still so regarded by many.

Private Raff is the son of a tailor. He helped support the family while attending school by selling papers, delivering special letters and cleaning and pressing clothes. He worked his way through Syracuse university by washing dishes, waiting on table, tending furnaces and pressing clothes. He went to the first officers' training camp but was rejected because less than the height required by army regulations. Under the draft, he waived his right of exemption, being the sole support of a widowed mother, and entered the service as a private in the infantry at \$30 a month.

He served with his regiment in France more than a year, taking part in the fighting on the Baccarat sector, then the Oise-Aisne offensive, then in the Argonne and finally the Argonne-Meuse. He was mustered out of the service as a private. He is now engaged in the practice of law in New York city.

The contest is attracting attention beyond the limits of New York because of the prominence of Roosevelt and his announced intention of following in the footsteps of his father.
Added interest is lent because a man of the lowest rank in the military service is pitted against a candidate who has commanded a regiment.

With bond fixed at \$1000 and fines of \$500 being paid, local moonshiners have cause to say that their stuff comes high.
WHEN WE TAKE THE CENSUS
PORTLAND'S population doubled between 1890 and 1900. It more than doubled between 1900 and 1910. If, during the past 10 years, the same rate of growth has been maintained, the approaching census will credit this city with a population of 415,000. Estimates of the number of people residing in Portland range all the way from 325,000 to 450,000. Exaggeration might be charged against the person claiming the larger number, and some sort of numerical disloyalty against those who cling to the more conservative guess.

It is certain, however, that Portland has made tremendous growth. The city is crowded. Habitations, new and old, are at a premium. Construction has been active despite the high cost of materials. Industrial advance has been immense. Shipbuilding alone has attracted some 50,000 workers. Smaller industries have thrived amazingly. Business has expanded and every phase of trade has been an employer of maximum effort.
Portland will not be disappointed if a doubling of population is not shown to have occurred during the census period now ending. To add more than 200,000 people in a decade might indicate boom growth rather than substantial and permanent progress.

What we are really concerned in is that the count shall be made correctly. The recollection of the confusion and apparent incompetency in 1910 which led to enlistment of business men as volunteer census takers is not pleasant. The census should be conducted along well ordered lines, quietly and accurately. Portland wants to know how many people live here and further desires that employment, opportunity and the best of influences shall be provided for all.
Meanwhile, it is history that expectations as to population are almost invariably subjected to a shrinking process by the census, due mostly to overestimates but not infrequently to inefficient enumeration.

Two Duties
A purveyor of optimistic statistics U. S. Wheat Director Julius H. Barnes is without a peer. His showing to a Portland business audience of how America met war's demand for increased food production was impressive. Farm production was valued at \$6,000,000,000 in 1910; at \$10,000,000,000 in 1914, and at \$21,000,000,000 in 1918. This is an increase of 350 per cent in eight years, an achievement unequalled by any other nation in history.
The acreage of 10 principal crops of the United States increased from 297,000,000 acres in 1914 to 526,000,000 acres in 1918. The expansion denoted that the manpower of America devoted itself as much and as patriotically to food production as it did to military enlistment.
But with all the increase, production does not yet equal demand. The world's great problem is to supply the necessities of life. Men released from war duty are as badly needed on the farms of the nation as in industry.
The argument of the wheat director was strongly in the direction of continued production of grain but not continued price fixing. European nations are paying prices 350 per cent greater than pre-war amounts for other foods in spite of the artificial regulation of bread prices.
This is reinforcement of President Wilson's plea to the American people to "enable the processes of production to overtake the processes of consumption." It involves two duties—to keep consumption down to the necessities and to stimulate production in every line.

HONORING A MAN

An Important Building on the Oregon Agricultural College Campus Always Known as "Mechanical Hall," was formally christened "Apperson Hall" by the board of regents Friday.

The name is a recognition of the public and private services to the institution by the late Captain J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City, who was one of the original appointees to the board of control in 1887, and who served continuously until his death a year or two ago. He was chairman of the committee that superintended the erection of Apperson Hall and there is a seemly fitness in the parallel between his long and conspicuous service and the fact that the building was among the first of the pretentious structures built at the college.
Through a period of nearly 30 years, in the latter part of his life, a paramount purpose with Captain Apperson was his devotion to the kind of education given at O. A. C., all of which was constantly revealed during the time of his presidency, and as a member of the board of regents. As a final and crowning service to the institution, he bequeathed to the college above \$50,000 of his private fortune to be used as a perpetual and irreducible students' loan fund to help through college young people of insufficient means, of whom, as Captain Apperson well knew, there is a very great number.

The name of this friend of education on a slightly building at the college is a fitting recognition of a distinguished public service. It is more; it will reflect for all time to the passing student and to others, the fact that, in the past, there was a man whose worth and service won for him this lasting memorial, and it will be a stimulant to them to think and act in terms of worthy living in the faith that the deeds of a good man live after him.
It is unfortunate that so far Oregon has not produced more men whose gifts of service or fortune, or both, have won for them a memorial acknowledgment.

Why shouldn't King Albert wear suspenders? To be sure, they are not so dressy as the belt; but wasn't the vest invented to cover suspenders and the coat to cover the vest? For purely utilitarian purposes, suspenders have belts backed off the boards, not only in superior efficiency, but for comfort around the waist and relief from the uneasy sensation that the lower hem of the shirt is seeking conferment with one's collar button.

Progress map of state highway work would show its gradual extension into a connected system of main trunk lines. Excepting a few small gaps the Pacific highway has either been already improved or is under contract for paving, or macadam or grading its full length.
On the east side between Portland and Eugene the only gaps to close are from Salem south a few miles and from Albany to Junction.
On the west side everything is covered by contract except between McMinnville and Amity, between Holmes Gap and Rickreal, between Monmouth and the Benton county boundary and from Corvallis a few miles south.
From Eugene south there is not yet provision for a stretch between Goshen and Creswell and a few miles north of Grants Pass. From Grants Pass to the California boundary there will be a continuous pavement when existing contracts are completed. With the exception of a few miles in Clackamas county there will be a paved road from Portland to Salem.
On the Columbia river highway, pending contracts provide for a continuous pavement from Astoria to Hood River. Except the gap between Seufert and the mouth of the Deschutes river in Wasco county this highway is being improved all the way between Astoria and the Umatilla river.

The old Oregon Trail, which joins the Columbia river highway at Umatilla, is under contract from the junction point to the summit of the Blue mountains.
On the John Day highway contracts have been let for grading all the distance between Condon and Dayville.
The Oregon and Washington highway will be paved this year between Pendleton and the Washington state boundary and a contract has been let for grading on the western end from a junction with the Columbia river highway at Willow Junction to Heppner.

Not much progress has yet been made on the The Dalles-California highway, but in a few weeks it is expected to have under contract the Jefferson and Deschutes county sections, also some mileage in Klamath county.
In addition to the work on the main trunks considerable work is scattered throughout the state. It may be of interest that the total amount of state and federal money expended and contracted for since 1914 is approximately twenty million dollars. Up to the close of 1918 nearly three million had been expended. The total called for by contracts let this year is over sixteen million.
Of the twenty million, Eastern Oregon will receive about five million. Douglas county, with its long stretch of the Pacific highway, is apportioned the largest sum, \$2,337,938. Jackson county comes next with \$1,930,045. Columbia is credited with \$1,892,058. Hood River is set down \$1,881,816. Oposid County is in the middle class with \$1,236,021.
In Eastern Oregon the larger amounts have been awarded to Umatilla, Gilliam and Wheeler. The former has been apportioned \$888,200, Gilliam \$480,854 and Wheeler \$563,104.

A few less than a quarter of a million baseball fans paid nearly three quarters of a million dollars to witness the vanquishment of the Cincinnati White Sox by the Cincinnati Reds. And so far there hasn't been a suggestion that it wasn't worth the money.

LAUSANNE HALL
OLD Lausanne Hall, one of the buildings of the Willamette university, has been torn down to give way to a new structure.
The name Lausanne is significant in that it recalls an important period in the early history of Oregon.
In 1838 Reverend Jason Lee, one of the founders of the Methodist mission 10 miles north of Salem on French prairie in 1834, returned East to obtain reinforcements. He raised a large sum of money and chartered the ship Lausanne which was loaded with a number of missionaries and a large quantity of goods, including machinery for grist and sawmills.
With 51 passengers the Laussans sailed from New York October 9, 1839, and arrived in the Columbia river May 21, 1840. A few days later the mission at Salem was reached by those who were to become a part of it.
The party was afterward known as the "great reinforcement." It was so called because it brought great support to the mission forces and the influences which were then shaping affairs towards American ownership of the Oregon country.
Among the Lausanne party were George Abernethy, who became the first governor of provisional Oregon, Reverend Gustav Hines and wife, Reverend J. L. Parrish and wife, Reverend A. F. Waller and wife, Dr. I. L. Babcock, L. H. Judson and others conspicuous in the growth of the new territory and the Methodist church.
At the mission on French prairie a school had already been established. In 1842 the mission was moved to what is now Salem.
Schools were the commanding thought in the minds of the missionaries and aboard the Lausanne on the voyage from New York a fund of \$650 was subscribed to start a school in the Willamette valley. Out of this meeting on the Lausanne came the incorporation of Willamette university in 1853.
Thus are linked together memories of the Lausanne party and the first university of the Pacific coast.
The undaunted spirit of these trail blazers exercised an enormous influence on the character and future relations of the Oregon country. It required courage to undertake in those early times the precarious voyage around Cape Horn and into the little known land where rolled the Oregon. In our motor cars on our paved roads, woe of this time have little conception of the crude processes by which the cargo and passengers on the Lausanne found the way to their final destination.
These and the other bold spirits of those days were the parent stock for the foundation of the future commonwealth. Foremost in their enterprise was an institution of higher learning. Its advent was contemporaneous with the arrival of the first sawmill and flouring mill.
It was a fair beginning for the great ends that have finally come to pass in the Oregon country.

THE REAL WAY
CONCERNING Portland owned and controlled ship lines, a business man said: "We can't always hope to finance our port plans with outside money, even that of the government. We've got to put our own money into ships, ship operation and cargo-creating industry. We've got to match talk with faith and faith with action. We have the money and we have the men, but our men have got to learn what it means to go down to the sea in ships."
Another business man had written a ship operator for advice about

THE HOMELESS

Homeless thousands in New York City, due to the apartment shortage, are preparing to spend the winter in summer houses at the beaches or in mountain resorts.

Every summer cottage and bungalow in Astoria Park, at all habitable during winter months, has been leased and scores of houses which were flimsily constructed are being remodeled for winter occupancy. So great is the demand for homes, real estate men are spending much time in endeavors to persuade families to double up in one house and thus relieve a cottage for persons unable to secure housing in the city.
October 15 was annual moving day in New York. Thousands who wanted to move and other thousands who had to move, had almost no place to move to.
One man whose lease on a house had run out, stored his furniture in a hallway, hired a watchman to keep his eye on it day and night, and the owner and wife went to live in a hall bedroom. The statistics are that only one half of one per cent of the apartments in New York city are vacant, and these are places where no one wants to live.
To add to the distress of the situation, the transfer companies have advanced the fee for their vans to \$10 an hour, increasing enormously the cost of moving.
The four years of time lost in building homes during the war has left its housing problem in every American city.

There is a movement in British Columbia looking to a change of the rules of the road. Instead of turning to the right, as we do in the United States, the Canadians turn to the left, following the English plan.
It is now proposed to adopt the American system. The adoption of such a rule would bring much comfort to the American tourist, who is confused when he crosses the boundary line and often meets with accident and a good deal of British cursing. The proposed change in the rule is a result of the growing automobile traffic between Canada and America.

ORGANIZING water transportation lines. He received the answer: "Mother your own lamb."
Portland has probably had advice enough from elsewhere and talk enough at home to support any argument for embarkation into ship operation. It is Portland's big opportunity for actual commerce increase. It is doubtful if it is the kind of opportunity that has fetlocks as well as a forelock. If local business leaders put money into a ship operating organization and ask Portlanders generally for adequate support it ought to be given as readily as votes in the past have been cast for bonds with which to build docks and grain elevators.

THE HOMELESS
HOMELESS thousands in New York City, due to the apartment shortage, are preparing to spend the winter in summer houses at the beaches or in mountain resorts.
Coney Island is being transformed from an amusement resort into a city of homes with population estimated at 400 per cent above normal.
A real estate man at Coney Island states that he has applications for bungalows and apartments from 500 families with nothing to be had. More than one third of the colonies along the North Jersey coast will remain in their summer homes because unable to get quarters in New York city.

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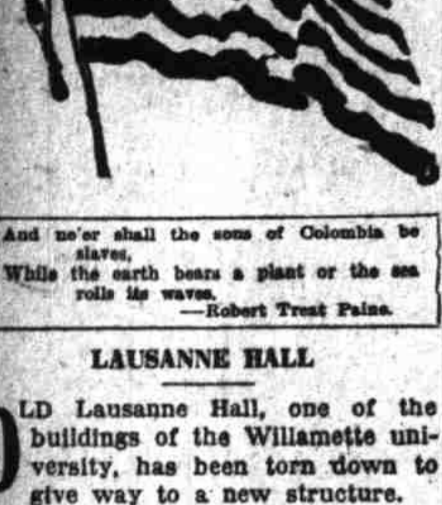
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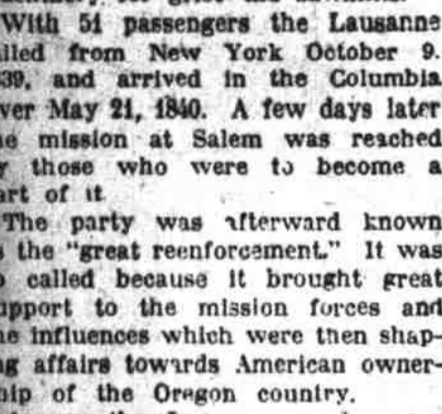
Not much progress has yet been



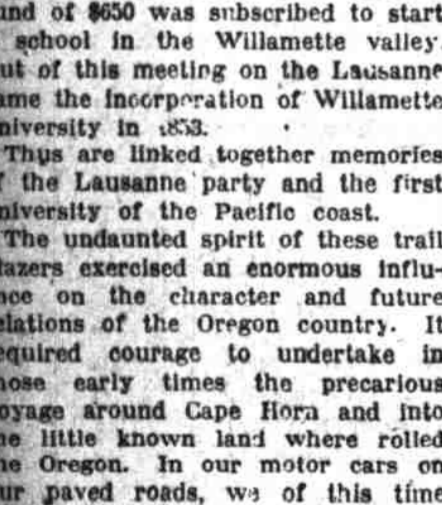
And no'er shall the sons of Columbia be slanted, While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves. —Robert Treat Paine.



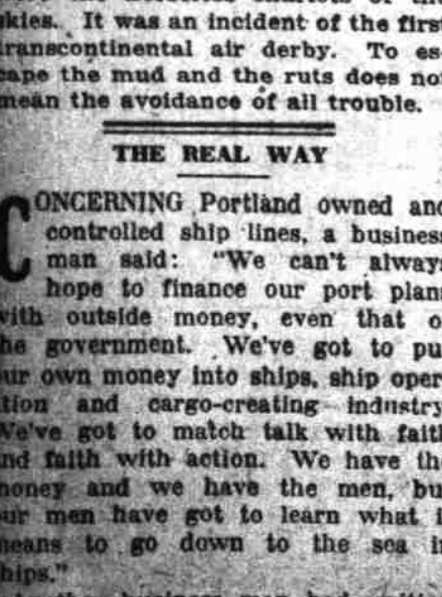
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