

Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER... Published every week day and Sunday morning...

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONE—Main 7178, Automatic 560-B1. All departments reached by direct numbers.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, city and country. Daily and Sunday. One week \$1.10...

By Mail, All Rates Payable in Advance. Daily and Sunday. One year \$12.00...

These rates apply only in the West. Rates to Eastern points furnished on application.

Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with a miraculous organ. —Shakespeare.

BEFORE LEAGUERS COME

REPRESENTATIVES of agricultural, commercial and financial interests are to meet in Portland tomorrow to discuss the enactment of a market commission law.

It is timely action. Markets are as important as production, and of late, everybody has been yelling for production as a means of reducing prices.

In such a situation, and every situation on a congested street is such a situation, a driver needs every faculty.

When you drive, drive, and do nothing but drive. If you attempt to do anything else, you may be the next regretful and sobered central figure at a coroner's inquest.

A \$250 saw was totally destroyed in a British Columbia mill recently when it struck a 25 pound naval shell in an apparently sound timber.

It is believed the shell lodged in the timber at target practice of British ships at sea.

The proposal to move for better market conditions in Oregon is highly intelligent. California has already demonstrated what can be done by the process.

This great fact has been overlooked: The better the farmer's market the more he gets for his products, the more money he has to deposit in the banks, the more money he has to spend with merchants, the more he has to pay for what others have to sell.

The market and better conditions are all reflected in bank deposits and in the general prosperity of the state.

There is no doubt that the meeting tomorrow to provide for a market commission bill is a sincere movement.

It is one of the steps which the Journal in a series of Non-partisan league articles pointed out as a constructive plan for keeping Oregon out of state socialism and a bitter class war.

It is a fortunate incident that the business and financial interests of the state have awakened to an understanding of the situation and are now proposing to join with the agricultural interests of the state in emancipating Oregon farm production from a rotten market and distribution system.

It is a better plan than that followed in North Dakota: When the farmers complained there they were told to "go home and stop the hogs."

It is understood that if the price of overall is boosted through adoption to combat the high cost of living, the working classes threatened to go to the shops arrayed in silk pajamas.

THE PACIFIC FACES WEST

TWENTY nations which border the Pacific ocean will have trade representatives at the National Foreign Trade convention in San Francisco.

Two thousand business leaders of this and other countries have signified their intention of being present.

A new foreign trade policy is the objective of the convention. How fortunate, and how significant it is that such a purpose at such a time as this calls such a convention on the Pacific coast of the United States!

It will be years before Europe will inspire confident ambition for the development of trade. Europe's credit and resources are both nearly wrecked.

The great new trade field is the Orient. Powerful trade influences will extend their lines through the ports of the Pacific to the Orient.

Our harbors will be their emporiums. Their forwarding, exporting and transportation agents will be stationed here.

As the trade representatives of the Orient gather at the National Foreign Trade convention opportunity will be given our larger number to learn how to organize the beginnings of a new commerce.

Such knowledge will be invaluable to Portland. This is to be one of the great ports of Oriental trade.

The announcement that excursion fares to summer conventions in Portland will apply to all who wish to travel, means just one thing: As many as can travel will. People who stayed home during the war are eager to go somewhere. They have learned a great deal more than they used to know about the charm of Oregon.

The conventions will crowd Portland. The additional travel will congest it. Hospitality will be imperative. We at last have our big chance to make Portland famous.

WHEN DRIVERS SMOKE

WHILE a driver fumbled with a cigarette in his mouth, he narrowly escaped a bad accident in a congested street intersection.

There isn't time for anybody to do but one thing while driving a high power automobile on a busy thoroughfare, and that one thing is to drive, drive, drive. He has time for nothing but to guide, guide, guide his steering wheel.

Just ahead there is a pedestrian. Slightly to one side there is an oncoming auto. From behind and in front street cars are approaching. At any instant a careless pedestrian, a woman, say, with a baby buggy, may emerge from behind a streetcar.

In such a situation, and every situation on a congested street is such a situation, a driver needs every faculty.

When you drive, drive, and do nothing but drive. If you attempt to do anything else, you may be the next regretful and sobered central figure at a coroner's inquest.

A \$250 saw was totally destroyed in a British Columbia mill recently when it struck a 25 pound naval shell in an apparently sound timber.

It is believed the shell lodged in the timber at target practice of British ships at sea.

The proposal to move for better market conditions in Oregon is highly intelligent. California has already demonstrated what can be done by the process.

This great fact has been overlooked: The better the farmer's market the more he gets for his products, the more money he has to deposit in the banks, the more money he has to spend with merchants, the more he has to pay for what others have to sell.

The market and better conditions are all reflected in bank deposits and in the general prosperity of the state.

There is no doubt that the meeting tomorrow to provide for a market commission bill is a sincere movement.

It is one of the steps which the Journal in a series of Non-partisan league articles pointed out as a constructive plan for keeping Oregon out of state socialism and a bitter class war.

It is a fortunate incident that the business and financial interests of the state have awakened to an understanding of the situation and are now proposing to join with the agricultural interests of the state in emancipating Oregon farm production from a rotten market and distribution system.

It is a better plan than that followed in North Dakota: When the farmers complained there they were told to "go home and stop the hogs."

STREET CORNER BOYS

THE street corner crowd is the beginning of the gang, a Chicago police judge told a boys' club in a recent address.

"Wash your face, change your shirt, and hunt a job if you haven't anything to do but lean against the drug store."

The advice is sound, and if boys or their parents fail to remove the menace of the street corner crowd themselves, it is entirely proper and expedient for police authorities to disperse them.

That could well be done in Portland. In the outlying districts of this city it is no strange sight to see crowds of young men gathered on the corners.

But even more, on Washington street, between Fifth and Broadway, up to early morning, gangs are gathered, in front of poolrooms, on the curb and elsewhere until the sidewalks are almost impassable at times.

Young women alone, and even with escorts, are often subjected, if not to insulting remarks, to the leering glances of boys whose business is elsewhere than on the street corner.

The corners should be cleared. The duty is with the parents, but if it is not fulfilled by the parents the police should take a hand.

TO SELL OREGON ROAD BONDS

TO SELL Oregon road bonds at 91 1/2 would be sacrifice. It would be a ruinous business.

generation. They do not have to be built next week. They can wait until the week after or the week after that.

After waiting 70 years in Oregon for a good roads system, we do not have to build them now in a minute, especially if we have to finance them on a pyramiding money market.

We have sold road bonds at 98 plus. That was last December. To float them now on a forced market at 91 plus, a loss of more than seven cents on the dollar would be like throwing money into the wide ocean.

There are millions of idle money in Oregon banks. In Clackamas county they put that kind of money into public service and into private service by subscribing for Clackamas county road bonds.

The people there absorbed \$950,000 worth, the entire amount of the first block of \$1,700,000 issued. That was enterprise and patriotism and good business sense.

And under that plan the Clackamas county roads will get one dollar of money for every dollar of bonds sold—the bonds went at 98.

Oregon people could, if they wished, similarly absorb the present state bond issue. They would keep the money at home. They would pay the interest to themselves. They would be building their roads on sound business principles.

A New York woman, returning to her apartment, found a burglar, followed him in a hasty retreat to the roof and there fought him for 15 minutes.

Reports tell how the intruder forced her to the ledge of the roof several times in efforts to push her over, but she fought on until police arrived and captured the burglar.

Pluck and determination are admirable qualities, but there are those who will feel that they had rather allow the robber to escape than to grapple with him on the ledge of a multiple-storied building.

Senator Chamberlain prior to and during his service as governor was a strong advocate of the direct primary, and recall, the direct primary law, direct election of United States senators, what is generally known as the "Oregon System."

He was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

& N. may well take cognizance of this fact. It may well make itself, in fact, Portland's transcontinental line. Portland would reciprocate.

CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS IN OREGON

George E. Chamberlain and Harvey G. Starkweather, four candidates for the United States Senate.

United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, candidate for re-election and reelection, was born near Natchez, Missa, January 1, 1854.

He attended the public schools until 1870, when he began work as a clerk in a general store in Lexington, Va., graduating in Natchez, in 1872.

He entered Washington and Lee university and law department, and was admitted to the bar in 1876.

He came to Oregon in December, 1876, located at Albany. During a part of 1877 he taught a country school in Linn county and was county clerk.

He resigned in 1879 to commence practicing law at Albany. He was elected to the house of representatives from Linn county in 1880, and in 1884 was elected district attorney for the Third judicial district, then Marion, Polk, Linn, Yamhill and Tillamook counties.

In 1891 he was appointed attorney general, and that office was created by the legislature, by Governor Penrose. In 1892 he was elected to the Oregon senate.

He resigned that office and moved to Portland, where he opened a law office. He was elected district attorney for Multnomah county for a four year term, and in 1902 was elected and elected governor. He was reelected in 1906. In 1908 he was nominated for United States senator and elected by the legislature in 1909.

Senator Chamberlain prior to and during his service as governor was a strong advocate of the direct primary, and recall, the direct primary law, direct election of United States senators, what is generally known as the "Oregon System."

He was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

By reason of his long service and constructive ability, he has risen to a commanding position in the United States senate, and in the United States senate, and in the United States senate.

When Senator Chamberlain was elected to the United States senate, he was one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of equal suffrage and furthered that movement both in Oregon and in the United States senate.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written in plain English, and must be signed by the author. No correspondence is published unless accompanied by the name of the contributor.)

WOMEN OF SOVIET RUSSIA. Portland, May 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wish to thank Mr. Kimball for his enlightening letter with regard to the women of soviet Russia.

The women of our land have been striving for greater responsibilities for some years, and should be greatly pleased with the outlook for their future progress, even though man's chivalry may suffer somewhat in the process.

Nothing is more distressing than young men trying to act old and old men trying to act young.

Indications are that the great American electorate still has the nerve to vote just about as it pleased.

Holland officials inform us that the manager of the "Surrender" has been sent out into the North Sea—Centralia.

The Anti-Tobacco league was doubtless created to very good effect, and the people of the Anti-Saloon league laid off voting dry.—Seattle Argus.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Grand opera singers are temperamental. At least they have proved themselves such at the Portland hotel, which has entertained within its long career a good many important troupes.

Below waterfalls or rapids on any considerable stream there are swirling currents, and power to be judged or trusted by those who appear on the shore. Often only the trained eyes of veteran voyagers are competent to see the safety zone.

Canoe and paddles are a better reliance than a motor boat, and a more manageable boat with oars, but the handling is different, and must be learned in either case, always take along an extra paddle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ferguson and Mrs. A. H. Ferguson and son, are stopping at the Cornelius hotel, arriving Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Randolph, Mrs. A. P. Karster and Mrs. F. Douglas, a party of eastern tourists, are at the Multnomah, registered at Chicago.

Mrs. F. D. Clarke, Mrs. I. R. Candie, Mrs. H. B. Smith and Mrs. J. M. Smith are registered at the Portland in connection with their tour on the Pacific coast. The first three are residents of Mt. Mitchell, and Mrs. Otis is from St. Paul.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

REJOICES BECAUSE OF PENSION. Portland, May 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—After reading the letters of C. N. McArthur, congressman, feel sure that he will be a debt to the state for a widow of an old Civil War veteran.

Probably Senator Chamberlain's outstanding achievement possessing a distinctive local interest was the leading part taken by him in bringing about the settlement of the outstanding Oregon and California land grant controversy, which resulted in vesting the vast area of that railroad grant from sequestration by the federal government, and its opening to public entry and settlement under the terms of the Chamberlain-Ferris act.

Hiram may eat Knox molasses and thereby fall to be a wild bull and a big moose on the rampage in the china shop at Chicago.

Senator Chamberlain's slogan in the primary contest for country, its preservation and the perpetuation of its institutions. In his platform he says: "I will strive for world peace and such legislation as will stabilize the agricultural, industrial, commercial and social life of our country and hasten the restoration of the primary content of legislation for the proper care of those who have successfully fought the wars of cooperation between the federal and state governments, and road construction; improvement of our rivers and harbors and reclamation of lands; the establishment of aviation stations and the protection of national forests, as well as forests in private control, in cooperation with the owners thereof."

Harvey G. Starkweather of Milwaukee, candidate for the Democratic nomination as United States senator, was born near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 20, 1868. He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

SMALL CHANGE

Warming up. What's happened to the overall fad? The patience of those who sit down and wait for dead rubber shoes is not a virtue.

Our idea of a frenzied financier is a man who buys a pocketbook on who can cook.

This earth is frequently designated as "she" because man knows the sex thereof.

A wise young man passes up the pretty girl and marries a homely one who can cook.

Nothing is more distressing than young men trying to act old and old men trying to act young.

Indications are that the great American electorate still has the nerve to vote just about as it pleased.

Holland officials inform us that the manager of the "Surrender" has been sent out into the North Sea—Centralia.

The Anti-Tobacco league was doubtless created to very good effect, and the people of the Anti-Saloon league laid off voting dry.—Seattle Argus.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Grand opera singers are temperamental. At least they have proved themselves such at the Portland hotel, which has entertained within its long career a good many important troupes.

Below waterfalls or rapids on any considerable stream there are swirling currents, and power to be judged or trusted by those who appear on the shore. Often only the trained eyes of veteran voyagers are competent to see the safety zone.

Canoe and paddles are a better reliance than a motor boat, and a more manageable boat with oars, but the handling is different, and must be learned in either case, always take along an extra paddle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ferguson and Mrs. A. H. Ferguson and son, are stopping at the Cornelius hotel, arriving Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Randolph, Mrs. A. P. Karster and Mrs. F. Douglas, a party of eastern tourists, are at the Multnomah, registered at Chicago.

Mrs. F. D. Clarke, Mrs. I. R. Candie, Mrs. H. B. Smith and Mrs. J. M. Smith are registered at the Portland in connection with their tour on the Pacific coast. The first three are residents of Mt. Mitchell, and Mrs. Otis is from St. Paul.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

REJOICES BECAUSE OF PENSION. Portland, May 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—After reading the letters of C. N. McArthur, congressman, feel sure that he will be a debt to the state for a widow of an old Civil War veteran.

Probably Senator Chamberlain's outstanding achievement possessing a distinctive local interest was the leading part taken by him in bringing about the settlement of the outstanding Oregon and California land grant controversy, which resulted in vesting the vast area of that railroad grant from sequestration by the federal government, and its opening to public entry and settlement under the terms of the Chamberlain-Ferris act.

Hiram may eat Knox molasses and thereby fall to be a wild bull and a big moose on the rampage in the china shop at Chicago.

Senator Chamberlain's slogan in the primary contest for country, its preservation and the perpetuation of its institutions. In his platform he says: "I will strive for world peace and such legislation as will stabilize the agricultural, industrial, commercial and social life of our country and hasten the restoration of the primary content of legislation for the proper care of those who have successfully fought the wars of cooperation between the federal and state governments, and road construction; improvement of our rivers and harbors and reclamation of lands; the establishment of aviation stations and the protection of national forests, as well as forests in private control, in cooperation with the owners thereof."

Harvey G. Starkweather of Milwaukee, candidate for the Democratic nomination as United States senator, was born near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 20, 1868. He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.

He is a member of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation act, and was also on the federal rural extension commission.