Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher
[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

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The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
As sages in all times assert;
The happy man's without a shirt.
—John Heywood.

AT SAN FRANCISCO TOO

NOR is it likely that the only political knock-down-and-drag-out is to happen at Chicago.

San Francisco is already tuned up. There is possibility of as pretty a display of political fireworks there as has ever been seen at a national convention in this country.

Governor Edwards announced his candidacy yesterday. He was elected governor of New Jersey on a light wine and beer platform. His hat in the ring for the presidency is to Mr. Bryan worse than 400 red rags and red flags and red wagons swarming around a nervously inclined bull.

The hurling of grape juice bottles at the Edwards candidacy has already begun. And they will fly thick and fast on the floor of the San Francisco convention. If it doesn't descend into a political Kilkenny cat fight without a parallel, it will be because the delegates will realize that the Wilson record of constructive legislation and the Wilson conception of a world organized for peace, is a worthy and powerful issue for a great political party, that many of the states have effectually settled the wet and dry question in their own way, and that the gre.. problems left by the war are what the people are looking to parties and presidents to meet and solve.

If the delegates at San Francisco get a true conception of three years of Wilson's legislative enactments, a proper conception of the great war fought and won and a true perspective of what a League of Nations means, a great convention in which political civil war is now threatened may chart its course and do its duty to the country, in peace.

Is there a possible relation between the facts that the demand for gasoline is greater than the supply and the financial troubles of the street car company? Suppose no autoist picked up people waiting for the coming of street cars? Suppose the Los Angeles plan were adopted and downtown parking prohibited, thereby encouraging economy of gasoline and compelling payment of street car fares by those who pay no fares now?

MEETING THE TEST

MORE than the element of reciprocity is contained in the section of the rivers and harbors bill which was inserted at the instance of Western senators and which recognizes local contribution to the cost of port improvement as an argument in favor of government appropriation.

It calls upon ports to show by their works their faith. It eliminates the odor of decayed pork by furnishing evidence that the port exists primarily for commerce and not to bring cheaply gotten government money into the community.

The provision is supplemental to the position previously taken by the war department that government appropriation should be premised upon the use made of the waterway and the volume of commerce handled by a port.

In its report the senate committee said:

The time has come for greater local cooperation in making river and harbor improvements. In some sections of the country substantial contributions are being made by localities benefited in connection with actual navigation works. They organize themselves into port districts and levy taxes to aid in this work. This should be done generally throughout the country. It will result in greater economy and more care in the selection of projects. In many cases local benefits are even greater than national benefits. Where local benefits can be approximately measured there is no good reason why the community should not take care of the same. This amendment looks to the presentation of the facts to congress along with the judgment of experts to aid in determining what local cooperation if any should be had, and it is hoped that this will develop a general policy that will go a long way toward stifling the "pork barrel" slogan and fallacy.

If cooperation with the government is a test, the Port of Portland meets it. If contribution to the cost of port improvement is a decisive factor, a long record establishes this port as an example to the other ports of the country. Millions have been spent in creating and maintaining the harbor and channel from Portland to the confluence of the Willamette and the Columbia. At the time when congressional delay in providing funds halted the vitally important work of constructing the north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia the ports of Portland and Astoria provided funds and the work went on. Many times the port's dredges have supplemented the efforts of government dredges in the channel below the mouth of the Willamette.

There is no doubt of the destiny of the ports of the Columbia.

Immediate growth in exports and imports furnishes demonstration, which with the reciprocity of this port with the government should suffice not only to win maintenance of the channel in statu quo, but put under way immediately the 35-foot channel project.

The slogan of a newly formed organization, the Service league, is, "Help Make Portland 100 Per Cent Efficient." The league proposes to solve the problem of accommodations for visitors during the convention season, to direct a clean-up campaign, to aid in fire and accident prevention, to make Portland more worthy the name "Rose City," to help advertise Portland in the East and to get people, attracted by such advertising, started on the right track when they come. One would think Portland had enough organizations. But if the new league represents more the power of consummation than conversation it should be welcomed.

THE TOLL SMALLER

THERE is encouragement for those aiding in the accident prevention campaign in the report of the traffic bureau for the month of April. Although there are still accidents, far too many, the toll of collisions has greatly diminished. Fewer people are sent to the hospitals and fewer carried to their graves.

The estimated increase in the number of automobiles on the streets is 32 per cent. There are more pedestrians. Congestion is more acute.

In spite of that, only seven people were killed in the first four months of 1920. If the ratio is continued throughout the year, only 21 persons will meet their deaths in automobile collisions. It is a decrease of one half in comparison with the 42 killed in collisions in 1919.

There were fewer injured last month than in any similar period for a year with the exception of December. And in December many machines were stored for the winter, and the new cars were not on the highways. But in spite of the multiplied number of machines and pedestrians, fewer people were sent to the hospitals than in September, October or November.

With strong law enforcement, application of the licensing drivers' law, greater care on the part of pedestrians and automobile operators alike, and possibly more rigorous local regulation, the accidents, the injuries and the killings should continue to decline.

Cheaply produced liquid hydrogen, one gallon of which will drive an automobile 250 miles, is declared to have been discovered by an Italian chemist. If he hasn't made the discovery somebody else will yet evolve something like it. And what a solace it will be to have deliverance from the tolls and power of the few institutions that are privileged to fix the price of gasoline!

UNFAIR TO MR. BUCHTEL

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER FRED BUCHTEL has been attacked in Astoria. It is because the Oregon public service commission joined in the rate case for securing lower rates down the Columbia.

The attack is by G. C. Fulton, attorney for Astoria in the case. On his recent return from the hearing at Washington, Mr. Fulton said in an interview:

The only dangerous feature of the whole case, so far as Astoria is concerned, lies in the fact that the Oregon public service commission has asked that Portland be given a better rate than Astoria. Everyone knows that this commission stepped into the case when it had no business to, and the fact that it did so is due almost wholly to the work of Commissioner Buchtel, who is now seeking renomination as a member of the commission and at the hands of Astoria voters.

This is a very plain attempt to make political sentiment in Astoria against Commissioner Buchtel. It is a proposal to punish him for his public act in supporting the Portland contention in the rate case.

It does not seem just to Mr. Buchtel. The chief contention in the rate case was that the rate downhill to Portland should not be so high as the rate over mountains to Puget Sound. It was a proposal, for example, that Umatilla wheat, 218 miles to Portland, should have a rate lower than the rate, 330½ miles, to Puget Sound. On such an issue, how could Mr. Buchtel be expected to take the side of Puget Sound?

If Commissioner Buchtel and the other Oregon commissioners had not supported the Portland and Umatilla county shippers' contention, they would have favored Washington instead of Oregon. They would have been against their own state and on the side of the state of Washington. That would have been a very strange position for them to have taken.

But because, being Oregon commissioners, they supported the Oregon side in the controversy, they are attacked by Mr. Fulton. They are not only attacked by Mr. Fulton, but Mr. Fulton is calling upon the voters of Astoria to beat Commissioner Buchtel.

It is not fair to Mr. Buchtel. No public official ought to be punished for standing up for his own state against the unfair advantages in rates sought by another state.

WORTH ELECTING

NUMEROUS local organizations have indorsed George W. Joseph for state senator from Multnomah county.

If the Republican party sends him to Salem it will have no backwash. From no act of his will it have bad laws to answer for. It will have no dirty legislative deals or jobs to be accountable for. It will have no joker legislation to confound or confuse it.

All this is known from Mr. Joseph's former record as a senator. He was such a public servant as a careful business man or an honest working man would select to represent his interests in a private capacity. He was intelligent in his conception and fearless in discharge of his duty as a legislator.

He is the exact opposite of the thimblerigging legislator. He is the foe of skulduggery legislation, such as so often finds its way into an Oregon legislature.

More of such legislators would restore the legislature to public confidence. More of such men would do much to lift it to an honorable place in public respect. That body has lost the prestige that it should have, through acts of rotten politicians sent mostly from Multnomah county, who debauch and demoralize legislation and the legislature. The trickery and chicanery and double dealing at sessions are the cause of the clamorous demand so often heard for abolishment of one branch or another of the body and that in one election nearly resulted in the abolition of the state senate.

Representative government can only be successful and satisfactory when honest and effective representatives are chosen for the work. It is the conscienceless men in legislative and other government, and what they do, that supply I. W. W. with arguments with which to fight representative government.

The man who asks why parking restrictions are not marked on the streets as well as written into the statutes has submitted a pertinent question. Why leave to guess or chance the confusing multiplicity of rules? Why not clearly outline the "safety zones" that are for the protection of car riders? Why not add to the "congested district" signs the information that within this district parking more than 30 minutes is prohibited? Why not erect on the bridges signs that will tell the stranger as well as the resident autoist that machines must not get out of line or exceed 15 miles an hour? Traffic laws are the foundation of public safety, but cooperation is apt to be more effective than penalization in their enforcement.

OREGON ARISTOCRACY

IF A MAN write a better book, preach a better sermon or build a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the wood, the world will make a beaten path to his door.

A cow mildly grazing in a meadow or stanchioned in a stable is so wonted a sight in rural districts that the farmer boy passing by scarcely gives her a second glance.

Yet it has only been a few days since the president and secretary of a national organization made a pilgrimage most of the way across the country to pause in honor and admiration before a cow.

The men are M. D. Munn, president, and R. M. Gow, secretary, of the American Jersey club. The cow they came to see is Vive La France, world's champion Jersey, in Marion county.

Vive La France is the first of a lengthening line of dairy animals whose names are carrying far abroad the name and fame of Oregon. They are identifying Oregon as the leading district of the world in the production of champion Jerseys. They are furnishing proof, beyond that of booklets or eloquence, that the soil and climatic conditions of this state are perfectly adapted to dairying.

They are visible evidence that the agricultural leaders of Oregon are men of intelligence, devotion and foresight.

Thus the world makes a beaten pathway to Oregon.

SPIRIT OF AMERICA

WHEN H. J. Langoe as a youth sailed from Norway to the United States, the parting counsel of his father was, "My son, be a good citizen of the country to which you are going to make your home."

At the close of a visit to the homeland, the father repeated the admonition, "My son, remember, always be a good citizen of the land in which you have made your home."

The inspiration of the paternal advice appeared not long ago in Mr. Langoe's eloquent appeal for the Americanization of the foreign language press in this country.

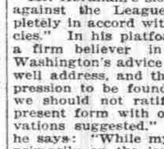
It appears again in the very creditable first issue of The Northman, printed in English and published in Portland as a continuation and amalgamation of the Pacific Skandinaven and the American Scandinavian. Of this publication Mr. Langoe is managing editor. In reference to its predecessors, the Northman says:

Pioneer work has been done by the one, and the other advances from the ranks of the foreign language press to join hands and take up the work in this field in which the foreign language agencies have so conspicuously failed, and endeavor to carry it forward toward success. Through the medium of the common language it will direct its efforts toward bringing the foreign and native born into a better understanding of each other and toward developing that better citizenship which will come from a removal of the barriers and obstructions raised by race prejudice.

A worthy ideal this. It is the spirit which in the beginning made Americanism and is no less potent now to Americanize.

CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS IN OREGON

Two for U. S. Senator, Three for National Delegate, One for Presidential Elector.



Robert N. Stanfield of Portland, Republican candidate for United States senator, was born at Umatilla, Or., July 9, 1877. He attended public school in Umatilla county and the Weston Normal school for two years. He has, since manhood, been engaged in the sheep-raising and wool business, and is now one of the largest, if not the largest, dealers in those lines in the Northwest. He represented Umatilla county in the house of representatives at the 1913, 1915 and 1917 sessions, and was speaker in 1917. In addition to his sheep and wool business, Mr. Stanfield is extensively interested in banking and financial ventures.

Mr. Stanfield's slogan is: "Preserve American institutions; maintain peace; justice for service men; develop Oregon's resources." In his platform he says: "Stand for preservation of American constitutional government and American institutions; for maintaining peace; for recognition of American rights in all our international agreements; for justice to the service men; for equality of treatment for labor and capital; for punishment of profiteering. The cost of government to our people should be reduced by adopting a budget system, by increasing protective tariff duties and lengthening payment of our war indebtedness. I am for increased federal aid to improve Oregon's rivers and harbors and reclaim arid lands. My aim shall be to maintain progress and prosperity rather than to restore unsatisfactory pre-war conditions."

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Albert Abraham of Roseburg, candidate for the Republican nomination as United States senator, was born at Canyonville, Or., September 10, 1869. He attended Wilbur academy, Bishop Scott academy, the University of Oregon and the University of California. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 and practiced in Portland until 1898, when he moved to Roseburg, where he has made his home and practiced his profession up to the present. He was referee in bankruptcy from 1898 to 1908; state senator from Douglas county during the 1909 and 1911 sessions, sought the Republican nomination for governor in 1910 and was a delegate to the national convention of 1916.

Mr. Abraham's slogan is: "Absolutely against the League of Nations; completely in accord with Washington's policies." In his platform he says: "I am a firm believer in the soundness of Washington's advice as given in his farewell address, and that it is the best expression to be found of the reason why we should not ratify the treaty in its present form with or without the reservations suggested." In addition to this he says: "While my candidacy is based primarily on the issue over the League of Nations, it is also a protest against the unlawful use of money for campaign purposes. This amounted to a scandal two years ago, when it is currently rumored one candidate for the office of United States senator expended about $200,000. The sworn statement in behalf of the candidate shows the expenditure of the sum of $27,341.62, and this amount is in itself scandalous, and prohibitive to any but the very wealthy. It is doubtful whether a seat in the senate if won by such means could be retained."

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Walter Gleason of Portland, candidate for delegate from the Third congressional district to the national Democratic convention, was born in Portland, January 24, 1889. He was educated at Watson and Chapman public schools, Hill military academy, Cornell university and University of Oregon law school, graduating from the last named institution withthe degree of bachelor of laws in 1911. He has practiced law from May 11, 1911, to date. He has never held a political office save that of Democratic precinct committeeman.

In his platform Mr. Gleason says: "I believe my country to have the best government on earth. However, it seems that we are gradually becoming too paternalistic in our forms of government—that we have too many bureaus, commissions, boards and officials whose main duties seem to be to unduly concern themselves with the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the individual citizen. I believe that the liberties of a citizen end only where those of another begin; believing the Democratic party stands more strongly for the rights of the individual, I am a Democrat. I stand for freedom, not repression; liberty, not license." His slogan is: "My country—the United States—suits me; my services are hers to command."

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Dan Kellaher of Portland, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention from the Third district, has been engaged in the manufacturing and grocery business in Portland for the past 30 years. He served as a member of the city council during the administration of Mayor Lane, as a state senator from Multnomah county for two terms, and has been a member of the city commission and of the public dock commission.

In his platform he says: "I believe in following the principles of Washington and Lincoln. No foreign alliances; no super-government transcending the constitution; government of the people, for the people and by the people; free speech, free press and a free people under the American flag, and Hiram Johnson to restore to us the government of the fathers of the republic."

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Leslie Jefferson Aker of Ontario, candidate for delegate to the Democratic convention from the Second district, was born at Sprakers, N. Y., July 24, 1887. He is a graduate of high school, the Massachusetts College of Commerce and the New York university law school. He has served as newspaper man and as law clerk, was for a time deputy collector of internal revenue at Portland, and is now practicing law at Ontario.

Mr. Aker's slogan is: "For the people's choice; indorsement of wonderful accomplishments of Wilson administration." In his platform he says: "I favor adoption of progressive Democratic platform promising adequate laws for the prosecution and elimination of profiteering; restoring competition and elimination of uniform price fixing by the trusts; establishment of a government price fixing bureau on all necessities of life, and including food and clothing, and on all articles furnished or manufactured by a monopoly; increase of income tax exemptions on individuals to $3000 and $4000; increase of surtax and excess profits taxes on all profits in excess of $5000, plus 10 per cent of invested capital, on graduated scale to reach as high as 100 per cent on profiteers; legislation in interest of world war veterans; more money for irrigation and drainage and less for battleships and armies; immediate ratification of peace treaty and entrance in League of Nations."

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Charles E. Lockwood of Portland, Republican candidate for presidential elector, was born at Pittsfield, Pa., June 14, 1869. He attended the public schools and University of Oregon and is a graduate of the law department; was admitted to the bar in October, 1880, and has practiced law in Oregon from 1890 to date; 1890-1893, first assistant United States attorney for the district of Oregon; 1895, special assistant United States attorney; 1905 and 1918-1920, deputy county clerk for Multnomah county. He was precinct committeeman in Multnomah county from 1905 to 1918, and secretary of the Republican club of Oregon from 1900 to 1918, then elected president. Mr. Lockwood says in his platform: "I pledge myself to vote for my party's nominee for president and vice president of the United States in the electoral college." His slogan is: "Republican."

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.]

THE LABORER ON THE FARM

Hubbard, May 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—I read with interest your editorials in The Journal on the scarcity of farm labor. I have read similar jeremiads at various times the last 22 years, and rather numerously the last three years. I note what county agents have to say of the genus farmhand, and would suggest to them that a year's experience of farm life, not as a college man with an automatic fountain pen or rattling Corona, but as the ordinary variety of country jake who buys his job on Second street and takes what he gets, would give them a wider view.

A few words as to myself personally, so my white collared, penpushing friends will not class me with the polihall lizards of whom they write so glibly; I worked horses years before I was big enough to put the harness on them. I know them from foretop to fetlock and talk their language (jackasses not barred). I have pailed my string of cows morn and night for many moons, and have handled sheep in herds of six to 6000. The majority of my years have been spent in farm work, and I like it. Now I am trying to make a home for myself on one of Oregon's famous brush patches, and ask for nothing better. Incidentally I am offering someone a 20 per cent investment with a leadpipe cinch for security. But do I get it? I do not. So, to protect my equity, it is necessary for me to get out and earn a few dollars, so it is likely that next month will find me tapping spikes, or chauffeuring on a Fresno, some hundreds of miles from home, most probably, while just over the creek I can go to work on a job that is much more necessary to the country, and that would probably net me just as many dollars. Why not take it? Because I am neither pariah nor hermit. I want the fellowship of my own kind and the chance to know and feel what is passing in the world of men.

If farm paper editors and county agents would take the trouble to study the farm labor problem from the hired man's side they would be better fitted to write about it, but some of them would have a hard time getting another county agency if they ever frankly expressed their experiences as an average hayseed variety of farm hand.

A Working Worker.

A PROGRESSIVE TOWN

From the Kansas City Journal

"Ah, cowboys on the streets. I didn't expect to see them in these days."

"We air progressive, stranger. We have considerable tourist business and these cowboys air maintained by the town."

EVERYBODY HAPPY?

From Cartoons Magazine

Brother's lost a button from his shirt.....$14
Mother's sewing fasteners on her skirt.....$40
Sister's nice and comfy in her fur.....$80
And father works like 60 for his $30 per.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Shakespeare was a lover of flowers, and there are at least six or eight Shakespeare gardens in various parts of this country in his memory. Perhaps the best known is that in Central park, New York city. The original design of the garden, with cataracts, waterfalls and rock grottos, makes it one of the most picturesque spots in the park. The garden was arranged to include only plants specifically mentioned by the poet in his works, but it is now planned to add some of the other plants that were popular in his day and age. In his works Shakespeare mentions specifically over 200 varieties. Interest is added to the garden by the presence of an oak brought from Stratford-on-Avon.

Olden Oregon

Barbaric Splendor Exemplified by Indian Women in Early Days.

The Rev. H. H. Spalding, missionary, who arrived in the Northwest in 1836, describes in one of his letters the vogue of vanities that appealed to the feminine aborigine. He says, writing from Fort Walla Walla: "The women of this country are great gamblers. Six or eight of them will frequently stake property, especially among the Nez Perces, to the amount of $500, mostly ornaments. Let me tell the dear Christian ladies who lay out the Lord's money to appear fine, could they see a Nez Perces woman with herself and her horse equipped, pass through one of their cities, they would go to their drawing room, take down their sham trappings and cast them into the fire as not worth noticing in comparison with the splendid equipage of a Nez Perces lady and her milk-white steed."

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Today's worry is apt to be the result of yesterday's blunder.

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It may take a woman longer to make up her face than her mind.

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Fortunate is he who never has occasion to change his opinfon of himself.

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Love is not always the least harmful of the various intoxicants that make the world go round.

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This spring many a man who is old enough to know better will pose as an amateur gardener.

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Before doing anything that you are ashamed of be sure all your neighbors are several blocks away.

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It is much easier to tell people that there is no use in worrying than it is to tell them how to avoid it.

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If there is one thing that a man would rather not do than another it is to accompany his wife on a shopping tour.

SIDELIGHTS

The snow at Crater Lake is reported about six feet deep, but melting fast.

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"The only interest some of our Woodburn men have in Mars is to wonder if there is any good fishing there," says the Independent.

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The largest salmon landed in the Willamette river at Oregon City this year, as far as known, the Banner-Courier says, was caught last Monday by James Fairley of Canemah, who, with his son Russell, took 38 minutes to land the fish, which weighed 48 pounds. The men were fishing near the Hawley mills.

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"Next Sunday," says Thursday's Corvallis Gazette-Times, "will be about the best of the blossom days at the Oaco orchards at Monroe, something like 600 acres of blossoming trees in one orchard, and there are hundreds of other acres in that region and over at Alpine. There is no more beautiful sight in the state of Oregon at any time of the year than the hills of Southern Benton at blossom time."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Lawrence Langner, head of the legal firm that bears his name in New York city, Paris, London, Berlin and elsewhere, is at the Benson hotel, spending a few days visiting his brother, J. F. Langner, while en route to San Francisco to attend the foreign trade convention as a representative of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association of New York. The Langner firm makes a specialty of patent work and the protecting of patents and copyrights, having as its clients such great institutions as the Steel corporation, the National Cash Register company, General Motors and others, and is said to be the only concern of its kind extant. But Langner himself dabbles in things outside of mere law and comes into prominence anew every once in a while as a playwright. Three of his works have found widespread production. To be sure that he'll get to see a show now and then, Langner owns the famous Garrick theatre in New York. And all this in spite of the fact that he is still a youth in years. The Langner brothers had not met in nine years.

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At the request of a thoughtless guest, Manager A. B. Campbell removed a box of forgotten percussion caps from a room at the Multnomah hotel and stored them in a safety vault temporarily. Thursday, having forgotten the caps, Campbell sought papers in the same place of safekeeping. The explosive caps crashed to the floor. Between the time he noticed the box sliding floorward and the time it actually struck the floor the manager had advanced 300 yards directly away from the room. Half an hour after the explosion failed to occur Campbell regained his breath, gathered up the dangerous implements and donated them to a contractor friend.

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Believing thoroughly in the old truth tht when the cat is away the mice will play, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Pridemore, who conduct the hotel at Government Camp, at the base of Mount Hood, seldom get away at the same time. Early in the week L. F. himself was in our midst. He returned just in time to relieve Mrs. Pridemore of managerial duties and she is now a guest at the Hotel Oregon, doing her spring and summer shopping all in a bunch.

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"God's country" is home, authorities agree, but that locality does not reveal the place of residence of H. Gladstone, who is registered at the Portland hotel from that favored spot. Portland hotel clerks, imbued with the delightful weather of Friday afternoon, positively declare that Portland is all there is to God's country, but some others believe, looking at the fancy flourish on Gladstone's penmanship, that he must come from one of those sunbaked beaches down California way.

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Leslie Butler, Hood River banker, is stopping at the Benson hotel while in the city on business. Folks from Hood River testify that the atmosphere is powerfully warm just now, but that all things are about to be justified by the appearance of millions upon millions of apple blossoms to scent the air and shade the valley.

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Mrs. Nellie Fry and children, whose home is at Minneapolis, are stopping at the Cornelius hotel briefly, preparing to visit at the Butler ranch at White Salmon, Wash., for a few weeks. The Butlers moved traps and calamities from Minneapolis to White Salmon and find things not only to their own liking, but attractive to their eastern friends.

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Harry Hamilton, the big little man of the Imperial hotel staff, is missing. He has gone, investigation shows, to his summer home at Brightwood, on the road to Mount Hood, where he is putting in several days housecleaning, in anticipation of a real vacation later in the season. A nail here and there and a good dusting will repair all the damage of the winter in the mountains.

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A. G. Lunn, poultry specialist from the Oregon Agricultural college, is at the Seward hotel, having appeared in the city to tell a crowd of folks in meeting at the library how to raise chickens for profit and pleasure. On the same page of the register is the name of J. H. Ackerman, president of the Monmouth State Normal school, who is known to fame as the father-in-law of the O. A. C. instructor.

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Mrs. J. T. Bridges is not responsible for the full price of last Christmas turkeys, but she owns and personally operates at Oakland, Or., one of the largest turkey ranches in the nation. Mrs. Bridges is a guest at the Portland hotel.

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E. T. Haltom, Tillamook merchant, is at the Oregon hotel. Marshfield, another important coast town, is represented at the Oregon by Arthur McKeen, banker.

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Thomas Hoalston and Mr. and Mrs. Mose Bandetini of Calumet, Mich., are tourists at the Portland. The visitors are identified with the mining industry, by virtue of long association with which Hoalston has acquired the title of "captain."

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[That there is nothing new under the sun except new means by which to do the same old things, is a proposition stated by Mr. Locklay, in proof of which he submits examples from ancient Rome, and even from far more ancient Babylon, with special reference to advertising and the good offices of the ubiquitous press agent.]

How old is advertising? I doubt if anyone knows. I do know that Assyriologists have translated the archaic Babylonian cuneiform character of the Sumerian language, stamped deeply on the bricks used in the temple to the moon-god at Sippar, built 2800 years before Christ, and found them to read: "Urban, king of Uru, who the house of Sin did build." The inference is they were quality goods; that he was proud of them, and was willing to put his name on them and wanted other folks to demand bricks of his manufacture when they decided to put up a bungalow.

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The valleys of the Tigris, the Euphrates and the Nile are rich in ads of the Chaldean and Egyptian kings, who were gathered to their fathers 50 centuries ago. We know of the life and trade of Babylon, Persepolis, Ecbatana and Sippar, through these hard-baked and, for all I know, hard-boiled, advertisers, who wrote their ads on clay bricks centuries and centuries ago.

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Babylonia, under Hammurabi, in 2250 B. C., had its "tamkaru," which employed salesmen, peddlers, press agents and advertising men to tell the world of Babylonian-made goods. Its clay-baked contracts, leases, letters of credit and advertising matter have been dug up from Yemen on the south to the Caspian sea on the north, and as far east as the Indus. They had, just as we have in Portland, a better business bureau, to put bogus advertisers out of business.

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G. A. Schreiner, who, with the cooperation of John B. Elliott of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, has been doing extensive research work in the field of ancient advertising, in speaking of the business methods of early advertisers, says:

"The merchants of 2250 B. C. advertised promises they did not always keep. This is shown by the fact that Hammurabi found it necessary to make a law which punished non-compliance with contracts, verbal or written, with death. One of the fine features of the Codex Hammurabis is the insistence upon performance of promises and the placing of responsibility where his kingly judgment thought it belonged. Advertising in those days had its drawbacks, therefore. To make a statement and not act in harmony with it was an offense that could be visited with the death penalty. To die by the law in Babylon was worse than dying in any other fashion. One has but to remember a few of the more favorite modes of execution to understand what this meant.

"But a few of the ads of ancient Babylon have come down to us. In a certain street, but recently excavated, there lived a maker of senu—shoes made of mule leather, commonly known in the city as 'street leathers.' The laboratory—if we may call it that—of a man who made a specialty of saman buir, scented beef suet, used by the Babylonians to anoint the body, is still in existence. At least one official scribe of the reign of Tiglath-Pileser I, who made a specialty of writing leases, is known to us by his ad."

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In the palmy days of Carthage, Athens and Rome wine merchants and dealers in incense, spices, textiles, gems and ornaments of gold, as well as doctors, embalmers, hairdressers and restaurant proprietors, were good advertisers. It was in Carthage that the sandwich man was first employed. The importers and jobbers of that city-empire announced the arrival of their galleys on sheets of canvas, which men slipped over their heads and wore like a mantle.

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When you pick up the Oregon Voter and read the announcements of political candidates, remember that Babylonian rulers were not very modest in their claims of personal merit, as shown by their ads. For example, more than 2000 years before Christ, Dungi of Uru had his press agent issue clay tablets with the inscription, "Dungi is a mighty man and is king of Uru, king of Shumir and North and South Babylonia."

In the ruins of Pompeii they have found an inscription on the walls of a wine house on the Street of Abundance, reading:

AS LLINAS NONE SINE SMYRINE
PRO C. POLLIO FUSCO, D.
.....ROGANT

Freely translated into English this means:

"Asellinas and Smyrine are for Fusco as alderman."

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Let the woman candidate take heart, for Asellinas and Smyrine were both women, and these early suffragettes were campaigning for Fusco. Probably he was advocating higher wages for teachers. In any event, he would do so if he lived in 1920 A. D., and knew there were 230 rural schools in Oregon closed because they are unable to secure teachers, and that, while the cost of living has doubled, the salaries of teachers have advanced less than 20 per cent over the pre-war standard. If Fusco believed in common justice and common sense he would roll up his sleeves to right a condition that must be remedied.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

When Dicky Diech, who orates agin speeders in the city court in Portland, first come to Oregon, 'bout 30 year ago, he didn't buy no ticket from Denver, and he didn't have no pass. The first meal he et was bread and water, bein's him and his pardner didn't have but five coppers 'tween 'em when they lit off their sidedoor Pullman, which coppers they invested in a loaf of bread and the city furnished the water free. Some say that's why he has sich amazin' sympathy fer the down-and-outs, bein's he was purty night the line hisself oncet.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

A gasoline shortage is reported at Roseburg.

Baker citizens have decided to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Judge Eakin is holding a regular term of the circuit court at St. Helens.

It is reported that a new woodenware plant will be started at North Bend.

The Umpqua Academy association will hold its fourth annual reunion at Wilbur on June 5.

Mark S. Skiff Jr. returned to Salem when things in Mexico became "too hot" for him.

J. W. McArthur, superintendent of bridges, has been making a survey of bridges in Lane county.

Medford lodge of Elks will be in charge of the Fourth of July celebration for Medford and Jackson county.

Hood River orchardists are rushing shipment of 80 carloads of apples held up by the recent freight embargoes.

A number of washouts are reported in the new Lost Lake highway in Hood River county. Winter freshets are blamed.

The confession of a youth at Hood River has cleared the mystery of the theft of fermenting apple juice from a Hood River vinegar factory.

Farmers of the Sparta district, Baker county, are considering the formation of a cooperative organization for the purpose of irrigating their land.

All Deschutes county employes are to go under the provisions of the working men's compensation act as soon as possible. Only those engaged in office work will be excepted.

J. D. Hill of Portland, accompanied by Charles R. Perryman, a motion picture cameraman of Seattle, piloted a seaplane from Portland to Hood River, and made an easy landing.

The question of whether or not the Astoria fire department will be operated under the two-platoon system after January 1 is to be submitted to the voters at the primary election May 21.

The Port of Astoria commission has instructed its engineering department to make surveys preparatory to condemning a right of way for the extension of the Belt line railway from Tenth street to the eastern limits of the city.

Harvey J. Short, who was committed to the Oregon state hospital for the insane from Portland in 1909, is in the county jail at Wichita, Kan., in connection with the drowning of his sweetheart's infant son, according to a message received by hospital authorities at Salem.

WASHINGTON

Only two suits for divorce have been filed at Hoquiam since the first of the year.

Drainage district No. 2 has been formed to drain about 995 acres east of Montesano.

Seventeen animals out of 513 cows in 37 herds of Grays Harbor county were found tubercular in a two weeks' test.

Nine-year-old Everett Young saved his 5-year-old sister Myrtle from drowning when she fell off a pile of lumber into a mill pond.

Miss Bessie E. Lawler of Illinois has been secured by Cowlitz county for antituberculosis activities, and will begin work June 1.

Major Harry A. Comeau of the Barker-Comeau Furniture company has sold his interest in the company to E. F. Barker, his partner.

One hundred and fifty Grays Harbor residents have organized to work for the passage of an $800,000 port development bond issue, to be voted on June 26.

The Carlisle-Pennell Lumber company's big mill at Onalaska will resume operations Monday after three weeks' shutdown to allow electrical installation.

The union school board of the newly consolidated district at Oakland has taken initial steps looking toward the voting of $50,000 in bonds for a new school building for the district at Oakville.

Frederick L. Janeck of Yakima has been selected as most excellent high priest of the grand Masonic York Rite bodies of Washington, and Seattle has been chosen as the meeting place of next year's convocation of York Rite bodies.

An injunction was issued in Superior Judge W. A. Reynolds' court restraining Mrs. Elsie Degeller, wife of Walter A. Degeller, from disposing of a sum of money approximating $1500 alleged by the plaintiff to be on deposit in a Centralia bank to the credit of the defendants.

IDAHO

Nampa reports a building boom.

A navy recruiting officer is working at Mountain Home.

Albert Englehart is the new water master at Castle Creek.

Road crews are working on the highway out of Montour toward Emmett.

Boise golf players are so numerous that a new links is being considered.

Three white girls and two Chinamen were arrested in a raid in Pocatello's Chinatown.

During the hay shortage in Bear Lake county farmers are cooperating in distribution of their stacks.

Odd Fellows and Rebekahs of Ada county celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of the founding of the order on April 30.

The Woolley Holding & Investment company, capitalized at $50,000, has been organized at Pocatello to build and operate apartment houses and to deal in general real estate.

Concerning the Busy Little Want Ad and Its Place in This Busy World

The immense volume of small classified advertisements handled by The Journal calls for many people and many different operations. A corps of bright, courteous and highly trained girls at the counter on the main floor of The Journal building receive the "want" ads that are brought in, estimate the number of lines in each, mark for the proper classification, ascertain the number of insertions desired, figure the cost and make out the ticket. The copy is then sent to the composing room to be set.

When a "want" advertiser does not desire to come to the office, or she has but to step to the telephone, get The Journal office and a battery of efficient "want" ad takers is waiting to receive the advertisement. It can be charged to the advertiser and the bill sent later. Considering the hundreds of small advertisements which these girls receive over the 'phone every day the percentage of errors which they make is very small indeed.

The regular classified advertiser, such as the real estate dealer, automobile dealer, used furniture man, etc., has only to call, and a solicitor will be on the job in short order to get his copy and if necessary help him write his ad.

The tremendous growth of advertising in The Journal, both display and classified, in the past two years is conclusive evidence of the high regard in which advertisers hold The Journal's service. The advertising columns of The Journal are a real market place which one can take into the home in the evening, sit down and shop over at leisure. Since daily newspaper advertising is recognized as the most economical means of distribution, the advertising department performs a real service to the buying public when it persuades the producer and the distributor to market their wares in the most modern and efficient way—through the advertising columns of The Journal.