# 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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Joyous are the busy, dissatisfied the idle.
—Elbert Hubbard.

## A CALL TO HONOR

THE appeal by President Wilson for the San Francisco convention to be definite, clear and specific in its declarations of principle is a welcome note.

Why straddle? Why attempt to be on both sides of issues? Why write platform planks that one voter can persuade himself as meaning one thing and another believe that it means the opposite thing?

If party managers are willing to deceive and dupe the people in a platform declaration, what else will they do but deceive and dupe the people after election? If those managers are not open and square in writing a platform, how can they be expected to be open and square in writing laws?

It is one of the great defects in the party system that party managers and managing men deliberately practice deceit and dishonesty in official statements of party principles. They deliberately attempt to humbug, and do succeed in humbugging, large numbers of people. If great parties thus set the example of humbug and chicanery, the effect is to teach citizens unmorality.

If a platform plank means one thing to one man and another thing to another man, it is a dishonest plank, and that dishonesty seen and noted throughout the nation teaches many people to believe that it is admissible to be dishonest in politics, an effect highly destructive to democracy and a powerful asset to those who profiteer out of dishonest politics.

The league plank of the Chicago platform is, for example, a no-league plank. It mouths about an agreement to be made some time in the future. It is a plank that delights every pro-German in America, that is highly approved by many a man who had to be watched by the loyal citizens of this country and by the authorities of this country when we were in the stress and travail of war. Thousands of men who want a League of Nations will read its vague, two-faced and ambiguous language and claim that it is a League of Nations plank.

To them the fact that Borah and the other battalion-of-death irreconcilables indorsed it, and threatened to bolt the convention and the party if a plank favoring the League of Nations were adopted, will mean nothing.

Every utterance in the San Francisco platform should be definite, clear and specific. Every plank should say what it means and mean what it says. There should be no straddles, no humbug, no deceit. When there is honor and honesty in party utterances, there will be greater safety for the nation and less Bolshevism among the people.

If party managers deliberately deceive the people in the party platform, they intend to deceive the people after election.

## BY THE GOLDEN RULE

A HOME for aged, respectable, white bachelors and widowers is to be established in New Jersey. It will be erected by order of, and with funds left by, Marcus L. Ward, a deceased Newark millionaire.

Mr. Ward had been a bachelor for 74 years. That was the length of his life. He died in a Newark club that had been his home.

The home is to house men who "through misfortune may have lost the means they once had for their own support and have become wholly or partly unable to support themselves." They must be at least 60 years old and have resided in New Jersey for 10 years. They must be white and respectable.

Here and there in spots the good gospel of the golden rule shows more and more activity in the social order.

Jay Stevens, formerly Portland's fire marshal, has a photograph of a swathed and bandaged hospital patient who acquired his burns in touching off several gallons of gasoline that he might collect the insurance on his house. Unfortunately for the incendiary, he had overlooked what would have proved the more productive device of accident insurance. Would or would it not be poetic justice if every person who sets an incendiary fire should fall into it.

## PAYING A BONUS

CAN there be satisfactory explanation for the high interest rates on short time loans floated this week by the treasury department?

Six per cent and 5¾ are the rates. The certificates were snapped up in huge blocks by big interests before the public had time to hear about the issue. The loan was offered on Monday and by Wednesday $400,000,000 had been taken. Small buyers were given no opportunity to invest.

One series bears 5¾ per cent and falls due January 1, 1921. The other bears 6 per cent and is payable June 15, 1921. Small investors could find no more attractive investment.

Back of the securities are the power and property and all the resources of 110,000,000 people. On deposit in the banks and savings institutions of the country is a staggering sum, the money of big depositors and little. But they were given no sufficient notice about the loan and had no time for making arrangements to invest.

The haste with which the loan was subscribed by big interests is alone evidence that interest rates were unnecessarily large. Being unnecessarily high, these generous interest payments ought in all fairness to have been made available to all the people.

The people came to the rescue in the great crisis. They brought out their savings and turned them over to the country through Liberty loans, regardless of the low interest rates. In loans now to be issued at highly profitable interest rates, they should be given the first chance.

Hereafter, no government securities should be offered on a plan under which the entire issue can be taken in huge blocks by big interests within a few days with the public unaware that a great bonus is being paid by government to those who are subscribing for its securities.

An 11-year-old boy was run down and injured by a mail truck Thursday. He is reported to have sustained severe internal injuries. The driver of the truck was not only proceeding with defective brakes, but he cut the corner at the time of the accident. It would seem that the United States government would be the first to eliminate reckless drivers, yet mail trucks are frequently reported as violating the traffic laws. Why do local government officials not weed out those drivers who jeopardize the lives of the public?

## A FORTUNE IN PENNIES

THE people of the United States now use 50 times as many small coins as they did five years ago. The treasury was called upon for 4,000,000 pennies a year in the period between 1908 and 1915. Sixty million have been sent out each month since last July. Fifteen times as many pennies are now employed in a single month as in an entire year a few years ago. The country formerly demanded 28,000,000 nickels annually. Now 100,000,000 are required to meet the needs of the nation.

It takes 120 pennies to weigh a pound. A month's coinage amounts to 500,000 pounds, which would load 125 big drays. A freight train a half mile long would be necessary to haul a year's output of the little coppers, and not a railroad engine in existence could pull the train up a 4 per cent grade.

A 100 pound bag would carry 7500 nickels.

Seventy-five weigh a pound. To carry a year's output of nickels 1300 such bags would be necessary. They would fill 166 four-ton trucks.

The luxury tax is held responsible for the increased use of small coins. Theatres, cigars, soft drinks, and other articles listed as luxuries now require the use of pennies. Coppers have been used for years on the Atlantic seaboard, but a penny was almost unseen west of the Rocky mountains prior to the last few years. Even on this coast they are now in general use.

Another interesting feature of small coin manufacture is that few of the coins come back to the treasury. Larger denominations are frequently redeemed, but people are careless with pennies and lose them. There is a fortune in lost pennies lying about in the United States.

And fortune awaits those who save pennies.

An exchange says: "There is the egg peak, the butter peak, the milk peak, the meat peak, the bread peak, the fruit peak, the potato peak, the sugar peak, the shoe peak, the hat peak, the clothing peak, the laundry peak, the coal peak, the rent peak and a host of other peaks. We can't see anything but peaks. What has become of the good old valleys we used to have?" We know. They are in our pocketbooks.

## WHEN LEAGUERS COME

R. E. CHERRICK, a farmer of Barlow, Or., writes The Journal respecting the troubles of farmers. Because his letter is unusually interesting it is given place in full here. He says:

I have been reading with keen interest your series of articles entitled, "When Leaguers Come." I admire your frankness and your attempt at a strategic move to thwart the movement. How successful you are time only will tell.

Personally I believe you will fail, because it is history that the "House of Have" never gave up anything willingly. Whatever the socalled big business men may now do will be insincere, be only a concession, and be only a sop to avoid losing less of their opportunity to fleece the producer and consumer.

The so-called State Taxpayers' league is arousing interest in the movement. Interest that would cost much money and time to develop. And when the farmer and laborer hear so much opposition from the Taxpayers' league they are naturally curious why the opposition takes so much brotherly interest in them now, something they never manifested before. Then the farmer and laborer are eager to hear the message. In circulating around about, everywhere farmers are asking about the league, what has it done, what is it doing and what can it do in Oregon? And all are anxious to join. Perhaps I should say many.

Under the present rules of the game, farming is losing a poor game at the best. (I know this because I am farming.) The farmer is the only person I know of that produces and sells for what the other fellow may be in a mood to pay. Your business men buy at a certain price or cost and sell at a profit. My neighbors and I may raise a crop of spuds and haul them into market, and the dealers, comparatively few along side the producers, offer whatever they may think they can all stick together on as a price, and we rubes must sell. Right here I should add that the holding of crops past the harvest time is not farming but speculating which anyone can do. However, the average farmer hasn't the capital to do it.

You talk of class hatred, strife, etc. Brother, the big boys stirred it up long ago. We want to settle it. The merchants have had their leagues, their commercial clubs and other clubs, and all has been merry. They have elected their men and gotten emphatically the results they desired. But they represent only at the most 5 to 10 per cent of the people. Now we are striving to achieve a government that will represent the 85 to 90 per cent.

In this county—Clackamas—we have three lawyers, one banker and one farmer nominated to represent us in the legislature this fall. (Suppose we ought to feel we were lucky to get one farmer.) The big business interests have a way of getting success. Whether they are organized or whether through fate, it matters not. We know it to be a fact that the only way we, the laborers and farmers, can get nearer justice is through organization. And to date the National Non-partisan league offers the best avenue.

There has been mention made of the city laborer getting paid more money per day than the farmer, and of his working shorter hours. In other words, that their interests were not in common but opposed. Senator Capper of Kansas says that the farmer gets $7 for the wool in a hundred dollar suit. Now, perhaps, the tailor or workman in a big clothing factory gets $13 for his labor in making the suit and uses as many hours as the farmer to make it. Still the worker is getting none too much, but rather the farmer too little. What I and thousands and thousands are interested in is, what about the $80 that neither the farmer nor laborer gets?

Or with spuds. The farmers sold for $1.50 to $2 last fall, and they are now selling for $9 to $11. Who gets the tremendous difference?

You can go down the line of nearly all that the farmer produces and will see that he gets little, while the consumer pays big. And that will be the tie that will bind us when the votes are counted.

Have not all the ends this farmer seeks been attained in California through farmers cooperative organizations?

All the information that comes from there is that the ills of which Mr. Cherrick complains in Oregon have been eliminated in California. The market system of that state has been reformed. A representative of the farmer has a seat in the Produce Exchange.

Prices are stabilized. The farmer can depend upon them. He can plan for the next year. His profits are assured. He has money in the bank. The communities are prosperous. It was all accomplished through the cooperative marketing associations.

The new situation in California was brought about without a bitter class struggle. Nor is the state investing money by the million in all manner of activities that are usually privately conducted. Is the average politician, the kind always running for office, a safe man to be charged with the management of large state owned mercantile, milling and like enterprises?

Much that Mr. Cherrick points out as handicap to agriculture is true. Farmers do little or no legislating in this state. Mighty few of them ever sit in as members in the legislative body.

But why not? The farmers are in the majority in most counties. Must it not be, then, that they do not seek seats in the legislature?

It would be better if more farmers served in the legislature. There need be no fear that they would bring disaster upon the state. Their farms, their homes, their firesides would be at stake. Farmer legislators would be the last people in the world to imperil them. In any event they would not pass "midnight resolutions" or like measures of stealth and cunning.

Mr. Cherrick says the Non-partisan league offers the only effective farmers' organization. How about the California organizations? If, as we are told and as The Journal firmly believes, all that the Non-partisan league seeks has been accomplished in California outside of politics, is that not the better way?

Is it not the way of least risk?

Is it not the way of least cost and greatest peace?

It cannot be conceived that it would be advisable for this state to plunge into a system of state socialism. Whether true or not, there are many statements that the experiments in North Dakota have been very costly to the taxpayers. Large sums in bonds have been voted and other sums in taxes have been collected to finance these state-owned undertakings. It means public debt created, and further means that the enterprises established through this public debt must be operated successfully or there will be heavy loss. In the long run, politicians usually worm their way into control of such things.

Oregon cannot afford to take the chance.

## "DISCREDITED AND FRIENDLESS"

### Republican Party Tells Truth in Saying This of America, and It Solely Is Responsible for the Fact

From the New York World

"Our government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world," declares the Republican party in its national platform. This is true, tragically true, and the whole moral and political responsibility rests upon a Republican senate.

The United States emerged from a victorious war with a power and prestige such as no nation in all history had ever attained. The American people were the masters of the world in the noblest sense in which such mastery can ever be achieved, for they were the moral masters. In addition, they were the dominant political and economic force.

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They still held this unique position when President Wilson returned from France with the treaty of peace that had been signed at Versailles. In spite of all the conflicting interests that had to be reconciled, in spite of all the racial jealousies of centuries that had to be adjusted, the conference agreed upon a treaty of peace and a covenant of the League of Nations. Germany accepted this treaty. All the other belligerents accepted it. The United States alone rejected it, and it was rejected because a Republican senate refused for partisan reasons to ratify any treaty of peace negotiated by President Wilson.

At a time when the white man's civilization is hanging in the balance, at a time when the guiding and sustaining influence of the United States is the last hope of the world, a Republican national convention deals with the treaty of peace in the spirit of ward politics and leaves the war stricken nations of Europe weltering in their agony.

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Of course the United States "stands discredited and friendless." It could not be otherwise in the light of the senate's record. When Russia, under the sinister leadership of Lenin and Trotzky, betrayed the allies at Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviki at least had the excuse that Russia was politically and economically exhausted and had no recourse except to make a separate peace with Germany. There is no excuse whatever for the senate. There never can be any excuse for what the Republican national convention has done at Chicago. Only a party blinded by hatred, only a party insane with malice, could be capable of this supreme betrayal which by comparison gives a certificate of high character and noble motives to Lenin and Trotzky.

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The treaty of peace plank that was adopted at Chicago was not the careless compromise of bewildered factions. It is the product of a conspiracy of Republican senators who agreed in Washington weeks ago what they would do and carried out their compact at the Chicago convention. All pretense of being concerned merely with the "Americanization" of the league covenant is swept aside. Even the Lodge reservations are abandoned.

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The Republican party stands committed against the treaty of peace. It stands committed against the only League of Nations in existence and the only league on which the great nations have ever been able to agree. It has cheated the living and defrauded the dead in the most horrible of all wars. If its policies are to prevail the United States will remain "discredited and friendless among the nations of the world" in the final judgment of history and will richly deserve its full measure of ignominy and shame.

## Giving the Lie to Lodge as to League's Terms

### What a Committee of the American Bar Association Said of It.

From the Astoria Budget.

Now that Senator Lodge and his other senatorial treaty killers have worked their will upon the platform committee of the national convention and have succeeded in placing their party on record against the treaty and the league on the grounds that they threaten the life, liberty and independence of this country, it cannot come amiss to take testimony from some men outside of politics on the question of what ratification of the treaty would mean.

The American Bar association, composed of the lawyers of the United States, named a special committee to examine the League of Nations covenant and report back. The report was exhaustive. This committee could not find in the language of the covenant any of the menace and danger with which Senator Lodge and others have been trying to frighten the people. A recent issue of the Des Moines Register, the leading Republican paper of Iowa, contains the following extracts from the committee report:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the treaty, including proposals for a League of Nations, should be ratified without amendment. The world is anxious to return to a more settled condition. If amendments are proposed by the United States, other governments would undoubtedly propose amendments, and it it unlikely that a second conference could produce a more satisfactory treaty. Reservations which make changes in the provisions of the treaty are in effect proposed amendments, and therefore reject the treaty. In the opinion of your committee, the treaty should be unqualifiedly ratified for the reason that none of the changes suggested is of such importance as to warrant the rejecting of the treaty or the delay and risk involved in its resubmission to the conference. Instead of attempting to amend it at the present peace conference, it should be amended after ratification in the manner provided by Article XXVI of the covenant.

"The league is not a super state, neither is it a United States of the world. It does not provide for the levying of taxes nor for the conscription of an international army or navy.

"The proposal is not internationalism, if internationalism be defined to mean the obligations of national life and independence, but a league of states.

"We are among the nations of the world, associated with them whether we will or not. It is better that the association be organized in a league intent upon peace than it be unorganized preparing for war.

"The proposal does not attempt to go too far and so invite failure, and it goes far enough to give assurance of an earnest effort at cooperation in promoting good will and peace.

"The plan is the best that the representatives of 32 signatory powers at the conference could agree upon.

"The league is justified in setting its face against war in that it provides other means for attaining liberty, justice and security.

"It puts a curb upon the worst and gives opportunity for expression of the best in human nature.

"The United States runs little risk in becoming a member of the league, for it is given a permanent place at the conference of both the council and assembly, whose action on all matters must be unanimous."

## 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 TREATY'S HIGH PLACE

La Grande, June 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—The article published in The Sunday Journal on page 7, section 4, under the caption, "Failure of Treaty Lamented by Ida McGlone Gibson," is the best piece of campaign literature I have seen. It ought to be published on the front page in several numbers of The Journal as the campaign advances. Her description, as eye witness, of the signing of the peace treaty and the impression it made upon her as the mother of an only son who served three years in the bloody struggle, cannot be gainsaid. It drives the conviction home to our hearts that this thing was of God Almighty, and therefore ought to be respected and honored by all men as such.

A Subscriber.

### THE 8-CENT FARE

Portland, June 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—The 8-cent fare serves the people of this city right. If the people are going to dictate and run the affairs of the streetcar company, then it is time for them to take over the streetcar system and run it on a basis of actual running expenses. Corporation rule is rotten to the core, but if we are simple enough to live under that rule, then one corporation should have the same privilege as another. We don't dictate the rates of other corporations. The whole thing in a nutshell is to pay what the company charges, or buy it out. Then we should find out what rates were required. Some say this would be a burden on the taxpayers. The 8-cent fare is a burden not only to the taxpayers but everybody else. The great profiteering of corporations will force Socialism in America.

E. A. Linscott.

### WHEN LEAGUERS COME

Portland, June 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—H. L. Anderson seems to feel very bad about the North Dakota Non-partisan league, but when those elevator and milling hogs of Minneapolis told the farmers to go home and slop their pigs they got their foot into it. Now they are going to build a 3000-barrel mill at Grand Forks and a 1,000,000-bushel elevator. Such has been their progress since they have started their drive for right and justice. We all know that neither the banks nor the rest of the high profiteers like it very well, but they would like to put them in the hole just the same as they have the farm loan banks in this country. They tried to break up their bank at Fargo but got left.

Fred Jackson.

### THE ROSE CARNIVAL QUEEN

Portland, June 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have been interested in the Rose Carnival question. I notice where they have appointed a married lady for queen. Don't the young people of Portland have any right to say who shall be queen by right of voting, or have they changed that right and let these people pick one out of their own class and we have to accept their decision? I'll say it's not fair to the young ladies of Portland. There are plenty of single girls, without having a married one for queen. Am I not right? There are plenty of pretty working girls in Portland today that would be overjoyed with that object of being queen of the Rose Carnival.

Not having any information as to who has the right to choose, I naturally thought it was the most popular girl who would by vote have the honor of being queen.

Interested Reader.

### THE NEW CARFARE RATE

Portland, June 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—The taxpayers of Portland refused to be taxed extra to guarantee profit to the Portland Railway, Light and Power company. The car riders, who also pay taxes, will either pay the increased fare or walk and contribute to the shoe profiteer. Pretty soon we shall pay 10 cents, and those of us that have the nerve to try to balk this robbery will be called Bolshevists, Reds, etc., by the reactionaries that run this state and city. The people of Portland showed their good sense in refusing to assume the taxes of this Philadelphia owned mass of junk. They will show better sense when they put the recall into action and use it against these supine public servants employed to oversee the general welfare, but using their influence more to grant profit increases to privately owned public service corporations and to gain favor from that mercenary old organ of hard-faced reaction and gold influenced opinion, the Oregonian.

What guarantee have we that the present abominable service will be bettered after this increase takes effect? We are fed up on promises. Of course, the main thing is to grant the employes an increased pittance and then use that as a shield to ward off direct public opinion.

Employes make good goats, sometimes. It is time the workers and the rest of the common public awakened and, with good, 100 per cent American indignation, eliminated these economic pirates.

R. L. Walter.

### SORGHUM IN OREGON

Portland, June 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—A little while ago someone suggested that sorghum be raised to take the place of sugar. I wish to say that it makes a fine crop in this valley, making a splendid green food for milch cows and also an excellent syrup. I have seen it grown near Independence on the John Brown farm and used for feed and syrup. It afforded much good feed. It was what is called the "Amber" cane, as I understood him. He pulled up the smaller growths for feed and the strong canes grew for syrup. He made his own crushing mill with two heavy rollers of oak fitted with cogs and actuated by a sweep drawn by a horse. The raw juice was reduced to syrup by boiling in a large, shallow vat, or pan.

Osborne Yates.

## Olden Oregon

### Clackamas County One of Oregon's Four Original Divisions.

Clackamas county, so named from an Indian tribe, was one of the original four districts into which Oregon was divided in 1843 by the first legislative committee of the provisional government. Its present limits were established in 1862. Oregon City, the county seat, was founded by John McLoughlin of the Hudson Bay company in 1842. For several years it was the only town in the Willamette valley. It was incorporated September 25, 1849. It was the first capital of the territory.

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

On to Mecca!

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"Detroit—delighted."

• • •

Gompers romps in again.

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Have you a visitor in your home?

• • •

Senator Harding breakfasted with Herbert Hoover. Wonder if they sugared their coffee.

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Today is another day on which you may prove your good citizenship. Vote at the school election.

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One just naturally can't help but wonder where all the decorations came from and whither they go from here.

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Judging from the almost daily murder reports from Chicago, it would seem that if the police just sit back and take it easy, the gangsters will eventually eliminate themselves via automatic pistol route.

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"A sharp earthquake shook Los Angeles and vicinity early today. Many persons were awakened," says a news dispatch from the South. Which suggests a new slogan for the Booster club down there: "You don't need an alarm clock in Los Angeles."

### SIDELIGHTS

Bids are being solicited on the repainting of the woodwork on the exterior of the postoffice building at Eugene. The Register testifies that it has been badly in need of a coat of paint for a long time.

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Mortuary item in the Medford Mail Tribune's well-known Smudge Pot column: "Mr. Trotsky, the main spring of the Bolsheviks, has been murdered eight times, seven times with a No. 6 Remington typewriter, and once with a softnosed lead pencil."

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The tooting of horns, or, rather, the putting up for those who toot, as a civic duty, is thus urged by the La Grande Observer: "Bands are made of public spirited men who render a public service without compensation and it is up to the public to patronize them sufficiently to pay incidental expenses."

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Although the recent rain has damaged the roses in the city to some extent, the residence section of Roseburg, the News-Review says, still presents a beautiful sight with all colors and varieties of the flower in bloom. The city hall with two walls completely covered with green vines and climbing roses continues to be the center of attraction, and many tourists have marveled at the beauty of the scene.

## MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

### Random Observations About Town

Nobles J. W. Carey and George F. Stannard of Kalispell, Mont., arrived in Portland Thursday by automobile, armed for the time of their lives at the big convention that opens Monday. On the way from Montana, the visitors declare, they had only one blowout to mar the serenity of the trip, and that one was induced by the aggravating influence of a life-sized tack working upon the tube. "The roads are not good between La Grande and Pendleton, but Eastern Shriners coming by automobile will find the roads of the West in good condition otherwise," the visitors declare. The party averaged 15 miles per gallon of gasoline and Carey says they had no trouble in obtaining gasoline until they got into Oregon. "Now," they ask, "we'd like to know what kind of a hold-up the Standard Oil is pulling."

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Frank M. Wells, formerly—about 20 years "formerly"—of Portland, an attorney and Shriner from New York city, is due in Portland Tuesday aboard one of the special trains bringing Arabs of the Shrine across the great arid nation. He will visit his advance notice declares, the scenes of his boyhood and bask in the Shrine week sunshine. The visitor is a son of Dr. G. M. Wells.

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Judge Percy R. Kelly, husky circuit court judge in Linn and Marion counties, is a guest at the Hotel Oregon. The judge, whose home is at Albany, is a typical Irish wit, not half so much concerned with the proposed Irish republic as he is with the price of potatoes in Albany. Aside from the fact that he is reputed to be one of the state's leading jurists, Judge Kelly is a pillar in the church and, according to general opinion among those who know him best, a rare good fellow.

• • •

F. H. Saulke, Joseph, Or., banker, is visiting Portland and enjoying the concentration of interest that comes with the June convention series. He is a guest at the Imperial hotel. Joseph, which is, by the way, at the foot of the Wallowa mountains in the county of that name, is an Eastern Oregon city of much importance as a trading center for a rich ranching country.

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Another visitor from Eastern Oregon at the Imperial is J. T. Hinkle of Hermiston, Umatilla county. Hinkle is an attorney and, not incidentally by any means, is city attorney at Hermiston.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Abbott of Myrtle Creek, Douglas county, are stopping at the Hotel Oregon during a brief visit in the big city. They admit that, as far as they are concerned, Portland just now is the busiest place on the face of the earth—especially at meal time—but Myrtle Creek is getting busier every day under the influence of a rapidly growing fruit industry. In that particular line of endeavor the Douglas county town takes second rank to none.

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Getting back to the Wells family, it is reported that Scott H. Wells, just graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, is expected to arrive home for the summer vacation on Sunday. Wells has a record at the institution for student activity, for, aside from the fact that he was a member of the general student committee, he was president of the Tech Christian association, circulation manager of "Tech," the institution publication, and was an active fraternity man. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Hunter Wells of Portland.

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Dr. and Mrs. J. L. McPherson of La Grande are stopping at the Imperial while in Portland to see the convention sights. Dr. I. D. Phipps of Medford is another Imperial hotel guest.

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E. L. Groshner of Heppner, Morrow county, is visiting Portland, taking in the conventions as an observer.

## IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[And now Mr. Lockley tries to see how many totally different things, each of interest and value, he can get into one and the same article, and he has certainly succeeded, closing with a capital good story that no one will enjoy the less for possibly having heard it somewhere or other before.]

Whenever I hear the pessimists talking in gloomy tones about this country going on the rocks I reemmber that while we have but 5 per cent of the world's population here in the United States we produce 24 per cent of the agricultural products of the world, 40 per cent of its minerals and 35 per cent of its manufactured products, and that our resources are as yet almost untouched; so I take heart. True, we are in the midst of industrial unrest, but it may be but the birth pains of an era of greater justice, peace and prosperity. Henry Ford recently said this worth while thing:

"We want industrial peace; not a mere suspension of hostilities. We can have peace if we will build it on justice. Nothing is ever settled till it is settled right; then it has found its angle of repose. Employers have got to acknowledge that labor has a moral and human right to its part in the profits of its product, maintain proper living wages as a basis for daily operation, and then recognize the principle of profit-sharing, not as a dole, but as a deserved dividend on the prosperity of the business. A business that cannot pay its men more than a living wage is a business that is based on unbusinesslike principles. A business that can and will not pay such a wage is simply an economic thief."

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Harry Child of the Yellowstone Park Transportation company, lover of good horses and owner of one of the largest ranches in the West, said something recently that is also worth passing on: "Out in God's country, among the glorious mountains or on the vast plains of the West, we place more importance upon men than we do upon money. We may not make any great mark in the world; but, by heavens, we don't let the world make its mark on us! We live and let live."

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Up in Canada the members of the Canadian parliament are discussing plans for a navy, and they have about decided to pass up the building of battleships and put the money into boxcars to haul their wheat. A navy of that kind would come in mighty handy here in Oregon and throughout the West.

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One of the problems England is trying to solve is the killing and maiming of pedestrians by careless drivers of motor vehicles. Recently a London automobile driver who was heedless of the public's rights was given 12 strokes of the cat-o'-nine-tails on his bare back and sent up at hard labor for nine months. That ought to help some.

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On April 1, 1914, Great Britain had a debt of $3,333,300,000. On April 1, 1920, her debt was $35,000,000,000.

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At the beginning of the world war there was approximately $1,250,000,000 of paper currency in circulation; last November there was over $51,000,000,000. In addition to their stupendous debts the various nations lost 9,229,000 men in the war from wounds and disease. The roll of the cripples, widows, orphans and other wreckage of the conflict has not yet been computed.

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Very few people know that the G. A. R. was organized as early as 1862, when an organization of that kind was formed, on March 16, by the soldiers of the Third army corps.

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John Brown's farm at North Elba, N. Y., has recently been sold, the property transferred including the grave of this resolute old warrior. The widow of Salmon Brown, the latest surviving son of John Brown, lives on East Forty-third street, near Belmont street, in Portland.

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During the world war the British slogan was "Carry on," that of the French "They shall not pass," and of our boys "Let's Go," and over the top they went. In the Spanish war our battle cry was "Remember the Maine," the rallying cry of the Yanks in the Civil war was "On to Richmond," while in the Mexican war we attacked the Mexicans with the cry, "Remember the Alamo."

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The longhorn cattle of Texas, descendants of those brought to Mexico in 1530 by Cortez, have gone the way of the 5-cent streetcar ride and the two-bit meal. Whitefaces and modern breeds of beef cattle have driven the longhorns almost out of existence.

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Iowa and Nebraska sent 166,000 boys from the farm to fight in the world war. Most of them are home again, but less than 5 per cent have returned to the farm.

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All sorts of laws are being passed these days on all sorts of subjects, but it strikes me that the following law, passed recently by the legislature of a Western state, is going to be hard to comply with. The law reads: "When two trains meet at a crossing, each is to stop, whistle and wait till the other goes by."

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The next time you hear "Brittannia Rules the Wave," just remember this yarn, from the American Legion, and smile:

When the German fleet surrendered to the British, French and American squadrons, the captive crews were taken aboard British battleships. One of the square headed prisoners was deeply disgusted, and showed it. Walking up to a group of British tars, he spat far over the side, remarking:

"Dot's vot I t'ink of your verdammt fleet."

Silence. He spat again.

"Und dot's vot I t'ink of your verdammt Admiral Beatty."

Again silence for a moment. Then a burly sailor hitched up his trousers, saying:

"You can think what you please about the British fleet and think what you please about Admiral Beatty, but you be damn careful whose ocean you go spitting into."

## Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

### Gleaned From Curious Places

Among the famous famines in history was that terrible period of suffering from 79 to 88 A. D., when the Roman world seemed to be shaken to its physical foundations. At that time, in addition to the devastating drouth and famine which swept over the Italian peninsula, during which 10,000 citizens are said to have died in one day in Rome, there followed the shock of earthquakes and the cataclysmic eruption of volcanoes.

In no other country in the world has a people been brought to such a low ebb of morality or become so completely lost to all semblance of national humanity as in the series of famines which swept over Egypt during the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries under Mohammedan rule. A low Nile in 967 A. D. resulted in a famine the following year, which swept away 600,000 people in the vicinity of Fustat. G'awhar, a Mohammedan Joseph, founded a new city, the Cairo of today, a short distance from the stricken town, and immediately organized relief measures.

## The Oregon Country

### Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

### OREGON NOTES

Albany college will establish a preparatory course for the benefit of former service men.

Baker county wool sellers are worrying over the price of wool and hoping for a sudden rise.

Prospects for a bumper grain crop on the dry lands of Baker county are better than for several years.

W. E. Seifert, who it is alleged is a deserter from the navy, is under arrest at Astoria on the charge of stealing a suit of clothes.

George F. Thompson, principal last year of the Yankton school, has been elected superintendent of the Canyonville High school.

Freida Campbell, one of this year's graduates of Willamette university, has been awarded a scholarship by the French government.

School superintendents and leading educators of the state will meet at Eugene, June 25, to discuss some new departures in education.

Recent showers in Morrow county promise the heaviest crop of wheat since 1916, which was the banner year in the history of the county.

The Yerrek Logging company has purchased a claim of 160 acres of timber land in the southeastern part of Clatsop county for $40,000.

The Albany Chamber of Commerce will move into new quarters about July 1. It will be headquarters also for the Linn county farm bureau.

The Roseburg Chamber of Commerce has decided to open a publicity campaign not only for the city but for the county and state as well.

At a picnic of the Rock Creek Methodist church in Clackamas county, July 4, a feature will be the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the ministry of Rev. A. J. Josslyn.

Owing to the need of labor to harvest what promises to be a large fruit crop the Cove Ad club has arranged to hold a joint meeting with the Woman's Civic Improvement club to discuss the harvest help problem.

After reaching a height of 20 feet, the highest for the season, the Columbia river at Hood River is again at a standstill, and it is believed the crest has been passed.

A seven mile trail is being built by the Western Lane Forest Patrol association between Esmond creek on the Siuslaw river across the divide to the mouth of Twin Sisters.

### WASHINGTON

A huge bouquet of roses will be given every Shriner's wife when she passes through Tacoma.

A dispensation has been granted for the institution of a post of Sons of Veterans at Yakima.

Seattle will entertain 10,000 Shriners and their families as they pass through, en route to Portland.

Representatives of women's organizations at Centralia have entered a protest against the holding of carnivals and dances on Sunday.

The trial of a Spokane department store on the charge of profiteering will begin in the federal court in a few days.

Discrimination against Tacoma in favor of Seattle by the big oil companies in the rationing of gasoline is charged by residents of Tacoma.

Recent investigation at Prosser shows that the fruit crop will be much better than expected. In some localities the yield will be unusually heavy.

Detectives will be exchanged by the Portland and Tacoma police departments during Shrine week in order to better handle thieves and pickpockets.

According to the heads of teachers' agencies at Spokane, there is a great demand for elementary teachers in spite of the salary increases of from 25 to 50 per cent.

T. F. Peterman of Tacoma, a pioneer lumberman and manufacturer, is dead after a lingering illness. He was associated in the building of the first state capitol at Olympia.

### IDAHO

Ten Italians have been arrested at St. Maries on the charge of illegally manufacturing liquor.

Mr. and Mrs. David Brinson, residents of Pocatello the past 38 years, have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Idaho's 1920 wool clip was 20 per cent below normal, according to the statement of John Ridenbaugh, a prominent wool man.

Construction of a steam or electric road from Rogerson to Wells, Nev., is the purpose of the Idaho Central Railway company, which has been capitalized at $5,000,000.

The city council of Pocatello has passed an ordinance requiring all merchants to affix the cost price to each article offered for sale. A fine of $100 for refusal is provided.

By a large majority the voters of Caldwell have turned down the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $95,000 for the erection of a building designed to be a memorial to ex-soldiers.

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

In Riverside, Cal., in early days, 'long about '71, Old Doc Greeves was president of the cemetery and uster plant the one-lungers and others, with his spring wagon fer a hearse. Doc could make a coffin hisself, if necessary, and preach a sermon, too. Doc found it was sometimes a case of desertion when Pedro St. Mary or some of the other Mexicans had quit diggin' a grave 'cause they thought tomorrer'd do jist as well if not better, and Doc'd git in and finish it hisself. Whenever he got Pete in a industrious streak he'd have him dig two or three graves ahead of time, and then Doc'd figger out loud to hisself who'd be the next most likely to occupy each one. And Doc was some prophet, too.

## Some Oregon Products That Must Arrest Attention Of Portland's Guests

Here are some facts that Portland's convention visitors will be interested in knowing:

Oregon is the home of the famous loganberry, and 90 per cent of the world's crop is grown in the Willamette valley.

Strawberries reach their greatest size and delicacy in Oregon and we ship many carloads to less favored states.

The Oregon wild blackberry, which grows on hillsides where land has been cleared, possesses a flavor that is like the breath of the forests; many tons of Evergreen blackberries may be picked every year by whoever desires them.

Oregon apples in flavor, color and variety excel the product of every other district except those portions of Washington which are part of the Columbia basin and where growing conditions are identical.

English walnuts grown in Oregon deserve the name "Oregon walnuts," because they are superior in size and flavor to the walnuts produced in California or anywhere else.

Oregon prunes have a flavor that in part accounts for their transposition from the position of common viand to that of a luxury.

Oregon oats in rolled oats and Oregon wheat in biscuits, macaroni and other pastes, as well as in bread, cannot be excelled.

Oregon Chinook salmon, in cans, salted or fresh, are the finest food fish in the world.

Oregon potatoes, with those on the Washington border of the Columbia, in their size and quality justified the railroads in calling them "Great Big Baked Potatoes."

(To be continued)