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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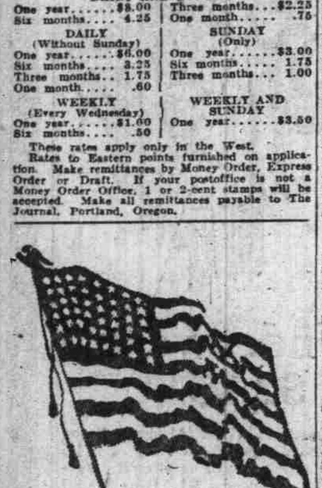

It is a law of the human mind that every innovation, in whatsoever class of facts, arouses the distrust of those who witness its first attempts.—Enrico Ferri.

THE WOMEN

THERE is a definite and direct pledge to working women in the San Francisco platform. Here it is:

We urge cooperation with the states for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care; in the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the woman's bureau in the department of labor.

Cooperative federal assistance to the states is immediately required for the removal of illiteracy, for the increase of teachers' salaries and instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased appropriation for vocational training in home economics; reestablishment of joint federal and state employment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women. We advocate full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women's work or women's interests and a reclassification of the federal civil service free from discrimination on the ground of sex; a continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; federal legislation which shall insure that American women resident in the United States but married to aliens retain their American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

We cannot change the world in a day. We cannot make it different by merely thinking it ought to be different. We cannot have it as we want it by mere expression of a wish.

Whether we want it so or not, women are doing work that was not formerly in their sphere. The world-wide war opened places to them and they made good. It also killed 10,000,000 young men and incapacitated s many more. That is driving many women into new fields of endeavor.

The divorce mill, too, is grinding. It turns so many women adrift on their own resources that many other women are discouraged from entering married life. And the high cost of living deters many young men from even thinking of marriage because they reason that they cannot afford it.

We might wish it to be otherwise. But it is not otherwise. What we have to do is to face the fact that literal millions of women must support themselves, and in consequence meet this issue: Are all these women to be abandoned to the scanty resources and slender chance of maintaining themselves decently and respectably, or is society to make a place for them by opening avenues and providing opportunities to them for a wholesome self support?

An answer was given at San Francisco, and it is a definite, unequivocal answer. It is in the plank quoted above, and in its terms there is a broad grasp of the situation and a covenant by a great political party to grapple the problem and solve it.

From the beginning of time, woman has been held as an inferior. Servitude and even abject slavery were her portion for centuries. She has been the real burden bearer. Hers was the load, and hers the sacrifice.

She was the drudge and he the lord and master. Even yet in most countries, she is still an inferior before the law and frequently the object of its flagrant discrimination.

The nation will rise that takes care of all its struggling units. Every addled waif in the social body is a weak spot and a peril. The woman's plank in the San Francisco platform is one of the sanest and economically soundest declarations ever made in any platform by any party.

Six hundred humpbacked children have recently had their backs made straight at the Orthopedic hospital in New York. Such disfigurements have always been regarded as incurable. But science works miracles and these weak spines are now strengthened and straightened. The story is that the children went into the institution badly deformed and came out as normal beings.

CONTENDING FOR THE CUP

THOUGH won by Shamrock IV the first heat between her and the Resolute does not augur well for the Britisher. Until the accident, superior speed was shown by the American boat. There was also superior skill by the American captain in maneuvering.

In the races there is the accumulated interest of all the attempts by British yachtsmen to repossess the trophy won by the America at Cowes 69 years ago. Yesterday's heat was a duplication of what happened in 1871 when a British challenger took a heat from a partly disabled competitor. Though there were attempts to lift the cup in 1870, in 1871, in 1876, in 1881 and by eight challengers from 1885 to 1903, the two heats thus won have been the sole encouragement for the British to keep up their bulldog efforts to carry home the coveted trophy.

The uniform success with which the Americans have defended the cup suggests that it is the result of no mere accident, but a product of superior skill both in designing and maneuver. It raises the question of how many other fields there are in which American ingenuity outranks British rivals.

The period of contest has witnessed great development of sail area, which finally rose to 16,000 feet with topmasts towering far above Brooklyn bridge. The water line length, originally restricted to 90 feet, grew far beyond that limit, but is now reduced to 75 feet with sail area to correspond. Over these things and other regulations there was a period of controversy from 1903 to 1914, but the dispute was settled and Shamrock IV was in American waters ready to resume the races when the war broke out and the attention of yachtsmen turned to things more grim.

The Resolute has about half the tonnage and sail area of the huge Reliance, which was the American cup-defender in 1903. She has twice proven her superiority over the other American boats available for defenders and was in fair way to prove it over the British challenger when yesterday's accident happened with the course half completed.

The persistence with which the British pursue the contest and the good losers they invariably prove themselves to be, are pleasing features of this most pleasing international sport.

Last fall a Middle West potato grower sold his crop at $1.25 per bushel. While sacking the potatoes his spectacles disappeared and could not be found. This spring he bought a barrel of seed potatoes at $5 a bushel and in the bottom of the barrel he found his spectacle case and glasses. Now he sees something he never saw before.

MEETING THE PROBLEM

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, is attempting to solve the housing problem prevalent throughout the country by the organization of a municipal housing corporation. It is to be fully financed and ready to aid prospective home owners who are unable, under present living costs, to construct their own homes.

All the large employers in the city, including commercial institutions and industrial plants, are asked to purchase stock in the corporation. Clubs and the chamber of commerce are aiding, through sale of stock to members, to provide funds with which to build houses for those who cannot themselves afford to erect them at this time.

The Providence plan is apparently feasible, and is expected to end the housing problem of that city. It is a proper municipal function in that it saves to the city those employes who might be forced by lack of homes to go to other municipalities. A possible tie-up of industry and stagnation of business in the Rhode Island city is provided against.

A final feature of it is that the city which thus makes provision to save workers from becoming shelterless takes out an insurance policy against Bolshevism.

Babe Ruth's automobile accident in Pennsylvania recently seems to have had little effect on his ability to drive out home runs.

THE BIG WHEAT CROP

THE best all around wheat crop that the Pacific Northwest has ever known is the forecast of the 1920 yield in the annual report of Hyman H. Cohen, crop statistician of The Journal. Cohen makes a detailed estimate of this year's crop in today's paper.

He predicts a yield of fractionally more than 70,000,000 bushels. It is 10,000,000 bushels short of last year's crop, but is remarkable in that it is grown on 20 per cent less acreage. The reduction in the number of acres is explained as due to lack of help and failure of farmers to work under wartime stress.

The growers are likely to receive prices exceeding even those of the war period. Much wheat was contracted for several weeks ago at $2.50 a bushel at interior shipping points, and although growers are apparently satisfied with that price, some are understood to favor holding for a $4 or even $5 market.

The livestock industry will no longer be handicapped by an extreme shortage of hay. This year's yield is perhaps the greatest on record, and the crops of oats and barley per acre will exceed those of former years.

Although fall wheat grew abundantly in practically all sections of the Northwest there is a smaller crop of spring sowing. The spring crop is a failure in almost nine of every ten years, and lessons of the past would forbid sowing in the spring—especially the late spring months.

The grain bag situation is pleasing, and on almost every hand The Journal is praised for its fight against the so-called Japanese-British combine, which was reported to be seeking a 25 cent grain bag market at tidewater.

The total returns from the wheat crop will probably exceed those of last year and the outlook for new wealth to come in abundance from the farms is altogether gratifying.

Is it milch or milk? They have been debating it in the department of agriculture, and a decision has been reached. Those defending use of it as milch pointed to the Bible and certain classics. The opposition contended that milk was more strictly an English word, while milch was akin to German. The decision was in favor of milk.

TWO FRONT PORCHES

APPARENTLY there are to be two front porch campaigns this year. Senator Harding has given assurance that he will confine his efforts to the front porch, and events point to a similar decision, although as yet unannounced, by Senator Hiram Johnson.

Johnson left Chicago out of sorts. He was defeated for nomination. And, although the league plank in the Chicago platform has Johnson's approval there is question as to Harding's interpretation. He is still very vague on the point. But in the meantime he has conferred with Hoover, Johnson's political enemy and a believer in the league with reservations; and among those to aid Harding in writing his speech of acceptance are Senators Frelinghuysen, Hale and Kellogg, all reservationists.

Johnson, in his ultimatum to Harding, said that if the candidate stood four square on the League of Nations plank adopted at Chicago, there was no other choice than to support the party. The natural inference, then, is that if the candidate does not stand four square on the platform, or, in other words, favors a league, even though it be whittled into bits, Johnson will not support him.

It is in the light of recent events that political seers have forecasted that Johnson will view the campaign over the balcony of a Californian cottage.

The value of a wife slain by an automobile has been placed by a New York jury at $23,500. For alienation of a wife's affections the price goes up to $45,000, according to the verdict of a South Dakota jury. Still the prices are low if she's the right sort.

ILLITERATES IN THE ARMY

THE decision of the war department to enlist illiterates and non-English speaking men in the army, including aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens, should result in a very material benefit to both military and civilian America.

It does not mean that the standard of the personnel of the army is to be lowered. It means that the illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers will be schooled near the point of enlistment before their practical military service begins.

Such a course will no doubt insure the army a full complement of men. Foreigners and non-English speaking men will see in it an opportunity to secure an education without cost, and will enter the army at least for one enlistment period.

While there they will be developed into useful and loyal citizens with an understanding of the value of self control, and appreciating the necessity of law and good order in this country.

They should come out of the army prepared for the tests of citizenship and be better fitted to do their duty in America whether it be in war or in peace.

Formerly the army was regarded as an asylum for the failures and down-and-outs and derelicts of life. The whole thought and end was war. Aside from drill and discipline was sloth and pastime.

The plan to convert it into a training school where young men will be prepared for useful and intelligent civil life at the expiration of their enlistment period is both purpose and progress.

Word comes that a new counterfeit $20 bill has appeared. It has been so long since most people have seen the legitimate that they cannot well be expected to discriminate between the real and unreal.

A SANE COURSE

THE commission of public docks announces that comprehensive measures are to be taken to prevent fires at the new municipal water terminal. The position of plant fire marshal is to be created and plant employes are to be trained in fire prevention methods. Hydrants, hose lines and extinguishers are to be installed and mains and an additional roadway for fire apparatus are to be laid. Earthen embankments or concrete walls are to be erected around oil tanks to prevent spread of the blaze in case the oil is ignited.

The decision of the commissioners to prevent costly conflagrations is sane. They have seen that the way to fight fires is to prevent them. They have seen losses cut to the bone by institution of fire prevention methods. Adoption of those methods by the commission for the new terminal is an insurance policy on the city's and surrounding properties that can be written in no other way.

FIRST LEAGUER IN U. S. SENATE?

By Carl Smith, Washington Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, July 16.—North Dakota promises to furnish a new type of senator in the next congress. Professor E. F. Ladd, the Non-partisan leaguer nominated over Senator Gronna, is a pure food expert, a chemical analyst, a scientific expert in economy of international renown. As the first senator of the Non-partisan league—it is generally assumed he will be elected, now that he has the Republican nomination—he will naturally be a subject of interest. North Dakotans who know him say he is not of the agitator or propagandist type, but a devoted student of science. He has not before been a candidate for office and has not been active in politics, yet is regarded as one of the pillars of the Non-partisan movement. This came about, it is said, because of the practical turn of his scientific studies. He applied the methods of his laboratory to the conditions of his state, a state that is almost wholly agricultural. He reasoned that the products of the farmer should be passed on as pure food to the consumer and that products used by the farmer should also be in full measure and conform to an established standard.

One of his historic fights was for a pure paint law. He was an enemy of adulterated pigments that cracked on the barn doors and scaled off from the farm houses. He analyzed the paint and now paint sold in North Dakota must be real paint.

"I guess there has never been a time since Dr. Ladd took up his work at the state university that he has not had a damage suit pending against him for from $15,000 to $100,000, and he has won all of them," said a Dakotan in one of the congressional offices here. "This was because of the publicity he gave to the analyses he made of various things that were offered for sale. The manufacturer or dealer would sue him for damaging his business, but he never lost a case."

Ladd went to North Dakota about 1891 from Maine and has been connected with the state university ever since, for a long period in chemical analysis and in late years as president. He soon engaged in the fight for pure food and honest commercial products and for sanitary regulations for hotels, restaurants, shops and stores. He is an expert in grain and flour standards and a few years ago was employed as an expert witness for several months by the British government in flour investigations. It is this work which finds culmination in his elevation to the United States senate. It is an unusual method of approach and the experiment will be followed with much interest. It is predicted that he will act with the Republicans in organizing the senate, but will be decidedly independent and will be found in accord with the progressives of both parties in the battles that are to come between the progressive and reactionary elements.

His election will bring about the retirement of Senator Gronna, who is an understudy of La Follette, and himself sought the indorsement of the Non-partisan league when Ladd was chosen as its candidate. Gronna is present chairman of the agricultural committee and the seniority rule will likely bring Senator Norris of Nebraska to the head of that committee, if the senate is Republican, as Page of Vermont, the next in line, is chairman of naval affairs and the rules forbid the holding of two leading chairmanships.

* * *

Secretary Baker assumed full responsibility for delaying departure of the Great Northern from San Francisco with the congressional junket party for the Orient on board until after the close of the Democratic convention. Secretary Baker said the delay was requested in a telegram from Senator Harris of Georgia. He could not understand, he said, why the newspapers are inclined to "make so much" of this trip, as he believed that a trip to the insular possessions and the Orient is an excellent way for members of congress to spend their time between sessions. He had no objections to making public the list of congressional passengers on the transport, he said, but General Haines, head of the transport service, thought this should be delayed until the personnel was finally made up and corrected to date of sailing.

Governor Cox

From the New York World, July 7

By the nomination of James M. Cox the San Francisco convention has given its party a leader well versed in the principles of democracy, a candidate who has the pleasing habit of carrying his own state, and a man who in high office has demonstrated his capacity to legislate and to govern.

Three times elected governor of Ohio, being the only successful representative of his party on the state ticket in 1918, his record in that respect is unique. It was largely through his successful administration that Ohio in 1916 gave his electoral votes to Woodrow Wilson and thus insured his reelection. With Governor Cox at the head of the Democratic ticket this year, a commonwealth which never before failed the Republicans in a national election, except as a result of the Taft-Roosevelt split in 1912, will again become debatable ground.

As governor of Ohio, Cox has to his credit public service of the highest order. It was largely due to his influence that the archaic state constitution was reformed and 50 or 60 statutes needed to modernize the laws and practice of the commonwealth, especially as regards education, taxation and the rights of workingmen, were enacted. When he took office all of the old hard-and-fast injustices that in certain cases practically denied to labor even a hearing were unchallenged in the courts. Today judicial procedure in Ohio is on an enlightened basis and the old encrusted rules are only a memory.

Quite as important in the present aspect of affairs is his attitude toward industrial questions. There are great steel mills in Ohio, as in Pennsylvania. During the recent strike no interference with public assembly was reported in Ohio, whereas in Pennsylvania it was incessant. On one side of the line a labor dispute was settled in good order, with no complaint of tyrannous practices. On the other side the collapse of the strike left a tragic record, with a bitter sense of wrong which still endures. Governor Cox insisted upon the right of Americans to meet and discuss their grievances, his only condition being that there must be no violence. The peaceable result justified his course in every detail and, in addition to that, vindicated a great Democratic theory of government.

It will be said by extreme prohibitionists that Governor Cox is not orthodox; that he will not enforce the laws. The answer to this is that the only time he has suffered defeat at the polls was when he incurred the hostility of the liquor interest by doing the very thing that he will now be charged with refusing to do. He has administered the liquor laws of Ohio the same as all other laws. He has made enemies among those who thought he could be swerved from his duty, but the friends that he has gained far outnumber them.

As to the League of Nations, he has been described as lukewarm; yet no one has spoken more strongly in its favor than he did in his Jackson day address. That he favors it and would ratify the treaty without impairing its integrity, as is so eloquently promised by the platform upon which he is to stand, is to be assumed as a matter of course. We shall expect from him not merely perfunctory support of the great ideal to which President Wilson has dedicated his life, but an enthusiastic indorsement and the most courageous advocacy of the principle embodied in the covenant.

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.]

A DAIRYMAN'S STATEMENT.

Linnton, July 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am following the controversy over the milk price in Portland and I would like to present a few facts as the dairyman faces them.

First, as to the big cry we are always hearing, often in winter, of abundant pasturage. The low water this year has not sufficiently irrigated the bottoms and the feed is quite dry and will soon be very poor indeed. In fact, now every herd in this neighborhood (Sauvies Island) has already decreased from 15 to 30 per cent in flow, and this in most cases in spite of grain being added to the ration. This grain is as much as 40 per cent higher than last year.

My own herd, which has decreased the least of any I know of, gave 160 to 170 gallons a day in May on straight pasture; now, although I am feeding grain at an expense of over $50 a week, I am shipping only 140 gallons.

Also, the statement of the distributors that there is abundant milk, while true just at present, is no argument against an increase in price. By that argument, I suppose streetcar fares were increased because of a shortage in streetcars.

Also the statement that the distributors absorb most of the freight charges on milk purchased by them I brand as an absolute falsehood, indicative of the methods employed to disconcert the dairymen. Also, if the distributors were to take all milk offered for sale in Portland a cheaper rate could be made them, whereas the fact is, the dairymen have to buy the surplus and sell it at a loss, which is borne equally. The condensery takes all milk in their territory.

The milk price fiasco of last spring will long be remembered by dairymen as an evidence of insincerity and arbitrary interference in a stable industry. The dairymen are growing warm over the situation and the counsel of patience has saved Portland from a milk war and its attendant loss to the community in general, and I doubt if another goldbrick would be accepted as quietly as last spring.

Let it be understood, we do not object to any or all investigations so long as they are bona fide, and right here I challenge the city officials to come to this neighborhood and make such an investigation. If they can convince any unbiased committee that an increase is not warranted and necessary, I will contribute the pride of my herd, to be auctioned off for the benefit of any baby home in the city. M. Van Buskirk.

THE QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT.

Newport, July 9.—To the Editor of The Journal. Ex-Governor West says: "I am proud of the stand Bryan took, not only on the liquor question but on the League of Nations. He will be remembered long after most of those who fought him are forgotten." At least so far, I stand square with West, because he is, as I believe, absolutely correct. I have no doubt of Cox's ability, and I am inclined to believe he has given the people of Ohio a good administration. West says again: "I am for enforcement of our prohibition laws, and I am against any man who is not." Again I am strictly with our good ex-governor, except that I would have the above quotation read this way: "I am for the enforcement of our prohibition laws and I am against any man, or party, who is not." Bryan was strictly right, but he was among his political enemies. He realized that fact and compared himself to the man in the lions' den.

E. W. DURKEE.

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

A geologist, writing to the Scientific American, describes by means of a graphic chart the comparative lengths of the different periods of the age of the earth. He places the age of the earth arbitrarily at 72,000,000 years, represented by a clock dial of 24 hours—3,000,000 years to each hour. On the above basis the first six hours of the clock represents Azoic time, the earliest conjectural period of the earth's formation—18,000,000 years; the next six hours Eozoic and the next eight Paleozoic time—18,000,000 and 24,000,000 years, respectively—periods of mineral and vegetable formations. In the next three hours animal life developed—Mesozoic time, 9,000,000 years—that is, from the twentieth to the twenty-third hour. Thus the last hour of the 24—3,000,000 years of geologic time—represents Neozoic time, which includes the appearance of human life in the quaternary period. This last division of the 24 hours, the quarternary period, is shown as only 10 minutes—in other words, 500,000 years. The existence of human life on the earth, therefore, bears the same relation to the age of the earth as 10 minutes does to 24 hours. But since the period of written history is estimated roughly at only 6000 years, this last division is not shown on the chart, since it would only be 12 seconds in duration.

Olden Oregon

Little Success Attends Efforts at Salt Manufacture.

In 1861 the manufacture of salt from water obtained from wells was attempted near Oakland, in Douglas county. Two furnaces were installed for evaporation purposes. After running for awhile the industry was shut down. Enoch Meeker, who had a salt spring on his place in Northern Multnomah county, deepened the well to about 27 feet and made a little salt by boiling, as an experiment. In 1887 Henry C. Victor leased the spring and land adjoining with a view of establishing a salt factory. Works were erected which made about two tons a day. The financial return, however, was not satisfactory and the manufacture was discontinued.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Sugar may be coming down but not so you'd notice it to any great extent.

* * *

The way for the Beavers to get bigger crowds out at the games is to win more games.

* * *

Wonder if Babe Ruth is as keen about getting home after the game as he is during its progress.

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In France they "remember the Bastile," just as Americans remember the Maine and the Alamo.

* * *

Being armed with a pitchfork the insane man shot near Salem was naturally well equipped for a "pitched battle."

* * *

Thomas Lipton is just the kind of a sportsman that America wants to see "lift the cup" if it is to be lifted at all.

* * *

It is almost impossible to get into exclusive society now unless you have been robbed of at least $25,000 worth of jewelry.

* * *

Since the discovery of moonshine liquor in a Portland woodpile, it looks as though we'd have to revise a well known expression.

SIDELIGHTS

"Our senses tell us," remarks the Astoria Budget, "that we have more people than our census does."

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Organization of a firemen's patrol, drawing its membership from citizens not at present members of the fire department, is in progress at Bend.

* * *

"Since all the big doings we have had recently," remarks Editor Wallace of the Prineville Journal, "it is just a little hard for us to get down to business with the hay crop."

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Midsummer item from the Reedsport Courier, in which citizens of less favored states than Oregon might be interested: "No more perfect days for a celebration of a Fourth of July could have been selected than were last Sunday and Monday. Just warm enough and just cool enough."

* * *

In files of the old Condon Globe, the Globe-Times finds, in the Arlington correspondence of July 12, 1895, this funny item: at least, it is funny in 1920: "Banker F. T. Hurlburt has a brand new Crescent wheel which he is very proud of. The Crescent is taking the lead everywhere among wheelmen."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Congressman Augustine Lonergan of Hartford, Conn., was a Portland visitor Wednesday for a short time en route home from the San Francisco convention, to which he was a delegate. Lonergan was the guest of Congressman McArthur, who drove him out the highway, a trip which the visitor said could not be surpassed in America. The Connecticut congressman is now serving his third term in the national legislature and is being boomed by his friends as the Democratic nominee for governor. Wednesday, however, the two congressmen adjourned politics and, parting, wished each other good luck in the coming campaign. The visitor will return home by the Canadian route.

* * *

Captain A. E. Burghduff, state game warden, left Wednesday evening for Klamath Falls to investigate game conditions and inspect hatcheries in the southern Oregon district. He will be gone about a week.

* * *

A. N. Pierce, manager of the Marion hotel, Salem, is back among local hotel men for a brief visit. Pierce, for several years manager of the Seward hotel, in Portland, has been at the Salem hostelry for several months and is thoroughly delighted with the capital city, he declares. Business up Salem way, especially in the hotel line, is fast and furious, and the hotel business, after all, is indicative of business generally. Pierce is making his headquarters at the Imperial while in the city.

* * *

Colonel Emmett Callahan, after spending several months of sometimes highly active life at his eastern Oregon ranch, is back among familiar haunts, fit as a fiddle, so it is said.

* * *

Automobile tourist travel from the farthermost points of the continent is mingling with local motor travel, and between the two Portland hotels are enjoying a rare season of business. Rooms with bath are almost impossible to secure without long reservations. One of the long-distance parties at the Hotel Oregon includes Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Black and family of five, and S. R., R. F. and B. H. Black, all residents of Truro, Nova Scotia. They are spending two or three days in the city. The Imperial hotel is housing an automobile party from Alberta and another from Wyoming, while Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska cars are common sights.

* * *

Mrs. J. F. Lawrence and Mrs. A. B. Brownell, guests at the Imperial hotel, live about as far away from each other as is possible, still permitting them to remain in Oregon. They are enjoying a visit together, however, in Portland. Mrs. Brownell registers from Baker and Mrs. Lawrence from Medford.

* * *

New Orleans is represented at the Multnomah hotel by a tourist party which includes Mrs. E. J. Ross and her children, Miss Ethel, Miss Mathilde and Master E. J.

* * *

Judge Percy R. Kelly, circuit court judge in Linn and Marion counties, who lives at Albany, is a guest at the Hotel Oregon. Judge Kelly has just lost his mother, a much respected and well known Oregon woman.

* * *

L. F. Pridemore, proprietor of Government Camp hotel at the south base of Mount Hood, is at the Oregon. Pridemore reports fair tourist business with many mountain climbers, in spite of abominable road conditions that frighten away automobile travelers. Some day—with emphasis on the "some" Pridemore believes, the much mooted Mount Hood loop road will be paved and Mount Hood will come into its own as a scenic asset.

* * *

John Siemens Jr., son of the well known Klamath Falls banker, is stopping at the Imperial during a brief Portland visit.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[From reminisicences of a soda fountain experience to incidents of life in the Orient. Mr. Lockley in leisurely fashion travels today. An unexpected foreback from a Japanese dignitary is a feature.]

When I was in my early teens our family moved from Butte, Mont., to Arkansas City, Kan., where my father had bought the Arkansas City Traveler. We lived there several years. I worked as printer's devil on my father's paper, and finally worked up to be a fair to middling compositor. When the family left in 1888 for Oregon I took a job at E. D. Eddy's drug store, succeeding his nephew, Sherwood Eddy, who served as sort of general roustabout, as I also did. As in most drug stores we had a soda fountain, but in those days all soda fountain drinks were 5 cents. We had none of the elaborate concoctions of today that cost anywhere from a quarter to six bits and include all sorts of eatables and drinkables. Vanilla, banana, sarsaparilla and pineapple were the favorite flavors.

* * *

One hot midsummer day, while I was perspiring behind the soda counter, drawing soda water for the thirsty crowd that had come in to see a circus parade, a country youth, with a pleasingly plump maiden of about 17 summers, came in and bashfully announced they wanted a drink of soda water. I said in my most professional manner, "Well, what shall it be?" He blushed violently, hesitated, and, appealing to his companion, said, "What fragrance shall we take?"

* * *

The last time I saw Sherwood Eddy was here in Portland. I went with him to see a few well to do people to get $1500 for the promotion of Y. M. C. A. work in India and China. Sherwood Eddy, from presiding at the soda fountain at his uncle's drug store in Southern Kansas, has risen to be a world authority on conditions in the Orient. In a recent number of the World Outlook I read a splendid article of his, appealing for help for the Armenians. The world is his home. During the past year I have seen articles of his from Cairo and Constantinople, from Arabia and Armenia, from India and China. He is on the go most of the time, and wherever he goes he makes friends for America and helps make the world better.

* * *

The study of the whole Oriental question is a most fascinating one. A friend of mine, a Portlander by the way, not long ago had the pleasure of traveling with a Japanese admiral. The question of Japanese immigration came up and my friend said to the Japanese admiral, "I hope you will not take offense at what I say, but one of the reasons we do not want the Japanese here is that we feel they are tricky and unscrupulous in trade." The admiral gravely nodded, and said, "You are quite right. In Japan in the old days we looked down upon tradesmen much as you look down upon junkmen and pawnbrokers in this country. My people are not originators but are wonderful imitators. When Perry opened Japan to the commerce of the world the Japanese copied the business methods of the white men who came to our shores, and we have unfortunately not yet been able to raise their standards to the Japanese ideals and conceptions of honor."

We judge the Orient as we would the Occident. We judge without real knowledge of conditions there. For example, China has three times the population of the United States, yet it has less railway milsage than the state of Wisconsin. Here in the United States we have one mile of railway to each 12 square miles of our area, while China has but one mile of railway to each 460 square miles of territory. Such a condition explains the backwardness of commerce in China.

* * *

Traveling in the interior of China is a rather uncertain game. Here is a little incident related in the World Outlook that gives a sidelight on travel conditions there:

"'Since you are a missionary, I'll not take your money, but I want your jackknife, a pair of shoes and those gloves.'

"The missionary, homeward bound from the interior of China, paid the tribute which the robber chief exacted and started on his way, but the bandit called him back.

"'I'd better give you my card. It will take you safely to the Loo river, 200 miles away. Beyond that I'm not known.'

"The missionary took the card and found that it was better than a government passport. At the very next ford someone called to him:

"'Who are you and what's your business?'

"'I'm an American missionary on my way to Shanghai.'

"'Have you a card from Chang, the bandit chief?'

"'Yes.'

"'Go on.'

"Five times on the way he had to show his card. In one town he saw a company of soldiers with no guns or ammunition.

"'What's the matter?' he asked.

"'Chang, the robber, took our guns,' they told him.

"But the missionary with the bandit's card passed safely from the country of a Chinese Robin Hood to twentieth century Shanghai."

* * *

J. C. Clark, whose brother, Roy R. Clark, is a member of the engineering firm of Lewis & Clark of Portland, writes frequent letters to me from Shanghai, where he is in charge of the largest boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. in the world. J. C. Clark, who is an O. A. C. boy, was formerly in charge of the boys' division of the "Y" here in Portland. In a recent letter he told me of the difficulty of speaking to a Chinese audience, on account of the similarity of the sound of many of the words which had very different meanings. That my friend and former fellow worker is not the only one to experience difficulty along this line is proved by the following incident, told by an American missionary in China. By the way, when we refer to a pretty girl as a "chicken," we get that directly from China. He says, "In the Chinese provincial dialect the words for 'wife' and for 'chicken' are practically the same. A chicken is chidzi; a wife is ch'idzi—the difference of pronunciation being so slight that only the initiated can tell which is which.

"'A missionary' was traveling through the canals on a native houseboat. As he was talking with the boatman one day the man announced that he was going to kill a chicken for dinner. Later in the day the missionary was again making conversation with the native.

"'And have you killed your ch'idzi?' he asked politely.

"'My wife' exclaimed the boatman, horror stricken. 'Why should I kill her?'

"The missionary still failed to catch the subtle distinction which that apostrophe brings into the word for 'wife,' so he went on calmly.

"'Yes, don't you remember? You told me this morning that you were going to kill your ch'idzi, so that we could eat her for dinner.'"

"Another missionary had trouble with the same word. He was a bachelor, and he had much trouble with housekeeping in the vernacular. One morning he called the cook into his study and said carefully: 'Now, I wish to give you a very particular order this morning. I wish you to get me a ch'idzi, and I wish you to exercise great care in the selection. Now are you sure that you understand?' The servant was sure, very sure, and with much ceremonial bowing he backed out of the room. Lunch time came and no cook. Tea time and still no cook. At 11 o'clock the man came back breathless. 'Master, I have searched over the whole city. The cheapest one I can get for you will cost $40, and you did not give me that much money. But I am sure you will like her if I get her for you, for she is a pretty girl and a member of a good family.'"

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

During June the Dealers' Motor Car association sold in Oregon 95,365 gallons of gasoline.

The labor market at Marshfield is at its lowest ebb in years. The only kind of labor needed is ranch labor.

An underground crossing will be built where the Pacific highway crosses the railroad two miles north of Albany.

Recent reports from the mouth of Rogue river indicate that the early Chinook salmon run has been fair.

It is announced at Bend that work will begin this fall on the development of electric power on Tumalo creek.

The Coos county court plans to establish a drainage district in the vicinity of Coquille to reclaim a large body of land.

The Portland Railway, Light and Power company has paid to Clackamas county $94,000, the first half of its county taxes.

The recently organized Southwestern Oregon Livestock association is planning to hold an annual exposition at Marshfield.

The city of Roseburg will probably institute condemnation proceedings to secure right of way for a connection with the Pacific highway.

Reverend W. M. Case of Eugene has been elected moderator of the Oregon synod of the Presbyterian church to succeed L. M. Boozer of Medford.

The state hospital barn which was recently destroyed by fire will not be rebuilt until after the legislature meets in January and provides funds.

Unless unemployed men will accept temporary work in unusual lines there will be a shortage of harvest hands, according to State Labor Commissioner Gram.

Trucks hauling berries to local canneries and processing plants will be given preference at Salem gasoline filling stations until the harvest is over. As a result many pleasure cars will be out of commission.

To repair the turbine gates of the Bend Water, Light and Power company the impounded water in the dam has been released and for the first time in 10 years the Deschutes river at Bend is at its normal level.

Practically half of the Lambert cherry crop in the Willamette valley has been spoiled by the recent rain, according to the Oregon Growers Cooperative association. Bings will be damaged to some extent and Royal Anns slightly.

The Chamber of Commerce of Klamath Falls and the Klamath county court are willing to stand their share of expense in repairing in conjunction with Lane county the old military road over the Cascades to a connection with Crater lake.

WASHINGTON

Mrs. A. L. Birchard of Everett was found accidentally asphyxiated in the bathroom of her home.

The sale of Thrift stamps at Aberdeen from January 1 to June 30 amounted to a total of $22,990.

Captain I. M. Howell, secretary of state of Washington since 1908, is dead as the result of appendicitis.

The annual Cowlitz county fair will be held at Woodland September 22-25 in cooperation with Woodland residents.

Mail has been successfully carried from Seattle to Yakima by airplane. The distance was made in two and one half hours.

Arrangements are being completed at Yakima for the entertainment of the state convention of the Triple alliance, Non-partisan league and other bodies.

The Blue Mountain Highway association has selected the road by Anatone as the most feasible route for the proposed state highway to the Oregon line.

A sentence of six months in the county jail has been imposed on Charles Craig for the violation of the I. W. W. injunction issued by Superior Judge Webster of Spokane.

Insufficient supply of oxygen in their helmets caused the death of three members of the Pacific Coast Coal company's rescue crew who lost their lives last Saturday while exploring an abandoned shaft.

The railroad men who are to participate in the Yakima conference between the Triple alliance, the Non-partisan league and the Committee of 48 will demand that they be given a candidate for congress.

Major R. M. Bambrilla, in charge of the Spokane army recruiting district, has been transferred to active service in the Seventh infantry. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel James N. Pickering.

IDAHO

Commissioner of Immigration Barber is making arrangements to advertise the Winchester and Potlatch countries for settlement to possible settlers of Idaho.

Preliminary work has been started by the state highway department on the Snake river bridges at Walter's ferry and Grandview for which bids will be opened August 19.

The Idaho Irrigation company is preparing to go over the old survey made by the government years ago with the idea of bringing the waters of the Snake river to the Gooding district.

While attempting to rescue his 12-year-old grandson from drowning, A. S. Wright, a prominent citizen of Grangeville, lost his life in the middle fork of the Clearwater. The grandson was drowned also.

Settlers on the Gooding tract have purchased water from the government project at Minidoka and have made arrangements to carry the water through the Twin Falls North Side Canal company's ditch to the south Gooding tract.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

While Major Giner'l Apathy may be a-runnin' both old party campaigns fer the summer, he'll be relieved by Giner'l Pep and Giner'l Ginger 'bout September 1, and each one'll git their mud mortars a-goin' fine by October.

A cat with kittens is a heap better fighter'n without. That's why I expect the married women to be in politics deeper 'n' more vicious 'n the old maids.

When Portland Cries "Rubber!" It's Up to All Who Hear, to Rubber

Portland is the center of rubber manufacture for the Pacific Northwest. We make rubber heels and soles, valves, gaskets, bumpers, rubber coverings for paper mill rolls, electric friction tape, tire repair material, packing for steam pipes, automobile tires and various specialties.

The highest standards of manufacture are rigorously maintained, and whether it be heels or gaskets or any other of the wide variety of rubber products, no greater quality or durability can be found in the goods produced by other manufactories.

Portland's entry into the rubber manufacturing business began only in 1912, with two people