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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We are gentlemen
That neither in our hearts, nor outward eyes,
Envy the great, nor do the low despise.
Shakespeare.

CANNED GOVERNMENT

CONGRESSMAN M'ARTHUR urges a reduction in the number of members of the lower house at Washington.

It is a sound contention. The house is so large, so unwieldly, that legislation at the national capital has resolved itself into legislation by a few. It is not only legislation by committees, but legislation by the few men whose long service, shrewdness in management, and effective leadership have placed them in control of the speakership and the great committees. And it has come to be legislation, not alone by committees, but by subcommittees with few members.

At one time the party caucus had potent bearing on the future action of the congress. Many years ago the whole of the majority party had a word in the future proceedings of the body. But in 1908, Senator La Follette, after attending a senatorial caucus, a much smaller body than a house caucus, said:

> I attended a caucus at the beginning of this congress. I happened to look at my watch when we went into that caucus. We were in session three minutes and a half. A motion was made that somebody preside. Then a motion was made that whoever presided should appoint a committee on committees, and a motion was then made that we adjourn. Nobody said anything but the senator who made the motion. Then and there the fate of all the legislation of this session was decided. Mr. President, if you will scan the committees of this senate you will find that a little handful of men are in domination and control of the legislative committees of this body, and that they are a very limited number.

In the house the directing power is concentrated in the speaker and, like the senate, in the chairmen of the important committees. Their leadership is recognized.

It is behind the doors of committee rooms that legislation is drawn and enacted. In almost every case a subcommittee acts on a particular piece of legislation, and acts with scant regard to the minority. With a large house mature deliberation and extended debate is impossible, resulting in legislation being crammed through the house on the O. K. of the committee, a committee dominated by a very few men. In the fifty-eighth congress more than 19,000 bills were introduced, 4904 were reported by committees and 4041 were passed. The house has been changed from a deliberative body into a ratifying assembly.

Complaining against the present system, a congressman made the following remarks to the speaker:

> You send important questions to a committee. You put in the hands of a few men power to bring in bills, and then they are brought in with an ironclad rule and rammed down the throats of members; and then those measures are sent out as being the deliberate judgment of the congress of the United States, when no deliberate judgment has been expressed by any man.

The people of the United States get committee-made laws and committee government. The laws are canned in committees and sub-committees and sent through the top-heavy house without effort at deliberation. The big majority of representatives give to the country for their salary only an O. K'd vote and a campaign speech at intervals. They are not consulted as to the draft of a bill or as to what bill will be placed before the house and passed.

Congressman McArthur's proposal of fewer representatives, more general responsibility and deliberative action is intelligent. The number of representatives should be reduced.

The workers of the world are coming to America. Despite efforts of European countries to keep their workingmen at home, immigration records show a tremendous increase in arrivals at the port of New York in recent months. Steamship companies announce that their waiting lists mount into the thousands. The thousands of immigrants that are bound for America, the land of freedom and opportunity, are apparently not convinced by the arguments of those who would have us believe that Soviet Russia is preferable as a home for the workingman.

JOHNSON AND M'CAMANT

WHAT Hiram Johnson thinks about Wallace McCamant is not of great public concern. What Wallace McCamant thinks about Hiram Johnson is of more interest to himself than to others. That is their own business, their own feud.

It is not the personalities growing out of their controversy, but the broken promises and the mutilated principles from which their differences sprang that are of interest to the people of Oregon.

The spirit of reaction is not dead in the United States. Neither the generals and captains of the Old Guard, nor the corporals, have been mustered out. Wallace McCamant, whether commissioned or noncommissioned in that service, is still under arms and militant. He is merely an incident, and an instrument, in the issue he has raised. He broke faith with the people of Oregon when he broke down and repudiated the very evident spirit and intent of the Oregon law. There is no question about that, and no defense for it.

But McCamant is not the issue. It is the integrity of the law. The kings of reaction, the generals of the Old Guard, the managers of practical politics want no people-instructed delegates to the national conventions which nominate presidents. They want to do the instructing for they want to do the nominating.

Those masters and minions of the Old Guard were opposed to the direct election of United States senators. Senators were their meat. They made them, unmade them, fattened upon them. They wanted them responsible and responsive to them, not to the people whom senators were supposed to represent.

These same forces of the old order are opposed to presidential primaries. They want to make and to unmake presidents. They want presidents who are responsible, and responsive, to them, not to the people.

That is what was behind the McCamant defection. It was not Johnson. It was the unspoken hope and ambition of the Old Guard. They do not want the people of Oregon to tell them whom they shall nominate for president. They want to tell the people of Oregon who their nominee must be.

Neither Senator Johnson nor Wallace McCamant was the issue. The integrity and the continued observance of the law of Oregon was the issue. McCamant's betrayal of the law merely establishes a precedent for the Old Guard's future use. Its stalking horses will follow that precedent four years from now, if they can. Whether they can is for the people of Oregon to say. We shall then see whether they want to speak for themselves or have the Old Guard speak for them.

Tillamook dairy cows were awarded the highest rating in the Northwest in tests by the Washington State college. Seven hundred and sixty-two cows made an average of 906 pounds of milk each per month. They are the kind of cows that pay for their keep and then some.

ONE OF THE REASONS

A HASTY spirited gentleman had an express package which he wanted to start on its way across the continent. He brought it down to an express office a few mornings ago. Upon the door he found the information that the office was accustomed to be opened for business at 8:30 a. m. But the door itself was locked. Then his irate eye caught a typewritten memorandum. The hour of opening had been deferred until a quarter of nine.

Within the place he could see the numeous officials and the several workers preparing leisurely for the duties of the day. Two of them were sniffing appreciatively at a bouquet of roses. Another was turning up his cuffs with meticulous care. A fourth was vending several bright and witty words to a stenographer who was dutifully laughing.

The line outside grew longer. It gained the appearance of a bread line. The comments without were less happily phrased than the conversation within.

"Could you," observed the hasty spirited gentleman when at last the doors swung reluctantly open, "could any of your find time before lunch to vouchsafe me the ineffable boon of accepting this package for shipment? I fancy you could mark it during the afternoon and still have opportunity to begin preparing for dinner at 3 o'clock or sooner."

Was the incident merely the exhibition of ill temper? Or does it indicate one of the reasons why the traffic of the nation is congested in its terminals and, further, why production is falling below consumption?

In the express business it is probably not a matter of individual hours of work but of shifts in order to accommodate the public.

The combined flour and grain shipments out of the Columbia river from the beginning of the grain year to July 1 total the equivalent of 2,445,613 bushels, or nearly twice the aggregate out of Puget Sound. Still there are rivals who say Portland is not a port.

THE GREATEST GAMBLER

AFTER growing one of the biggest crops in history, Salem cherry growers with their crop for the year harvested, face a market from which the bottom has dropped and they are offering their uncontracted surplus at 2½ and 3 cents a pound.

One day of unusual heat at the critical time may reduce the yield of a field of oats 25 per cent.

A few hours of rain at the wrong time can half ruin a crop of wheat.

The potato yield may be reduced 25 to 50 per cent by a short dry spell.

One cold rain can ruin an apple crop, peach crop, cherry crop, prune crop or other fruit crop.

One hot muggy day may entirely spoil a field of beans.

Overproduction may send the price of everything the farmer produces sliding down the toboggan.

The aphis or other pest can, in a week or two, undo all the work of a farmer, his family and his hired men for a year.

The life of the orchardist is a constant conflict with bugs and worms and fruit diseases, with his spray pump in almost continuous action.

After his crop is safely harvested, the farmer's real struggle begins. After running the gauntlet of bugs and weather he must go against the army of persons who want to clip a profit off his product before it reaches the ultimate consumer. He faces not only the honest and legitimate dealer, but the speculator, the food gambler, the cold storage manipulator and the profiteer.

From the cradle to the grave he is the storm center of attack with bug parasites and two-legged parasites swarming around him like bees leaving the hive for the limb of a handy apple tree. When he finally falls in the conflict and goes into six feet of earth, if, in the land of somewhere, there are not elysian fields waiting for him, there ought to be.

Under the tremendous odds with which nature and the social order have surrounded him in the biggest gamble in the world, there ought to be for him a snug haven at last.

A burglar who broke into a New York church was pleased with several silver and gold plates he carried from the edifice, but reports indicate that above all, he was pleased with the flavor of the communion wine.

A NEW LEADERSHIP

READERS of The Journal will no longer find in the columns of this newspaper so-called medical advertising. At a sacrifice of revenues aggregating some $75,000 a year, a rule which has long operated against "quack" doctors and most of the patent medicines has been definitely extended to include all advertising of "cures" and "restoratives."

The moral argument against medical advertising is convincing, but let it not be understood that the decision to exclude it was reached on the moral basis alone. The Journal believes that good business no longer countenances advertising of claims which no matter how persuasive, or how sincerely offered, may possibly result in disappointment to afflicted persons.

Modern standards of advertising abjure the flippant doctrine of caveat emptor—let the buyer beware—and demand the elimination of paid publicity in behalf of any article about which there is a doubt as to its benefit or value. In the case of medical advertising, the doubt has been extended to an entire class.

The Journal may suffer financially for a time because of its decision, but it does not expect to do so permanently. It believes the public will appreciate a policy governed by solicitude for public welfare. It also believes that the advertisers, concerning the legitimacy of whose advertising no possible question can be raised, will likewise applaud the banishment of medical advertising from Journal columns.

What The Journal is doing constitutes a pioneer step in the local newspaper field. The Journal is taking the lead. But it is accustomed to do so. And it will anticipate the repetition of numerous previous experiences in which The Journal has assumed leadership in issues of moral, civic and business righteousness.

Do you know that the largest factory on the Pacific coast for making rubber heels and soles is in Oregon? And do you know that there are a lot of big industries in Oregon of which the public has heard little?

WHY NOT OREGON?

BANK deposits indicated that week-end and Fourth of July visitors left $2,700,000 in Atlantic City. When bank clerks arrived at the usual time on the morning following the holidays, they thought, from the number of customers standing in line outside that there was a run on the banks.

On the other hand, additional tellers were employed by all banks and the doors remained open until late in the evening to receive the funds left in the city by the visitors. One clerk who opened his window a half hour ahead of time received $60,000 in 30 minutes.

Atlantic City lives on tourists. Her population, her banks, her business houses, her homes are all maintained by those who visit the famous resort. In three days her tourists left almost $3,000,000 in the city.

After such an example, is there one to argue against fullest capitalization of the resorts and scenic wonders of Oregon? With her peaks, her highways, her valleys and her places of beauty, will Oregon overlook the millions that they will bring into this state if they are exploited?

COX TO OPEN IN THE WEST

On Pacific Slope First Gun to Be Fired; No Mincing of Words on League or Any Other Issue.

Special Correspondence New York World, from Dayton, Ohio, July 9.

It can be stated as almost a certainty that the campaign of Governor Cox for the presidency will be opened with an aggressive speech-making drive in the West, beginning on the Pacific slope, which is regarded as a crucal battle ground, and not ending until every important city in the country has been visited. The predominating feature in this campaign, unless all present plans are changed, is going to be a fight for a ratification of the peace treaty and the League of Nations along the lines laid down in the Democratic platform.

* * *

While Governor Cox is declining to be interviewed on political subjects, the World correspondent is in a position to state on good authority what his present views on the League of Nations are and how he proposes to make the pact effective. A fair indication of them is found in a recent speech which he delivered in Dayton, which received little general publicity at that time, in which he asserted that he proposed to "keep the faith" with the millions of United States soldiers who offered their lives in France. He has not departed from this attitude. The governor stands for a ratification of the league which will not trespass in any way on the principles involved therein, and which will not be in any way emasculatory of its provisions. This includes the ratification as a whole of the much discussed Article X. Recognizing that there are some who have what seem to them real conscientious objections to the pact, as opposed to the great bulk of political objectors, the governor has indicated to his friends his willingness to assent to two reservations, which he believes will in no way destroy the effectiveness of the treaty.

* * *

He is outlining a campaign in which one of the chief features will be a fight for the league, based on the argument that we have just gone through the torment and tragedies of a war out of which have grown most of the other important problems with which the country has to deal. He looks on the league as a measure for preventing such tragedies in future.

For the sake of those who have conscientious fears that the integrity of the country is involved in the ratification of the league as it stands, he is willing to assent to two reservations. One of these is intended to satisfy those who fear that the league might become an alliance for war instead of an organization to prevent it. These objectors would be met by a plain statement in the ratification setting forth that the United States signs with the distinct understanding that the nations are entering into a concerted movement to preserve the peace of the world. It would, according to the views of the governor, act as a restraint on improper motives of others, and leave the way open for the withdrawal of the United States in case other nations acted in bad faith or contrary to the express understanding. In the second reservation to which he is prepared to assent, the United States would call attention to the fact that in participation in the affairs of the league, it can go no further than the limitations of its own constitution; and call particular attention to the fact that the right to declare war rests solely with congress. This would not be for the purpose of evasion of any obligations by the United States, but to serve notice in good faith that before entering any war at the call of the league, congress would have to grant authorization.

* * *

From several points of the West today came invitations for the governor to open up his campaign in that section, and the indications all are that they are going to be accepted, California being the state in which the opening speech-making gun, after the speech of acceptance, will be fired. Charles E. Morris, secretary to the governor, telephoned today from California that there was an insistent demand from the Democrats of California that the governor open the campaign in that state. Mr. Morris added that the Democrats with whom he had talked had expressed their ability to carry the state with the governor's help.

A delegation headed by W. W. Blaine, secretary of the Corn Palace of South Dakota, called to urge Governor Cox to make a tour of that state, more particularly in connection with the Corn Palace celebration, which begins on September 27. There was also a call to speak at the Minnesota state fair and at other important Western centers.

* * *

Neither on the League of Nations nor any other important tenets of the Democratic platform is there likely to be any mincing of words.

That the governor is in splendid physical condition for a trip such as is proposed was shown today by a statement made by Cox's physician, Dr. Charles W. King, who stated that Governor Cox was in perfect health.

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.]

HUMANITY'S LAND MOTIVE

Umatilla, July 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read the excerpt, in The Journal of July 4, from a magazine article by Dr. William T. Foster, former president of Reed college, in which he gives an interesting account of his observations of Oregon and the other coast states. We are all glad to live in such a country as he describes—a country of growth and progress, of youth and life; where cities spring up as by magic, in a day, as it were; where the flow of immigration is continually going on from east to west until now we have no more Western frontier, since it is all settled and subdued. He describes the marching civilization and progress of the nations of the world, ancient and modern, as having a westward trend, the young forever leaving for the sunset land.

He intends, I understand, in the near future to write a treatise on the subject, giving some of the scientific reasons for this attraction toward the west, from the beginning of civilization.

Dr. Foster is a very scholarly man, and usually goes to the bottom of his subject. He is to be a teacher of industrial relations in some Eastern institution. But he seems to have missed what Oregon is trying to teach—the simple fact that monopoly of natural opportunity is the reason why the younger generation is leaving the older and more settled districts of the East for the uncultivated and unsettled West. Land is cheaper in a new country and resources are available.

The country is now settled to the coast. We shall be obliged to go back over the country and fill in the vacant spaces. Let us settle it right, when it is finally settled, making good use of its lands and resources.

Christina H. Mock.

LAND PROBLEMS

Umatilla, July 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of June 8 is an article headed, "The President Appealed to by Farmers." The farmers, through the grange, the Farmers' union and the federal farm labor bureau, have appealed to the president to do something to check the flow of labor from the farm to the city. They declare the principal crops have been reduced a third in some sections, farm help is impossible to obtain and the present crops will be past saving unless immediate help can be obtained.

This is a situation worth consideration. Will the land question solve itself? There are a few facts and assembled data showing that it is not because conditions are so inviting in the cities, but because there is a little more stability to the "job" situation at present than to farming.

Many farmers are leaving for Canada. Their reason is that they cannot get on at all in this country. It is true there are a few farmers who are not leaving the farms. One piece of land in this county owned by one man requires a whole day to plow a furrow around it. One, a sheep ranch, sold for $500,000, one for $300,000 and one, the Cunningham sheep ranch, including 14,000 sheep, for $800,000. But in this small place the workers are trying to farm the irrigated lands. They manage to buy a small tract, but when it comes to equipping it they grow disheartened at the immensity of the undertaking. Hay has dropped because the farmers are all in debt to the bankers and the interest on the mortgages must be paid, so the hay is all dumped on the market at one time.

Ninety per cent of the land values are in the hands of 3 per cent of the people. So says Governor Allen of Kansas. Plow lands have gained 54 per cent in price in four years. Oregon land averages $100 an acre. Iowa land, the highest, is $219 an acre, according to the United States bureau of crops. Here are some recent transfers: Fifty-four thousand acres in Washington, 60 head of cattle, some machinery, leased for $41,000; 50 acres in Oregon, $10,000; farm near Hillsboro, Or., $600 an acre.

With land at present prices and markets manipulated by brokers and gamblers the city at present is calling the young men to the industries. This is what will take place: The cities will soon be overcrowded. There will be no one to buy the manufactured products. Living prices will continue to mount. A slump is sure to follow in the labor market. The men will then be forced back on the land, now owned by the few, and they will have no recourse, but must accept what is given them. There will be no choice. A state of slavery will exist. We of Oregon see the situation and have a remedy in an initiative measure to be voted on in November.

C. H. Mock.

DOGS AND GARDENS

Portland, July 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—If you will take a stroll out on Sixtieth or Fifty-eighth street and East Hoyt street, you will think it time that the dogcatcher makes a visit. He will get enough dogs to pay him for the trouble he is taking. Those great, big dogs, as big as a cow, have just demoralized my lettuce and flower garden. It is a shame, after all the labor I have expended to put a little garden in, and then to have it dug and scratched up. People who have pets should not permit them to trouble others.

A Subscriber.

A MOTHER EXHORTS MOTHERS

Hillsboro, July 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—The enemies of the League of Nations fought it not at all because they did not think it ought to be established, but their hearts were filled with hatred of our great president, Wilson. They had to obey their czar, Lodge. It is up to mothers to say whether their boys shall be targets for the war lords, who always thrive when our boys are facing the cannon. As a mother, I ask other mothers to cast their votes, their only weapon, for peace and the League of Nations. Let them not permit the party that is against it to get their votes.

Mary J. Tillman.

THINKS BRYAN ILL TREATED

Hornbrook, Cal., July 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is considerable speculation on what W. J. Bryan will do this presidential election. The Democratic party has become so undemocratic that Mr. Bryan or any of his following is needed for party success. The action of the Democratic convention at San Francisco in turning down Mr. Bryan and his amendments to the party platform will cause the loss of many votes. We will stay at home on election day.

A. H. S.

POWER TO DECLARE WAR

Portland, July 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—Can the president of the United States declare war under any condition unless congress fails to ratify it?

M. T.

[The question is not clear, but it may be thus answered: The power to declare war is vested in congress by the constitution of the United States. The president alone has no power to declare war.]

THE LATEST CANDIDATES

Portland, July 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—The last drama of the national conventions has been finally enacted and the atmosphere cleared. The fear of the farmer vote and the failure to understand the democracy of the George philosophy on the part of the dominant faction of the Chicago convention delayed the final success of the new abolition party, until Oregon and California carry the single tax. That is the history of every advance for liberty in the United States. Thanks to the initiative and referendum in 10 states of the union, fundamental democrats may still unite on principle without encountering the hatred of factional differences and ancestral prejudice.

I am personally acquainted with both Robert Macauley, nominee of the Single Tax party, and also Parley Christensen of the Farmer-Labor party, and when it comes to enacting fundamental legislation or standing for the rights of man, if they were left to their own free will and choice they would act about the same. Both of them in the past have written encouraging letters to me relative to the amendment in Oregon. But we must defer the enactment of the final drama, nationally, until we win, and that is not far off. J. R. Hermann.

Wanted to Go Slow

From Harper's Magazine.

The parents of little Tommy were struggling nobly to induce the youngster to repeat the letter "A." Now, Tommy steadfastly refused to pronounce the alphabet and, after many vain efforts, the father retired from the fight discouraged. Mother, however, continued and took the little one on her lap and pleaded with him very earnestly.

"Tommy, why won't you learn to say 'A'?" she asked.

"Because, mother," explained Tommy, "just as soon as I say 'A' daddy will want me to say 'B.'"

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Beware of the unloaded gun and crippled mule.

* * *

The best swimmers sometimes get beyond their depth.

* * *

Our idea of trying to keep cool is not to climb Mount Hood.

* * *

There is no other race so easy for the bookmaker as the human race.

* * *

Many an embryo statesman lands in jail before he has a chance to make good.

* * *

A well-known novelist has been granted a divorce on the ground of "mental cruelty." What next?

* * *

When a woman is away from home for two weeks her husband is apt to use all the napkins in the house for dish cloths.

* * *

With newspaper men as the aspirants for honors in the presidential race, the added incentive of a "scoop" looms up to inject still more pep into the campaign.

* * *

Eastern Oregon has plowed up its aviation landing fields and planted them in grain. The farmers over there are fairly sure of their favorite crops, and probably figure that profits from aerial navigation are still somewhat potential.

SIDELIGHTS

That Baker people really enjoy Chautauqua week was given a practical test this year, the Herald says, when the 1921 ticket guaranty was subscribed in advance.

* * *

To far-away Stevens village, Alaska, from Pendleton, has been sent a 600 pound box of clothing, toys and groceries for Indians who have been "adopted" by the Woman's auxiliary of the Church of the Redeemer.

* * *

"Summer resorts," says the Eugene Guard, "complain that the gasoline shortage is killing their business. It is possible, however, that the extremely fine summer resort weather that prevails all over Oregon has something to do with it."

* * *

"Albany," says the La Grande Observer, "is boasting that 10 Linn county school teachers are to wed. Union county has not the courage to count the number to be wed here, for every school has vacancies where Cupid has been getting in his work."

* * *

"Bert Roberts," says the Reedsport Courier, "has received several muskrats which he has in a pen near the hotel until he has his farm prepared for them. He is advertising that he will pay $8 apiece for muskrats delivered in Reedsport."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Frank T. Barnes may be a candidate for the Washington state legislature at the coming state election. One never can tell—not even Barnes. Barnes, formerly a member of the house, left Portland Saturday evening after spending several days visiting in the city. With him were Mrs. Barnes and their daughter. "Can't tell yet what I'll do," Barnes averred. "I haven't filed yet, but suppose I will after while." Barnes is a resident of Silver Lake, Wash., where he is postmasted. The Barneses were guests at the Imperial.

* * *

Some of the other folk who found accommodation at the Imperial over the week end—or at least a part of it—were: Mrs. Mamie Jahart, Miss Nellie Hutchins and F. J. Hopkins of Lodi, Cal.

* * *

A get-together party is being staged at the Hotel Oregon, where Oregon and Iowa folk are foregathering in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. E. Schacht of Baker, Or., and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schacht of Holstein, Iowa.

* * *

The same hotel is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Caughon of Eugene; T. C. Elliott of Salem, George Adams of Astoria and C. W. Vail of Carlton.

* * *

Will F. Lipman, member of the firm of Lipman, Wolfe & Co., has departed for Eastern trade centers on an extended business trip that will demand his attention and time for several weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Nelson of Tillamook, to the beaches of which county thousands of Oregon folk are finding their way this summer, are at the Hotel Portland. The Tillamook beaches, by reason of the development of a splendid roadway through the county from its connection with the Yamhill county roads through Sheridan and the Grand Ronde reservation, are drawing a greater number of tourists than ever before, it is said. At the Portland also are R. W. Martin of Eugene and E. L. Perrott of Medford.

* * *

Mrs. John Gavin and Miss Celia L. Gavin of The Dalles were week-end guests at the Hotel Portland. Miss Celia is city attorney at The Dalles, where she ranks as one of the few women lawyers holding public office on the coast. In spite of that fact, however, there is hope for the skirted attorney, it is pointed out, as a result of the recent appointment of a San Francisco woman as an assistant United States attorney.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Raley and son, Martin, residents of Terrell, Tex., are stopping at the Multnomah hotel, while paused in Portland to see such scenic charms as the entire length and breadth of the grand old Lone Star state cannot offer. Other Multnomah guests are A. Gerrow and Mrs. Gerrow of Bend, and Mrs. J. Russell and daughter of Denver, Col.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Walton and daughter, Miss M. Walton, who came all the way from Toronto, Can., to see Portland, are at the Benson hotel. Other travelers enjoying Benson hotel hospitality for brief periods are Captain C. H. Lantz, U. S. A., of San Francisco; C. E. Lenneck of the world, they are perfectly willing to get beyond home shores occasionally. They are registered from Australia at the Multnomah hotel.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

For the past 15 years I have been dropping in off and on at the Colcord hotel at White Salmon. Mr. and Mrs. Colcord are real folks—the old-fashioned, friendly sort, wholesome, kindly and hospitable. If you had asked me to describe Mr. Colcord before the war I would have used such descriptive terms as simple, direct, kindly, serene, untroubled and wise in an unworldly way. Today I would have to amend those descriptive terms and say kindly, perplexed, worried, uncertain. In the old days the only worry he ever had was to see that his guests were comfortable, his garden seeded and his bills paid, but today he feels the weight of the cares of the world on his shoulders. "I don't know what the world is coming to," he said as he and I sat by the front room table and ate Lambert cherries. "I feel upset all the time. Both old parties acting the way they have so the people have no voice in who shall be their president—the grange on the brink of surging over to this Non-partisan league movement, profiteers getting more and more bold because they go unpunished, workmen getting more worthless and without pride or honor, little girls who used to be modest and sweet staying out at all hours of the night and sometimes all night—people that used to be sober, sensible and thrifty spending their money as recklessly as drunken sailors—all the old-fashioned virtues of thrift, sobriety, modesty and industry thrown in the discard. It worries me and makes me wish I could crawl in a hollow tree and suck my paw like a bear till things settle down to normal, if they ever do." As we were talking Mr. Manley, city treasurer of White Salmon, dropped in with a box of Lamberts and Royal Anns, which he put on the table with the invitation to help ourselves. "Even the children have caught the spirit of unrest," Mr. Colburn said. "Mr. Mills, the attorney here, met little 7-year-old Dale Reed the other day and said to him: 'What are you going to be when you grow up, Dale, a preacher?' Dale shook his head. 'An attorney?' said Mr. Mills. 'I don't know what that is,' said Dale. 'I think I'll just do nothing like you and Mr. Napper. That seems like the easiest job I know of.' There's a heap of people like Dale. Too many people nowadays want the easy jobs. We have lost pride in good workmanship. We are soft morally and physically."

"Well, in spite of the Bolsheviks and the industrial unrest," said Mr. Manley, "my potatoes are bringing me at the rate of $200 an acre and on a patch of strawberries 32x80 feet I have sold $30 worth of berries and $16 crown plants, and I will have a second crop in October. If a man will get a piece of land and work it intelligently he can forget the scratching, scheming, money-mad crowd in the cities. We need to keep our boys and girls in the country and not let them get the infection of greed and lust and lawlessness that exists in the big cities—work is the cure for what ails us. We need a lot more paw work and a lot less jaw work. We need to cut out the conversation and get to work."

PARTISAN CHAGRIN

From the Salem Capital Journal, July 7

The partisan paper has a hard time these days in presenting the news to harmonize with its politics—for it uses its news columns as well as editorials as party propaganda.

The Portland Oregonian this morning informs the public in one column that the "wet vote is main strength of Cox," and in another that "300 dry votes put Cox across." A third column informs us that "old bourbonism is reinstated and Cox choice hits Wilson," while another declares the convention absolutely controlled by the White House.

For days we have been informed by the veracious Oregonian that the president was boss of the convention, dictated the platform and would elect the nominee. Columns of bunk about "perpetuating the dynasty" of naming the "crown prince" have appeared, and none of the predictions came true.

Now, of course, another line of attack has to be created, so the state bosses opposed to the president, who controlled the big delegations comprising less than a third of the delegates, have to be represented as dominating the convention and dictating the ticket, although in the same article we are also informed that the convention was over-generaled from Washington, and most of the delegates officeholders or their relations. Again we are told that although the "old guard" dictated the candidate, the sudden break to Cox was a great surprise to them and entirely unexpected. And so it goes.

The crux of the matter is that the partisan journalists are greatly chagrined over the fact that none of their predictions were realized and that the Democrats after adopting a forward-looking and progressive platform, named the strongest ticket possible in a vote winning way, and turned what was expected to be an easy Republican victory into a promising defeat.

WHAT OREGON OVERLOOKS

From the Eugene Guard

Why not irrigate the town side of the Butte park and keep it green? Is it just a characteristic of the climate that causes the people of Oregon towns to neglect opportunities upon which California towns make their strongest appeal to public attention? The Butte park with trifling expense could be transformed into a beauty spot, and it would be visited by and talked about by every tourist passing over the Pacific highway. And still our people generally are as little interested in it as they are in the small parks in the center of the city, which are so ruthlessly and uselessly trampled into dust and debris every Fourth of July.

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Louis Crommelin, who fled from France after the repeal of the edict of Nantes in 1699, is chiefly responsible for the Irish linen industry. When he left France he was accompanied by a number of refugees who helped him greatly improve the Irish linen trade. In 1711, when the board of trustees was formed to encourage and extend the manufacture of linen in Ireland, the machinery in use was very simple and was worked principally by hand. Soon after, in 1725, new machinery was invented and applied for many of the processes. In 1765 Dr. James Ferguson of Belfast received a premium from the linen board for the successful application of lime in linen bleaching. He introduced the use of sulphuric acid in 1770. Up to that time the acid employed was buttermilk and soil of cattle applied instead of alkali. After that improvements took place rapidly. Potash for making dye to boil the yarns and cloth came into use in 1789, and chloride of lime, the bleaching agent, in 1795.

Olden Oregon

Quartz Mining Began With Discovery of Virtue Mine.

The first successful quartz mining in Oregon was the development of the Virtue mine in Baker county. The mine was discovered in 1863 by two men on their way to Boise. About the same time the Pioneer mine and two other lodes were discovered. In the development of the Virtue mine a mill was erected on Powder river, seven miles from the mine. Around this mill the town of Baker City grew up, which became the county seat when Baker county was created.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

The Clatsop county court has paid a bounty of $850 on 332 seal scalps killed by W. M. Hunter.

The city attorney of Klamath Falls has been instructed by the council to draft an ordinance prohibiting card playing in any form in any public resort.

The state industrial commission has brought suit against Fred Cooper of Baker to recover $526 alleged to be due for wages paid by Cooper to his employes.

Frances Helen Lovatt, the 14-months-old daughter of James Lovatt of the Young's river district, Clatsop county, was run over by a runaway team and fatally injured.

The Oregon synod of the Presbyterian church, in session at Eugene, has indorsed the Albany college plans to raise a fund of $300,000 for new buildings and increased endowment.

The committee of 15 appointed by Governor Olcott to consider the improvement of the workmen's compensation laws will meet at Portland Monday to prepare recommendations to the coming legislature.

The annual report of Albany college shows that $46,456 had been received during the year and that $21,375 had been applied to the indebtedness of the college. The college has a $26,000 endowment and $80,000 other assets.

The state board of control has consigned a carload of flax fiber and tow to the Robert Andrews company of New York. The consignment is valued at $11,621. The flax is from the prison plant and a part of last year's crop.

The record for heavy children for Central Oregon is claimed by C. A. Stevenson, a Tumalo rancher, and wife. The eleventh child weighed 12 pounds at birth. Of the first 10 none weighed less than 10 pounds, while the second one tipped the beam at 16 pounds.

WASHINGTON

The owners of three restaurants at Walla Walla have been arrested on the charge of violating the state sanitary laws.

Farmers and threshermen at Rosalia have agreed to follow the same wage scale paid for harvesting and threshing last year.

The Spokane Central Labor council has indorsed the proposal to form a farmer laborer bank, with a capital of $100,000.

The population of Lewis county, according to the recent federal census, is 36,749, an increase of 1613, or 14.4 per cent over 1910.

About 20 Grays Harbor logging camps, employing about 2000 men, have resumed operations after being idle since the Fourth of July.

J. Grant Hinkle has been appointed by Governor Hart as secretary of state to succeed the late I. M. Howell. Hinkle comes from Spokane.

Streetcar lines on Prospect heights and east Walla Walla branches will cease operations August 1. The lines have not paid expenses for several years.

The city of Tacoma is planning a community and civic amusement park at Lakeview comprising 1000 acres. It is proposed to incorporate a company for $1,000,000.

The state industrial code commission will hold a three day conference at Seattle beginning July 22, to consider a measure to settle industrial disputes to be submitted to the legislature.

The price of milk at Aberdeen remains at 12 cents a quart following the declaration of a price war between the Grays Harbor Dairyman's association and the Satsop farmer's dairy.

IDAHO

Inspection shows that potatoes in the Caldwell district are ready for harvesting. Farmers are asking 6 cents per pound.

Several bands of sheep are being driven into the Elk City basin for summer grazing under leases from the national forest service.

Ground has been broken for the new Elks' home at Nampa. A building, 40x80 feet, will be erected at an approximate cost of $25,000.

Sealed bids will be received by the state highway department for the construction of highways in Bonneville, Benewah, Payette, Butte, Lewis and Teton counties.

After definitely locating the Lewis and Clark highway on the north side of the Clearwater river from Myrtle to Arrow Junction the highway commissioners of Clearwater county have awarded a contract for construction at an estimated cost of $47,000.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Some people is so kerflumixed at the idee of the Non-partisan league ketchin' the state that they can't sleep easy nights. I remember when folks in Arkansaw thought the grand old Republican party was a-goin' to enslave all the white folks, put the colored folks in ownership of all their farms, marry off the white gals to black field hands, and burn all the cotton in the South. Some way these new movements ain't nigh so bad as they're painted, nor so white that whitewash looks dusty alongside of 'em nuther. They're mostly made up of humans, and act mighty like humans at that.

And How Do All Those Ice Cream Cones Get Filled? Here's the Answer.

Just as we had Portland's allotment of 15,000,000 ice cream cones all stood up in a row for the boys and girls—and their elders, too, you bet—of Portland and Oregon and Southeastern Washington, we suddenly stopped the grind of the descriptive typewriter on the key that makes dashes when you can't think of something better to say.

Where would all the ice cream come from for 15,000,000 cones—count 'em if you like—but it's more fun to eat 'em—and leave enough of the nectarous frigidity to supply those cute little flower bordered dishes that go with the spoons which have the twisted handles?

As Joe Dunne says, "Isch ka bibble"—(that's a funny swear word to emit from an Irishman)—"watch the crank turn."

In other words, Portland ice cream factories produce per year pretty nearly 1,000,000 gallons of ice cream. To be exact, the amount ranges between 850,000 and 950,000 gallons, depending on the weather. Thus, lessening the heat, what with the manufacture of ice, the dairying, the creamerying, the sale of sugar and flavoring extracts and whatever else goes into ice cream, gets to be a remarkably ramified industry employing many people and representing several millions of dollars.

Ramification applies to distribution, too. Portland-made ice cream is consumed in Portland to the large extent of 500,000 gallons a year. Wait a minute. Is that so much? We have 258,288 people, according to the United States 1920