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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DAILY | SUNDAY
One week.....$ .10 | One week.....$ .05
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I am not aware that payment, or even favors, however gracious, bind any man's soul and conscience in questions of highest morality and highest importance.
—Charles Kingsley.

SINGING THE SONG OF HATE

AT LAST, we have a public interpretation of the Chicago platform on the league.

Hiram Johnson elucidates it. He says it is a no-league platform. In a letter to Bancroft Abbott, leader of the Johnson forces in Massachusetts in the primary campaign, he says.

The big issue which has engrossed me for so long and has become a part of my life seems to have been met in both platforms, the Republicans ASSUMING THE POSITION I HAVE TAKEN FROM THE FIRST, and the Democrats the contrary position in favor of the league. Under these circumstances it seems to me that men who viewed this overshadowing issue as I did, could consistently follow but one course, and that was the acceptance of the PARTY OPPOSING THE LEAGUE AND OPPOSITION TO THE PARTY APPROVING IT.

That is to say, Hiram Johnson, bitter ender, who saw and agreed to the league plank before it was adopted, describes it as a plank "opposing the league." It is a no-league plank with fringe around it and flummery and mummery over it to hide its terrible meaning from public gaze.

On a threat to bolt, Johnson and Borah rammed this no-league plank down the throats of the old guard senators who ran the convention.

Borah said he wouldn't accept the league if it were proposed by Jesus Christ. Johnson was of the same mind. More than a dozen other senators wanted the pact for peace wrecked.

They had hundreds of thousands of votes behind them. The pro-Germans hated the treaty because it humiliated the fatherland. The British haters loathed it. The Bolshevists despised it. The I. W. W.s wanted it killed.

The managing senators at Chicago made a bid for that vote. They wrote the no-league plank to catch that vote. They put molasses and sugar on it to hoodwink the vote of league Republicans.

It was largely an alien vote that thus dictated a no-league platform. It was the absolute introduction of European politics into America. It is the molding of great American institutions and American issues to gratify European sympathizers. It is, and was, a surrender of American hopes of permanent peace and an organized world to the European ideals of armaments, armies, conquest, blood, death and the subjugation of weak nations. It was and is a proposal to continue in Europe the old order which has kept the world in turmoil and bloodshed and conquest ever since the beginning of time.

And Mr. Harding is fiddling away on the Johnson-Borah string. He is singing the song of hate for Wilson. With one eye on the White House and the other on the pro-German and pro-European vote he is asking no-league questions of the no-war candidate. He dare not do otherwise. If he doesn't oppose the league, Borah and Johnson will bolt and take their pro-Europeans with them.

The Harding campaign has to be a campaign of humbug and insincerity. No American will be taken into complete confidence. Mr. Harding doesn't dare take the American people into his confidence. He is leading the battalion of death to kill the treaty and proposing to sue for a separate peace with Germany and at the same time making an appeal to Americans who are tired of war, tired of armaments and tired of war taxes that must be paid for a generation to come.

He cannot successfully wage such a contest. He is fundamentally and fatally weak in his plan to ride two horses going in opposite directions through four long months of discussion.

The Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway station at St. Helens was fired by sparks from an engine. There was a place for the sparks to light. A fire trap was awaiting the torch. Cleanliness in all buildings, removal of refuse and debris, and protection of walls and openings against heat would eliminate five of every seven fires that now levy a costly toll.

TO PAY THE FIDDLER

A SECTION of the local traffic ordinance declares that a motor vehicle must not pass another at a street intersection. For violation of the ordinance, a fine of $500 and six months in jail could be imposed. The section was written into the ordinance because passing at intersections by automobiles was found to be a dangerous practice.

But in spite of the provisions of the ordinance, and inspite of the danger involved, machines speed past others at intersections in Portland every day. Monday, a driver bound east on East Broadway, signaled for a turn to the left at an intersection. He slowed down for the turn. From behind, another driver, regardless of the law and heedless of the signal to turn, drove his machine past the first car at the intersection and to the left. He was oblivious of all other traffic, and of the rights of the man who was to turn.

Had the driver who signaled for the turn changed his course a little faster the second machine would have crashed into his side and detoured into nearby trees. He could not have possibly avoided them. And three passengers in his car were dependent on the driver for their safety.

It was a brazen disregard of law and common sense. For the sake of a few seconds of time, the erring driver violated the law in two respects, and jeopardized the lives of his passengers as well as of those in the other machine.

It was foolhardy driving.

It may not be the first time or the second, but ultimately he who dances will pay the fiddler.

The old guard campaign managers are said to be wearing a fixed smile. No doubt. First they smiled and apologized for the Chicago platform. Then they smiled and offered explanations for their presidential candidate. Now they are smiling and offering excuses for the party's attitude toward labor. There are smiles and smiles. Some of them reflect inward happiness; some reflect the admonition, "Grin and bear it."

THE CHAMBERLAIN STATEMENT

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN told members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce of the discriminations practiced against Portland, of maps of the Columbia river 50 years old in use in the navy, and of the constant fight necessary for this city and port to gain the place to which they are entitled.

It is all true. We have had the long time discrimination in rate making by the railroads. We are fighting out that issue.

We have the present discrimination as to the shipping board headquarters in spite of the fact that Portland is building ships and Puget Sound is not. We have discrimination in the allocation of ships in spite of the fact that Portland is shipping more than twice as much grain as goes out of Puget sound. In war time, the higher officials for representing the government in shipbuilding were selected from the North, and in some instances a sorry history came of it.

Even the unmatched showing Portland and Oregon made during the war failed to remove the hidden influence that always militates against us. We built ships and supplied airplane stock for the allied armies and sent the highest percentage of volunteers and were first over the top in every war activity, but the colored person is still in the woodpile.

Senator Chamberlain's insistence that if we cannot get a fair allocation of government ships we can build ships of our own is emphatically true. And, by the way, the statement of a famous port engineer that one 10,000-ton vessel, built, owned and operated by home people and plying between the Pacific and the Atlantic, would be of more value to Portland than another trunk railroad, seemed then and seems still to be extremely sound in theory and entirely within fact and reason.

At first the Republican campaign heads announced the campaign issue would be Cox, Tammany & Co. Then they hit upon the League of Nations. Now they say it is to be booze. Will the election be over before they find an issue that will last as long as a week?

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

SEVEN hundred members of the Seattle retail trade bureau were quizzed about advertising.

Nearly all of them reported their first preference for newspapers as an advertising medium.

But they were equally emphatic that use of an advertising medium is not warranted merely because it is a legitimate publication.

The advertising must have appeal. It must be placed before the eyes of those whose necessities create demand for the articles advertised. It must be truthful, and it must appear in a medium that holds high the ideal of truth.

Effective advertising, in other words, employes equally practical knowledge of merchandising, ability in the preparation of copy, and idealism.

Considerations of this sort prompted The Journal not long ago to establish its bureau of free merchandising service which for the information of advertisers analyzes keenly the Portland market and the Oregon country.

When on the first of July the milk dealers of Portland advanced the price 1 cent a quart to consumers they increased the daily retail milk bill of Portland about $1000. Then they refused a corresponding increase to the producers. Finally a deputy city attorney appeared with a report in which the dairymen were held to be guilty of profiteering. Is the logical conclusion of this weird analysis a declaration that the milk dealers should be commiserated upon the cost of handling so much more money?

A WARNING TO GROWERS

WE HAVE in Western Oregon and Clarke county, Washington, 33,000 acres of prunes at the present time, against about 10,000 acres in 1911. Only half of our prunes are in bearing. California has 80,000 acres in bearing and another 100,000 that will soon come into bearing.

The prune output is now about 250,000,000 pounds. In three or four years it may be 700,000,000 pounds. The packers tell us we can eat those prunes, but we won't eat them until new markets are developed and the prune is extensively advertised. At the present time most of our Oregon prunes are sent to relatively few markets. The same fatal mistake we made with the apple up to 1912.

In 1912 the apple business went to pieces with only 10,000 or 12,000 carloads produced in the Northwest. A depression resulted which threw a dark shadow over the entire fruit industry of the Northwest for four years. The growers got together and organized. They opened up new direct markets. Formerly they sent all their apples to Chicago and New York. Now they send their products to thousands of markets, little way stations down in Oklahoma, Florida, up to Vermont and Maine, in fact, every state in the Union sees our apples. What is the result?

We now sell 27,000 carloads at a fine profit. And this with the European market closed for four years. In addition, we have eaten more Canadian apples than we ever did, because they had no market to send to but this. It shows what development of new markets, what advertising and cooperation will do.

Unless the growers of the Pacific Northwest organize the prune business, they will undergo the same troubles which the apple growers encountered, namely, a period of depression, of speculation, of tearing out of orchards and of discouragement. From 1912 to 1915 buyers would come out and buy apples at about their own price, putting one district up against another, getting them to bid against each other until the apples were often sold below cost. This produced one of the tragedies of our Northwest development. We see now how needless it was, and yet many of our other fruit industries in the Northwest are drifting in the same direction.

After coming to America every year for the last 12 years, James Rishwan, with his wife, has been prohibited from entering this country, and is returning to Yucatan, where he is a wealthy merchant. The Ellis Island immigration authorities rejected him on account of the literacy test. He tried to land in America to visit his daughter, 15, who is a pupil in a Massachusetts school. His right to come has never before been challenged.

FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE

ALONG with the suggestion that membership in the national house of representatives be reduced from 435 to 300, Congressman C. N. McArthur, in an interview in The Journal Sunday, proposed that representatives be seated within two months after election.

It, too, is a proposal of merit. There is no assurance that a representative, assuming office 13 months after election, will represent the will of the people on the issues before the congress at the time of his assumption of duties. He may be faced with new problems. New issues may have arisen on which he has had no instruction from his constituency.

He is elected on a platform dealing with issues before the country at the time of his election. They are often settled within 13 months, and the issues on which the representative has been instructed may have been shelved and forgotten before he takes his seat. His predecessor may have acted on the problems which he was to meet, and the new congressman may take office to face an entirely different situation. The people's will expressed in the election, may or may not have been carried out.

Furthermore, eleven months after he finally takes his seat he is again before the people for election. His votes are weighed as to their political expediency, perhaps, more than as to their bearing on a sound national policy.

To send a congressman to Washington 13 months after election is like sending a fire department to the fire after it is out. The conditions he is delegated to cope with are changed.

He should go to congress fresh from the people.

WHEN TOWNS ARE RE-CHECKED

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, July 21.—Officials of the census bureau, when their attention was called to press dispatches stating that citizens of Medford are indignant over the population figures announced for that city, said that the Medford people can have a check made if they can show that any substantial error exists in the preliminary figures. If any steps are taken in this direction it is urged that the action be prompt, as the bureau is hastening toward the announcement of state totals, and it is necessary that investigations be made with little delay. Re-enumeration is not ordered in any case, but entire cities will be ordered rechecked where a material percentage of error is established.

It is explained that experience has shown that the census bureau would not be justified in ordering the returns checked over merely on the complaint of city officials or chambers of commerce, as complaints are frequent, but when investigated rarely "pan out" further than to add the names of a few stragglers. Therefore, the bureau requires as a basis for further action that an aggrieved community shall at its own expense make a preliminary canvass of a selected part of a city, or the entire city, if it prefers. If this develops enough names alleged to have been missed to make a substantial difference, men will be ordered in to check up and add the additional figures.

As to what would constitute a "substantial difference" in the case of Medford, officials say there is no established percentage, but that if a local effort indicated that as many as 5 per cent had been missed—in this case, 250 to 300 persons—this would, no doubt, be regarded as sufficient to warrant a check of the original figures.

* * *

The department of agriculture has ready for distribution regulations for wool warehouses, which are designed, under the warehouse act, to secure greater uniformity in warehouse receipts and make them of greater assistance in financing. Warehouses are not required to come under the act, but it is believed that most of them will desire to take federal licenses in order to acquire an accredited standing that will weigh with bankers and depositors of wool, which will bring confidence and attract substantial and desirable business. Those interested in licensing and the advantages expected to come from the system are invited to address the chief of the bureau of markets, department of agriculture, for information.

* * *

Results of civil service examinations for postmasters in Oregon indicate that while Mrs. Elsie Barker distanced her husband, Alfred L. Barker, who was her only competitor for appointment at Jennings Lodge, she will lose out because he is an ex-service man and gains preference by reason of that fact. At Flora, Mrs. Ethel E. Nicoson has a shade the best of Mrs. Margaret D. Penman, and her appointment is forecasted.

Cox and Tammany

From the Salem Capital-Journal.

It is beyond reason, perhaps, to expect fairness or decency in a political campaign, and so we have the partisan press, which follows the label blindly without regard to principle, giving birth to utterances like the following bit of prejudiced persiflage:

"Mr. Cox, the candidate of the bootleggers and booze fighters, will get by with the Tammany vote and the wet vote of the brothel keepers in the big cities. But will he get by with the vote of the decent people of the United States, and all those who want the laws enforced and the wet elements kept out of control of the politics of this country? He will, with some of the latter, by all sorts of tricks of camouflage on the part of the Democratic campaign managers. But not with the men and the women of the United States who are decent and at the same time know a hawk from a handsaw."

The president does not make the country wet or dry. Congress does that. The president merely enforces the laws congress makes. President Wilson vetoed the Volsted enforcement act, because it was so drastic as to make its literal enforcement impractical and because it deprived states of their rights, but he is doing his best to enforce the law—which is all any president can do.

Governor Cox has an admirable record for law enforcement—one that stands the acid test. He brought about the passage of the saloon regulation laws and Sunday laws in Ohio and enforced them so vigorously that the saloons defeated him for re-election in 1914. He has never accepted dictation from either wets or drys, but he has enforced the law, and will continue to do so. If a law is bad, the best way to secure its repeal is by strictest enforcement.

As for Tammany, it never votes for a Democratic president. It is a corrupt political organization and always trades its machine strength in New York city with the Republican state machine in exchange for being left alone by the Republican legislature in exploiting its graft. It double-crossed Tilden, Cleveland, Bryan, and Wilson, and will do the same thing with Cox. It fights for no principle—merely local spoils. It voted for Cox in the convention because it had quarreled with McAdoo.

If Governor Cox is elected president, it will not be by Tammany but because he openly espouses the peace treaty and League of Nations, because he is progressive and forward looking, and because of his excellent record and proven capacity as an executive, and because he will have made a more favorable impression upon the people than Senator Harding.

Wilson has liberalized the Democratic party where Bryan radicalized it. The Republican party is now thoroughly reactionary. The two platforms represent the positions of the two parties. The extreme radicals will flock under the banner of the new third party and the people can take their choice. Parties once more begin to mean something.

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.]

SELIGMAN'S ADDRESS

Portland, July 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—Professor Seligman's address before the City club was in many respects remarkable. Just why every man who heard that address did not come away convinced that the single tax is the only possible solution to the present extraordinary situation, I can not see. He declared the federal taxes amounted to five billions annually, five times as much as formerly, and our chief sources of revenue were dead, namely, tariff taxes and liquor taxes. He further declared that the present laws devised to meet the emergency were not workable—that they were impossible to enforce and would ruin business if they were. But, most remarkable of all his statements, he advised business men to pay no attention to the law, and to evade it where possible; for they could not do business under it. Suppose an I. W. W. had given like advice?

But the remedy proposed by the professor was still worse. He advised going back to the old English law of 50 years ago, which consists of a method of plucking the goose without making it squawk, and that has preserved English landed aristocracy intact for lo, these many centuries, and is the basis of the German junker caste, and that finally brought on the world war, which is not ended.

Surely the business men can see that we are now shipping out revenue from land values created by the people of Oregon to the landed aristocracy of Europe to relieve them of the burdens of taxation and business stagnation.

J. R. Herman.

THE OLD GUARD

Portland, July 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregonian, true to its reactionism, finds fault with organized labor because it does not indorse the evasiveness of the Republican platform. Why should progressive labor support a platform that is merely an ambiguous instrument to further the interests of an organization that derives its strength from labor's opponents? Old-guard Republicans point back to Republican prosperity, but are very careful not to mention the little trick of keeping a ready-made panic to unload on the country when its people grew tired of their reactionary tactics. The old guard chants a hymn of hate over the elastic currency bill as passed by a Democratic administration. One of their chief coercive methods of inspiring fear is annulled. Why don't they tell us about the entrance of thousands of cheap laborers into the nation to compete with what they were pleased to call "highly protected American labor"? Some more of their spitefulness vented because the Democratic party took the tariff out of politics. Why did not the present Republican congress enact a law against profiteering? Because it would rather let the public suffer than to adhere to or even listen to a Democratic president and his sound advice. The League of Nations is used as a political subterfuge to be used by political spite-mongers in order to enhance the chance of a down-and-out crowd of statesmen that cannot advance beyond harping on outworn precedents. The eight-hour law and the recognition of labor hurt the old guard. Capital is but a tool for production. Without labor, capital cannot be invested. It would lose its value.

R. L. Walter.

A TOTALLY DIFFERENT COX

Portland, July 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Would you like to correct in The Journal a mistaken idea as to Governor Cox? People who formerly lived in Ohio may identify him with the notorious "Boss" Cox of Cincinnati, who in former years ruled that city in a manner similar to the old time Tammany. I am almost certain Boss Cox was a Republican. A prominent doctor of Portland just the other evening called Governor Cox "Boss" Cox, recalling the bad reputation of the latter when the doctor lived in Ohio years ago.

A Democrat.

Olden Oregon

Grand Ronde Valley Always Tempting, but Settlement Delayed.

The first emigrants to Oregon were impressed with the beauty of the Grand Ronde valley, but its settlement was delayed by its remoteness from a base of supplies. The French voyageurs sometimes called the valley "La Grande vallee." This was shortened by the Americans to "La Grande" and applied to the settlement out of which the present city of La Grande grew.

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

"Weather and climate have not changed from the time of the Pilgrims down to the present day," are the closing words of an article by Professor Robert de C. Ward of Harvard university on "The Snowfall of the United States," in the Scientific Monthly. This is proved by a comparison of present day conditions with those so accurately recorded by the early settlers of New England. "There are accounts of great cold; of deep snows; of violent winter storms. There are also many descriptions of very mild and open winters. Thus, we read of December and January resembling May and June; of flowers growing in the woods in midwinter; of so little snowfall as scarcely to give opportunity for enjoying the 'music of the sleighbells'; of 'green Christmases'; of 'winter turned into summer'; of 'the ground bare for the most part'; of little ice; of crocuses up, of wild violets in bloom, and of lilacs 'throwing out their leaves' in January."

STEALING HIS CLOTHES.

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

No sham about the Shamrock.

* * *

Threatening weather is usually cool weather, anyway.

* * *

Isn't it lucky that little George Washington didn't cut down all the cherry trees?

* * *

Only a few are of sufficient importance to make it noticeable when we take our vacations.

* * *

"Woman Dead and Man Blind in Love Triangle"—Headline. And all because love, too, is blind.

* * *

Peace officers it would seem have reason to be suspicious of extra joyful parties going on in the dawn's early light. As the man on the end says, "You can't shimmy on tea."

* * *

Georges Carpentier, the French pugilist, has arrived back in Paris, having successfully eluded Jack Dempsey during his tour of the states. Or was it the other way about?

* * *

Henry Ford will have to enlarge his factory. He is turning out only about a million cars a year, whereas the population of the United States has increased nearly 14,000,000 during the past decade.

SIDELIGHTS

Some of the girls are wearing dresses, originally built for wear on cloudy days only.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

* * *

The plan to hold an agricultural exhibit here in the fall is a good one. It will serve to keep alive the fair spirit until such a time arrives that we can put on a "regular" fair.—Heppner Gazette-Times.

* * *

The Pentecostal people are praying, singing and preaching on an average of six hours daily at their camp meeting. To a sinner on the outside looking in this appears to be hard work these hot days.—Independence Post.

* * *

The order against the parking of trucks on Salem streets is rather drastic. Salem is getting to be a real city, however, and there will be more and more crowding and necessary regulation of traffic, even on our wide streets.—Salem Statesman.

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Visitors from other localities who sojourn here for a brief period have remarked upon the magnificent sunsets we are privileged to enjoy. During the past six weeks the pageants attending a down-dipping sun have been unusually brilliant, and are among the joys of the flood tide of summer.—Weston Leader.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

E. E. Calvin, vice president of the Union Pacific railway system in charge of operation, accompanied by his wife and daughter arrived Tuesday morning on a tour of inspection and will remain in Portland two or three days. Calvin is registered at the Benson hotel, and is making his headquarters at the offices of J. P. O'Brien, general manager of the O.-W. R. & N. Calvin had no announcement to make concerning any changes in rail operation. Harry M. Adams, vice president of the same system in charge of traffic, is scheduled to arrive from Omaha the latter part of next week. Adams is also making an inspection tour and is now at Yellowstone National park.

* * *

Fred W. Falconer, recent purchaser of the Cunningham Sheep and Land company holdings of about 30,000 acres in Umatilla county, is at the Imperial.

* * *

Mrs. F. B. Ingels of Dufur is registered at the Benson. Her husband is owner of one of the largest fruit ranches around Dufur.

* * *

Several tourist parties made up of prominent Eastern people are registered at the Benson during their brief stay in Portland. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Sig Hass of Cincinnatti, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Snellenburg of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blumenthal of New York.

* * *

John L. Rand of Baker and A. W. Stone of Hood River, prominent lawyers about their respective homes, are registered at the Portland.

* * *

Bert Neuberber, merchant from Baker, is making the Hotel Benson his headquarters while in the city on a business trip.

* * *

E. C. Batten of New York, executive secretary of the Old Colony club, registered at the Hotel Multnomah Monday.

* * *

Dr. J. M. Miller of Eugene and William G. Tait of Medford are spending a few days in the city. They are registered at the Multnomah.

* * *

Nelson S. Spencer of New York and his daughter, Miss Mary J., and Miss Gertrude B. Whitiermore and Miss Lucy E. Hampson of Naugatuck, Conn., compose a party of tourists spending a few days in Portland. They are registered at the Hotel Portland.

* * *

Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim of New York and Mrs. M. Geis of Philadelphia are registered at the Hotel Benson. Mrs. Guggenheim is the wife of the president of the American Smelting company.

* * *

Walter J. Crane of Boston, a prominent figure in the Warren Construction company, is registered at the Benson.

* * *

Leslie Butler, well known Hood River banker, is spending a few days in Portland at the Benson.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Figures on the great war's cost in money and in life are assembled by Mr. Lockley in form and style to appeal to every human sense that is outraged by the horror of war.]

You and I used to lower our breath and speak with awe of $1,000,000. It seemed an inconceivable amount of money, particularly when you translated it into terms of what it would buy. Nowadays $1,000,000 is considered small change, and a man who thinks in mere millions is a piker. If you want to have your financial ideas enlarged, read the recent reports of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, places the direct costs of the war at $197,000,000,000. British statisticians place them at about $210,175,000,000. These figures cover only the actual expenditures of the belligerents in trying to kill one another. Now, if you include the loss of property and all the indirect costs of the war, you must add $151,646,942,560 more, making the total about 338 billions.

* * *

Take our own country alone. Our net expenditures were $22,625,252,843, or 20 times our national debt prior to the war and about the amount it cost us to run our government from 1791 to the day we declared war on Germany. We spent enough while we were in to have carried on our Revolutionary war for over 1000 years.

* * *

Stupendous as was the money cost, the cost in dead, maimed, widows and orphans was of vastly greater import. Russia, with her 2,000,000 killed, was the heaviest sufferer, losing 39 per cent of the total dead of the great war. France, with 1,355,000, was next, with 26 per cent of the total lost in killed in action. The British empire, with its more than 850,000 dead, was third with a percentage of 16.5 of the total loss. Italy, with her 496,000 slain, followed with a percentage of 9.6 of the total loss. Then came little Serbia, with 150,000, or 3 per cent of the total; then Belgium, with over 100,000, making 2 per cent. Rumania lost about 100,000. The United States lost 73,000, or 1.5 per cent of the total losses in manpower during the war.

Next to Russia, France had more men under arms than any other of the allies. Great Britain was next. Then came the United States. The following official figures, furnished by the British war office, show where Great Britain's troops were recruited: England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales 5,704,416, India 1,401,350, Canada 640,856, Australia 416,809, New Zealand 220,099, South Africa 136,070, other colonies 134,837—total 8,654,467.

Great Britain's total casualties of 2,067,442 were suffered as follows: Killed 851,117, missing and prisoners 142,057, wounded 2,067,442. The British Isles lost in killed 662,083 and in wounded 1,644,786. Canada's killed were 56,119, with 149,733 wounded. Australia lost in killed 58,460 and had 152,100 wounded.

The following table shows the ration strength, the combatant strength and the rifle strength of the British army and our own army at various periods:

BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, 1918

	Ration Strength.	Combatant Strength.	Rifle Strength.
March 11 ..	1,828,098	1,293,000	816,000
April 1 ..	1,667,701	1,151,124	528,617
Sept. 23 ..	1,752,829	1,200,181	493,506
Nov. 11 ..	1,731,578	1,164,790	461,748

The following are the comparable figures for the United States, drawn up from official sources:

UNITED STATES ARMY IN FRANCE, 1918

	Ration Strength.	Combatant Strength.	Rifle Strength.
March 11 ..	245,000	123,000	49,000
April 1 ..	339,000	214,000	51,000
Sept. 25 ..	1,641,000	1,185,000	341,000
Nov. 11 ..	1,924,000	1,160,000	322,000

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

Rev. J. Groschupf, formerly of Spokane, has been installed as pastor of the Lutheran church at Baker.

The Gale tract of 10 acres adjoining the University of Oregon campus at Eugene has been sold to the university.

Henry Dohse, a resident of Yaquina bay and Corvallis for over 50 years, was found dead in his bed at Newport.

Governor Olcott has returned from a visit of inspection to Camp Lewis where the Oregon National Guard is encamped.

Two gillnetters have been arrested at Astoria by deputy game wardens on the charge of violating the state fishing laws.

James King, swimming instructor at the Nye beach swimming pool, was rescued from drowning in the surf at Nye beach.

Until the car situation improves the Springfield mill of the Booth-Kelly company will saw logs only four days in the week.

While most of the wheat in Morrow county is said to be more or less shriveled it is believed that practically all the crop will grade No. 1.

Miss Celia Gavin, city attorney of The Dalles, has been appointed a member of the Democratic state central committee for Oregon.

The small increase in the Hood River county population shown by the census is explained by the fact that many fruit growers have moved their families to town.

Hood River dealers have been notified by the Standard Oil company that a carload of gasoline is en route to relieve the famine which has prevailed for a week.

In the north end of Wasco county alone there will be from 2000 to 2500 acres of pure certified wheat, according to Professor Hyslop of the Oregon Agricultural college.

During a thunder storm last week at Lebanon an auto truck owned by Edward Dickenson was struck by lightning. The driver was knocked off and the truck and three cords of wood were burned.

Frank Davey, who will represent Marion county in the next legislature, is preparing a bill providing that special sessions of the legislature can consider only measures specified in the call of the governor.

WASHINGTON

The assessment roll of 1920 for Walla Walla county shows a total valuation of $32,748,725.

A modern Catholic school and church are to be built soon at Toppenish, according to a decision of the congregation.

Cowiche and Terrace Heights schools, both in the rural section of Yakima city, will each have $15,000 additions this summer.

The old pumping house in the Walla Walla auto park is being moved and converted into a shower bath for tourists.

The directors of the Tri-state Auto club have decided to furnish bonds for members arrested for violation of the traffic laws.

The price of gasoline at Yakima has been boosted four cents a gallon, making the ruling price 31 cents by the Standard Oil company.

Sixteen members of the Tillicum and Shuntanka Campfire circles have returned to Centralia from a week's camping trip on Trimble island.

Officers of the Winlock branch of the Washington Egg and Cooperative association expect to produce 15,000 cases a month within a short time.

The top selling price for sugar at Seattle this week is 25 cents per pound. This is a drop of 3 to 5 cents over the highest mark reached last spring.

In an effort to save the life of a girl chum who had waded into deep water Margaret Costigan, a 16-year-old girl of Spokane, lost her life in Spirit lake. The chum was rescued by others.

IDAHO

The state treasurer has received $228,000 from counties in payment of the July tax levies.

Rose J. Humacher has been appointed postmaster at Spirit Lake to succeed Anna McMahon deceased.

Doir C. Johnson of Pocatello has successfully passed the mental examination of Annapolis naval academy.

President Wilson has appointed Guy E. Van Bushkirk postmaster at Potlatch in succession to W. A. Fiscus resigned.

During June over one million acres of land in Idaho were classified and opened to entry under the stock raising homestead law.

The bids received by the state highway department for the construction of sections of federal aid projects in Bonneville and Butte counties have been rejected.

During the month of June 10 hunters were employed by the United States bureau of biological survey in Idaho. Predatory animals including 107 coyotes and six bobcats have been killed.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

President Bob Halfers ruled it outer order to invite Jedge Wallace McCamant to the Corners forum to explain why he went back on his word in Chicago and voted the way he promised hot to. Bob 'lowed the jedge was a law sufficient unto hisself and didn't need to explain to nobody why he fluked on the people. Rube Hatfield told Bob we could remember Wallace next time he run fer anything. Bob come back with the statement duly pounded in on the table that Wallace was too smart to ever run fer anything in Oregon, but he might take an appintment to the United States supreme court, if the rest of the membersd agree in advance to jibe in and always look on pints of law the way he told 'em to.

Oregon-Made Newsprint Is Used in a Dozen Western States

Print paper manufactured in the district immediately adjacent to Portland is distributed throughout 11 or 12 Western states. It is sent as far south as Los Angeles and as far east as Salt Lake and Denver.

There are four mills in the district—one at Camas, Wash., with a daily capacity of 200 tons; one at Oregon City with a capacity of 100 tons; one at West Lynn, immediately opposite Oregon City, with a daily capacity of 225 tons, and one at Lebanon with a capacity of 20 tons. There has recently been established in North Portland a plant for the manufacture of waxed paper used in wrapping candies and bread.

There are but two other important points of paper production on the Pacific coast, both in British Columbia. One is at Ocean Falls, where there is a mill with a daily capacity of 225 tons, and one at Powell, with a daily capacity of 225 tons.

Not all of the paper produced in this district goes into newsprint. There is a large production of wrapping paper and tissue. Oregon-made wrapping paper is sold to points as far distant as towns in Florida.

On the other hand, aids to paper manufacture are brought from widely scattered points—lime, magnesite and alum from California, sulphur from Texas, resin from New Orleans, woolen felts from New York and New Jersey, and cotton dryer felts from the South.

To give an idea of how a metropolitan newspaper consumes newsprint, the paper used by The Journal in an average daily issue, would make a path five miles long, and that in The Sunday Journal, 25 miles.