Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. 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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Beauty too often sacrifices to fashion. The spirit of fashion is not the beautiful, but the willful; not the graceful, but the fantastic; not the superior in the abstract but the superior in the worst of all concretes—the vulgar. The high point of taste and elegance is to be sought for, not in the most fashionable circles, but in the best-bred, and such as can dispense with the eternal necessity of never being twice the same.—Leigh Hunt.

BY SLEIGHT OF HAND

"THE enforcement of prohibition rests primarily upon congress, because congress and congress alone is empowered to provide the legislation to make the eighteenth amendment operative."

This is not a statement from a Democrat or a Democratic newspaper or a Democratic campaign spellbinder. It is from a front page editorial in the American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon league. Here is part of the editorial:

Both party platforms are silent on the dry law enforcement issue. No congressional candidate will be bound by a convention utterance on this question.

The liquor interests have declared their intention to carry this fight into every congressional district.

Party irregularity cannot be charged against any candidate who espouses the cause of the brewer and declares in favor of the restoration of beer and wine any more than it can be charged against him who declares for the retention of the Volstead code in its entirety and its strict enforcement.

It is up to the voters as they give expression at the ballot box in these congressional elections whether the Volstead code stands or falls, whether the prohibition policy becomes a farce.

The enforcement of prohibition rests primarily upon congress, because congress, and congress alone, is empowered to provide the legislation to make the eighteenth amendment operative.

Here we have a formal statement by the Anti-Saloon league that the enforcement of prohibition rests upon "congress and congress alone." Yet we have in Portland the spectacle of a Harding newspaper thundering against Governor Cox on the claim that he is a wet and at the same time supporting for congress Mr. McArthur, a known, open and avowed wet.

It is a wonderful plan. Thunder against Cox as an alleged wet and embrace and idolize and herald McArthur, a real wet. As president, all Cox could do would be to approve or veto a wet or dry bill. And a wet bill that would permit sale of liquors that would be intoxicating, would not, under the amendment, be approved by the federal supreme court. "Congress and congress alone" could pass a bill changing the Volstead act, and even congress could not so change it as to permit sale of booze that would be intoxicating.

Still, our new and suddenly converted prohibition apostle, which fought local option and fought prohibition through all time, howls booze at Governor Cox, who cannot change the Volstead act, but zealously supports Congressman McArthur, who will have a vote on the Volstead act if attempt is ever made to change it.

As a scheme in politics, it is a daisy. You see, it is a stand for booze in congress, where change is possible, but a flaming sword of opposition to alleged booze in the presidency, where change is impossible. If prohibition is to depend for its safety on that kind of defender, heaven help prohibition. On this point, the Anti-Saloon league editorial has more to say. Here it is:

Are you rendering a 100 per cent service for the dry cause. IN YOUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MAKE IT A POINT TO FIND OUT YOUR CANDIDATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ENFORCEMENT OF THE 18TH AMENDMENT.

Help to arouse the indifferent dry. Many voters do not realize TO WHAT EXTENT THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF PROHIBITION RESTS UPON CONGRESS. Above all, do not let the excitement of the presidential campaign divert attention FROM THE ALL IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

There is a political secret that The Journal will here give out: The attempt to raise a hullabaloo about Governor Cox on the prohibition question is effort to divert attention in dry Oregon from the predicament of Candidate Harding. He is backed by the solid pro-German vote on a no-league platform. His league plank is a made-in-Germany plank. It is a plank for the big group that tried to obstruct America at home during the war. It is European politics written into the Chicago platform. It is an out-and-out war plank for war makers, war contractors and war profiteers. It is the campaign blunder of blunders. The hope is to obscure it by the booze yell. For, bear this in mind: The Anti-saloon league says that "congress and congress alone has power to" change the Volstead act.

Governor Louis F. Hart of Washington has appealed to the people of his state to take advantage of their opportunity and fill their winter coal bins while transportation is available, the price is within reach and the supply adequate. Common sense ought to furnish the people of Oregon the same admonition in regard to their fuel supply for the coming winter.

MERCILESS DEBT

GET out of debt and stay out.

It is good advice for the human atom of small initiative, small resourcefulness, or small capacity. It is counsel given by a noted economist.

Debt is mostly merciless. It has a deadly way of making inroads on the borrower. The mortgage swallows up the farm and makes a tenant of the former owner. Interest is the most terrible bloodsucker of all time.

In the late war sheep growers made huge sums by going in debt. Some of them are now in desperate straits because in debt. Many a cattleman is suffering financially and mentally from the same cause.

Oregon went in debt on road building, and is now paying a heavy penalty. The bonds are selling at a discouraging discount. They sell below par and must be paid in full with interest. Some went at 89 cents on the dollar, but must be paid at 100 cents with interest.

And those bonds are hypothecated on gasoline sales. There is a gasoline shortage. Whether bogus or genuine it is lowering gasoline sales and lowering sales of cars that consume gasoline. And nobody knows when that situation will end, how it will end or where it will end. And if it does not end sometime, the props under the road bonds will collapse and the bonds will have to be paid by refunding or direct taxation. It is one of the unanticipated and unfortunate penalties of going in debt.

Many a personal fortune has been reared on a debt. Most private corporations are erected on a foundation of debt. Most of them have heavy outstanding obligations. Public improvements are made possible by debt. America fought and won the late war on money borrowed from the people.

Such debts are permissible. Those borrowing have the initiative, the resource, and the capacity to pay. But for individuals and small towns to pave their way with a cover of debt is ruinous.

The state of Oregon should not be compelled to sell bonds below par. The stable credit of the state should counterbalance the low interest rate. Oregon municipalities should not issue bonds to an extent that impairs their credit and as a result place their paper on the market at a figure far below par. Although improvements are essential in rapidly growing towns there is a point of balance between progress and debt.

The city of Portland cannot legally sell bonds below par. Nor can the bonds draw more than 6 per cent interest. Nor can a certain debt limit be exceeded. They are intelligent restrictions that could well be applied by other municipalities and by individuals in the conduct of their affairs.

The speech of acceptance follows the lead of the Chicago platform. Indeed, Candidate Harding, pleasant gentleman that he is, never leads. He was selected to follow, not to lead. So his speech is a wilderness of words, a flux of phrases which mean nothing, say nothing. How different this candidate from a Roosevelt or a Hughes.

THE PURSE SEINERS

A DEPUTY fish warden says that the bodies of small salmon line North Beach opposite the mouth of the Columbia river. He charges purse seiners, operating outside the three-mile limit, with the crime. Free of restriction by law, either of the state or nation, the purse seiners spread their nets from the surface to the bottom of the sea where it is not more than 150 feet deep. The salmon are caught as they feed. The plant and animal growths which furnish them provender are destroyed by the same operation.

Everything that comes into the net of the purse seiner is held until he is ready to sail into the Columbia river. Then the large and the small fish are segregated and the small ones are thrown overboard, because the Oregon law and the Oregon packers operate sympathetically to restrict the sale of salmon less than 20 inches long. Most of the packers, in fact, refuse to accept a salmon less than 8 pounds in weight.

The detail of the inhibition against the sale of small salmon is, however, unimportant. The allegation of the deputy fish warden is, in brief, that the purse seiners are destroying the seed of the salmon crop.

The state and the packers together spend $100,000 a year to assist nature in the propagation of salmon. Hatcheries are painstakingly maintained. Improved methods are constantly being devised. The baby salmon are watched over until they have attained size and weight sufficient to protect them against their natural enemies. Then they are released. The reward is an industry that last year packed 700,000 cases of salmon for the state as a whole and 584,000 cases for the Columbia river alone. The salmon crop brought into Oregon last year some $40,000,000, thus producing from the water, acre for acre, more than almost any land crop which could be used as a basis for comparison.

Salmon, large or small, should not be disturbed in their feeding grounds. The seed of the salmon crop should not be destroyed. Unhappily there is no law to restrain the practice. The purse seiners operate outside the jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington and of the federal government. The Washington law is weak in that it does not prohibit the sale of small salmon caught outside of the three-mile limit even in the closed season.

The only remedy is in an international agreement, subscribed to by Canada and the United States, which will prohibit purse seining. If the deputy fish warden correctly states the facts concerning the destruction of baby salmon, no measure of repression can be too severe.

The campaign for universal adoption of metric units of measure is gaining ground. The Chicago city council indorsed it the other day and the Goodyear Rubber company, a concern employing 40,000 men, decided to install the system throughout its plant.

THE ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

IN A wilderness of words, the best obtainable information as to Candidate Harding's position on the League of Nations appears to be summed up in these sentences:

Disposed, as we are, the way is very simple. Let the failure attending assumption, obstinancy, impracticability and delay be recognized, and let us find the big practical, unselfish way to do our part, neither covetous because of ambition, nor hesitant through fear, but ready to serve ourselves, humanity and God. With the senate advising as the constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self reliant, but offering friendship to all the world.

It seems to mean that, "with the senate advising," including Battalion-of-Death Borah and Bitter Ender Hiram Johnson, "I would hopefully approach and "still leaving America free" but at the same time, "offering friendship to all the world."

If that isn't what it means, perhaps this is what is intended: "With the senate advising" and I, Harding, "proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations, would offer "a new relationship to commit the moral forces of the world" but I, Harding, would "still leave America independent and self reliant," and what shall we do with the girl?

If neither of these is what Candidate Harding means as to the League of Nations, then one is stumped as to what he does intend to do. It may be that he is going to buy a dark lantern and a basket of carrots and four bits' worth of chewing gum and go over and distribute presents among the European nations with advice to them to be good, and call that a League of Nations.

Mr. Harding says "the way is very simple," and after reading his very lucid explanation, it really does seem "simple."

No wonder the people of Ohio seem almost universally agreed that Governor Cox will sweep that state in the presidential election.

A judge in Rockford, Illinois, read his obituary in the local paper and was so incensed that he forthwith rose from his sick bed and went out and made a new record on the golf course.

THE BEST PEOPLE

THE state organization of the Elks is in session at Salem. As a benevolent and patriotic organization, it has no superiors. Its generous hand is always open. Its gifts spread cheer among the needy. Its good works in the field of benevolence are numberless.

One of its foremost ideals is its accentuation of loyalty to country. Its devotion to the flag fitted wonderfully into the American scheme of things in the late war. No Elk could be true to the teachings of his order and at the same time be untrue to his country.

A single example illustrates. In the official report of Robert C. Yenney, colonel of the Forty-sixth base hospital corps, better known as the University of Oregon hospital corps, occurs this language:

After the entire personnel of physicians, nurses and enlisted men had been secured, the unit was unable to certify itself as ready for service on account of lack of funds. This matter was taken up with the national Elks war relief commission by United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, and a generous contribution of this organization in furnishing the necessary funds for the complete equipment of the hospital was the only reason that base hospital was able to arrive overseas in time to receive sick and wounded from the three big American drives—Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

The amount supplied by the Elks was $52,500. It is only an incident in the great war work done by the order.

THE CANDIDATES ON SUFFRAGE

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, July 23.—The legislative bureau of the National Woman's party has for several years kept a close count on the attitude of prominent men on suffrage. The records of Senator Harding and Governor Cox have been compiled and throw an interesting light on the mental processes of the two candidates.

Harding, up to the time he voted to submit the amendment, is shown to have been in an evasive and half-hostile attitude, full of reservations and qualifications, and evidently irritated over having to pass on it. Two years earlier than that, which is as far back as the women have a record reference, Governor Cox was declaring for suffrage and helping to promote it.

Early in 1918 Harding was afraid of a "too rapid advance of democracy." The Harding record on suffrage seems to run along the same lines with his record on prohibition and the League of Nations. He has had nothing good to say for them up to the time of adoption, at least, and has been "doubtful" and "fearful" while the battle was in progress.

* * *

The records of the two candidates were given out here without comment. They are too long to reproduce in full, but the following excerpts fairly cover the ground:

"Since their nomination both Senator Harding and Governor Cox have taken a stand favoring suffrage. Mr. Harding's suffrage record was varied, evasive and non-committal until the autumn of 1918, when, on October 1, he cast his first vote for the nineteenth amendment.

"June 24, 1915, Senator Harding said to a deputation of women: 'Believing as I do in political parties, I had much rather that the party to which I belong should, in its conference, make a declaration, than to assume a leadership or take an individual position.'

"On January 20, 1916, he said he did not see how 'he could vote for suffrage and against prohibition.' He then thought he would vote against the amendment.

"In November, 1916, he repeated that it would be presumptuous for him to dictate to his party. On April 26, 1917, he said he was favorable to the amendment, but it did not appeal to him as a war measure. On July 19, the same year, he said he did not approve of jailing the suffragettes, that President Wilson could put the amendment through, and he might vote for it.

"August 2, 1917, he said he could not do anything to support the amendment, but sympathized with those who were working for it. February 18, 1918, he said that he 'deprecated a too rapid advance of democracy and consequently would hold back on suffrage.'

"On October 1, 1918, he emerged from the mist of non-committal atmosphere and voted for the amendment. He also voted for it in February and June of the following year, when it finally passed. Since his nomination he has refused to take a decisive stand to enforce final ratification."

* * *

Then as to Governor Cox:

"At the time of the Democratic national convention in 1916, Governor Cox announced that he would do what he could for suffrage and that he stood for it. During the period of ratification deputations have called on him several times and have always been assured of his support. Ohio was the fourth state to ratify.

"On the day following his nomination for president he wired the chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Louisiana:

"'It is a duty the legislature of Louisiana owes to the Democratic party to ratify at once.'"

Letters From the People

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

THE MT. HOOD LOOP

Portland, July 22.—To the Editor of The Journal: In the controversy between Commissioner Mann and the taxpayers of Clackamas county and the business men of Sandy in regard to the location of the Mt. Hood Loop road there seems to be utter disregard by Mr. Mann and his coworkers, City Attorney LaRoche, Gus Moser, et al., for the labor and self-sacrifice of two of the greatest road builders in Oregon's history—Barlow and Wemme; Barlow, the builder of the present road, and for whom the Barlow road was named, and Wemme, who, at great personal and financial sacrifice, hoped thereby to perpetuate the name (Barlow) of the great pioneer road-builder of Oregon. As to the efforts and hardships endured by the pioneer Barlow in the interest of road building in Oregon, one has but to read any good history of Oregon and its pioneers; and, as to the work of Henry Wemme, this great good roads enthusiast was working and spending his own finances in the effort to build a road looping Mt. Hood while Mr. Benson was piling up his millions and Mann was busy at his usual game of playing politics. Wemme even went so far as to buy up the old Barlow road from his own personal bank account with the intention of making it a free road and presenting it to the public of the state of Oregon. It was his intention that this road should follow its present route (via Sandy and Gresham to Portland), and the citizens of the state of Oregon owe it to Wemme and to Barlow that the Mt. Hood Loop road should follow the route as laid out by them; and if a change of location of the present road to suit the whims of Mann and City Attorney LaRoche is a condition in securing financial aid from Multnomah county for the building of the Mt. Hood Loop road, then the Clackamas county taxpayers should turn down the offer and finance their own road-building. The memory of Barlow and Wemme must not be obliterated by the whims of a handful of Portland politicians; and the object in mind in seeking to build a Mt. Hood Loop road is not "the shortest route to the Bull Run pipe line or city of Portland water supply"—it is to add another great link to Portland's and Oregon's already world-known Columbia river highway. Let's locate the Mt. Hood Loop road where Barlow and Wemme intended it should be, and if City Attorney La Roche and City Commissioner Mann want a hard-surface route to the city of Portland water supply, let them seek city or Multnomah county funds for that purpose. Route the road through Sandy, if it's necessary for Clackamas county to finance the whole job in order to do so. And let the Portland politicians keep hands off.

W. H. T.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

Portland, July 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—The public should not be misled or frightened by the efforts of Dr. Parrish and his cohorts to work up a bubonic plague scare. He is merely in line with medical trust propaganda. Bubonic plague is strictly a filth disease and originates in Asiatic, Oriental and tropical countries, and cannot live or exist in this country any more than you can grow oranges in cement streets. The public health service attempted to pull off a plague scare in San Francisco several years ago and made it necessary for the governor of California to step in and put on end to it. Killing off rats is a good thing, but as for their carrying plague "germs" it is a joke. The best elements of the medical profession have long since discarded the germ theory of disease, but the medical politicians still use it to frighten the people. The legislature of North Dakota refused to appropriate money for its board of health, thereby putting it out of existence. Since then there has not been a "scare" or an "epidemic" in the state, and the public health never was so good. Oregon would do well to follow its example.

The Health Defence league of Oregon.
By W. A. Turner, Secretary.

HARDING'S DESTINATION.

Cherryville, July 14.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Our Republican friends do not talk so confidently of their victory this fall as they did a month or so ago. One prominent G. O. P. leader says, "We shall have to pull off our coats and go to work." He means pull out their pocketbooks and go to work. This plan, however, worked very badly in Michigan, where their candidate, Newberry, is now under sentence for breaking the laws of the state. The Republicans seem to have started off on the wrong foot, as the keynote speech of Lodge displeased everybody. Even the Oregonian said it was too waspish and irritable.

Harding seems to be the very embodiment of standpatism, never having been instrumental in starting any constructive legislation in all his career. He reminds one of the colored man who, meeting another of his race, was asked, "Whah you ail gwine?" and received the reply, "Ah ain't gwine nowhahs. Ah's done been whah Ah's gwine." Same with Harding.

J. P. Averill.

OFFERS A SLOGAN

Portland, July 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—Inasmuch as it seems to be the privilege of anyone to suggest campaign slogans for the different parties, I offer and move the adoption of "Harding and Hardship" for the Republican party, with permission for the Democratic party to use it.

On the Fence.

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Helgoland, the naval wall flower during the world war, had its fate decided, upon one memorable occasion, by the women of the island, according to a bulletin of the National Geographic society. About the time William Penn was settling Pennsylvania a Danish admiral captured the island's fishermen one night while they were placing their nets. He threatened to hold them as hostages until the island surrendered to Denmark. Wives, mothers and sisters arose and forced the Danish garrison to relinquish any claim upon Helgoland. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Helgoland was a center of the North sea herring fisheries. Then herring veered back to Scotland's coast and the islanders handed down a tale of the impiety by which they forfeited the boon. Until a few years ago, horses were unknown to the island. One story has it that when an old woman saw an Englishman ride up the hills she dropped dead from the shock of what she believed was a supernatural creature.

Olden Oregon

Newspaper History From First Daily, in 1859.

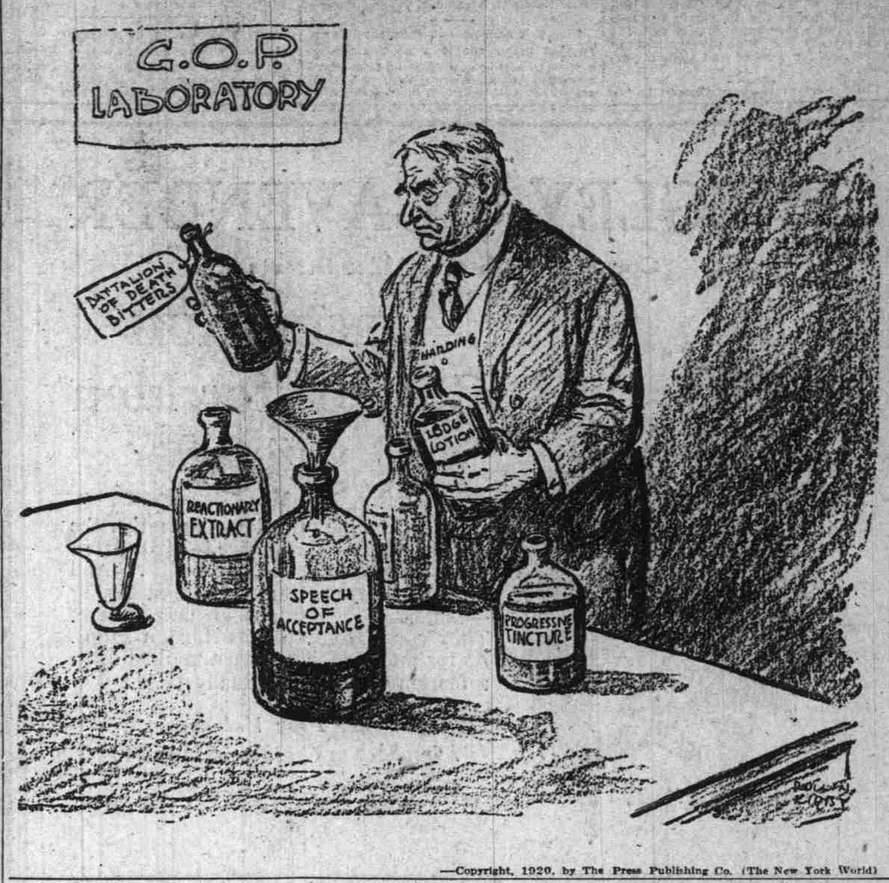
The first daily newspaper published in Oregon was the Portland News, the issuance of which, by S. A. English & Co., began April 18, 1859. East of the Cascade mountains the first newspaper was the Mountain Sentinel, a weekly publication started at La Grande by E. S. McComas in October, 1864. In the following spring the Tri-weekly Advertiser was begun at Umatilla with the equipment of the defunct Portland Times. It soon had a competitor in the Columbia Press, by J. C. Dow and T. W. Avery. Neither flourished very long. In 1865 there were nine weekly and three daily journals circulating in Oregon.

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT

From the Manila Bulletin.

Many a live wire would be a dead one if it wasn't for his connections.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR KILL



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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Puts a little pep in the game when the "Resolute" wins.

* * *

"Babe" Ruth, we'll say, is a sure-enough "Yankee."

* * *

The Turkish cabinet has resigned. To take a Turkish bath, maybe.

* * *

The market page announces an "egg scramble on the street." Personally we prefer ours in the pan.

* * *

The "outlaw" unionists among the railroad workers are not satisfied with the wage board award. Outlaws seldom are satisfied with anything.

* * *

Coal dealers are planning to advance prices. We knew it would come, of course, though it does seem that they're beginning a little bit earlier in the season than usual.

SIDELIGHTS

The ex-kaiser's son who blew out his brains at the prospect of going to work was the Hohenzollern prince slated for "governor general of America" when the German pipe was drawing best.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

* * *

While the census figures given Roseburg may not please everybody, there are enough of us left to make a pretty good showing if we all get in the front line trenches and work for a bigger and better Roseburg. — Roseburg News-Review.

* * *

The Itemizer doesn't have to support Cox merely because he is the Democratic nominee. He has been our personal choice for president and recently we predicted his nomination. And right now we predict his election next November.—Polk County Itemizer.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Dr. J. W. Donnelly, who has practiced upon his neighbors at Arlington for some few years and still retains their confidence and respect, came down to Portland Tuesday for a few hours to coax the highway commission to establish a precedent. He admits that he has a chore on his hands, but he has high hopes, since all he wants is 400 feet of gravel. He contends that the commissioners could make themselves more blessed in the minds of the traveling public if they would put 400 feet of gravel on a detour that long than to make the automobiles climb up and bump down the big hill between Arlington and Heppner. He argues it is better to break one precedent and put a few little rocks on a detour than to break a thousand springs and leave them scattered up and down the hill.

* * *

Mayor J. S. Hudson of Troutdale is a resourceful and industrious citizen. He runs a tonsorial parlor most of the time, but when customers do not show up in quick succession he has a hoe and a straw hat at convenient points and works in his garden, immediately adjoining. In the spring and early summer he closes the shop for a week or two, except Saturday nights, and goes fishing, not for sport but purely for commercial advantages. This year he has added a truck patch near town to his industrial activities and the tonsorial branch has to wait his leisure after hours. Saturday he closes the truck patch and opens up his parlors. Mayor Hudson has little sympathy with lazy barbers, and small patience with people who can find nothing to do.

* * *

Location of two new industries in Portland is the purpose of W. W. Metzger, local realty dealer, who leaves for Chicago Saturday. The visit is the result of correspondence of several months' duration and Metzger expects to add approximately 1000 names to Portland pay rolls during the year.

* * *

Several weeks of camp life have put a good tan on the face of United States Commissioner Frederick Drake, who returned to his office Wednesday from the army camp. During Drake's absence from the city District Judge Bell has been holding hearings for the commissioner.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[A sadly humorous illustration of certain tragic absurdities of the modern industrial situation is presented by Mr. Lockley today; also some improved figures indicating the effectiveness of America's "deadliest machine."]

There was a time when all labor was done by serfs. For example, in feudal times the feudal lord had the power of life and death over the villein. If, for example, the lord of the manor wanted a patch put on his armor he summoned a plumber, and if he didn't like the way the job was done he languidly waved his hand and said, "Whack off his head and throw him into the moat." Now, if you need the services of a villein—no offense intended, when I refer to a plumber by this obsolete term—you don't languidly summon him and give him your orders. Not exactly. Arthur H. Folwell, who has a most excellent sense of humor, in a recent issue of Leslie's tells how it is done in these days. He says:

An investigation of plumbers' wage demands (they asked $12 a day) by the allied civic clubs of Birmingham, Ala., disclosed some highly up-to-date details. Quoting from a news dispatch:

"Master plumbers of Birmingham are required to furnish chauffeurs to drive union plumbers to and from work, and the chauffeurs are not permitted to do any plumbing. Sixty-seven journeymen plumbers dominate the plumbing work of the city; the use of apprentices in union shops is forbidden with a view to restricting the number of plumbers available, and unskilled labor is not permitted to work on plumbing jobs, even where no skill is required.

"Not a closed shop, you will perceive, but an hermetically sealed shop! The notion of the compulsory automobile is not unreasonable, however. Indeed, it is moderate. But for the weight of conservative judgment in the councils of the plumbers, the process of going to work each morning might have been decreed as follows:

Brass Band with Field Music
(Music at regular union scale included in plumber's bill)
Allegorical Float
Industry, in the Character of Sleeping Beauty
Master Plumbers in Chains
Apprentices in Padlocked Cages
Journeymen Plumbers in Sedans with Liveried Outriders
Citizens on Foot, Bearing Plumbers' Furnaces
Gold-Mounted Kitchenette with Luncheon Corps of Waiters and Bus Boys

"There is much that fascinates in the idea of restricting apprenticeship. It opens the way for a royal line, like the Bourbons, the Tudors, or the Hapsburgs, with a crown prince who, by right of birth, shall inherit his father's tools, furnace and union card the same as a crown and scepter. There will be pretenders, doubtless, and heir-presumptives. And at that solemn moment, when a royal life ebbs away, the populace will be permitted to shout lustily: 'The Plumber is dead! Long live the Plumber!'"

* * *

Do you know the deadliest machine in America? The National Safety council recently conducted a survey of the deaths from violence in the United States and in its recently published report it says:

"The automobile, as much through the carelessness of the pedestrian as through the negligence or indifference of drivers, is now the deadliest machine in America, and, unless quick and decisive action is taken, it is destined to become even more deadly, because of its rapidly increasing popularity."

According to the mortality report of the census bureau, automobile accidents in recent years have resulted in approximately one-half the number of deaths caused by industrial accidents of all sorts. In Chicago 420 persons were killed in automobile accidents during 1919; in Cleveland, 136; in St. Louis, 97; in New York, 677, including 191 children under 15 years of age. In Rochester, N. Y., as many deaths were caused by automobile accidents as by street cars, railroads and industrial accidents combined.

"Even more alarming than these statistics," says the report, "is the fact that in almost every case a comparison, year by year, of the number of automobile deaths and the number of automobiles in use indicates that the deaths are increasing in almost exact mathematical ratio with the increase in number of automobiles."

In 1916 there were 400,000 automobiles in the United States, and out of every 100,000 population during that year an average of two and one-third persons were killed by automobiles. In 1917 there were 3,000,000 automobiles in use, and an average of nine and one-sixth persons were killed out of the same unit of population. In 1920 it is estimated that 9,000,000 automobiles and trucks will be in use. It remains to be seen whether the average of fatal accidents will mount to 27 in 100,000 population.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

Recent rains in the neighborhood of Bend promise crops rivaling those of 1918.

The pay of judges and clerks of election in Curry county has been raised to $4 per day.

There are at present no fires in the Cascade national forest, according to reports to the headquarters at Eugene.

R. S. Rankin has been arrested at Ashland on the charge of having stolen a motorcycle at Eugene, where he will be taken for trial.

The city of Hood River has let a contract for the construction of a combined city hall and firemen's headquarters at an estimated cost of $33,174.

Earl Thompson, a young farmer of the Umatilla reservation district, was knocked unconscious last week by lightning during an electric storm.

Following the wrecking of their church, partly destroyed by fire, the Baptists of Bend are planning to erect a new fireproof structure to cost $35,000.

John McGee, superintendent of a Coos county coal mine, has been severely burned. He took an open lamp into the mine where there was gas.

Port Orford, in Curry county, is now partially lighted by electricity. The first illumination was July 14. A plant that furnishes 70 lights has been installed.

The May term of the circuit court for Jefferson county established a record. The grand jury reported no indictments. There was only one small suit for trial.

Harry G. Allen, state president of the Elks, has announced the appointment of E. A. Kurtz, exalted ruler of Salem lodge, as a member of the Elks state hospital board.

A holding company will be organized to build a men's dormitory on the University of Oregon campus, as there are no funds in the treasury of the university for the purpose.

Prominent residents of Southern Oregon have petitioned Governor Olcott to extend executive clemency to W. E. Butler, under a penitentiary sentence for the killing of McDonald Stewart in Jackson county. It is claimed that he acted in self defense.

WASHINGTON

Salmon trollers operating at the mouth of Grays Harbor report making good catches of salmon. The fish are taken to Astoria canneries.

Mill and Garrison creeks, which flow through Walla Walla, are lower than normal and springs in the mountains are reported to be failing.

Men looking for harvest work are arriving at Pomeroy in automobiles and camping at the tourist park while waiting for threshing to begin.

After many delays, due to difficulty in securing materials, the new First National Bank building of Oroville will be opened formally July 31.

The first six weeks term of the Ellensburg State Normal school has been concluded and a large number of students have left for their homes.

At least 40 tons of beans are expected to be packed this season by the Montesano Packing company. Operations will probably begin about August 1.

The Vancouver city council has passed an ordinance making it compulsory to place awnings at least six feet above the sidewalks as a concession to tall men.

The Montesano school board has decided on $4000 as the amount needed to purchase playgrounds and has fixed July 27 as the day for a bond issue election.

Active work is to begin on the construction of Centralia's new reservoir to be placed on Seminary hill adjacent to the old reservoir. It is to be used for fire protection.

Harvest hands around Walla Walla are giving the police less trouble this year than ever before. There have been no fights, no petty thieving and no loud and objectionable talking.

IDAHO

Sheep in Twin Falls county have been placed under quarantine because of scabies. The quarantine became effective July 15 and all dipping must be done before September 1.

Roy Hindman, a 14-year-old boy of Mount Idaho, is dead as the result of injuries received when a wooden wedge he was using to split wood broke. A piece severed an artery in his neck.

Commissioner of Law Enforcement Jones reports that for the year 1920 approximately $1,000,000 will be received from automobile registration. The total number of cars registered will total 66,000.

Boise teachers are being urged to affiliate with the American Federation of Teachers, an organization cooperating with a worldwide movement to better the social, economic and political condition of teachers.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

If some fellers didn't have no mortgage to club 'em outer bed and club 'em to work they wouldn't do nuthin' but smoke and play cyards like Ike Hendersmit since he paid off his mortgage after 20 year and rented the farm to a bunch of industrious Japs. Ike brags now how he under work from 3:30 a. m. till 9:30 p. m., which is some of a tremenjus exaggeration, but his mortgage kep' him healthy and at work, which is more'n what his prosperity's a-doin' fer him.

Figures Pile Up Rapidly in Representing Portland's Business in Autos

Honk, honk! But what would the proud automobile do without gasoline? And what would the automobile industry do?

When the gasoline shortage gets to frivoling with the automobile industry it is striking a heavy blow at an enterprise in which Portland has a Northwest leadership and upon which some 35,000 people in Oregon depend.

Portland is the distributing center for Oregon, Southern Washington and the western portion of Idaho for many of the lines having representation here.

Oregon during the past two years has furnished a market for 25,000 cars a year. The value of these cars averaged $1200 apiece, or $30,000,000 a year.

There are now registered in Oregon 89,173 motor cars, which, at an average value of $800 apiece, represent $71,338,400. Of the number registered 10,456 are commercial vehicles, which are indispensable to the business and industry of Oregon.

In Multnomah county alone, one third of all the cars in Oregon are owned, the exact registration being 30,009.

Within the borders of the state there are 700 firms engaged in the automobile business, which employ from five to 75 persons each. Allowing an average of 10 each, there are 7000 persons directly engaged in the automobile business, and they, with their families, will represent about 35,000 of the state's population.

Some 78 makes of trucks and 86 makes of automobiles are represented here. One make of truck is manufactured in Portland.

Many of the shipments consigned to Portland territory are redistributed from Portland. This is in spite of the fact that most of the machines come by train, in carloads of two to five machines, and water transportation is scarcely used at all, although it would be thought that substantial freight economies would result from use of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Six of the firms in Portland are distributors for the entire Northwest territory.