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posed, pulled it down after 29 nations
had actually entered a pact of peace,
what attention would those nations
pay when America would come for-
ward, with "Hiram and Borah" ad-
vising, and proposing "a new world
relationship"?

The only reason the nations accepted
the present league is because they
were at that time full of terrible re-
alization of the hideous effects of the
most destructive war through which
man has passed. The times and the
conditions were propitious for a
League of Peace. Those times and
those conditions will not come again
until after another horrible war.

No Republican who hopes for an
end of wars on the earth can find one
grain of comfort in the Harding posi-
tion. No citizen who hoped and sup-
posed this war a war to end war can
find encouragement in it. No mother
who gave up a son to fight on fore-
ign soil can read the Harding speech
without alarm.

Investigation is promised by the
new welfare commission as to the
reasons why three Portland homes
refused to temporarily receive three
babies who were suffering from in-
human treatment and hunger. The
immediate action of the welfare com-
mission with a view to remedying a
surprising situation, is assurance
to the people of the state that the
young will receive the consideration
in the future to which they are en-
titled.

THE PUBLIC DEMAND

The milk dispute is apparently
about to blow up in smoke.
Neither the dealers nor the dairymen
can be prosecuted. So says the
United States district attorney, to
whom was referred the one-sided re-
port on the milk situation made by a
deputy city attorney.

The dealers are not engaged in inter-
state business and they are not
making an excessive profit.

The dairymen as a non-profit organiza-
tion of producers are exempt from
the operation of the anti-trust law.

These are the federal attorney's
basic reasons for saying that neither
of the parties to the milk debate are
violating any law.

But what about the public?
Is an explanation still to be with-
held why milk which the producers
sell to the dealers at less than 7 cents
a quart is sold to consumers for 14
cents a quart cash in advance, or 15
cents on credit?

Is the costly, complicated and dupli-
cative milk distribution system to re-
main unimproved and are the people
to continue paying for its wastes? The
agents of the government discovered
that of 196 vehicles employed in Por-
tland in milk distribution, 65 are op-
erated by dealers and 131 by dairymen
who deliver their own milk and are
known as producer-distributors? It
becomes further apparent that the
milk which the Oregon Dairymen's
league delivers to the dealers consti-
tutes only about 50 per cent of the
daily supply and the producer-dis-
tributors provide the remainder.

Hitherto, to judge from the noisy cam-
paign, the whole issue of supplying
the city with milk appeared to revolve
about the Dairymen's league and the
dealers.

The controversy has shown with
sufficient clearness to convince an
observing mind that back of the price
dispute is a determined combat be-
tween the organized dairymen on one
hand and a possible coalition of the
dealers and condensers on the other.
The issue is, of course, whether the
dairymen shall deal as a body with the
commercial purchasers of their prod-
uct or whether the latter will, as in
the past, be permitted to make terms
with the individual dairymen.

Everybody who is fair wants the
dairymen to receive the cost of prod-
uction plus a legitimate profit. This is
the genius of cooperative market-
ing organization. But will the United
States attorney's opinion stop the
search for the actual cost of produc-
tion? Will the dairymen, forgetting
their own principles, return to the
old custom of selling the milk in the
city for a given amount more than
the condensers are willing to pay?

Public interest in Portland should
not allow itself to be shelved. There
ought to be another milk commission.
There ought to be authoritative in-
quiry into distribution and cost of
production. There ought to be a plan
for stopping the wastes of milk deliv-
ery even if it involves declaring the
distribution of milk a public utility
for which a franchise can be granted.

The dealers, the condensers and the
dairymen have started something. The
public demand is that they finish it.

Los Angeles has been done a hide-
ous wrong. The recent earthquakes
which the date lines ascribed to Los
Angeles, really occurred in Ingles-
wood, avers the mayor of the Ang-
elans. Where is Ingleswood? Why
it is a suburb that declined a short
time ago to be voted into Los Ange-
les.

ASTORIA'S GOVERNMENT

ASTORIA'S \$50 a month mayor has
resigned. Astoria's unsalaried
councilmen are staying on the job.
But the mayor pleads that he must
make a living. Mayoralty duties de-
mand most of his time, and \$50 a
month won't support his family.

Astoria's sentiment is to induce the
mayor to withdraw his resignation.
Astoria has no justification for such
a position other than the sentiment
which pays no grocery bills.

Astoria is, in proportion to size, more
progressive than any other city of the
Pacific coast.

Why be a laggard in municipal progress?
Astoria has too much for city
officials to do to ask them to give
their time for nothing, or for \$50 a
month, as the mayor is asked to do.

Astoria might well consider com-
mission government. In Portland
commission government has brought
municipal administration into the
light. It has ended the scandals of
graft and corruption that beset com-
mune administration. It has elimi-
nated ward politics. It has caused
city officials to think in terms of the
city as a whole rather than in the
terms of small and greedy subdivi-
sions.

It has withdrawn corporations
from their old function of dealing in
secret and gaining their successes
through purchased influence. It had
offered a larger inducement for good
and honest men to seek public office
than was established by a public office
in municipal administration. It has safe-
guarded municipal expense so that
abnormal increases in all costs during
the past few years have not been able
to bring disaster. It has given Port-
land a new conscience.

Astoria, by adopting commission
government, would find she had in-
augurated a new era of success.

Seattle's proposed ordinance to re-
tain jitney service on the streets in
the face of street car opposition was
filed with the names of 12,000 un-
registered voters on the petition. Se-
attle critics declared that unregist-
ered voters ought to be decent
enough not to sign initiative peti-
tions. Why wouldn't it be a better
plan to conduct a registration cam-
paign?

AWAITING "THE DAY"

WHAT can it mean but a renewal
of the late conflict? A German
mob insulted the French flag in Ber-
lin. The French demanded an apology.
And here are the details of the way
in which the apology was made:
Machine guns were placed around the
French embassy to repel any possible
attack by German mobs. A detach-
ment of German troops was detailed
to salute the French flag in an apology
for the recent insult, but they
refused and refused to make the salu-
te.

Another detachment was assigned to
undertake the job. A company of
Belchovics headed by a mounted
captain without a sword, marched
through the Brandenburg gate and
swung in goose step to the French
embassy, where they stood at rest
while the captain suspiciously rode
his horse under the porticochere of
the embassy and then halted.

The order for attention was given
and obeyed. The French saluted on
the embassy roof hoisted the tri-
color. On the roof of the embassy's
porticochere the French ambassador
was in waiting for the ceremony. A
dozen other functionaries were with
him, in waiting for the salute.

As soon as the French flag was
raised, the German captain gave the
order to shoulder arms, then columns
of fours, then march. And without
having presented arms or saluted the
French flag in any form, shape or
manner, the German detachment
marched down Unter den Linden, sing-
ing "Deutschland Uber Alles."

But on adjoining streets, as the de-
tachment marched up to the embassy,
crowds of Germans surged against the
lines of police, showing their hostility
to the proceedings. With jeers and
cries of "for shame," they manifested
their opposition to the proposed salu-
te. The attempts of the more ag-
gressive to break through the lines
of police resulted in several casual-
ties. But when the jeering crowds
that had been heaping the detach-
ment with abuse saw that the sol-
diers did not salute the French flag,
but marched off singing "Deutschland
Uber Alles," the crowds turned their
sneers and jeers into frantic cheers
and joined in singing "Deutschland
Uber Alles."

The meaning of this International
Incident is plain. Germany is only
waiting for "the day." Beyond this
demonstration by the people of Ger-
many, bidding their time, waiting for
German strength to be recovered, for
German industries to revive, for the
star of the German empire to become
once more ascendant. When "the
day" comes, the blow will be struck.

A fire in Hornbrook, California,
remembered by many as very near
the Oregon border, destroyed half
the business section of the city
Thursday evening. Hornbrook is
not as wet as it used to be.

STABILIZING THE PENINSULA

THE peninsula industrial district is
to become one of the pillars of a
greater Portland. Down there, men
of leadership and vision have taken
command. A great industrial district
has been established where rail meets
sea, and now a stable community is
to be built.

Thursday the Peninsula Homebuild-
ing association took out articles of
incorporation. It has a capital stock
of \$25,000 subscribed to by practically
every manufacturer and business man
in the district. The association is
formed to build moderate priced
houses for sale on easy terms to work-
ers in the industrial plants of the
district. Five-room bungalows, costing
in the neighborhood of \$3000, will be
erected for sale at \$150 down and \$25
per month. The association will place
first mortgages on the homes with
itself assume second mortgages.

Homes will be built as fast as the
call comes for them.

The plans in accordance with
sound economic rules. A city cannot
be built on a roving population.
Plants cannot function without work-
ers. Workers cannot live without
shelter. They will not remain in a
city where living costs exceed their
means or where living quarters are
unobtainable.

With workers owning their own
homes near the scene of their endeav-
ors, the economic, social and political
atmosphere is sound. They are recog-
nizing the concept of decent
moral life has led to a number of years
ago looseness of dress in women man-
ufacturers. No decent man
would wear a suit of tattered
clothes. A woman who wears a
woman who paraded her assumed beau-
tifully in public. Well, the
moral institutions for the
fallen are a testimony to woman's lack
of modesty.

There is a city ordinance that pro-
hibits a city ordinance that pro-
hibits officials consider themselves above
certain statutes? If no hall is made in
this regard, where shall we come
back? Improvements in the
municipal government. The matter of
property in
a common standard. The
with the dwarfed idea of some official.
The bathing in the nude is shocking and
unbecomingly. The
will be increased immorality in the
coming generation. Is it not strange
that a not a sweeping protest against
this depraved custom of the
public ought to receive as much atten-
tion as physical health. If not more. It
seems we are becoming more and
more. A Close Reader.

LINES ASK NEW LUMBER RATES

Washington, July 24.—The Portland
Railway, Light & Power company and
the Willamette Valley Lumber com-
pany have filed a brief with the Inter-
state Commerce commission in support of
the complaint of the Cameron-Hogg Lumber
company, which is protesting against
rates to the East to enable it and other
mills similarly situated to compete in
Eastern markets. The northern carriers
have also filed a reply brief, declaring
that stamper values along the interior
electric lines are enough less to over-
come the rate differential; that to extend
coast group rates to independent lines
will result in logging roads gener-
ally qualifying themselves as common
carriers and removing the natural dis-
advantage of location in the mountains;
that these mills have lower costs; that
the profits of lumbermen in recent years
have been excessive; that coast group
rates have for years been less than rea-
sonable; that heavy switching and ter-
minal charges are involved, and that the
policy indicated would direct the flow of
millions of "unearned increment" into
the hands of lumber interests in the
Northwest.

The Southern Pacific company has
filed exceptions to the tentative report
of a commission examiner, E. L. Gad-
dams, recommending that the rates on
logs in the Willamette valley lumber
parity case, the company asserting it
has complied in good faith with the
demand for a reduction in rates. The
company also filed a protest against the
proposed rates, which it claims are
unjust and inequitable, and that it
would be unjust to "saddle it with a
reparation award." Doubt is expressed
that the Interstate Commerce commis-
sion will accept the rates proposed at
all by the change.

The Interstate Commerce commission
has ruled that the railroads were just-
ified in 1917 in fixing a limit of 10 days
after arrival of a car at first destination
in which to load or unload. The com-
mission also ruled that the railroads
were not liable for damage to lumber
and other goods shipped in open cars
and in the open air, and that the
railroads were not liable for damage
to goods shipped in open cars and in
the open air, and that the railroads
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