Oregon Sunday 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.]

Published every week day and Sunday morning, at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173, Automatic 560-51. All departments reached by these numbers.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 900 Mallers Building, Chicago.

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Is it not good if peace and truth be in my days?—II Kings 20-19.

GOVERNMENT BY OLIGARCHY

AMERICAN citizens may well heed the words of Governor Cox, who pointed out Friday that a "group of men have formed a domineering, arrogant oligarchy in the senate, and that they have deliberately interfered with the welfare of the world and delayed readjustment in this country, all to the distinct injury and disadvantage of our people."

Practically the same thing was declared by the New York State Chamber of Commerce, a non-partisan organization, while the peace treaty was before the senate. In a signed statement, that body insisted that business has been kept in a state of unrest and disquiet by the failure of the senate to ratify, and that there could be no final return to the normal until peace is established. It pointed out that American products could not be sold in Europe, that workers could not be kept fully employed in this country, until Europe was so pacified as to be able to absorb America's surplus goods and products.

For example, at present prices of wheat in America, that cereal costs the European consumer $3.25 to $3.50 a bushel. At such a price how can the European consumer buy much American wheat if his country is in ferment, his industry disturbed and his power to earn reduced? It is the same with every American export. American prosperity as certainly depends upon a quieted and prosperous Europe as the world depends upon the sun for daylight.

The "domineering and arrogant senate oligarchy," though it well knew the league covenant can be amended as experience may suggest, or that America can withdraw from it if so desired, deliberately, for partisan purposes, disregarded every need of American business and industry and ripped up the peace treaty. Disease-ridden and war bedeviled Europe today is a partial result.

Nor is that the worst. As Governor Cox says, the domineering, arrogant senate oligarchy "has deliberately set about to entrench itself in power in America. It wants a president who will without question sign whatever measure it passes and sends to the White House. It wants a president who will ask no questions and attach his signature to whatever the "senate ring" places before him. And Candidate Harding, both in his acceptance speech and in subsequent speeches from his front porch, has said in effect that he does not intend to be an independent president, but that he will be guided by the advice of others. Having himself been a member of the "senate oligarchy," having acted with the "senate oligarchy" and having been named at Chicago by the "senate oligarchy," can any one doubt for one minute whose advice he will take?

It was never intended that the senate should run the White House. The president is elected by all the people; the senators are not. The president alone is responsible to all the people; the senators are not. The president is the direct representative at Washington of all the people; the senators are not—senators represent their respective states and the particular interests in those states. That is why the two branches were made strictly independent of each other, and the president given the power of veto. As Governor Cox well said:

> It was never intended that the senate should have any control over the president except to share with him by its power of confirmation responsibility for efficient public service. The three branches of government were intended to be separate and distinct. Certainly nothing could be more subversive of that arrangement than the carefully thought out plan of having leaders of the senate dominate a political convention and make the choice of the party for the presidency.

It is a bold, if not a desperate plan to annex the presidency to the senate, to subvert the ancient constitutional plan of keeping the senate and the presidency separate, and to make the senate, which is the great chamber of reaction, the supreme ruler of the American people.

WHAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS

THE action of the league is effected through the instrumentality of an assembly, of a council, with a permanent secretariat.

The assembly consists of representatives of the members of the league, at meeting of which each member of the league shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives.

The council consists of representatives of the United States, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the league to be named and selected in the manner provided in the covenant. At meetings of the council each member of the league represented on the council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

With certain specified exceptions which need not be noticed in this discussion, decisions at any meeting of the assembly or the council shall require the agreement of all members of the league represented at the meeting.

Article Eight provides that "The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with the national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction FOR CONSIDERATION AND ACTION OF THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS. AFTER THESE PLANS SHALL HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS, THE LIMITS OF ARMAMENTS THEREIN FIXED, shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council."

Article Nine provides for a permanent commission to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of Article One on membership in the league, and on Article Eight on armaments and military and naval questions.

Article Ten: "The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve AS AGAINST EXTERNAL AGGRESSION the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, THE COUNCIL SHALL ADVISE UPON THE MEANS BY WHICH THIS OBLIGATION SHALL BE FULFILLED."

Article Eleven: "Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. * * * It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

Article Twelve: "The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council."

Article Thirteen defines disputes which are subject to arbitration, and the occasion when and the manner in which they are to be arbitrated. The court of arbitration of such dispute "shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute, or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against any member of the league which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such award THE COUNCIL SHALL PROPOSE WHAT STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO GIVE EFFECT THERETO."

In Article Fourteen the council is required to formulate and submit to THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE FOR ADOPTION plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. "The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character WHICH THE PARTIES THERETO SUBMIT TO IT. The court may also GIVE AN ADVISORY OPINION upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly."

Article Fifteen: "If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. * * * The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the council may deem proper."

"If the dispute is not thus settled the council, either unanimously or by majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed proper in regard thereto."

"If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more parties to the dispute the members of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report."

"If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice."

"If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement. * * * "

In case of a dispute referred to the assembly, a report by the assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of the members of the league represented on the council, and of a majority of the other members of the league, shall have the same force as a report by the council."

Article Sixteen: "Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles Twelve, Thirteen and Fifteen, it shall (ipso facto) be deemed to have committed an act of war against all members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not. It shall be the duty of the council in such case to RECOMMEND TO THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED what effective military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league."

Article Nineteen: "The assembly may from time to time ADVISE the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions of which the continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

Article Twenty-one: "Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

Above is given the jurisdiction and authority of the league, the manner in which it functions and operates, and the obligations assumed by the members thereof.

It will be readily seen that the league as thus constituted is in no sense a super state. It can neither enact laws or, by its judgment and decrees, enforce them. It can neither make or declare war or call out the military or naval forces of any of its members and use them in the prevention or prosecution of a war. It can only investigate disputes between nations and other conditions likely to lead to war and settle them if possible and report such settlement. If it cannot settle such dispute it can only recommend to its members what ought to be done by them in the premises in order to prevent war and maintain peace. Its entire power and authority is to investigate disputes and unfavorable national conditions, settle them if possible, and make reports and recommendations thereon to the several members of the league for their action.

In Article Ten it recognizes the great moral obligation of all nations to respect and preserve, in the interest of peace, as against external aggression the territorial integrity and the political independence of all nations, and in case such aggression or any threat thereof, the duty of the council of the league to advise the several member states upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled. It does not strike at internal disturbances or revolutions, but only such external aggressions as violate the territorial integrity or political independence of the members of the league. In Article Sixteen it declares that any member of the league resorting to war in violation of its covenants shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, and declares an economic boycott against such nation, and it then provides for the council to recommend to the several governments what naval or military forces they ought to severally contribute to enforce this boycott and protect the covenants of the league.

The United States, by becoming a member of this league, will not surrender any of the rights of its people guaranteed by the Constitution, nor will it depart from any of its well established and long maintained traditions. Its moral strength would maintain world peace without firing a shot or burning one grain of powder.

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with tattered ears and no pedigree, that answered to the name of Pup. He was left in the automobile, seven miles out on a country road and admonished to remain while his master went off on an errand. A leaky gasoline tank presently covered the car with flames, but the little black and tan stuck to his post. The flames scorched his paws and singed his hair, but he obeyed orders. When the smoke fumes blinded his eyes and choked his yelps for assistance, he hung grimly on. A charred and stiffened figure in the remains of the ruined car was all that met the master's gaze when he returned. But that figure told an eloquent story of constancy and sacrifice.

A SIGNIFICANT PROPOSAL

A MOST significant proposal is that of three European nations to amend the League of Nations covenant. The proposal is significant in that it shows that if the league becomes permanent, its provisions will be modified from time to time as experience and progress may make advisable.

A notable thing in the proposed changes is that there is no suggestion of changing Article X. That article is the provision against which American antis rave. They profess to believe that it will get America into trouble.

But the proposed changes take no notice of Article X. Nor do they embody the provisions of any of the reservations proposed in the American senate. It is indication that these things that Borah and Smoot and Lodge are spouting about receive no attention in Europe.

The amendments suggested will be presented by Denmark, Norway and Sweden at the meeting of the league assembly on November 15. Here are the modifications these safe and sane European nations would make:

1. Providing for a fixed annual meeting of the assembly, and proposing that 10 members of the league can demand and procure special meetings at any time.
2. Seeking to regulate the method of selecting the four permanent members of the council: It is proposed to accomplish this by providing that the assembly, after making the first selections of four to serve respectively three, four, five and six years, shall name a new state yearly after the third year to serve four years, and not be subject to reelection for the following period.
3. Making the obligation for arbitration more absolute by omitting the word "generally" from Article XIII in the paragraph beginning "disputed" and ending "submission to arbitration."
4. Permitting the council to authorize a state in the vicinity of a state against which an economic blockade is in force to maintain a degree of intercourse with the latter, provided the council considers this necessary to prevent the blockaded state from attacking its neighbor.

These are merely modifications of unimportant nature. With the big principle and big plan of the league, these three intelligent and peaceable European nations are satisfied. They were neutrals in the war, but they see in the league the preservation of their own peace and non-interruption of their own business activities and national progress by future wars.

The other thing that they see in the league is that it can be changed and made to more and more adapt itself to national and international life and needs as time goes on.

In New York now, when a woman becomes a widow by death of her husband, she wears a little knot of black silk ribbon tied to her wedding ring. If by divorce, she decorates the ring with a dainty bow of red. As suggested by the Los Angeles Times, if the fad becomes general, presently when you meet a real live widow you may think you are standing at the ribbon counter.

PUBLIC MARKET PRICES

PORTLAND housewives claim they are not getting a square deal by the public market. The market was established for the purpose of not only decreasing the cost of living by cutting out some of the profits of various handlers, but to enable the small producer as well as the larger one to secure a suitable market.

When the market was first established it was the custom of the market master to place a maximum value on all products. No sales were allowed beyond this level, but anyone could sell lower. Even then prices were considered high.

Then some of the occupants of the market decided that the maximum price was not to their advantage and they finally succeeded in eliminating the market master as a price fixer. The result has been that prices have been higher on the public market than in many of the retail shops, a condition not in line with the idea of the city in establishing the institution.

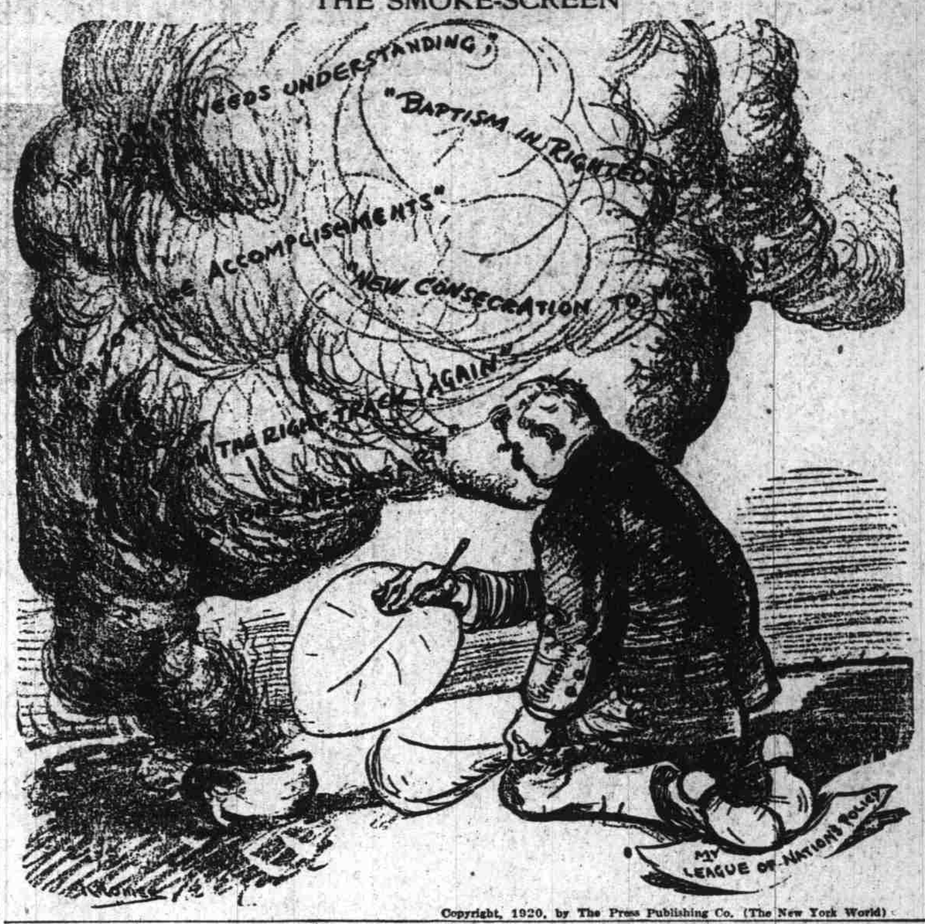
Kissed 300 times Sunday, as many times Monday, kissed in church and on the street cars, a Brooklyn wife wants her husband adjudged insane. "He has been so affectionate since his return from the battlefields of France that I can't stand it any longer," she said. "Why, he doesn't want a woman to kiss; he needs a rhinocerous."

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

PORTLAND livestock commission men are to be congratulated on their recent action. A short time ago they refused to allow interested parties to change the method of quoting livestock because the present method gives the shipper complete knowledge of each transaction. It is impossible under present conditions for the livestock shipper to secure less than his stock sold for; regular commissions, of course, being deducted.

Now the livestock commission men have gone on record as absolutely refusing to consider the placing of an added commission charge for the sale of supplies here. That they did the right thing is indicated by the fact that the secretary of agriculture has enjoined some of the leading stockyards of the country from putting a higher rate of commission into effect.

THE SMOKE-SCREEN



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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.]

LAND NOT PROPERTY

Portland, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the negative argument on the Single Tax proposition on the ballot, the Chamber of Commerce states: "Land is the one imperishable property," and "as such lends itself to being bought and held until the owner is able to use it productively."

We deny that statement. Land never was and never can be made property by nature. Man may make artificial laws governing its tenantry. But property originates in the effort of man himself. Labor applied to land is the only source of property. Whatever labor fashions from land that will conduce to human desire alone is the origin of property. Since the possession to some locations give an advantage over others, the single tax would equalize this advantage by charging the individuals who enjoyed the special advantage the difference in the value of their location for the general welfare, in which all share equally. The Chamber of Commerce assumes that capital and labor would not improve land unless they paid first the price the forestaller exacted. The entire West was built up on free land. Free land and free land alone is the cornerstone of American democracy. It was the one inducement that caused the oppressed of Europe to break away from their rulers and brave the struggles of a strange land. Free land means free men, and it was free men that in turn overthrew the autocracies of Europe.

The one single fortification the forestallers entrench behind is fear, born of ignorance. Their sole reliance is that they may bluff the people into believing that if they discontinue to rob the people, the social order will fly into space, and there will be no security anywhere. That if this awful single tax should carry, Oregon will become a hole in the earth and a kindly sea will fill the gap and the inhabitants will be engulfed under a tidal wave or be seen racing naked and hungry across the mountains to safe shelter.

J. R. Hermann.

WHAT IS WRONG?

Portland, Aug. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—A Journal reader asks the above question in regard to the prices paid to producers and those paid by the consumer. I venture to say it is a question easily answered. The cause is extravagance on account of high wages, less production on account of less work hours. High wages have bred wanton extravagance because of the desire to "ape" the rich. It has created a system or profiteering because the merchants and middleman know that whatever price they ask will be paid. Their talk was then and is—"scarcity of everything, through less production." There never really has been a great scarcity and if the storages were forced by law to put productions on the market a level would sooner be found because of plenty. It is that talk of great scarcity that has made high wages; made high purchases and rents, and the extravagant knowledge of having money to spend wantonly, wastefully, has kept up the high cost. There is no other reason. Look at the present wonderful abundance of crops, hardly ever excelled. Still prices of produce keep up because the consumer won't curtail his extravagance.

Osborne Yates.

HOW ABOUT JACKSON?

Portland, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregonian says, in answer to my statement in The Journal, that it erred when it said that W. G. Harding was the first presidential candidate that had previously been a United States senator; that inasmuch as General Garfield never took his seat, he was not a senator, therefore it was correct in the above said statement.

Very well; I will concede that point. But how about the illustrious general, Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, who took his seat as United States senator from Tennessee in December, 1797?

Pearl A. Linscott.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Mr. and Mrs. Al Holman of Los Angeles are visiting their cousin, R. P. Bonham, chief of the United States immigration service. Bonham was in Salem Friday, scouring the state institutions for subjects for deportation, and surprised the Holmans by hopping on the same train and riding into Portland with them. Holman lived in Portland 15 years ago, but finds a great change in the city since those days. He tramped all over the ground where now stands the new postoffice building, where is Bonham's office, before it was filled in. Holman now does outdoor advertising in Los Angeles for a number of big contractors. The Holmans will spend a week or 10 days in Portland and will then go on to Seattle.

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Chief of Police L. V. Jenkins, Captain H. A. Lewis, head of the police traffic bureau, and H. P. Coffin, state agent of the National Safety council, left for San Francisco Friday night to attend the National Safety convention August 23 to 27. Sam Kozer, secretary of state, joined the party at Salem. Delegates at the convention will view tests of a number of safety appliances, signals and systems. An effort, also, will be made to adopt some uniform traffic regulations.

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Dr. George Parrish, city health officer, has satisfied the call of the wild and will report back at his office promptly at 3 p. m. Monday, he promised his staff in a letter received Saturday. The doctor, much concerned over the condition of his automobile, has been assured that the vehicle will be ready for any demand at the hour of his return.

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William McMurray, general passenger agent, and H. E. Lounsbury, general freight agent of the O-W. R. & N. company, will leave Monday for Omaha, where they will confer with Union Pacific officials on the plans of that system after September 1, when the roads will again be operated without government supervision or guarantees of any kind.

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Making an educational tour of the Union Pacific system, Edward Emery, traveling freight and passenger agent for the Union Pacific, arrived in Portland Friday and spent Saturday touring the Columbia river highway and inspecting local terminal facilities.

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Mrs. M. Bollam, passenger agent for the McCormick lines and some other foreign steamships, has returned from a two weeks' outing in the Yellowstone National park. Mrs. Bollam is recovering from her vacation and will not be on active duty until Monday. "The interior is no place for a steamshipman," says Mrs. Bollam.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley.

When you draw a line across a sheet of paper, no matter how much you rub it out, the evidence of the mark still remains. It is the same way with a road, no matter how long abandoned. The roadway, the old trees, stumps, the wheel marks, the timothy growing along the long abandoned trail from the hay the horses have been fed or some other evidence of the old road still lingers as mute evidence. Did you ever stop to think of the romance that clings to a road. Just as the odor still clings to the shattered vase that once contained perfume so there is an intangible something that lingers along an old-time road. You may travel the road idly and thoughtlessly. You may see only the rustling leaves of the trees beside the roadway or their moving shadows on the road, yet the ghosts of long forgotten actions haunt the old roadway.

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Love and romance have cast their spell over it. Where those evergreens are rustling and whispering, tragedy has made the shadows deeper. Mystery haunts the hollow yonder. Every road, like every individual, has its history. I have traveled roads built by the Romans in Europe that were redolent of the past. I have traveled trappers' blazed trails in the Rockies. Both echo the footsteps of those whose bones have long been drifting dust.

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A day or so ago with C. L. Colburn of White Salmon I drove over the Bald mountain road toward Husum. Mr. Colburn was one of the early day county school superintendents of Klickitat county and almost every turn in the road for him is thronged with memories. "See where the road drops there by that overhanging bank," he would say. "That's where a rig went over and the blacksmith at Husum was killed"—or else he would point to a steep rain-gullied rock-filled trail and say "That's the old Chimney Hollow road. They used to call it Stovepipe canyon. It was the pioneers' road to Camas Prairie. Right there where that new growth is, part way down the hill, there was a 35 per cent grade. They used to take one yoke of oxen off and fasten it in the rear of the wagon with a chain from the yoke to the rear axle. While the man drove the remaining yoke, his wife or his boy would stand in the back of the wagon and beat the oxen hitched in the rear over their noses to make them dig in their hoofs and hold back the wagon, while going down the grade." At another point in the road he said: "See way below there those weather-beaten boards. That's part of a wagon that fell over the grade in early days." Presently he stopped, and pointing to the forks of the road below, he said: "That's the road to Underwood. We found them just on the slope of the hillside near the road. She was lying in his arms. He had put the barrel of his revolver in her mouth and shot her through the brain and then killed himself in the same way. She had two children and her husband was in the army in France. He had a family in Walla Walla. He left a note saying they couldn't live without each other, so they had decided to go together. I helped bring them in to White Salmon."

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We went down the old road to the dam across the White Salmon. Here a concrete dam 100 feet high holds back the waters of the White Salmon and a huge steel-hooped wooden pipe 14 feet in diameter carries the impounded waters away to make electric light and power for Portland and other communities. As I watched the salmon swimming back and forth in the pool below the falls and as I ate my fill of delicious wild blackberries, Mr. Colburn said: "Do you remember the first rapids just below the bridge at Husum?" I nodded. "I met John Anderson of Glenwood there one forenoon some years ago," he said. "He was as blue a man as I ever saw. He said, 'Looks like the Lord has got it in for me and don't send me anything but bad luck, evil and calamity. My calves lie down and die without any excuse, and now one of my best horses walked into that rapid there yesterday and deliberately committed suicide. If he had known how much I needed him he wouldn't have had the heart to do such a thing.'

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"I asked him about it and he said: 'I unhitched here Saturday noon to give them oats. That horse wouldn't drink. After they had eaten their oats that horse walked across the bridge and came down to get a drink just above this first rapid. When he had his fill of water he started across the run to join the other horses on this side. He lost his footing on the round, slippery stones in the bed of the river and washed down over the rapid. He regained his footing and I tried to get him out, but he slipped again and went over the second rapids. I crossed over the bridge and went down to where he was standing in the water near the opposite bank. Just as I got there he shifted his weight and rolled over and over and went over the falls. I watched for half an hour for him to come up, but he never came up. He had a nearly new set of harness on, so I walked down the river three miles to the lower bridge, looking at every riffle and sandbar, but he never washed down. Then I walked up on the opposite side, but I couldn't see any sign of him. I pulled on to Goldendale, delivered my freight and came back and spent all Sunday looking for him. Not only did he go and commit suicide but he got himself washed under a rock so I can't get my harness.' The old man was all broken up over the inexcusable conduct of his horse. On Monday forenoon Mr. Olsen, who lives below the falls, found John Anderson's horse with his harness still on, grazing in his clover field. No one has ever found out how the horse got out alive and the horse either wouldn't or couldn't tell. I think he washed under an overhanging bank and was so tired he just stayed there till he was rested and then he swam out. Yes, sir, almost every rod of this old road, if it could talk, could tell you some mighty interesting things it has seen."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

A forest fire is burning in the timber near Black bridge on the Necanicum river.

Senator Edy claims to have 13 votes pledged to his candidacy for president of the state senate.

The district fire warden of Polk county reports a big forest fire raging near Bald mountain.

The forest fire patrol plane which fell in the Umpqua forest some time ago has been salvaged.

Brush fires are threatening grain fields and farm houses in the White district southwest of Aurora.

Henry C. Tarpley, an Oregon pioneer, is dead at his home in Salem at the age of 82. He came to Marion county in 1852.

Early in September the C. A. Smith Lumber & Manufacturing company of Coos Bay will be financed by Swedish capital.

Blackleg is reported to be affecting a number of herds of cattle in the Fairview district, about 25 miles southeast of Coos Bay.

Owing to complaints of Astoria's water supply, a committee from the Chamber of Commerce has gone to the headworks to investigate.

The body of Claude Brown, a section hand at Irrigon, who was drowned last Sunday, has been recovered. Brown was drowned while in swimming.

It will be a week or more before the financial condition of the suspended bank of Jacksonville can be determined, according to State Bank Examiner Bennett.

The pavement of the Pacific highway has been completed between Grants Pass and Rogue river. The road has been opened to traffic, eliminating a bad detour.

The new sawmill of the Willamette Valley Lumber company at Dallas is nearing completion. It will take the place of the mill recently destroyed by fire. The new mill will have electric power.

WASHINGTON

The South Bend general hospital has been selected to be a marine hospital by the United States navy department.

Every contract for the improvement of the Inland Empire highway between Pasco and Central Ferry has been let.

The new freight rates will give southern pine manufacturers an added advantage of from $1.90 to $4.62 a thousand feet over western lumbermen.

The price of lumber to people of the Inland Empire will be increased $2.20 per thousand on August 26 to meet the 25 per cent increase of freight rates.

A report on the soldier's compensation bill will occupy the afternoon session of the state convention of the American Legion at Spokane September 2.

The Ridgfield schools will open September 13. Although the new addition will not be completed before October 1, the students will use the old rooms for the period.

United States Marshal Saunders of Seattle has instructed federal prohibition agents to make no further searches of private residences unless there if proof that unlawful sales are being made.

Deportation of a leper woman, Avika Kapello Bradanovic, aged 33, is announced by the Seattle United States immigration office. It is the first of its kind in the history of the department.

Checks issued by the Puyallup and Sumner fruit growers canning company for the month of July totaled $1,385,000, making it the largest month in the history of the company. The hop crop of the Puyallup valley promises to be 85 per cent greater than last year.

IDAHO

State school lands are threatened by a forest fire near Plummer in the northern part of Benewah county.

Half a million graylings brought from Montana have been placed in trout streams of the Island Park section this year.

As a result of a split in the Democratic county committee of Shoshone county two conventions were held at Wallace.

Plans are being made for a harvest home festival to be held at Twin Falls early in October under the auspices of the American Legion.

Notwithstanding some delay, the new mill at the Golden Glow mine on Boulder hill above Ketchum will be in operation within a few weeks.

More than 600 rooms have been secured by the women of the Nampa Chamber of Commerce to accommodate the 900 school teachers who will attend the institute August 30.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

I knowed a feller once that had half a mind to start out and run fer governor on a single platform of abolishin' three-fourths of the offices. He drawed him up a nishative amendment and started out, but the wiggin' he got 'fore he'd made three jumps, from all the relatives and friends of all the holders of all the useless offices described and mentioned in the amendment scared him off. The ruction was somethin' frightful. Them officials and their friends stood in line to git a chance to kick, protest, prevaricate and pre-digest and re-digest that pore amendment. All of 'em indorsed the abolition of any and all other offices 'cept the pertikular one they was interested in. He had to back down and back down and back down, till there wasn't nothing left of that amendment whatsoever.

Oregon Full Cream Takes Place at the Pinnacle of Cheese Craft.

Back in the Middle West they produce cheeses called Daisies, Flats, Squares and Twins. But Oregon, always aiming to go everybody else one better, has proceeded to produce cheeses known as Triplets. By reason of this size, the housewife going to buy two bits' worth gets a sightly segment, instead of a mere wafer.

In other cheese producing sections they produce half cream, and even skim-milk cheese. Not so in Oregon. What we get out in this state, reaching the topmost pinnacle of quality, is known as full cream. That does not mean pure cream, but it does mean that the rich, creamy milk used in Oregon cheese making is unskimmed.

Oregon cheese is a direct refutation of the old saying that a product lacks appreciation in its own region. So great is the demand for Oregon cheese that all we can make is consumed on the Pacific coast, and the market asks for more. The Tillamook cream cheese is famed far beyond the shores of the United States, but it is not to be found on tables so distant simply because there is scarcely enough to go around at home.

Yet production is increasing. In 1918 it reached a total of 12,000,000 pounds. In 1919 it attained 14,000,000 pounds, valued at $4,190,000.

The cheese making process is an interesting one. The milk is allowed to "ripen," then rennet is added. The curd formed is cut into cubes. The whey is expelled by cooking at 98 to 105 degrees and by pressure. The cubes are ground and allowed to form into slabs and then "cheddared." This means piling up the slabs and turning them over and over and getting rid of excess moisture and whey. Pressure is also applied in presses that give the cheese form.

New cheese is a good deal like rubber—insoluble. When it ripens and dries outside it is dipped in paraffine, then allowed to further ripen for varying periods, the shortest of which is one month.