Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher
[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

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.

THE OREGON JOURNAL reserves the right to reject advertising copy which it deems objectionable. It also will not print any copy that in any way simulates reading matter or that cannot readily be recognized as advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Carrier, City and Country

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One week	$ .15	One month	$ .65
DAILY		SUNDAY	
One week	$ .10	One week	$ .05
One month	.45		

BY MAIL, ALL RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One year	$8.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	4.25	One month	.75
DAILY (Without Sunday)		SUNDAY (Only)	
One year	$6.00	One year	$3.00
Six months	3.25	Six months	1.75
Three months	1.75	Three months	1.00
One month	.60		
WEEKLY (Every Wednesday)		WEEKLY AND SUNDAY	
One year	$1.00	One year	$3.50
Six months	.50		

These rates apply only in the West.

Rates to Eastern points furnished on application. Make remittances by Money Order, Express Order or Draft. If your postoffice is not a Money Order Office, 1 or 2-cent stamps will be accepted. Make all remittances payable to The Journal, Portland, Oregon.

The light of the body is the eye: therefore when thine eye is single, thy whole body is also full of light; but when thine eye is evil, thy body is also full of darkness.—St. Luke 11-34.

A SECRET TREATY

IS THERE a secret treaty between Germany and soviet Russia?

Nothing would be more natural. If there is not now, there is likely to be such an alliance later.

Germany can make no friendships to the westward. In that direction there is nothing but rancour, bitterness and hatred of Germany.

Nor can Germany make accommodations with Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Norway. They are wary nations. They are industrious peoples who want no entanglements with a warlike race. They want peace in order that their thrift may have its rewards. Their ideals are illustrated in the fact that they have entered the league in the belief that it offers permanent peace and full play for commerce, industry and the arts of peace.

Germany can never be content to sit quiet in her present humiliation. Forty years of propaganda and education that instilled thoughts of a greater Germany and world ambitions into her people left an impress that was not obliterated by the great defeat. The belief in Germany that Germans are supermen is not dead.

The German mind is aggressive, it is militant and it is intelligent. It will inevitably plan for a better future for the fatherland. It will naturally turn to Russia, where there are a bread supply and great stores of oil and the raw materials of industry. What is left of Austria and the present status in Russia offer Germany her one hope of a rise to her former ascendency.

The smarting wounds and bitterness of defeat have throughout history been the source of demands for reprisal and vengeance. While Germany was signing the peace treaty, her newspapers and statesmen accepted the inevitable with cries of vengeance on their lips. By every precedent since the story of man began, Germany will seek through such alliances as she can make, a return to her old power and a restoration of her former ascendency.

A time will come when those who think Germany will remain in her present position will be disillusioned. What German diplomacy did in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk is example of what the same diplomats may do at other times and in other places to the eastward. A future great tragedy in Europe is as inevitable as death and as certain as taxes, unless through a League of Nations more and more alert and more and more stable, armaments are reduced, a just peace made permanent, Germany enter into the league membership and settlements of disputes be by arbitration and decision by a parliament of races.

It has been ascertained that America had 173,178 slackers. But while we ponder on that, let us not forget that we had 99,999,900 and many more men and women who were not slackers.

YOUNG GEIS

A 14-INCH pipe, drawing in water with force enough to tear a boy's arm off when he chanced to fall under the power of its suction, should be supplied with some safety device. Now that young Geis was drawn into the terrible pipe, public thought will naturally inquire why the open mouth of the intake was not so guarded as to prevent his body from entering it.

He was drawn 400 feet into the pipe by the power of suction. The body was mangled, an arm was torn away, and there was a great gash in the forehead. The force of water in this powerful current 12 feet below the surface is thus shown to be always a menace that should properly be safeguarded by such devices as engineers can apply.

A boating party overturned at the scene might, by the exigencies of the accident, lose some of its members to this terrible suction. Any swimmer, uninformed on what is below the placid surface of the river at that point, is, through lack of information, exposed to the peril that laid an extraordinary hand upon the life of young Geis.

Geis was undoubtedly a bold, venturesome lad. The water becomes to those accustomed to swimming in it, a place of supposed safety. But even the strongest swimmers often tempt the hazards too far, and pay the penalty in shortened careers and tears about the family hearthstone.

It is the running story of human life.

THE SWAN ISLAND PROJECT

DOUBTLESS the committee of 15, which is the author of the Swan island project and of the port of Portland bill upon which the people of the state are to vote next November, will be the first to applaud clear analysis of the scheme. The first recommendation contained in the report of the committee is this line:

That the fullest publicity be given to this report.

The Journal feels that it is making a not unvalued contribution to the discussion of the Swan island project when it points out:

That the project if adopted will cost twice, or more than twice, the first $10,000,000 estimate of its cost.

That the port bill which conveys to the port commission authority to enter into such a project does not bind the commission to the execution of the Swan island or any other project by name, but does provide in clearly definite terms that the port commission may, under the terms of a measure which controls only the port district but is voted upon by the state as a whole, issue without further vote more than $16,000,000 in bonds in addition to port bonds outstanding and may also levy a tax of, roundly, $1,000,000 a year for port operation and maintenance, a further levy being permitted to meet interest and sinking fund charges on port bonds.

The engineer estimate accompanying the report of the committee of 15 does not include the cost of port facilities proposed for Swan island, Mocks bottom and Guilds lake. But the sketches offered in illustration indicate the construction of 16 piers with their slips on the Guilds lake frontage, to afford berthing space for 76 ships each 500 feet long. A freight yard with a capacity of 3000 cars is reserved in the vicinity.

Dock structures of the conventional two-level type are proposed for the north frontage of Swan island. A "mole" 1087 feet wide and 5000 feet long is proposed for Swan island and a causeway connecting Swan island with the east shore of the Willamette, thus creating a still water basin where the main ship channel of the Willamette is today. The new ship channel is projected for the south side of Swan island. On Mocks bottom are proposed other docks, a terminal railroad yard of 2700 cars capacity and industrial sites.

All the docks built and proposed by Portland's commission of public docks constitute but a fraction of the waterrail terminal projected for the so-called Swan island project. But to gain the properties already secured, the people of Portland have authorized a bonded debt of $10,500,000. An estimate of $9,000,000 for docks and terminals of the new project is far below the actuality.

The property which the committee of 15 has recommended the public should purchase incident to the development of the Swan island project embraces 1552 acres. Much of it is submerged or low land. A little land in the Guilds lake district borders upon the city and is high enough for use without filling. But most of the land in the Guilds lake district is beyond the reach of private development. Mocks bottom is emphatically in the same condition. Swan island is a little higher but is more inaccessible. If purchased for its present assessed valuation, the 1552 acres could be bought for $1,744,945, or an average of about $1124 an acre. But some of the owners have been saying they should be paid many times this amount for land which is submerged or nearly submerged. An average cost of $3000 an acre, if the owners have their way, has been said to be over-conservative. But a cost of $3000 an acre would make the real estate deal involved in the Swan island project reach the total of $4,660,000.

The dredging necessitated by the Swan island project is variously estimated by the engineer at from 37,000,000 to 43,000,000 cubic yards. A fair average estimate is 40,000,000 cubic yards. The best obtainable estimates of the cost of filling the lands of the project is 20 cents a cubic yard, this amount covering shore work, bulkheading, incidental and contingent expense. One practical authority has hazarded the assertion that contractors would be slow to accept the work for an amount so low. But if the cost is to be 20 cents a cubic yard, the expense involved in merely preparing the property for use will be $8,000,000.

Nine million dollars for facilities, $4,660,000 for real estate and $8,000,000 for dredging indicates a total of $21,660,000 as the cost of the Swan island project. And yet no one will analyze the tentative figures without despairing that the work can be done for an amount so comparatively small. It is doubtful if $40,000,000 would cover all the cost incurred with the adoption of the project. Nor is this statement made unmindful of the part that purchasers and lessees of industrial sites in the project would have in bearing the grand total of expense.

"Explosives. Keep off." That was a sign in red letters on a truck that was moving through the streets of New York. When the outfit, on the command of the police, pulled up at the police station, it was found to have on board 10 barrels of whiskey. It was destined for Buffalo. "What have you on that truck?" the police asked another driver. "Embalming fluid," was the reply. When the cover was removed, on board of it was found 25 cases labeled "pure rye whiskey." And so it goes.

THEIR THANKS TO TENNESSEE

IT WAS a Southern state that finally put the ballot in the hand of unenfranchised women in time for this year's elections.

It is the South that has been pointed to as an impassable barrier against which the women would threw themselves in a vain effort to carry the suffrage amendment to final ratification. To the South it meant the enfranchisement of colored illiterates by the thousand. To the South, suffrage for women meant the renunciation of the ancient prejudice that took possession of the Southern mind in the dismal days of reconstruction and carpetbag government and negro domination in the late 60's and the 70's.

Yet, in the northern state of Connecticut, a governor sat tight on the lid and refused to permit the legislature of his state to assemble for ratification of suffrage, while the Southern state of Tennessee yesterday became the thirty-sixth and key state in ratifying the amendment and giving the ballot to women.

It is known that the inner clique of the senate cabal fears the woman vote in the election. The women know what it is to bear and rear and give up sons to war, and they want a world in which there will be no Moloch of battle to swallow up their boys.

To them, the League of Nations offers the only plan ever proposed for ending war, and there has all along been fear by the senate junta that the woman's vote would upset their cherished plans of maintaining the old order that dragged us into a conflict that robbed women of tens of thousands of the boys and crippled for life other tens of thousands.

That secret understandings with the senate battalion of death kept the governor of Connecticut from calling a ratifying legislature and left the job to be done by Tennessee is common and widespread belief.

Portland is the ninth city in the country in the amount of postal savings deposits. It leads all cities west of Chicago. Its deposits are $1,741,734, Seattle's $1,403,838, San Francisco's $1,071,536 and Los Angeles' $760,077. Buffalo, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis are all below Portland. There is no more significant story than accumulation of savings deposits. It means a thrifty, home-owning and forward looking population.

NOT SO MANY MILLIONAIRES

THE widespread belief that 22,000 new millionaires were created in America during the war is punctured as effectually as Law's Bubble, if the figures of the internal revenue department, based on income tax returns, are to be trusted. The figures of the bureau show that there are now 20,000 persons in the United States who can be classed as millionaires. There were 16,000 in 1917.

In the figures, a man with an income of $50,000 a year is classed as a millionaire. That is the lowest probable return on $1,000,000. That method of course would include many high salaried executives who probably could not show a capital wealth of $1,000,000.

In the income tax returns, almost 16,000 heads of families showed incomes ranging from $50,000 to $750,000 a year. Ninety confessed to incomes between $750,000 and $1,000,000. The number with incomes exceeding $1,000,000 annually increased from 141 the year before to 162 in 1919.

These figures indicate that one out of every 2100 of population in the United States, including the families of millionaires, has an income of $50,000 annually.

The American Woolen company is putting its woolens back on the shelves until the American people are squeezed into paying its prices. And the voice of the president of the company is undoubtedly in the great chorus that tells us that "what we need is production." And while the American Woolen company is thus a non-producer, the Oregon growers' wool is lying in the warehouses without buyers. It is a great game. How long will it continue to fool the people?

PUBLIC DELAY

MORE force should be put to work in the office of the secretary of state in issuing drivers' licenses.

The law went into effect July 1, nearly two months ago. The secretary of state's office had from the close of the legislature until June 30, a period of more than four months, in which to get ready for issue of the licenses. Practically six months have passed since the law was enacted, and because of the tardiness of the secretary of state's office more than 100,000 applicants are still without licenses.

The delay is standing in the way of effective accident prevention. The one efficient means for dealing with irresponsible drivers is held up and the whole effect of the law blocked by the failure of the secretary of state's office to do its part, all in spite of the fact that four months' time was given the office to get ready.

There is but one way to hasten the work, and that is to put on a sufficient force. No public office has a right to hold up a law indefinitely and no legitimate excuse can be given for the delay.

"What we need is production." "So I have heard," remarked a Kansas farmer, moping the perspiration from his brow. "So I've heard from a whole lot of summer boarders who don't do anything except sit around and wait for some one to bring the glad tidings that dinner is ready." And while production is one of the solutions, nobody acclaims it more than the non-producers.

COX VERY CLEAR DEFINING ISSUE

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Eastern press comment on the Cox speech of acceptance, with little exception, reaches agreement in saying that the issue on the League of Nations has been defined. A summing up of this comment is that Cox is for the league, the present league, the only league there is, and that Harding is against the league, because the "new association of nations" he talks about (he never refers to it as a league) neither exists nor has a chance of existence. The directness of the issue seems to be best phrased in the papers of independent tendencies. This is from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

"It is plain common sense to say that voters who want the League of Nations must vote for Governor Cox and that voters who do not want it, or want nothing their grandfathers did not have, must vote for Harding. It is as clear an issue as the country often gets."

New York Evening Post—If Senator Harding cannot soon bring himself to speak out for a league of nations, a league safeguarded by specific reservations, but recognizing, nevertheless, America's duties and obligations, then there is no free choice for friends of the league. They must go with Cox.

Philadelphia Public Ledger—Nor shall we deny that Governor Cox is in a much more acceptable position, theoretically, for all sincere believers in the league policy than is the Republican candidate. But, then, so was President Wilson, and he failed to get the league covenant ratified. It is not an issue between what Senator Harding says—or does not say, with the fear of Johnson in his heart—and what Governor Cox says, but of what each one of them is likely to do if elected. It is humanly impossible for the Democrats to elect a two thirds majority in the senate this next autumn.

The Los Angeles Times expresses the same thought by saying that Cox does not explain how he will accomplish ratification. These papers apparently overlooked one significant paragraph in Cox's speech, which shows that he has a very definite idea as to how it will be accomplished. Cox said:

"The point is, that after the people shall have spoken, the league will be in the hands of its friends in the senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past." At another point the governor expressed his belief that after the people have spoken, the friends of world peace will have sufficient numbers to ratify. Anyone who knows the history of the treaty fight knows the force of the point Cox makes. With a positive majority for the league in the senate, the league will be out of the hands of Lodge and, as Cox says, "in the hands of its friends," who can then attach the reservations they agree upon and bring it forward with real hopes of ratification.

The New York Globe (Republican) said it believed Cox "entirely right" in most of his argument on the league, and because right, still hopes for ratification with Harding, adding:

"Yet, it is true that Senator Harding's equivocal and uncertain position has laid him open for just such an attack as he experienced. If he should allow himself to be jockeyed into a position of open hostility to the league and to the whole idea of American responsibility as a world power in preserving world peace, he will, in the Globe's judgment, have committed an error which he and the Republican party will have bitter cause to regret."

The New York Tribune editorial was strangely at variance with the general comment. It found that Cox "swayed like a pendulum" and failed to make "a single plain and unequivocal declaration." The only other prominent paper which appears to view the Cox speech as evasive on the league is the New York Evening Mail.

All the papers here quoted are Republican or independent, and strongly critical of Wilson. The Democratic press comment seems solid in agreement that Cox made the issue clear and that when he said "I favor going in," his language was plain enough.

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 HOUSING PROBLEM

Umatilla, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Journal had a news account, dated New York, of a little girl aged 10, named Angelina, who jumped from a five story window of a back tenement apartment because she feared her father would punish her for fighting with a little neighbor girl called Marie. Angelina, who was Italian, kept house for a family of seven and cared for a small child of 3 years while the father and mother and older brother were away at work. The home surroundings were said to contain the usual garbage can rats, dead cats, and groups of noisy children—characteristic of the slums of a large city. Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, the police commissioner, went down to the house and warned all the mothers that they must stay at home with their families and not be so greedy to make money. Ten sad eyed Italians stood around and mourned, after their custom, and the mother moaned and shuddered as she watched the work of the undertaker as he left the house. This story must appeal to the heart of every mother in Oregon. Why were these children living in such surroundings, and why was the mother obliged to leave home to help support her family? Most of us know it was not from choice, any more than was the case in Portland of the woman who left her child in charge of a woman while she was earning her living, and found the child bruised. Those of us who have been paying the prevailing prices for food and clothing, and the last and final drain—the toll exacted by the indispensable landlord—know.

The Portland committee appointed to investigate rents, owing to the future its investigations. In Illinois the governor is about to call a special session of the legislature. Many mass meetings have been held. The mayor of Chicago has been active and every attempt has been made to try to cope with the scarcity of houses and the almost prohibitive high rents. In one city in the East a city of tents has been erected to relieve the housing shortage. In St. Louis they are building houses for working men on a cost basis, and find materials have advanced 315 per cent. There is no inducement for investors to build at present costs.

There is to appear on the ballot in November a measure which will quickly and permanently relieve the building famine and prevent the miseries of such as Angelina and the working woman of Portland, and the corresponding pressure of the city dwellers. It will remove the taxes from houses, building materials and labor, and encourage industry and the erection of more houses and place the taxes on land site privileges, the same as prices paid for seats in a theatre, being in proportion to the attempt to raise, is about to continue privilege of location enjoyed by the patrons of the theatre.

It is all so simple and so just that the single tax measure will eventually awaken an interest in the minds of the thinking women of Oregon.

Christina H. Mock.

WHY FAVOR WOMEN?

Portland, Aug. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—If women have equal rights with men, they should be made to take the same dose dealt out to men when they commit a crime, but as a matter of fact the courts and the police are more lenient with women criminals than they are with men, especially women drivers of automobiles. To illustrate, a woman that was driving recently so fast that she turned a big truck over and killed a man, is out driving her machine again. A few nights ago I was crossing the street when I saw a woman, driving a machine, let go of the wheel and throw her hands in the air and yell. I did not see the accident proper, but the woman had run into a boy on a bicycle, knocked him down and bruised him some, and smashed his wheel not a little. The policeman was trying to persuade the boy that it could not be helped. Now, as I did not see the accident, I could not say who was to blame, but what right has an officer to settle matters of that kind on the street corners or to act as judge? There are always two sides to every question, and an officer is just as liable to be mistaken as anyone else. For this reason we have our courts, where everybody's testimony is weighed, and the woman in question should have been brought before a court of justice, together with the boy. I was dining in Meier & Frank's tea room and there were two ladies sitting at the same table. One woman was bragging and explaining to the other woman how she ran against a truck of lumber and had to go to the police court. She said that the officer was a jolly fellow and that he told her that when there was a man and woman involved he always favored the woman, and it struck me very forcibly. Why should women be favored in this way, when, as a matter of fact she is not as capable of running a car as a man? I have often heard women yell, let go of their wheel and even faint when they get into a tight pinch, something a man never will do. Now, I am not saying these things in a critical spirit to criticise the faithful police or the beautiful women, but, as stated above, as women have equal rights with men, they should be punished for crime the same as men.

A. J. Clark.

SHOULD ASCERTAIN FACTS

Portland, Aug. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—After reading the different articles on the Portland milk controversy, one may conclude that Portlanders are misinformed as to the cost of milk production or that they do not want to pay for milk what it cost to produce it and are not inclined to believe the report from the Oregon Agricultural college as to the cost of milk production. Then a commission should visit different average dairy farms and remain for 24 hours or so, in order to ascertain facts as they really are. The people of Portland and the producers would welcome such investigation. I have a dairy farm with equipment above the average and a herd of cows that are average in number and productiveness, but I cannot produce milk at a cost less than that as reported by the O. A. C. I may add that some of the articles published on the subject of milk controversy are a direct insult to the intelligence of the American dairymen. Glass tools are rather brittle to carve the hard temper the American dairy farmers have taken on in the last few years. J. H. Sanguinet.

HARDING NOT PROGRESSIVE

Portland, Aug. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—"Senator Harding to Defend Party Government in Speech to Ex-Members of Ohio Legislature" are the headlines of a front page news item in the Portland Telegram of August 19.

Even admitting party government to be a necessity, I beg to ask the distinguished senator. What party? With the results of the state primaries so fresh in our memories and with the fact that a small coterie of Wall street hirelings dominated the recent Republican convention and effected the nomination of Senator Harding against the wishes of the rank and file of the Republican voters, it seems presumptuous on the part of Senator Harding to assume that his candidacy represents the will of even the Republican party.

In the case of the election of Senator Harding, we shall have, then, a president who does not represent any party and yet believes in party government as a fundamental necessity in our system of government.

Sitting on the front porch certainly does not represent, in this day of dire necessity for production, an example of that red blooded type of American citizen so necessary to our economic development. The people of all parties have been insisting that candidates for office shall be truly progressive.

Cox and Roosevelt are the most perfect types of ideal progressives, and by electing them you have accomplished those ideals you have so long cherished.

W. L. Bishop.

DO AWAY WITH THE FLY

Portland, Aug. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—The agriculture department tells us that we do not need flies in the house. Every member of the family should help get rid of flies. They carry disease germs and filth. They are dangerous. They are disgraceful.

Screen porches, doors and windows. Trap the flies. Swat the flies. Clean up back yards and alleys. Haul out manure. Kill the winter flies. Destroy all places where they breed. Keep the garbage can covered, and empty often, then wash thoroughly. We are told that 90 per cent of the flies come from the barn. Keep the barnyard clean. We hope your barn is a long distance from your house.

We need to be concerned about the stable fly, as well as the house fly, for it may cause diseases, the most notable of which is infantile paralysis. Each community breeds its own flies, for they do not travel more than 100 yards from their breeding places.

Mrs. J. M. Custard,
County Health Leader of the Farm Bureau.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Education is the gateway to reform.

Worthless people are usually the more amusing.

Some men never respect the things they are unable to understand.

To tell a boy to practice economy in the use of soap is wasting words.

A girl always thinks a man's heart is in the right place, if she possesses it.

If some men were as big as they think they are their tailor bills would bankrupt them.

This world would be paradise immediately if people were as good as their pictures look.

Hamlet may be an easy role for the tragedian, but he has to hump himself whenever he plays Richard III.

It's a lucky thing for some architects of their own fortunes that there were no building inspectors around while the job was being done.

SIDELIGHTS

The city's conventions are over, but it will soon be time for junket trips.—Astoria Budget.

Now that the price has been tilted all around there is plenty of gasoline in sight, which prompts people to say "I told you so."—Eugene Register.

School days are not far off and from the present indications Baker will need a hundred homes this winter that should be under way today.—Baker Herald.

A University of Oregon professor has devoted a lot of time to the study of digestion in crabs. We don't know of any place more suited to such a study or where he would be able to do more good by spreading the news of his findings.—Corvallis Gazette Times.

When you read of a man coming from another state to Oregon and purchasing a home and a small tract of land, it means that he has made his big stake and has come to a climate where he can escape from the turbulent elements and live in peace.—Woodburn Independent.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

T. H. Norcross, acting chief engineer of the forest service, is expected in Portland early in September. Norcross succeeded Merrill, who was recently appointed secretary of the new waterpower commission. He is at present visiting other districts in the country and will be in Portland about the time United States Forester W. B. Greeley and his party come out of Alaska, where they have been investigating waterpower, paper pulp and other prospects for the last several weeks.

The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, pastor of the Central church, St. Louis, Mo., is a guest at the Multnomah hotel for a few days while en route to Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver. Dr. Richmond is touring the west to secure material for a series of lectures this fall on the subject: "Is Christianity a Failure in the United States?" Although he made a prayer at the recent Chicago convention of the committee of 48 which was reported more largely than any other convention prayer, it is said, Dr. Richmond is a staunch supporter of Governor Cox for the presidency. In 1912 he stumped Pennsylvania and New Jersey for Roosevelt. In June of this year he created a stir in his parish in St. Louis by preaching a sermon on "How Jesus would vote were he a delegate to the Republican convention." For years the doctor was pastor of the old St. Louis Episcopal church at Philadelphia, but in 1918 withdrew to enter the work of the community church, of which his St. Louis charge is a type.

George Celci, he who presides over the Basket grocery, will leave Wednesday for his old home in Mongolia, near Genoa, in Italy, on a visit to his father and mother. George will sail from New York on the steamship Imperator for Cherborg. After a tour of the battle fields of France and Northern Italy he will proceed to Genoa, and thence to his home. Celci has been in the United States for 15 years, 10 of which has been in Portland in the retail business.

If, during the lifetime of the present generation, Marshfield, Or., lives up to the expectations of those who are watching it grow and becomes one of the most important ports on the Pacific coast, the census taker will find there Hugh McLain. Unless, of course, he is in Portland, as he happens to be just now. Mr. and Mrs. McLain are at the Portland for the week end. He is postmaster at the Coos Bay metropolis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Haley are down from Ione for a brief respite and are finding things here much more cool than they do in their Eastern Oregon home. The visitors are at the Imperial.

The Imperial is housing for the nonce Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Reavis of Hood River and from the same town come Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Porter to the same stopping place.

On the Portland hotel register are the names of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hayes and son, residents of Pendleton. George W. Lawrence of Pendleton is a guest at the Imperial.

Benjamin M. Collins of Grants Pass is stopping at the Imperial during a brief visit in the big city. Grants Pass has climate, and none to question the fact, but Collins will admit that Portland has much of the same thing.

Harold A. Swafford was seen in Portland Saturday. He belongs in Lebanon, where he is manager of the paper mill operated there by the Crown-Willamette Paper company. Until he went to war as a private and came home as a lieutenant he was with the same company at Oregon City. Saturday he returned to first principles in a Ford, loaded for bear, and carrying members of his family, including, of course, Mrs. Swafford. They were bound for the wide places for an outing.

William Adams, city treasurer, is famous as a clam digger and fame came overnight. Adams is at Seaside enjoying his annual respite from labor, and word to his colleagues at the city hall Friday advised that the Portland official is digging more clams per hour than any other amateur on the coast.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

Colonel Robert A. Miller of Portland is playing a lone hand in politics. Not being the political editor, I am going carefully to forget all he told me about the history of the Democratic party in Oregon, as well as what he told me about the treason, stratagems and spoils of the political leaders of whom he does not approve.

Instead I will tell something about the genial and eloquent colonel himself. "Ask any old timer about the Miller clan and you can get our tribal history at first hand," said Colonel Miller. "Scores and hundreds of Oregon pioneers in the late forties and early fifties, while on their way between Vancouver and Oregon City by canoe, have stopped over night at my father's place at the head of Sauvies island. My father, Colonel J. N. T. Miller, came to Oregon in 1845 in Captain Sol Tetherow's emigrant train. My father's father, Robert Miller, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came with his parents to Kentucky when he was 3 years old. My father was born in Harding county, Kentucy. My mother, Betsy Ann Awbrey, was born in Missouri and came to Oregon in 1850. Sauvies island was colonized by the Miller clan, the Millers, Bybees, McIntires, Charltons and Menzies all being relatives of ours.

"My father and mother were married in 1853 and took up a place near Spores ferry in Lane county. Shortly before my arrival, my mother went to her mother's home, so I was born on the farm of my grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Awbrey, on October 22, 1854.

"Most Americans can get an idea of the making of an American by tracing out the various racial types that go into the melting pot to produce a new breed of men. Take my own case. The father of my father's father was Irish, while his mother was Scotch. One of his mother's parents was English, the other Welch. One of my mother's parents was English, the other half French and half German, so, you see, in my veins I have the mingled blood of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France and Germany." Colonel Miller's Irish ancestry has handed down to him the gift of gab and blarney, while his British stock has made him firm in his convictions, to quote his friends, or stubborn as a mule, to quote what he calls "the bunch of political outlaws" opposed to him. Just after his birth his parents moved to Jacksonville, where they secured a donation land claim. Five adjoining claims bordering on the immediate vicinity of Jacksonville were owned by members of the Miller clan.

"Bill Hanley, the king of Harney county, and I were reared on adjoining farms. William F. Herron and his brother, who is in the insurance business here in Portland, were also playmates of mine," said Colonel Miller. "Sometimes a very small incident will change the whole current of a man's life. When I was a young man I was secretary of the Jacksonville grange, while Wiliam F. Herron was secretary of the Ashland grange. He had attended the Methodist South college at Corvallis, now the O. A. C., while I had attended the Willamette university. Will Herron and I made a solemn compact to be friends and partners for life. Will was trying to earn money to continue his education at college. He was a book agent. He walked all over Southern Oregon ringing doorbells and knocking at doors while selling a grange book entitled 'The Ground Swell,' a book showing how the farmers, toilers and producers could unite to oppose the aggression of capital. Will was a hard worker and a successful book agent. He had pull enough to get me a job with the same publishing house. I became agent for an illustrated book to put on the center table entitled 'The Polar and Tropical Worlds.' Will's book sold at $2.50, mine at $5 to $6, depending on the quality of the binding. We sent for some small hand presses and a few fonts of type to have a side line to pay our traveling expenses.

"Judge P. P. Prim of Southern Oregon advised Will to go to a college in Tennessee where they gave a diploma to practice law for a one-year course of study. So that fall Will pulled out for Cumberland college. I think it was called, while I went to Salem to the Willamette university. That little talk with Judge Prim broke up our association and changed the current of Will's life. When Will's year at college was up he went to San Francisco and got a place as a law clerk with Stewart & Van Cleve. Later he married Van Cleve's daughter. Now he is, and has been for many years, the chief legal adviser of the Southern Pacific railroad.

"I went to the Willamette university in Salem in 1870 but had to stop on account of an epidemic of smallpox. I returned next year. Then I dropped out for a year or so to work with surveying parties in Klamath and Lake counties. In the fall of 1874 I went to the Willamette university once more and stayed for four years, graduating in 1878."

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

The only Catholic church in New York city that is older than the constitution of the United States, St. Peter's, in Barclay street, recently celebrated the 134th anniversary of its incorporation in 1785. Back in 1781-82, when New York's first Catholics attended mass in a loft over a carpenter shop near Barclay street, that region was "in the suburbs." Today the church is in a district of shops and office buildings. The parish extends from Battery Place north to North Moore street, and from Broadway west to the North river. There are said to be 2500 Catholics in that territory, but, more than almost any other church in town, St. Peter's is a "week-day" church. Between 1200 and 1500 persons worship there every business day. Right Rev. James H. McGean was ordained 55 years ago, and has been pastor of St. Peter's for 38 years.

Olden Oregon

Difficulty in Getting Mail in Early Days

To provide better mail facilities for the people of Oregon the federal government about 1848 entered into a contract with Howland and Aspinwall to carry the mails once a month by way of Panama. Not a mail steamer appeared at the mouth of the Columbia in 1849. Investigation disclosed that the secretary of the navy had agreed with Aspinwall that if he should send the Oregon mail and take the same once a month by sailing vessel at or near the mouth of the Klamath river and would touch at San Francisco, Monterey and San Diego free of cost to the government, he should not be required to run steamers to Oregon until after receiving six months' notice. Finally, in June, 1850, the steamship Carolina made her first trip to Portland with mails and passengers.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

Bids for $1,500,000 state road bonds will be received by the state highway commission, August 24.

Because of a shortage of houses, Pendleton may lose some of its teachers, reports Superintendent Inlow.

Howard Cooper of Hood river, a naval reservist, has been ordered to report at the Bremerton navy yard for active duty.

The Douglas county fruit inspector has issued a warning against the shipment of fruit showing the presence of arsenic spray.

Intensive physical education and development of the entire student body will supplant military training in the Pendleton high school.

L. J. Bean of Lane county, who is a candidate for speaker of the lower house, claims to have 31 votes pledged to his support. This is a majority.

The number of teachers wanted to fill Linn county schools is 75. School will open within a month but thus far only 52 districts have secured teachers.

Floyd D. Moore, county clerk of Polk county, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Dallas city council caused by the resignation of M. B. Young.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase by the government of 323 acres near Hillsboro for a huge radio station. The price under consideration is $37,000.

The automobile of E. D. Cusick of Albany, which was stolen from his garage a week ago, has been recovered. It was found hidden in a thicket near Roy, Wash.

The public service commission has taken up with the railroad companies the matter of a reduction of 10 per cent less than published rates on roadbuilding material.

A bill will be presented to the coming legislature providing for an industrial court for the settlement of industrial disputes. It will be modeled on the Kansas law.

Dr. Albert Slaughter of Salem has filed with the secretary of state his certificate of nomination and acceptance for the office of United States senator on the Socialist ticket.

Suit has been begun in the circuit court at Astoria by Anna Dintala to recover $10,000 damages for injuries received when she was struck by an automobile driven by Lizzie Laura.

WASHINGTON

The forest fire in the Columbia national forest west of Lewis river is spreading rapidly. It now covers over 3000 acres.

Forest fires at Teanaway and Cashway, which have been threatening for some time, are now reported to be under control.

The Corbett thresher operating eight miles north of Prescott has been destroyed by a fire following a violent smut explosion.

An ordinance will be presented to the Tacoma council declaring that policemen are not entitled to special rewards for doing their duty.

Over 100 delegates from all parts of the state attended the annual convention of the State Association of Insurance agents at Yakima.

Complaint that white settlers on the Ahtanum are taking more than their share of water is made by the superintendent of the Indian service.

The molar of a mastodon has been found in the Olympics on the south shore of Lake Quinault. It weighs between four and five pounds.

Officials of the Western Forest Fire association have sent out warnings of the dangerous condition of fire hazards in Western Washington forests.

Despite the cold last winter the berry and fruit crop of Eastern Lewis county is reported to be practically undamaged. The hay crop is the best in history.

Heavy rains in the forest fire area near Eagle gorge, in the Rainier national forest, have aided rangers and woodsmen in getting control over the flames.

As the Wenatchee pear harvest progresses growers and shippers estimate that the yield will be greater than forecasted. A crop of between 600 and 800 carloads is now predicted.

IDAHO

Idaho Rural potatoes south of Nampa are yielding an average of from 250 to 375 sacks to the acre.

The executive committee of the Western States Reclamation association is in session at Boise considering legislation, finance and publicity.

Contracts for highway work in Nez Perce and Boundary counties have been awarded by the state highway department to Charles A. McClung and the Houser Construction company.

Prior to the convening of the state Republican convention, it is reported, a protest will be filed against seating the Ada county delegation, which, it is claimed, was not legally elected.

Walter Berry while fighting the Rabbit creek forest fire in the Boise national forest was overcome by heat and smoke, and other rangers were compelled to carry him into Idaho City on a pack horse.

The increased freight and passenger rate increase hearing has been concluded by the state public utilities commission, which authorized rates in conformity with the order of the interstate commerce commission.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Down in Gonzales county, Texas, in the '70s Doc McLane uster be able to cure most anything with calomel and quinine. One or t'other, or both, mighty soon settled any case of misery innard or misery outard. Them as couldn't be handled thataway had to be followed up with prayer. That seems to be the way of our big statesmen doctors the world around. They've a little jolly hot air in one bottle and a machine guni n'other. One is tried and then t'other, and sometimes both together. If neither works, they leave it to the Lord and charge full fees jist the same.

Figures That Show to What Wool, Mutton Interests in Oregon Have Grown.

In 1821 the Tonquin of the Astor expedition brought a pair of sheep to a point near Astoria. One hundred years later there are over 2,000,000 sheep on the hills of Oregon. They produce 13,500,000 pounds of wool. The mills of Oregon weave 7,000,000 pounds of Oregon wool annually. It takes the fleeces of more than 1,300,000 sheep to keep the mills going in St. Johns, Sellwood, Salem, Pendleton, Oregon City, Eugene, Stayton and Washougal.

The original buck and ewe of the Tonquin were not, of course, the progenitors of all the sheep that followed them to Oregon. Jacob Lease brought 450 head of Mexican sheep to Oregon in 1838. John Shaw brought a small flock across the plains in 1844. Joseph Watt drove 300 sheep to the Willamette valley in 1848.

Both Eastern and Western Oregon are exceptionally adapted for the production of unexcelled wool and mutton. The moist climate of Western Oregon is exceedingly favorable for the making of cloth. The fabric emerges with a sheen and softness surpassing even that of England's product.

The wool produced annually in Oregon brings the growers about $6,000,000. Its manufactured value is approximately $10,000,000. Two thousand people employed in the industry receive about $2,250,000 yearly.

There is yet room for greater s