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 world is a thing that a man must learn to despise, and even to neglect, before he can learn to reverence it and work in it and for it.—Carlyle.

HE FOUGHT THE FARM LOAN SYSTEM

WARREN G. HARDING, candidate for the presidency, made a hard fight in the United States senate to defeat the bill for a farm loan system. (See Congressional Record, page 6849.)

He made speeches against the bill, and presented to the senate the argument of a farm mortgage banker, in which appeared the following:

In almost every section of this bill there is error on some important point in respect to minor details, and its general plan is rendered UTTERLY VICIOUS BY TWO MONSTROUS OBJECTS, WHICH ARE, AN UNJUSTIFIABLE USE OF THE CASH AND CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR A SPECIAL CLASS OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND THE CREATION (too soon after the postal banks) OF ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM, ABSOLUTELY UNNECESSARY AND FRAUGHT WITH GRAVE DANGERS BECAUSE OF A WRONGFUL COMBINATION OF LONG-TERM OPERATIONS. THIS BILL IS SO BAD AND FAULTY THAT IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE GHOST OF A CHANCE IN CONGRESS WERE IT NOT FOR THE FACT THAT A PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IS NEAR.

The words were the words of a farm mortgage banker, but Senator Harding presented them to the senate. This was after the farmers of America had been struggling for a generation to get a farm loan system that would enable them to secure loans on long time at low rates. They were always fought by farm mortgage bankers and farm mortgage loan companies, just as they were fought in this instance by the farm mortgage banker whom Mr. Harding represented on the floor of the senate.

The railroads had always had long time interest at low rates. The big manufacturing companies had had the same privilege. The interest rates to railroads ran as low as 3 per cent and the loans extended through periods of 30 and 40 years.

The homes of farmers kept going under the mortgage. Farmers became renters on the farms their fathers had owned. Interest on the mortgage was high, the loans were on short time and the fees which they had to pay for renewals ate up the earnings of the farm, and, all together, the mortgage took the farm away from them. The loss of their farms by the owners went on so swiftly that in 1910, 38 per cent of the farms in the country were operated by renters.

When, finally, a bill for a farm loan system was introduced in the senate by Senator Hollis, at the request of President Wilson, Senator Harding became its opponent. He presented a document that denounced it as "utterly vicious," that said it had "two monstrous objects," and said the bill was "an unjustifiable use of the cash and credit of the United States government for a special class of private individuals," of course meaning farmers. Harding said it was "absolutely unnecessary and fraught with grave danger."

Here is another thing said by Senator Harding in his fight against the bill:

I will not assume to say that conditions in Ohio are altogether like those in other states in the union, but I believe I state an absolute truth when I SAY THERE IS NO MORE NEED FOR A MEASURE OF THIS KIND FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS OF THE STATE OF OHIO THAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO STEP IN AND TAKE CHARGE OF ALL OUR INDUSTRIAL AND PRODUCTIVE AFFAIRS IN THAT STATE. (See Congressional Record, page 6849.)

Here is another statement by Senator Harding in one of his speeches opposing the bill:

I know from personal contact with the problem that the average Ohio farmer can secure money more readily than any other person in the state, and he can secure it on less credit than any one in the mercantile or manufacturing enterprise. The rates of interest are NOT HIGH. I doubt if there is a loan made in the state of Ohio at more than 6 per cent interest, and it can be made for a short or long time, to suit the convenience of the customer. I only speak of this in passing, because to those of us in Ohio THERE SEEMS TO BE NO OCCASION FOR THE PASSAGE OF SUCH A MEASURE. HOWEVER I WANT TO PRESENT TO THE SENATE THE VERY VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS OF THE DISTINGUISHED BANKER WHO HAS WRITTEN TO THE NEW YORK SUN SOMEWHAT AS FOLLOWS: "THE HOLLIS BILL IS A USELESS AND DANGEROUS MEASURE. IT IS FULL OF FLAWS, INCONSISTENCIES, LOOPHOLES, JOKERS AND MEANINGLESS VERBIAGE, BESIDES LACKING INDISPENSABLE CLAUSES. WHILE IT FLAGRANTLY VIOLATES BASIC PRINCIPLES BY SUBSTITUTING THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE CREDIT OF THE LAND, AND BY CLOTHING LAND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS WITH SAVINGS BANK POWERS AND ALLOWING THEM TO PYRAMID ON THEIR CREDIT, AND INCUMBER THEIR ASSETS WITH LIABILITIES THROUGH BOND ISSUES.

Senator Harding failed to get a solid delegation in the Ohio Republican primaries in support of his candidacy for president. The Republican farmers of Ohio fought him. They distributed circulars quoting from his speeches against the farm loan system and citing his notorious "dollar-a-bushel wheat" speech, made in the senate when the war food bill was under discussion.

NOT THE CORNER

AFTER an accident, automobile drivers frequently plead that an object obstructed their view. They say they could not see the other machine. They therefore claim the collision was unavoidable.

It is an absurd contention. Perhaps conditions were as they say. Perhaps an automobile was parked so as to arrest the view. But both drivers could see that the machine was parked, and they could easily guess that another car might be proceeding in their direction on the other side.

It doesn't take much imagination to anticipate an approaching automobile on any street in Portland. They travel everywhere. They pass parked machines. Drivers can't see through automobiles. The obvious thing for any driver approaching a blind intersection to do is to slow down. The only sane action is to place his machine under such control that he can stop it within three feet. Because a child may run from behind the obstruction, a sleeping pedestrian may step out, or an automobile may whirl in from the other direction. They do it, do it every day, and people are injured and killed just that way.

An intersection may be blinded by a parked machine, by a house, high bank, or other obstruction. It may be temporarily blinded by a passing vehicle. If those operating a motor car can't see where they are going, they should stop.

At inquests attorneys frequently stress existence of a parked machine near the scene of the accident, a blind corner, or obstruction. They point out that the driver could not see the victim because of such and such an object.

But the driver could see the object. And any sane man can readily realize that something may be behind it. It is a silly contention, and one that in no way exonerates the driver who failed to bring his car under proper control.

There are certain traffic conditions in Portland as well as in every other city. Automobile pilots must take these conditions into consideration when operating cars. If there are blind corners, drivers can see them, and must take them into account. When they don't, and an accident results, it is not because the obstruction was there, but because the driver failed to heed it.

An 11-year-old boy questioned as to what he would do if he had $5000, wrote: "I would give $1000 to charities and the Red Cross; I would buy a private yacht and go across the Atlantic to England. When I came back I would buy a motorcycle. I would take a trip to Brazil and come home on the railroad train. When I got home I would go to school and learn all the languages I could and have all the sodas I could drink. I would put the rest in the bank." The kid would need no truck to transport the remainder of his $5000 to the bank.

HIS BOLD STAND

"IF ALL the candidates who have been indorsed by the Non-partisan league do not repudiate their indorsement, the Republican party is through with them," said Republican Vice Chairman Jessup, following a meeting of the Republican state committee at Spokane. He added, "We will not support them, even if they are nominated on the Republican ticket."

The report is that the Non-partisans have 25,000 members in the state of Washington. There is probably an average of three votes to every membership, remembering that each member is usually the head of a family. This is a very large body of voters to read out of a political party.

Nor is this all. The Non-partisans in Washington are one of three groups in the Triple alliance in that state. The two other groups, consisting of organized labor and railroad workers, are also strong numerically. Presumably, Vice Chairman Jessup also means that these two groups are likewise ordered out of Mr. Jessup's party.

The Triple alliance is going to make a strong effort to capture the state government of Washington in the coming election. The probability is that the triple alliance will make state issues overshadow national issues. This is likely to be heightened by the declaration of Vice Chairman Jessup, who, as the opening gun in the state campaign, definitely reads all Non-partisan leaguers and presumably their allies in the triple alliance, out of his party.

Unless all signs fail there will be a veritable political upheaval, with party lines badly smashed and political issues much mixed in the state to the north by the time the November election rolls round.

Here is a recent problem in a teacher's examination: "If ontogeny invariably ingeminates phylogeny circumscribe the word giving the location of the Ourcq; if not, underscore the word that locates the Mandible." Perhaps it isn't the inadequate salaries after all that is responsible for the shortage of teachers.

LOST IN THE FOGS

NOW we are told that Candidate Harding, preparatory to making a new speech on foreign relations, is holding conferences with men of all shades of opinion on "the merits of the league."

Doesn't he yet know where he stands? Can't he find out from the Chicago platform?

On July 22 he delivered a speech of acceptance, in which he discussed the league at great length. Can't he find out from that speech where he stands on the league?

If he can't find out from the platform or from his speech of acceptance, why not ask Hiram? Friday, July 23, Hiram said in a public statement, "I congratulate Senator Harding on his firm stand against the League of Nations."

And if Hiram's congratulations and Hiram's voice of thunder can't tell him where he stands, perhaps Candidate Harding can find out from his speech delivered on his own front porch, August 4, when, speaking of the League of Nations, he said:

WE NEED TO BE RESCUED FROM OUR VISIONARY AND FRUITLESS PURSUIT OF PEACE THROUGH A SUPER GOVERNMENT.

If after reading his own words of only 21 days ago, Harding is still undecided, and if he cannot find out from the Chicago platform and cannot find out from his own acceptance speech, and if he cannot find out from Hiram, how in the world can he discover where he is, in conferences with men of all shades of opinion on the merits of the league?

Why not try the ouija board?

Senator Harding's record in the senate has come to light. He dodged 1132 roll calls and introduced 132 bills. Of these 122 related to pensions. Of the remaining 11 one was to increase the pay of clerks of draft boards and another to increase bounties on fur bearing animals in Alaska.

BUYING BY EYE

BUYING by eye is the new problem that producers must face in the markets. The public today is demanding that the eye be pleased first of all. Then the taste is consulted.

It develops that the most successful producers have learned this lesson and are satisfied with the results, while many of the smaller growers have thus far failed to see the light.

For instance, there are several big potato shippers in the Northwest who put their supplies in clean sacks and with their names neatly printed upon each package. This is a guarantee to the public that the stock is of good quality and growers who use this method do put good quality in the sacks. The result is that they obtain a premium in price over the regular market.

Good grading and fine appearance pay in all lines of farm products.

Was it patriotism, or is it a court of law that is the last resort of scoundrels? Suffrage was ratified by a constitutional majority in Tennessee. Everybody knows it. Yet even a second injunction has been invoked to beat it.

BAD BUSINESS

AN EFFORT is to be made to eliminate shavers of county employes' warrants, an announcement from the Multnomah county court house indicates. It is to be done through semi-monthly payment of salary rather than on a monthly basis. The announcement says the legislature is to be asked to authorize the new plan.

By all means the legislature should assent to semi-monthly payment of county employes. The workers should not be compelled by the system of payment now in vogue to become patrons of a warrant shaving agency. They are entitled to their full salary. They are entitled to it without discount. In these days of high prices it is sometimes difficult to meet heavy payments that might come due and get through the remainder of the month without borrowing.

For years the employes of Multnomah county have been paying tribute to a loan agency. An office has even been established in the court house. The taxpayers of this county under the present arrangements are providing room for the discount broker where he profits from the loans to employes.

Going into debt is bad business at any time. It is bad business for anybody. And above all, it is bad business for a sovereign commonwealth by its system of payments to force employes into debt.

FARM LOAN ACT NOT HALF DEAD

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, Aug. 25.—Officials of the federal farm loan board view with interest, though not with any great degree of apprehension, the efforts of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' association to kill off the farm loan act in the supreme court and the propaganda sent out by the apostles of private capital who want this field for themselves. Commissioner Charles E. Lobdell of the farm loan board points out that the main feature of the attack is the contention that the government cannot engage in the farm loan business because this is not a function of government, and that the same contention was overruled by the supreme court in the case involving the conduct of national banks.

• • •

"The farm loan case is the fifth in line on the docket of the supreme court for argument at the October term," said Judge Lobdell. "The court will meet on October 11, and our case should be reached in three or four days. The law will be defended by Charles E. Hughes. The opposition will be represented by William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville and Frank Regan of Kansas City, both able lawyers.

"The farm loan system was doing splendidly up to the time we were forced to suspend new loans. New associations were being formed in all parts of the country and the nonpaying period has passed. All the banks are earning money now.

"In the Omaha district the average loan is around $4000. In Oregon it is about $2500, and in the southern tier of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, it is about $1300."

• • •

In the last congress effort was made to place the cost of administration upon the farm loan system, in place of the present method of maintenance by appropriation from the treasury. The board indorsed this change, taking the ground that the system is now amply able to pay its own way. Some of the friends of the farm loan system strongly objected, however, and, although the change was favored by the senate, it failed in the house.

• • •

Failing in attack upon the constitutionality of the law, it is believed the mortgage bank interests will try to secure an amendment in the next session to do away with the tax exemption of farm loan bonds. This would help to bring the interest rates more nearly to a level with the charges made by private interests.

It is hoped the supreme court will pass on the case by the first of next year, which allows nearly three months between argument and decision.

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.]

OUT MOUNT HOOD WAY

Portland, Aug. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Every time a personage of distinction and perception goes out Mount Hood way, the possibilities of that region are given more emphasis and some new feature is suggested for development. Already we can picture not only a never ending stream of tourists who are here today and gone tomorrow, but, also, a whole mountainside swarming with people spending days, weeks and even months in the enjoyment of the open. How are these people to be provided for? That would or should be the first and most important question to arise in the mind of the persons responsible for the gathering of all these people in such a place. That they will be there in great numbers soon after the road is completed is so certain that the .... for them should be a part of the scheme itself. A limited number of persons with the means and willingness to pay the price is one sort of a problem. A vast throng of people, many of whom must carefully consider the expense, is an entirely different problem. Fortunately, nature has not only provided the mountain with all its desirable features, but also a nearby source of supply if it is properly developed. It should not be left to chance. The road into that region can be so located that a large producing area will be within a half hour's or an hour's run with a light truck. The side roads should be put in good condition. The farmers should be encouraged in every way to produce those things needed in the camps and hotels. Only in this way can we avoid undesirable conditions which would forever mar the whole undertaking.

This .... be a good time to apply to highway building the slogan so much used in many other phases of automotive development: "It is better to be safe than to be sorry."

George B. Couper.

HARDING'S OFFER TO SURRENDER

Portland, Aug. 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—No one could possibly object that United States senators exercise their influence by suggestion or in other legitimate ways in the formulation of party policies or policies of government. But a senator or a combination of senators can only act legitimately by and under the provisions and limitations of the constitution. It may happen, as is the case now with the Republican party, that the leaders of a party occupy seats in the United States senate. The senate and house of representatives are coordinate branches of the legislative department of the government. If the members of the house of representatives were elected upon the theory that each and every one of them should defer to the suggestion and leadership of the leaders of his party, and those leaders should happen to occupy seats in the senate, there would be a virtual surrender of the independence of the house, and it would cease to function as an independent body. The senatorial leaders of the party in power would dictate legislative policy. The house of representatives would become a cipher.

This state of affairs would be bad enough, indeed. But when it is proposed by a presidential candidate in the administration of the executive department of the government that he will defer all matters of policy to the leaders of his party, and those recognized leaders are senators, what is the situation? The writer would say that it would be an alarming situation. The evident intention of the constitution is that the three departments of government—executive, legislative and judicial—shall be absolutely independent, each of the others; that none shall dictate to nor accept dictation from the others. And that has been the theory of government put into effect by practically all administrations from Washington down.

But Mr. Harding proposes to defer to the leaders of his party, namely, Lodge, Penrose, Watson, Smoot, Knox, et. al, who hold seats in the senate, for policies of administration. He thereby surrenders his veto power and all other constitutional powers vested in a president to this senatorial combination. In doing this he would necessarily violate the oath of office which he would have to take when inducted into the office of president, because it is the plain intent of the constitution that the president of the United States shall be above dictation from anybody, and when a president surrenders the independence of this high office and accepts dictation from a senatorial combination or other body of men, he violates the oath which he takes to "support the constitution of the United States."

B. F. Wilson.

AN ALL-DRY GOVERNMENT

Newport, Aug. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—In yesterday's Journal I notice the letter of J. B. Wright, discussing "The Real Issue." My ideas seem to run along in nearly the same channel till we reach his closing paragraph, in which he says: "This quibbling about prohibition, which is definitely settled, is all political claptrap to divert attention from the real world issue." His quibbling about prohibition, which is indefinitely settled, is all political bunk to divert attention from the real necessity of completing the job, or from the really great "American political issue." True, we have the eighteenth amendment, and the Volstead act to protect it, both of which have been declared constitutional by the highest court. This is all the law we want and all we need to write "finis," so far as law is concerned; but the law is a scrap of paper without enforcement, and political anarchists tell us the law cannot be enforced, and the wets, with billions backing their efforts, are a unionized force to destroy the law. How? By the election of a wet congress. So the real issue is, Shall we be wet or dry. If the campaign results in a wet congress it will be through aid of wet parties, and we will be in a worse fix than before the enactment of the law.

We are told that the whole matter rests entirely upon the election of a dry congress to save the law; that the president has nothing to do with it. Such statements are erroneous. Suppose a wet congress brings to the president a bill to defeat the true purpose of the Volstead act, and he signs. The law is defeated. If he withholds his signature, the bill is vetoed; and then if congress can pass it by a two-thirds majority over the veto the law is still defeated. On the other hand, if a dry bill is presented, and the president is wet (and W. J. Bryan says they are both wet and bidding for the wet vote) he will veto it, and then, if the dry majority is not strong enough to pass the bill over his veto it at once becomes a dead measure.

Thus it is easy to be seen that we must have a dry president as well as a dry congress to insure the safety of our dry law and to definitely settle the prohibition question; and that the quibbling and political claptrap must go on calling the attention of the people to the "real issue"—the election of an administration pledged to the enforcement and protection of the constitution, versus nullification.

E. W. Durkee.

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

The old statehouse in Boston was erected in 1713. In early days the first floor was used as the merchants' exchange and the second story as the meeting place of the governors of the province and the royal council. A few feet from the eastern porch occurred the Boston massacre on March 5, 1770. In 1789 Washington reviewed from this building a procession in his honor and in 1835 William Lloyd Garrison took refuge there to escape from the mob that had broken up the anti-slavery meeting and threatened his life. In later years the building was turned into business offices and was so much altered inside and outside as almost to destroy the original architectural effect. In 1881 it was restored by the city at the request of the public-spirited citizens and is now in the custody of the Bostonian society, which occupies it. The rooms, including the old council chamber and hall of representatives, contain a collection of relics and paintings of Revolutionary times.

Olden Oregon

Oregon's First Law Code Was Adopted in 1864.

A commission composed of M. P. Deady, A. S. Gibbs and J. J. Kelly drafted a code of civil procedure which was submitted to the legislature of 1862 with some general laws relating to corporations, partnerships, public roads and other matters. It was accepted with some slight amendment and the legislature passed an act authorizing Judge Deady to complete the code and report at the next session. The code was completed and adopted in 1864. Four members of the legislature voted against it on the ground that it contained no provision prohibiting persons other than white from giving evidence in the courts.

A FRONT PORCH SEANCE

Copyright, 1920, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World)

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Boost Portland.

• • •

Takes rain to make the grass green.

• • •

A little moisture now and then is welcomed by everybody.

• • •

He who reads as he runs is sooner or later going to be tripped up.

• • •

A man may be as happy as the day is long and still not be worth his weight in potatoes.

• • •

Poland wanted to be a buffer state, but she probably didn't expect the buffing to be as ungentle as it has been recently.

• • •

Gasoline, we are warned, is going to be 50 cents a gallon. Let 'er go. We never did like the smell of gloves that have been cleaned, anyhow.

SIDELIGHTS

Oregon's harvest is at its height and production is abundant. Why shouldn't Oregon be prosperous?—Hillsboro Argus.

• • •

Washington county is up to its neck in the wheat harvest. Around Banks 40, 50 and 60 bushel is being reported. Not so worse.—Banks Herald.

• • •

That Italian immigrant in New York who designated this country as a meal ticket unwittingly construed the situation exactly in line with the ideas of far too many recent immigrants.—Crane American.

• • •

There's a world of comradeship in a record of 34 years with never a slip for the hunting trips taken by two of Pendleton's well known men. The tie there is a worthy mark for any young man to aim to emulate.—Pendleton East-Oregonian.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Mrs. Emma Royle was for years and years a stenographer at the Benson. About three weeks ago she resigned her position, and associates have just learned that in June she was married to a traveling attorney who was in the habit of frequenting the hotel when his duties brought him to Portland. Mrs. Walker, as she is now called, left with her husband Tuesday for the East, expecting to visit Indianapolis, St. Paul, Georgia and Los Angeles before she returns.

• • •

H. E. W. Wilson, who will manage the Old Colony club, which is opening headquarters on the mezzanine floor of the Multnomah, has arrived in the city to take charge of operations, together with E. C. Batten, executive secretary of the club. Both men are from San Francisco. Wilson and Batten expect soon to open a drive for 500 members. The club will have munificent quarters in the Multnomah, with club rooms, tea room, sleeping quarters and all sorts of conveniences and comforts for its members, who are made up of the traveling business men throughout the country. The club has branches in nearly all the large cities of the country, it is said.

• • •

Making educational inspection tours of the Union Pacific railway system, W. H. Chevers, general agent of the Union Pacific at Ogden, Utah; F. D. Wilson, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Union Pacific at Salt Lake City, and W. R. Crow, Pacific coast general agent of the Erie railroad at San Francisco, spent Monday in Portland.

• • •

Mrs. L. H. Taggart of Pendleton is still buying for the Peoples store. Mrs. Taggart, until a short while ago, was Miss Jessie Crichton, and friends at the Benson, where she arrived Monday to attend to the fall buying, had their first intimation of her marriage.

• • •

The roads are fairly good between California and Oregon, say Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Platt and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hill, all of Berkeley, Cal. The party are on their way by automobile to Yellowstone National park and are staying at the New Perkins while in Portland.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Childers, who operate the Angeles hotel in Los Angeles, are among the recent arrivals at the Portland.

• • •

Eddie Doyle, clerk at the Oregon, is spending a two weeks' vacation at Seaview. J. A. Herman, clerk at the Portland, has just returned from two weeks at the beach. The worst thing about a vacation, thinks Herman, is the coming back to work, for two weeks is entirely too short a time to frisk in the wild surf.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

The profiteers have become a national menace. Sugar is 224 per cent higher than it was in 1913. Is there any excuse for this advance? Potatoes are 218 per cent higher. Who is receiving the increased price—the potato grower or the speculator? Clothing is 177 per cent higher than in 1913. The foodstuff pirates have hoisted the black flag, on which the dollar mark is entwined with the skull and crossbones. They go unpunished and unrebuked. The investigation of the federal trade commission has established the fact that the leather manufacturers make 100 per cent profit on their wares. Senator McNary of Oregon is trying to make it compulsory to have the manufacturer stamp on the sole of the shoe the price paid by the retailer. Federal investigation has shown profits ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent by tin plate mills and steel sheet mills. One American sugar refining company testified to making a profit of $15,000,000 during 1919. One sugar trader cleaned up $50,000 on a single cargo of sugar.

• • •

Commenting on the sugar holdup, the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The stabilization of sugar prices during the war was the one notable demonstration of the government's power to protect the consumer. After the armistice the sugar board, an agent of economic foresight and restraint, was allowed to dissolve. So we see the sugar speculator and profiteer already in their glory. The speculators naturally cry 'Shortage!' But, according to figures prepared by the National City bank, sugar importations for the year ending June 30 next will be much the largest in our history. Moreover, we are exporting sugar and are using vast quantities of it for non-essential purposes. Manipulation of supply, forestalling and all the familiar forms of pressure to boost prices and mulct the consumer have worked to convert sugar from a low-priced war-time staple into a pampered luxury in time of peace."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, as well as Senator McNary of Oregon, has been doing some investigating. When Senator Capper, in a speech in the senate, showed that one large cotton manufacturer made seven times as much profit in 1919 as in 1917, he went on to say: "At this moment the most brazen challenge the government has had comes from gamblers in sugar. We are told refineries are unable to provide for the enormous new stocks of sugar, but a corner in sugar has evidently been formed. The people are helpless. It is piracy so colossal and criminal that Captain Kidd and all the famed pirates become Sunday school characters by comparison. These profiteers are known, but they go unhanged. The extent to which people have been bled by extortion is almost unbelievable. The speculation and profiteering in cotton and cotton goods has been open, fragrant and scandalous. A recent senate investigation received proof that the spread between farm and store prices of cotton material was about 1800 per cent, and that the retail price of cotton goods is so high that ordinary persons can scarcely buy bedding, cotton muslins and gingham."

• • •

Whose fault is it that we are being bled white by the profiteers? It is your fault and mine. If we would all refuse to buy luxuries for a few weeks prices would come down with a rush. If we would wear our old shoes and our old clothes and live simply and forego luxuries and work and save, times would soon become normal. Then if we would through our representatives and through every legal means insist on the punishment of the profiteers—not by fines but by jail sentences—a lot of them would seek cover and be less contemptuous of the "common dubs" who uncomplainingly make them rich and pay their excessive prices, without protest. We could make any sacrifice during the war to achieve victory, but we can't combine to achieve victory over an insolent horde of profligate food hoarders and pirates. Let's wake up and get into action.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

A grange picnic will be held Labor day at the Green house near Boardman.

The Labor day celebration committee of Baker is endeavoring to secure a young couple to get married at the ball park.

A two-day search by Sheriff Anderson of Baker county resulted in the location of five liquor stills, and seven arrests.

The Pendleton high school will institute a course to fit young men for farm management under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes act.

Emma Rayner of Clackamas has filed with the secretary of state her acceptance of the nomination for state senator on the Socialist ticket.

The Klamath Mint company, which recently purchased a 2500 acre tract, is preparing to plant 500 acres to mint the first of the coming year.

The secretary of state has mailed out about three-fifths of the motor vehicle drivers' permits asked for. Thus far approximately 165,000 applications have been received.

Heavy shipments of cattle to market from Prineville mark the opening of the fall season. The high price of hay is responsible for the sale of fattened cattle so early.

Fire destroyed the barn and all the grain of Matt Zogg of Sandy Ridge, Clackamas county. A threshing machine owned by Charles Krebs was burned at the same time.

Apple boxes will cost Hood River growers about 29½ cents this year. The price is heavier than last season, when a majority of growers had their shooks contracted for as low as 15 cents.

On his return from Harney county J. T. Jardine, director of the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station, says dry farm crops are in better than average condition and crops under irrigation are excellent.

The state industrial accident commission has brought suit in the circuit court of Klamath county to collect $300 due as premium on the protection of workmen employed by County Engineer Darley on a railway building contract.

While driving with his family on the Columbia river highway, John Baker of Hood River almost ran over a full grown cougar which was standing in the middle of the road, according to the story told by Baker. Near the same spot G. G. Lemmon ran down a Jersey calf.

WASHINGTON

A housebuilding campaign is to be undertaken at Montesano within a few weeks.

There are 68 more names on the registration books of Sprague than were there four years ago.

The Colfax schools will open September 6. The teachers' staff is complete with two exceptions.

Health Officer Benson of Colfax found a man going about the streets with a well developed case of smallpox.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Ponischil, pioneer residents of Hoquiam, have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

The Cowlitz county board of equalization has fixed the valuation of timber land at 50 per cent of the cash value.

The board of the Pe Ell consolidated school district has employed all its teachers for the year beginning September 7.

The Selah schools, which have opened, will be run for a month, when they will be closed for six weeks during the apple picking season.

The county assessor of Grays Harbor county has made large increases in assessed valuation. The only decrease is in unimproved land.

The engineer of Ferry county is making a survey for a ferry across the Columbia at Bushnells flats, about three fourths of a mile below the falls.

Yakima county commissioners are planning to pave at least 30 miles of county road during the coming season, notwithstanding the tight bond market.

W. D. Burton has filed a complaint with the prosecuting attorney of Walla Walla county, alleging that he was tarred and feathered because he tried to incite a strike among harvest hands near Prescott.

According to figures prepared by the West Coast Lumbermen's association, it now costs at Seattle 146 per cent more to build a five room bungalow than it did in 1913. In 1913 the cost was $2850. At present it is $6340.

IDAHO

The state board of equalization has reduced assessments on livestock 10 per cent.

Nampa citizens will open their homes to accommodate teachers in attendance at the state institute.

After working 4 months Latah county officials have captured a still in operation in the woods near Potlatch.

According to figures given out by Mayor Eagleson the operation of the army store at Boise from November to May netted the city $160.50.

The Clearwater highway district has shut down its road camp because of lack of funds. The men have been working on the highway between Elk river and Bovill.

Canning beans is at its height at the Coeur d'Alene cannery. About 70 women and girls and about 20 men are employed. The cannery is turning out from 10,000 to 12,000 cans of beans a day.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

There's a heap of difference in what some people calls a good time. Old Man Ike Gravity in San Berdoon, Californy, uster see the young folks off to a dance and then go up in the attic and git out his coffin fer a quiet nap while they was gone. He swore he had a better time'n they did. The coffin was bought at a auction sale and was mighty comfortable, the way he had it fixed up.

Journal Editions Timed for Convenience of Readers in All Localities

The Journal leads the field in the number of editions published every 24 hours. Each week day eight editions are sent to press. This practise is followed not for the distinction of getting out the most editions, but in order that every Journal reader, no matter where he may be located in the Oregon country, shall receive the latest news.

Consider, for the moment, the tremendous advantage that an evening paper on the Pacific coast enjoys because of the time difference. When it is noon in Oregon it is 3 o'clock p. m. in New York (4 o'clock during the daylight saving season) and 11 o'clock p. m. in London, etc.

The Journal's day begins with the publication of its Bulletin News Edition, the one with the pink jacket, which is intended primarily for street sale circulation. Published at 10 o'clock in the morning, it gives the gist of the news at home and abroad up to that hour.

Shortly after noon appears the First Afternoon Edition, a complete newspaper which specializes in news from the Pacific Northwest, in which it reaches many homes within a radius of 100 miles by late afternoon. Then follow two City Editions, for home delivery.

Next comes the Late Afternoon Edition, in a four page green jacket, which carries news happening late in the day and such additional sports news as is available. Certain upstate communities are served with this edition. During the baseball season a sixth day edition is published, which is the complete Late Afternoon Edition with an additional two page green jacket containing the baseball box score and late sports news the country over.

Then follow two Night Editions. But more about them tomorrow.