

Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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more glorious cause of progressivism on the other. If we go back to reaction and syndicated rule by a senatorial oligarchy running both congress and the presidency, then watch Bolshevism and radicalism grow in this country.

Women at South St. Paul, Minnesota, claim the distinction of having been the first to use the franchise under the newly ratified suffrage amendment. They voted in a municipal election on a proposed issue of bonds for improvement of the water supply. They ought to have a kindly feeling for the state of Tennessee, which performed the final act in putting the ballot into their hands.

PASSING OF THE DIME BED

THE day of the dime bed has passed. Men throughout the country who formerly searched for the 10 cent bed are now asking for private rooms with sunshine, air and hot and cold water. They want all modern conveniences.

The head of the industrial department of the Salvation Army, which conducts huge dormitories for men, is authority for those statements. He says that several of the dormitories which were formerly in such great demand, are now being closed, giving way to the more modern structures. He attributes the change to prohibition.

"There is a real need for good, modern hotels for men at reasonable prices and those which we have are run along such lines," he said.

He adds:

Our Working Men's Palace in Chicago has 571 beds. Three years ago we would have found 10 or 12 men in the palace with bank accounts. Last month there were 312 men in that hotel who carried bank books.

As for the industrial homes, they used to contain many young men who ceased to be producers and who had to be made over, sometimes by a long and painful process, into good citizens and wage earners. There is hardly an able-bodied man in any industrial home in the United States.

The men who are there are nearly all permanently disabled to some degree, or they are convalescents from hospitals, who are unable to do an ordinary day's work. These men are not only able to take care of themselves but even to save a little from their earnings.

There is little question that prohibition has had a salutary effect on the working population of America. The passing of the saloon no doubt converted many a bottle of whiskey into a bank account.

But have the working conditions of the masses not been improved?

Is there not greater employment now than before?

Have wages not perceptibly mounted in the last three years?

Have improved industrial conditions not made a difference in the resources of the man who works?

But whether prohibition or bettered industrial conditions has been responsible, it is not a development for better homes, better lives and a better America? Is the man who works not entitled to a clean bed, sunshine, air, water and more?

There is a fishy sound to the story of Japanese police who broke up a meeting which an American congressman was addressing in Korea on the ground that he was about to be bombed by Koreans in the crowd. There is no reason why Koreans should wish to harm an American congressman. The whole incident is eloquent of the trouble Japan is to have in holding Korea under her rule.

A YELP

SENATOR MOSER opposes the divided legislative session.

When you throw a stone into the pack, the one hit is certain to yell.

The senator is an amiable and companionable person. But he likes the legislature as it is. It better suits his particular methods of lawmaking.

Senator Moser helped steer the notorious "midnight resolution" through the legislature at 3 o'clock on a Sunday morning a few minutes before the session adjourned sine die. It was Senator Moser who, weeks later, informed the attorney general of Oregon of the passage of that notorious measure. Even the attorney general did not know that it had passed, although it ordered him to appear before the United States supreme court and present arguments against the "government's contention," as the supreme court itself said in speaking of the "midnight resolution."

It was Senator Moser also who was a prime mover in attempting to influence the Australian ballot with the infamous "straight-vote" bill at the late special session. It was purposely held back until the closing hours of the session. It wasn't even printed. After midnight of the last legislative day, it was still, in the midst of a jam of bills, a subject of angry disputation in the legislature.

Not in anger, but in sorrow, The Journal must remark that in view of these, and nobody knows how many other enterprises of the sort in which Senator Moser has engaged at Salem, the senator naturally opposes a plan under which no bill can become a law until the full daylight has been thrown upon it.

Sensor Moser is capable of better things. He ought to cut away from a legislative arrangement which acquires practices that he knows ought to end.

The people have a right to know what is in a bill before it is finally enacted into law. With approximately 4000 bills introduced at every session, even the legislators themselves do not know all that is in half the bills. Most of them do not thoroughly know what is in half the bills that are

passed. And after the adjournment of every session there is a crop of new cases in the courts to find out what is the meaning of new bills that have been hastily passed. Ill considered and badly framed laws are a chief reason for the increase in the number of judges and the constant congestion in the courts.

The reduction in litigation would mean many times pay for the added cost of the extra legislative period proposed in the divided session, and at which no new bills can be introduced and only bills which the people have all had a chance and time to scrutinize, would be passed.

Whether it's diamonds or gold or whiskey, it's all the same. A quantity of rare old liquors was abstracted from a Portland home the other afternoon during the absence of the family. At Brookfield, Missouri, five armed thieves locked the family in a room and took away whiskey valued at \$600. Has it come to pass that there are whiskey "diggers" who would take human life in order to get possession of a bottle of whiskey?

A PARALLEL

THE future created by Governor Cox in his swing into New England is likened by David Lawrence to the platform successes of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Lawrence, who is an independent and strictly impartial correspondent, says:

Sensation after sensation was produced by Governor Cox and the crowd gave him a demonstration of approval that was more like the demonstrations Theodore Roosevelt used to get; more like the enthusiastic throngs he commanded, and more like the spirit of joy that one witnesses in athletic contests as the bleachers rise to cheer a piece of good play.

The aggressiveness of Governor Cox is a reminder of the methods of Mr. Roosevelt. Both those whirlwind fighting. Governor Cox does not wait to be attacked—he attacks. So did Roosevelt.

The Cox disclosures of Chairman Hays' hoodie campaign are like those that Roosevelt hurled at his antagonists in the 1912 campaign. Cox hits hard and hits often. So did Roosevelt.

Cox leaped quickly into the arena and at once became the center of things as soon as the moment was ripe for the campaign to open. So did Roosevelt. Cox is a fighting progressive through and through. So was Roosevelt, even to the point of bolting his party.

Cox has a profound understanding of political issues and is a master in presenting them. So was Roosevelt. With the campaign scarcely begun, Cox already has all the heads in the opposition on the defensive and explaining. That was the Rooseveltian way. Not often is there so striking a parallel between public men.

Under the terms of the will of the late William K. Vanderbilt, it is made clear that \$2,500,000 was set aside by the father to match his son-in-law's title when Consuelo Vanderbilt married the Duke of Marlborough. That sum on interest at 4 per cent is turned over to trustees, the will says, to carry out the terms of the marriage settlement. It was an unhappy marriage. The principals are now divorced, and have long lived apart.

AT THE END

THE thousands who laughed with Nat Goodwin, who for nearly a generation was in the front rank of American comedians, have a tinge of personal regret in the announcement that his great earnings in his profession had dwindled, when his life savings ran out, to a paltry \$6800 of assets against which there are outstanding obligations of more than \$15,000.

Professionally, he played a role of fun, and the public paid him handsomely for it. As far back as the early '90s he was already a New York star. The country knew him to its farthest borders and it always got ready for a good time when it heard that he was coming.

His mistake was that he played fast and loose with marriage. All his numerous wives profited heavily from his earnings, and then left the coop. It was a game that even his great earning powers could not always successfully play. He couldn't stand the alimony.

The figures of his estate are taken that in those last days of his career there must have been times when Nat Goodwin, actor of widest renown, felt the cold touch of debt and knew keenly the disappointments of wanted luxuries lost.

The underground currents of the Oregon legislature will all take on one form of righteousness and appear as virtuous protests against the proposed divided session. That is to say, the politicians want no delay in the present session. Their opposition to the divided session is a most excellent argument for the adoption of the plan.

THE GASOLINE SUPPLY

THE gasoline supply is viewed optimistically by Dr. David White, of the federal bureau of mines, in an interview in the San Francisco Call. "The oil supply in the United States is more favorable now than it has been for months," he said. Oil production jumped sharply in June, the output for the month being 37,349,000 barrels, with a daily average production of 1,240,333 barrels, the greatest ever recorded for one month. Imports from Mexico increased. Dr. White estimates that importations

from that source will double within a year. The present importation from there is roughly 50,000,000 barrels.

In June the consumption of oil, which Dr. White says had remained stationary for months, began to decline. The output of California this year will be 100,000,000 barrels. For several years the production of crude oil has been constant in America, and a big jump in the production in the mid-continental fields and other indications are assurance that production is not soon to fall to pieces.

It is known now that considerable quantities of gasoline have been hoarded during the period of rationing. In many basements in Portland and in the outbuildings on numerous Oregon farms cans and other containers held in storage for future use quantities of gasoline that in the aggregate would total many thousands of gallons.

LEAGUE PLANKS IN TWO STATES

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The "wrestling" plank of the Republican platform on the League of Nations, as it has been termed by W. C. Clegg, is causing unhappy hours among Republicans in the Eastern states as they gather in state conventions to declare the party's principles. As the rules they are straddling, fearing on the one hand to condemn the league outright, and on the other hoping to go far enough to hold the burr-end in line. So they adopt the device of condemning "the Wilson league," and leaving the voter to every foot between Portland and Seattle. The conflicting emotions of the platform writers are exemplified in the product of the New York and West Virginia conventions.

The New York Republicans adopted this plank: "Believing that it is the paramount issue of the American people today, we favor the league of nations plank as contained in the national platform, which declares for a league with such reservations as shall in every way protect the sovereignty and independence of the United States and always retain in congress alone the power to declare war." But Senator Johnson, of the national campaign, says it is repudiated by the anti-leagues because "it repudiated the league of nations and did not mention reservations," and that the party stands committed to repudiation of the league even with reservations. And he adds: "If the friends of the league want to win without reservations, can draw any consolation from the platform's refusal to endorse the league or to mention the reservations, none will begrudge it to them."

Johnson has further written that Senator Lodge appeared before the platform committee and said he did not desire endorsement of the reservations which bore his name. Many of those who follow Lodge's course in the senate are not surprised that the Massachusetts leader forsook the reservations so readily when he found himself in congressional company.

The West Virginia Republican convention was more cautious than the New York one, and did not attempt to interpret the national platform. The chairman of the state convention, interviewed after the session, said he was not sure what action the convention would take, but when they spoke "there would be no doubt where the West Virginia Republicans stood."

This is the convention's declaration: "We endorse the Republican national platform, and especially the league of nations plank, and the patriotic action of the Republican members of the United States senate in refusing to give their consent to the League of Nations as presented to the senate by President Wilson."

"This shows one common note with New York and Lodge, and the 'Wilson league' must not pass." There is no answer to the question, "Where do we go from here?"

Letters From the People

PORTLAND, AUG. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Not only is the student of political current events, but the casual observer of the madman's madhouse that the anti-boke barrage created by the Chicago Republican convention has not yet lifted, but still envelops the party, and the people, are the minds of the people by conveying the impression that Cox is for booze! To win success in November the Democratic party of Oregon must boost for the national ticket and platform, confining its energies to the national issues. If success is to be ours, we must have a man for November who can carry Oregon. Otto D. Drain.

SUPFRAGE AND THE LAND

PORTLAND, AUG. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Away back in the morning of American freedom a little boy's voice rang down through the corridors of the senate, and the grand old man of the party, Mr. Charles McNary, said: "That boy voiced the spirit of many like celebrations since then. For the world began to move only with the ringing of the Liberty bell. We rang the bell when Lee surrendered, and when John Barleycorn died, and when the Kaiser muzzled the Big Bertha. And now we celebrate our more victory for democracy by extending the ballot to all the citizens of America. A century and a half trying to approach the spirit of the Liberty bell."

But is this all? Or have we just opened a new page? Shall we rest on our oars, or has the veil been rent? Is it the end of the struggle or the widening of a new day?

Every advance toward liberty recited above will vanish in the shadows of a declining civilization if the institution of monopoly of land is the foundation of the state. Are the women of America going to be equal to the task which men have failed to do? Are they willing to cast the blind customs of the past into the discard along with crowns and the demon liquor, and slavery, and sex control, and open the earth on equal terms to the human race? It was a solemn duty to celebrate their freedom from political despotism today. Can we stand with us as far as Carson City. We went by the new Simpson route instead of the old Humboldt route. On account of the weakened condition of the stock and the terrific heat we would start at 4 o'clock each day and travel all night. There was always intense rivalry among the young men in the wagon train as to which of us should have the privilege of walking with the girls. I guess they were never so popular in their lives, for they were the only young women in the whole train, and they were attractive girls.

"We all carried butcher knives and whenever we ran across any bunch grass near the road we would cut it for the mules that pulled the wagons. There was always some interesting thing to



THE G.O.P.

except the candidate, and now they have the nominee eating out of their hands by the same tactics used in Chicago. The "boke" is fresh in the party's memory and will not drop. The party will decide for Cox and Roosevelt, stable peace, comfort, and a newer and grander civilization.

It is now too late to save the party and its candidate from inevitable defeat. No change in prescription or additional nurses can save the moribund, be it party or nation. The party is dead, and the usual, the Republicans are wrong on the issues, and, as heretofore, can rely only on the money chest and the coercion and intimidation of voters. J. S. Hardy.

THE BOOZE FACTOR

PORTLAND, AUG. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The principal campaign propaganda used to defeat Cox for president seems to be the booze question. Cox is pictured in many cartoons with a bottle on the hip, or with some other emblem or words designed to convey the impression that he is for booze, even though he never said he was and the Democratic platform contains nothing relative to the booze question.

Most people today who are not inconsistent realize that the liquor question is dead, and there is no reason to even attempt to kill something that is already dead. As dead issues have no effect on the national campaign, there is no reason why the Prohibition party should be resurrected in Oregon, and especially by women who are Democrats. The party is dead, and the usual, the Republicans are wrong on the issues, and, as heretofore, can rely only on the money chest and the coercion and intimidation of voters. J. S. Hardy.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

A portion of the Guggenheim family breezed into the Benson Saturday. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. W. Spelberger, G. Bernard, and G. G. Kern, all of New York. Mrs. Spelberger is the daughter of Isaac Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting company, one of the largest mining concerns in the world. The party is on a tour of seeing America.

R. E. Lee Brown of Corvallis is a pioneer stockman of the Willamette valley. Brown has put his foot on nearly every state in the Union. He has been in the old days he drove his flocks to Portland, marketed them and then mounted his horse and rode the 84 miles home again. Brown is staying at the Imperial.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

Recently I traveled 120 miles in 80 minutes. We left Seaside at 8 o'clock and at 5:20 we landed from our seaplane in Portland.

Not long ago Dave Horn, a pioneer resident of Pendleton, was telling of making a trip in the spring of 1860 from Atchison, Kan., to Salt Lake City, a distance of 1200 miles, in 77 days. It was considered a very fast trip, for they averaged nearly 17 miles a day. I traveled at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

"One night just at dusk," said Mr. Horn, "we went to make a dry camp. Eight out of our 25 wagons stampeded. We had four yoke of oxen to a wagon, and the cattle smelled water and bolted. An ox can swim water, if the wind is right, about six or seven miles. When we got to Salt Lake City I was paid \$77 for my 77 days' work. George Wilson, Blank Beach, and I decided to go on to California. In the lower part of town we happened upon a wagon train operated by Pearce & Darling, which was on the way to California. They were taking mules and horses to Sacramento, and they also had 57 passengers. We made arrangements with the wagonmaster to go along as passengers. He told us we could ride in one of the wagons and have three meals a day if we would do camp duty, take an ox at standing guard, and pay him \$30 in advance. We each paid our \$30 and started for California. The stock was so weak the wagonmaster asked us to walk for a few days. We never did get to ride at all. We walked all the way. The horses were so weak we didn't average over 15 miles a day."

"At Diamond Springs we overtook a family of emigrants by the name of French. Two of the girls, Margaret and Eliza, were of marriageable age. They could have had their pick of the crowd, if they had wanted to get married. They stayed with us as far as Carson City. We went by the new Simpson route instead of the old Humboldt route. On account of the weakened condition of the stock and the terrific heat we would start at 4 o'clock each day and travel all night. There was always intense rivalry among the young men in the wagon train as to which of us should have the privilege of walking with the girls. I guess they were never so popular in their lives, for they were the only young women in the whole train, and they were attractive girls."