

Oregon Daily Journal

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No work is worse than overwork.
 The mind grows on itself—most unobtainable
 of food.—Charles Lamb.

PROSPEROUS AMERICA

AMERICA couldn't be doing better.
 The machinery in the mills is
 a-whirr. Everything is in motion.
 The railroads are loaded down with
 products. The ships are down to the
 water line under the weight of our
 exports.

Wages are high. Prosperity is gen-
 eral. Work is begging for idle hands.
 The federal reserve system stands as
 an impregnable bulwark against man-
 made panics of the kind that swept
 the country in 1907 and 1908. There
 is nothing Mr. Harding could do to
 benefit this country and mankind gen-
 erally except with his senate oligarchy
 to ratify the peace treaty, and they
 will not do that.

This country was never in such a
 career of activity and universal em-
 ployment. Those who most hunger
 for a change are professional office
 seekers after jobs and profiteers after
 more plunder.

Just to make the record clear, was
 it immediately before or instantly
 after the receipt of independent gaso-
 line supplies in Oregon that the
 shortage at the filling stations of the
 big companies was miraculously ended?

BORE FOR THE FACTS

THE supply of crude petroleum and
 of gasoline offers the federal gov-
 ernment what should prove to be a
 most attractive opportunity to study
 the means of increasing the efficiency
 of the basic fuel and its extract.
 E. B. Rosa of the bureau of standards,
 in a recent article published by the
 Washington Academy of Sciences,
 asks:

With millions of automobiles in daily
 use, and gasoline constantly rising in
 price and deteriorating in quality, can
 the public afford to have the govern-
 ment fall short in a matter of so great
 economic importance and of serious per-
 sonal concern to so many?

Of equal pertinency is Mr. Rosa's
 recommendation that the federal gov-
 ernment study the situation of the
 public utilities with a view to show-
 ing what rates are necessary to main-
 tain the utility without overcharging
 the public. The gas companies are
 particularly confronted with a diffi-
 cult problem in the withdrawal of
 petroleum supplies, upon which they
 have largely depended for the enrich-
 ing factor in the manufacture of gas
 for cooking and lighting. Mr. Rosa
 avers:

Individual gas companies cannot study
 so fundamental a question compre-
 hensively; individual cities or states cannot
 assume the responsibility of solving the
 problem for the entire country. The
 proper agency to take up this question
 is the federal government with the co-
 operation of the gas companies and the oil
 companies and the state and municipal
 authorities.

Science and scientific research were
 factors that accounted largely for
 America's successes in the late war.
 It was found that the resources of
 the federal government were pecu-
 liarly adapted to comprehensive re-
 search. Why not make these same
 facilities equally serve the necessities
 of peace?

Washington might be able to
 struggle along with Hart, Hatley,
 Coman, Lamping or Gellatly as gov-
 ernor. Judged by the repeated as-
 sertions of each they are all good
 men. But Washington has struggled
 along in mud and dust on crazy
 patchwork roads long enough. The
 big issue in the Evergreen state
 comes not at the primary next Tues-
 day, but at the election in Novem-
 ber, when the Carleton road bill
 modeled on Oregon's successful road

JACK'S POPGUN BAND

SUNDAY orators, pewee and otherwise, are priming themselves to deliver
 mighty addresses throughout Portland next Friday.

That is the anniversary of the adoption of the American constitution. On
 that day, Jack Bay and his host of spellbinders—some spell and some binders
 will profess an undying affection for the federal constitution.

In reality, this holy band of popgun orators will make a camouflaged at-
 tack on the League of Nations. Their speeches will be proof to those who
 want war ended that their hopes cannot be realized except by voting for
 Governor Cox.

Jack Day's lip soldiers will say that the league covenant is "super-govern-
 ment." They will say that the league supersedes the constitution, and that
 to save the constitution the league must be beaten.

And every spellbinder who makes those statements will attack the truth-
 fulness of the Portland Oregonian. Every one of Jack's constitution-savers
 who asserts that the league is super-government will make himself ridiculous.
 Every man who attempts to make people believe that the league can change
 even one word or letter in the American constitution, will, either ignorantly
 or knowingly, lie.

"IN NO PARTICULAR DOES IT, OR CAN IT, SET ASIDE THE CONSTITU-
 TION," said the Oregonian, April 9, 1920, in an editorial discussing the League
 of Nations. It added:

NEITHER WILSON, NOR CONGRESS, NOR BOTH OF THEM TOGETHER,
 CAN THROUGH ANY LEAGUE OR TREATY, OR IN ANY WAY CHANGE
 A SINGLE SYLLABLE OF THAT SUPREME DOCUMENT WITHOUT THE
 CONSENT OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES.

In order that Jack and his oratorical cohorts may not have the slightest
 misunderstanding as to what was in the Oregonian editorial referred to, it is
 here reprinted in full. It is on the editorial page of the Oregonian of April 9,
 1920. It can be seen in the public library, and is as follows:

"The Oregonian is alicky asked by a flippant correspondent how it likes the
 news from Michigan? About as little as it liked the news from California,
 when it was disclosed that Senator Johnson had, through his arrogant political
 machine, disfranchised a great party, stolen its name, maligned its candidate,
 misrepresented its principles and set up a little political oligarchy of its own.
 About as little, too, as it likes the absurd and empty contention of this John-
 sonite, who pretends that the League of Nations nullifies the constitution of
 the United States. IN NO PARTICULAR DOES IT, OR CAN IT, SET ASIDE THE
 CONSTITUTION. IT WOULD NOT AVOID IF IT UNDERTOOK TO DO
 IT. NEITHER WILSON, NOR CONGRESS, NOR BOTH OF THEM TOGETHER,
 CAN, THROUGH ANY LEAGUE, OR TREATY, OR IN ANY WAY CHANGE A
 SINGLE SYLLABLE OF THAT SUPREME DOCUMENT WITHOUT THE CON-
 SENT OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES. WHY OFFER AN ASSUMPTION
 OR MAKE AN ASSERTION SO EASILY SHOWN TO BE BASELESS? YET
 FROM JOHNSON AND HIS INFATUATED FOLLOWERS WE HAVE HEARD A
 LOT ABOUT A SUPER-GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE LEAGUE. THEY ARE
 TRYING TO FRIGHTEN THE PEOPLE WITH A HIGHLY BALLOONED BOGEY.
 THEY ARE NOT AT ALL FRIGHTENED THEMSELVES.

"Johnson is a radical who stands for such socialistic schemes as public
 ownership of railroads. Or doesn't he stand for them? It is reported that he
 has recanted. We should like to know. If he has traversed himself, it will be
 because it is not popular. Johnson will not commit the error of unpopularity
 if he can help it. No politician does.

"A LEAGUE OF NATIONS INVOLVES THE UNITED STATES IN NO EN-
 TANGLING ALLIANCES. WHAT IS AN ENTANGLING ALLIANCE? IT IS AN
 ALLIANCE WHICH INVOLVES US WITH THE AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER NA-
 TION OR GROUP OF NATIONS, PROMPTING THEIR MUTUAL INTERESTS
 BY AGGRESSIONS, OR OTHERWISE, AGAINST ANY OTHER GROUP. A
 LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUCH AS IS NOW PROPOSED, DISCRIMINATES
 AGAINST NO NATION WHICH IS WILLING TO QUALIFY BY SUBSCRIBING
 TO ITS OBLIGATIONS, WHICH ARE CHIEFLY TO PROMOTE THE PEACE
 AND WELFARE OF THE WORLD BY COMMON ACTION. IT IS AIMED AT
 NO ONE NATION EXCEPT AS IT IS AIMED AT ALL NATIONS.

"An alliance and an entangling alliance are not the same thing. If we are
 to have the isolation of our forefathers, let us take up every ocean cable, with-
 draw fast-moving steamships from the seas, supplant them with the slower
 sailing ships, drop all our great plans for a vast merchant marine, suspend our
 arbitration treaties, build a wall at our borders, go back to the conditions of
 a century ago, and go it alone.

"But can we go it alone, even then? We cannot, for we are not alone.
 There are others in the world and it does not alter the facts to attempt to
 ignore their existence or their common rights to live, develop and prosper, or
 our duty to agree that they have such rights."

legislation, will be accepted or re-
 jected.

JUGGERNAUTS OF DEATH

THE juggernauts of death are
 stampeding the blood of their vic-
 tims under remorseless wheels inde-
 libly into the streets of Portland.

When will the infamous cruelty of
 reckless disregard for the safety of
 others end?

There is no street in this city on
 which a child may safely play. There
 is no main thoroughfare where a
 child may safely cross unattended
 except those where traffic officers are
 stationed.

A double track transcontinental
 railroad has become a place of refuge
 compared with the streets on which
 automobile traffic is heaviest.

No parent or guardian with the least
 affection or regard would allow a child
 to stray upon the railroad track. Why,
 then, on the street?

Stand on a street corner. Watch
 passing automobiles. How many of
 the drivers are driving with their
 machine under instant control? How
 many are watching with strained at-
 tention only the consuming effect of
 speed upon distance? How many are
 hurrying, dodging, jockeying, to save
 perhaps but half a minute in the time
 of their arrival at their destination?

How many indicate by their care
 and thoughtful driving their deep de-
 sire that their vehicles may not be-
 come instruments of instant death?

With appalling frequency Portland
 is offering mangled bodies on the al-
 tars of carelessness. Without a vastly
 increased opposition of aroused public
 sentiment the appeal for accident pre-
 vention will continue to fall upon all
 too many deaf ears, not only of mo-
 torists, but of pedestrians and parents.

Public sentiment has got to be more
 fully aroused. The death roll of
 recklessness is unendurable.

The California state board of har-
 bor commissioners is planning to
 build for San Francisco a six-story
 ocean and rail warehouse terminal
 at the foot of Channel street, the
 cost to be \$2,300,000. The purpose
 of the board is to provide water-side
 facilities for handling general
 freight, grain, cotton, pineapples and
 sugar. The cargo of the largest ship
 may be put in storage in the ware-
 house and ships in distress may put
 in and discharge cargo into the
 warehouse preparatory to repairs.

REPAIR PORTLAND STREETS

THERE are some very rough streets
 in the city of Portland. Some are
 rougher than the average country
 road. There are stretches of street in
 the business district that are a blot
 on the city. Almost under the shadow
 of the city hall there are streets that
 would scarcely be tolerated in a coun-
 try village.

The paving along the tracks of the
 street car lines is almost universally
 in bad repair. Even in the business
 district little effort has been made to

maintain car track paving in a proper
 state of efficiency.

In the war period we had little time
 for repairing streets, and by general
 consent small attention was paid to
 pavements. And since the war closed,
 because labor and materials have been
 very costly we have made no general
 attempt to bring the streets up to the
 standard that ought to be maintained.

For these reasons, there can be no
 legitimate criticism of those in charge
 of the streets. But it is bad policy
 to permit the paving to further de-
 teriorate. In the long run, it is more
 expensive to let the streets go unre-
 paired than to repair them and keep
 them repaired. Every time a hole is
 hit by an automobile or heavy truck,
 paving is jarred away and the hole en-
 larged. That hammering process is
 going on at an accelerated rate every
 hour in every day. All that wearing
 process has to be paid for. The eco-
 nomical process is to repair while
 the break is still small.

It is a very wasteful business to
 permit the bad streets to remain in
 their present condition.

Three safety pins, one of them
 open, swallowed two years ago, were
 removed from the throat of a 4-
 year-old child in New York the other
 day. The X-ray failed to locate the
 pins in the child's throat at the time
 they were swallowed. The incident
 was forgotten until the child recently
 developed a fever, when an examina-
 tion by a physician revealed the
 presence of the pins and the opera-
 tion followed. Surgeons present at
 the operation marveled at the fact
 that the child had not died from
 slow strangulation.

THE REAL APPEAL

THE Chamber of Commerce is per-
 fectly correct in its assertion that
 neither cheap industrial sites nor
 cheap electrical power will in them-
 selves attract industries.

It is equally incorrect in the state-
 ment that "No industry that is really
 sold on the Portland idea will be kept
 away from here because cheap power
 is not available nor because proper
 factory sites are lacking."

The first and greatest but not the
 concluding argument in "selling" Por-
 tland to an industry is that this city
 is the logical location for that indus-
 try. It must be shown that there is
 an available supply of the raw ma-
 terial which a given industry trans-
 forms into finished products. Trans-
 portation, both adequate and econom-
 ical, into and out of the plant is es-
 sential. The existence of rail and
 water transportation in competitive
 relation is valuable. Markets that can
 be reached in competition with sim-
 ilar manufacturing of other cities are
 vital to any industrial success.

But having found Portland favorable
 from these points of view, the further
 discovery that it is a well and eco-
 nomically administered city with a
 home-owning people, good schools,
 large use of excellent public libraries,
 strong civic spirit and adequately
 supported churches are not sufficient.
 A competitive city may possess sim-
 ilar advantages. The manufacturer
 will ask imperatively what is to be
 the cost of the site. He knows that
 the price of property must be charged
 to capital investment upon which re-
 turns must be made for stockholders.
 He will ask with equal urgency about
 the cost of power. He knows that
 power is a factor to be charged against
 operation. If sites are offered at hold-
 up prices and power rates are based
 on inflated capitalization, the really
 desirable manufacturer will in the ma-
 jority of cases go to another city
 which hopes for its industrial profits
 not from first payments but from
 successful operation.

PRIMARIES AND PRESIDENCIES

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff
 Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Deep political
 significance is attached to the move of
 the Johnson wing of the Republican
 party, seconded by General Wood's bat-
 talions, to secure the enactment of laws
 establishing a nation wide presidential
 primary under federal regulation.

Hiram W. Johnson likes primaries.
 Every important political advancement
 he has made has been by appealing di-
 rect to the people, and practically the
 only support he received in the national
 convention was from delegates won in
 the primary states. Even then some of
 those whom he counted as pledged, such
 as Wallace McCamant in Oregon, fell
 away from him. No one believes that
 Johnson has given up his ambition to be
 president. He expects to be in fine
 form about the year 1924. He is like-
 ly to be elected if he is ever nomi-
 nated. It will be by the primary road,
 and he wants to put that road in good
 shape for travel. During the convention
 at Chicago he remarked more than once
 that he would have a small chance in-
 deed except for the primaries.

Senator Harding, on the other hand,
 is not on record as saying anything
 good for the direct primary. He has an
 unfortunate experience with primaries
 this year. He barely managed to carry
 Ohio as a favorite son on the preference
 vote of General Wood and lost nine
 district delegates outright. He ran a
 poor fourth in the neighboring state of
 Indiana, although the Indiana machine
 wanted him, and in Montana, the only
 other state where Harding's name was
 entered, he received only a few hun-
 dred votes.

Should Harding be elected, would he
 favor a presidential primary law as
 Johnson favors? All the signs are
 against it. This gives added signifi-
 cance to the reported plans of Johnson
 to legislate at the coming legisla-
 tive session of congress, before the con-
 stitutional changes on the fourth of
 next March. Congressman Schall of
 Minnesota, the blind member of the
 house whose speech seconding Johnson's
 nomination at Chicago was pronounced
 the best speech of the convention by
 W. J. Bryan, has announced that this
 bill, which probably will be introduced
 by Johnson in the senate.

After the convention Johnson kept
 silence until Harding had made it plain
 that he intended to go in with the
 bitter-enders and scrap the League of
 Nations. Then Johnson came out in his
 support. But he has not been a hard-
 core, and Harding is reactionary. Ex-
 cept on the league, they are far apart,
 and if Harding becomes president it will
 be the end of Johnson's hopes for the
 floor of the senate, does not draw
 the sword to combat Harding's reaction-
 ary policies.

Johnson is no mean political strate-
 gist, and he can cast at least as far
 ahead. It is logical enough that he
 wants to be fortified with a presiden-
 tial primary law before the next presi-
 dential inauguration. Johnson, if he
 expects Harding to be president, in
 this movement Johnson will have the
 active support of General Wood, who
 came out strongly for a uniform na-
 tional primary law. The number of re-
 sident number of the Metropolitan Maga-
 zine. The preference vote should be
 binding for at least three ballots, he
 thinks. The Republican party is
 going on at an accelerated rate every
 hour in every day. All that wearing
 process has to be paid for. The eco-
 nomical process is to repair while
 the break is still small.

Chairman Will H. Hays of the national
 committee has also expressed
 himself favorably as to a national pri-
 mary law. There is some doubt as to
 how far it can go or how effective it
 can be made without a constitutional amend-
 ment, but its advocates believe it can
 be made fairly adequate.

Letters from the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for
 publication in this department should be written
 so as to catch the eye of the editor. They should
 be 300 words in length and must be signed by the
 writer. What mail address in full must accom-
 pany the communication.]

WHAT COX STANDS FOR

Baker, Sept. 10.—To the Editor of The
 Journal.—In this article, meant to be
 free from partisan prejudice, I wish to
 call the attention of the voters of Ore-
 gon to the fact that the Republican
 Cox is fighting one of the greatest bat-
 tles against organized greed and rigani-
 cular plutocracy that was ever staged in
 this nation. The one side is being
 fought by the senatorial ring now in
 control of the United States senate,
 against the great unorganized masses of
 people, to gain the power of the gov-
 ernment, to enrich their would-be
 masters. Cox is fighting that powerful
 force in governmental affairs that
 Theodore Roosevelt fought in 1912, when
 he scattered their baneful legions in dis-
 aster and defeat. It is not reform or
 progress that this senatorial cabal, this
 junta of intrigues, is after, but it is
 to put one of its own members into
 the executive chair to serve
 these sordid interests. By the basest
 kind of party appeals to party loyalty,
 by subterfuge, falsehood and tri-
 tery, this mighty combination is again
 prominent, organized and united, and
 with united money means at hand,
 with the most skillful political man-
 ipulators—that money can subsidize,
 at their beck and call, they assault our
 liberties and welfare.

The memory of those 60,000 brave boys
 who lie buried in distant France is
 overlooked and forgotten by this sena-
 torial cabal, who desire now to ordain
 a law that would buy the nation's
 back in the days of Mark Hanna—the
 days of panic, tramps and depression.
 George Allen.

MILK AND ITS INVESTIGATORS

Portland, Sept. 10.—To the Editor of
 The Journal.—I was pleased to see your
 editorial entitled "Solving Milk Dis-
 tribution." In a recent issue of The
 Journal, you are getting on the right
 track, but you need more battery.
 While the investigators are busy in-
 vestigating the investigations, why not
 make a thorough investigation of the
 distributors' methods and make the
 facts public? Such a revelation would

be the means of better and cheaper
 milk.

In San Francisco "certified milk"
 sells for 25 cents and in Seattle for
 23 cents. Now, what is certified milk?
 Is it any different from the milk the
 distributors pay the farmer 6 cents
 for? It stands the test; but does it?
 Then, what will the 17-cent
 milk test out? How far below 34 will
 it go? If the farmer has milk below
 the price of 6 cents of the milk is re-
 fused. How many hundred per cent is
 made from extracted butterfat, the
 distributor collects in advance or the
 farmer has invested in high-
 priced land. His cows are worth \$100
 to \$200 each. He has to have good
 buildings for his stock and feed. He
 works hard to grow sufficient milk to
 supply the city. His financial in-
 vestment and his risk are large. In
 addition to all that, he practically
 finances the distributor. He has to
 deliver for his products, but he re-
 mits to the farmer only every 15 days.
 If the public could be the goat, and
 the farmer only the billy goat, you
 would see something doing.

A Booster for Pure Milk.

ON DECEY IN CAMPAIGNING
 Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 1.—To the
 Editor of The Journal.—I have been a
 reader of your valuable paper some
 years, and I endorse your conservatism
 in your editorials. You are not in the
 habit of heaping abuse on Mr. Harding
 or on the men who endorse him as their
 favorite candidate for president. While
 the Republican party was in the
 command of the central powers in
 the reconstruction program. He is
 now ordered to Port Lawton, near
 Seattle. Major Moore went with
 Pershing to the Mexican border and
 was among the early troops sent to
 France, where he participated in all
 the fighting from Chateau-Thierry to
 the downfall of the central powers. In
 command of field hospitals and ambu-
 lance companies, Major Moore witnessed
 the fighting at close range.

K. P. Cecil of the forest service left
 Sunday for Guler, where he will super-
 intend the construction of the new
 bridge over the Lewis river 25 miles
 from Guler. Men began work on the
 bridge, which is of the suspension va-
 riety, early in the summer but were
 utilized for fighting forest fires during
 the fire season.

D. Leigh Colvin of New York city,
 vice presidential candidate of the Pro-
 hibition party, was one of three as-
 pirants for that high position in Portland
 Saturday. Colvin registered bodily at
 the Portland hotel, where, during the
 day, he was greeted by many friends
 and coworkers in the prohibition cause.
 The other two vice presidential candi-
 dates were August Gilhaus of the In-
 dustrial Labor party and George
 Steadman of the Socialist party. An
 enthusiastic reporter sought far and wide
 for the latter from early Saturday morn-
 ing until dusk and found no sign of
 them through official channels nor from
 friends of their respective parties.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McMillan of San
 Francisco are showing the Pacific coast
 to Mrs. Helen Abbott Albert, Le-
 Minn. The visitors are enjoying a visit
 in Portland as guests at the Hotel Port-
 land.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mahoney are
 traveling far afield. They live in
 Florida, beyond the alligator zone, and
 are stopping at the Portland hotel while
 visiting in Portland.

Dr. David N. Roberg, secretary of the
 state board of health, has been granted
 a month's vacation, the first in five
 years. He will leave for his home in
 trip through the east. Dr. Roberg will
 visit the east coast, and will meet other
 health officers of the country during
 his trip.

THE REFUGE



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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Well, how did Candidate Cox look to
 you?
 Won't be very long until we vote, any-
 way.
 The pumpkins are getting ready for
 frost, too.

The candidate who is first to provide
 talcum powder and toilet water for the
 voters will have the earnest support
 of the ladies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company
 is going to try to persuade its employees
 to quit giving bribes to get business. It
 begins to look as if hardly anybody
 loves the shippers any more.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Major Harvard C. Moore is visiting his
 parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Moore,
 briefly. Major Moore belongs to the
 army medical corps, and since his re-
 turn from Europe, two years ago, he
 has been stationed at the middle west
 in the reconstruction program. He is
 now ordered to Port Lawton, near
 Seattle. Major Moore went with
 Pershing to the Mexican border and
 was among the early troops sent to
 France, where he participated in all
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OBSERVATIONS AND IMP