

By Theodore Roosevelt

FINALLY, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves but to prevent, by force, if necessary, its being broken by others.

League of Nations literature are being received by Bertha Slater Smith, 1149 East Twenty-seventh street north. A number of responses have been made. More are needed. The cause is worthy. Many should do their bit.

IF IT PASSES

IT WOULD not be the banks on whom the blow would fall if the 4 per cent interest bill now on the ballot should be approved by the voters November 2.

Nor will the money lenders suffer. They can take care of themselves. They will merely call in their loans in Oregon and transfer their money to other states.

If the bill passes, the first thing that will be noticed is that men in need of money will not be able to borrow. Then those who are using borrowed money will be served with notices that their notes must be paid when due.

What will they do? They cannot borrow money to pay off their notes and mortgages. Men with money to lend will have sent it to other states where there is no law attempting to force them to lend their money at a 4 per cent rate or at 5 per cent on contract.

There will literally be no money that can be borrowed. If any farmer doubts this, let him think what he would do with his wheat if he could get a dollar a bushel for it in the state of Washington and Oregon law fixed the price at 50 cents a bushel if sold in this state.

He would simply ship his wheat to Washington and sell it there. If a worker doubts, let him think what he would do if an Oregon law fixed his wage here at \$2 and he could get \$4 a day in Idaho. He would quit the Oregon job and go to Idaho.

It will be the same with money, and if the 4 per cent interest bill passes, disaster will fall upon this state. The Journal holds no brief for the banks. In opposing this bill, it is trying to protect the small home on which there is a mortgage, trying to protect the small business that is operating in part or in whole on borrowed capital.

It is interesting to hear of Democratic extravagance during the war while Senator Harding was continually voting to leave the manufacture of armor plate to the private plants when Secretary Daniels proposed a government plan, because, he charged, the private plants were robbing the government.

THE PORT BILL

AN ARGUMENT which its proponents advance in behalf of the gigantic Swan Island port measure on the November ballot is that Portland owes to the rest of Oregon the development and equipment of a port commensurate with the commerce demands of the state.

The argument is sound. It has no negative answer. Portland misses her destiny unless she becomes a port adequate not only to serve the state but the Columbia basin and the transcontinental, rail to sail, transfer business which will be developed here.

In July, Portland shipped to France and the United Kingdom 1,969,251 bushels of wheat and 248,597 barrels of flour, the greatest shipment ever made from Portland in a single month in its history.

In August the shipments were 922,447 bushels of wheat and 25,231 barrels of flour; in September, 1,829,994 bushels of wheat and 61,272 barrels of flour; in the first 15 days of October, 1,135,068 bushels of wheat and 106,611 barrels of flour.

There are now six ships loading wheat in this port, one of which will take away the largest cargo of wheat ever carried out of the Columbia river.

With the Oregonian trying to fool the farmers with its dollar wheat talk, the price of wheat actually went up 10 cents a bushel in the Chicago market Friday.

And after all, think of Harding as the white hope of the American farmer. He opposed the farm loan measure. He opposed a guarantee of \$2.25 for wheat in war time, saying: "I would be agreeable to strike at the manifest greed in some of the agricultural sections of the United States."

He charged the farmers with lack of patriotism in war time, saying in a speech against the guarantee of the wheat price: "If the qualities of American patriotism are such that we must guarantee the American farmer a price for his wheat in the face of a world famine, then there is no patriotism enough in the country to win the war."

What Harding thinks of farming and farmers was also expressed in his speech against the guarantee of the wheat price. He said: "In this latter day, farming has become an occupation for profit, and it happens to know that under normal conditions ONE DOLLAR WHEAT MAKES A VERY PROFITABLE OCCUPATION."

He charged the farmers with profiteering in war time, saying in his speech against the guarantee of the wheat price: "I venture to say that if the corporations of this country were holding back food products for advanced prices, as does the American farmer there would be an outcry from one end of the country to the other."

How can a man holding such views be a Moses for the farmers?

for channel maintenance. In fact, bond issues to meet routine expense are considered poor municipal finance. An old fashioned maxim advises the artisan to "put the grease where the squeak is."

Any discussion of the measure should, however, not overlook the fact that the bill as it appears on the ballot does not bind the port commission to any definite project. The people may think they are voting for the Swan Island project and then, if the port of Portland commission changes its collective mind, discover that the bonding and taxing power embodied in the measure have been employed for entirely foreign purposes.

It cannot be repeated too often that the chief powers proposed by the measure are conveyed to the present port commission whether the merger occurs or not. Only in the event that the people of Portland approve the amendment to the city charter which also has been placed on the November ballot, and by their vote authorize a transfer of title to municipal dock properties from city to port commission, will the merger of the port and dock commissions occur.

And in that event the people of Portland will have surrendered control of their municipal terminals to a politically constituted commission created by a log rolling legislature.

Mr. Harding spoke in the senate against increasing the taxes on corporations. He voted against taxing war profits and opposed the excess profits tax. He voted against increasing the income tax to 50 per cent on incomes of more than \$1,000,000.

As chairman of the senate military affairs committee he drafted and championed the Alaska railroad bill, which unlocked the resources of Alaska, and thus aided in the development of the Northwest.

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CHAMBERLAIN AS PUBLIC SERVANT

His Record Reviewed and His Great and Manifold Achievements in the People's Interest Recounted

From the Salem Capital Journal. Chamberlain has served the public faithfully and efficiently for many years and his service has been appreciated. His splendid record as legislator and attorney general of this state gave him the reputation of an able and capable man.

As district attorney he saw that the laws against gambling and liquor were strictly enforced. He was the first attorney general to put on a higher plane than it had ever before. His fine record brought him the nomination for governor and secured his election.

When Chamberlain became governor the state was given its first real business administration. His first fight was with the old school land ring. He soon put the old school land ring and covered thousands of acres of valuable school land.

It was during his administration and through his leadership that the water works taken to protect and develop our water power, and preserve our forests through fire protection. He aided in creating our railroad commission with a view of protecting our shipping.

He aided in bringing about reforms in our tax laws with a view of placing tax burdens on the shoulders of those best able to bear them. He was a strong supporter of the progressive legislation passed in this state and known as the "Oregon System."

It was because of his splendid record as governor that he was chosen by the people to represent them in the United States senate.

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THE REAL TICKET.



opening speech and 20 minutes for closing. I shall expect an answer immediately. Yours truly, Oregon Popular Government League, By B. A. Green, Secretary.

P. S.—The more said about your liquor record the better. I note that there has been an eleven-hour session in the legislature. Can you debate your stand on the liquor question? B. A. Green.

NIETZSCHE Portland, Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Kindly inform me through The Journal whether or not the most eminent and scholarly man of the world, such as scientists, statesmen and philosophers, consider the books written by Nietzsche, the German philosopher, sane and worthy of consideration. It is not a fact that his teaching or theory of the overman, etc., has a tendency to degrade and demoralize humanity rather than to uplift or elevate? Have not the faculties of most of our universities, as well as those of foreign countries, considered the mind of Nietzsche as dangerous and refused even to apply or use quotations from his books? How does he class with other philosophers and men of prominence in the field of education? Subscriber.

BAER AND THE PLUMB PLAN Portland, Oct. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—What is his politics? My question is prompted by the wide circulation of the paper known as "Labor," in which the congressman is taking a great interest. Personally, I would like to know more about the man, and I think I voice the opinion of a number of others who have read his articles in the paper. "Labor" is the voice of the Plumb Plan league, which all railroad workers looked forward to with hope and for which they still pledge their support. It is a good thing. But who is Baer? I am sure your answer will be read with interest by quite a few laboring men. Railroaders.

A SLOGAN SUGGESTED Portland, Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—It might be of some assistance to Senator Spencer's campaign in favor of Republican success in Missouri if he to adopt a slogan, and as this one should appeal to him, it is respectfully submitted: "A lie well stuck to is just as good as a truth." This year a great many Republicans have been using it to advantage, and the rest can get by with it if they work it hard enough. Ex-Republican.

Letters from the People [Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written in plain English, and must be signed by the author. The address in full must accompany the contribution.]

A LETTER TO MR. MARTHUR Portland, Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—The following letter has been sent to Congressman McArthur, but to date remains unanswered: "Dear Mr. McArthur, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: In your talk at the Highland school Saturday, October 2, you made much reference to the Plumb plan for railroad control and operation. I think you will agree that the Plumb plan is not an issue in your congressional campaign. If you very adroitly failed to mention your vote upon the Each-Cummings bill, and although you may not be aware of it, assure you that this particular vote is very much of an issue in this campaign. Are you still proud of your vote? Will you defend it? By voting thus you assisted in stifling the Plumb plan in the Northwest. You assisted in raising an insurmountable wall between the lumber producers of the Northwest and the lumber markets of the East. Did you know that lumber orders in the Northwest are being cancelled? Did you know that the Bridgman and River Lumber companies had closed down, throwing 800 men out of employment? Did you know that the Plumb plan is being carried off into new and untried regions of space at the rate of 400,000 miles a year. Special troscopic studies and sky observations alike tell us that our sun and its family are headed in a great migration across the sky toward a point between the constellations of Hercules and Lyra. It is not known for certain whether the solar system is traveling in a straight direction or the sun is revolving around some greater body, and the moon around the earth. If the sun has an orbit, its curve has defied detection of astronomers."

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious Gleaned From Curious Places An artillery shell with the velocity of the solar system would penetrate a sheet of steel four blocks thick, writes William Joseph Showalter in the National Geographic Magazine, in describing the speed of the sun and earth. The velocity of an artillery shell is 3000 feet a second, while that of the earth is 68,000 feet. The speed at which the earth travels is 12 miles a second. Persons living near the equator travel 9,000 miles in the flight around the earth's axis. While doing this the whole earth is being carried off into new and untried regions of space at the rate of 400,000 miles a year. Special troscopic studies and sky observations alike tell us that our sun and its family are headed in a great migration across the sky toward a point between the constellations of Hercules and Lyra. It is not known for certain whether the solar system is traveling in a straight direction or the sun is revolving around some greater body, and the moon around the earth. If the sun has an orbit, its curve has defied detection of astronomers.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE Watch your step. "The government at Washington still lives."

SIDELIGHTS An anarchist by the name of Jaxin... heard a jazz orchestra and decided to put the world out of its misery—Medford Mail Tribune.

For that one Montana workman who got rich on oil stock, there are some "steep" thousands who acquired the Hammond Lumber company in the same manner.—Eugene Register.

It is safe to bet that the next president of the United States will know all about the evolution of the pine tree and a quoin. The chances are he will know all about the great indoor sport of jeffing.—Salem Statesman.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL Random Observations About Town Edward S. Johnson of Denver, where, he says, the "see America first" idea is being pushed, is a man who would like to claim to have kept more tourists out of Europe than any other man in America.

J. L. Dawson, president of the Dawson Lumber company of Louisville, Ky., is a guest at the Multnomah while in the Northwest inspecting lumber operations. He will proceed later to Washington and British Columbia to ascertain how the timber industries compare with the activity in Southern Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee.

Dr. and Mrs. B. W. DeBusk of Eugene are at the Hotel Portland during a brief visit in the city. Dr. DeBusk is a member of the faculty and one of the school staffs of the University of Oregon.

Mill City, a Linn county lumber mill center, where many of the activities of the Hammond Lumber company are centered, is the home of F. R. Olin, who is stopping at the Imperial.

Observations of families that have been great figures in the history of Portland are sketched today by Mr. Lockley, who is specially made thereby on discussing an ancient volume called "The History of the City of Portland," which is a certain ancient New England town.

When I read the official census bureau figures showing the growth of the cities of the United States I think of some of the sleepy little villages I visited a few years ago in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Take, for example, the village of Topsfield, in the Ipswich river, in Massachusetts. It is a beautiful village of the old order, the village of Schenewadew. When the villagers of Salem and Ipswich were given, in 1623, a grant of land comprising the old-time Indian village, they called it New Meadows. In 1648 the village was officially named Topsfield. In the fall of 1650 it was established as a town. At its centenary it had a population of 719. By 1775 it had grown to 753, and in 1800 to 783. Thirty years later it had 1010 inhabitants. Seventy years later, in 1900, it had gained 20,000 more. It gained an average of one person every three years during a period of 70 years.

The names on the old gravestone sound odd to our ears. Here on the island of Nathaniel Gould Ladd, you will see such names as Phoebus, Amey, Hepzibah, Rebecca, Susanah, Caleb, Vassili, Prudence, Fear, Isaac, James, Asahel, Amos, Jonathan, Ephraim, Dury, Priscilla, Palmyra, Solomon, Stephen, Hyrum, Noah, Jesse, Jeremiah, David, Abigail, Pelatiah, Betsy, Sally, Jane, Ebenezer, Hannah, Keziah, Paschal and Job.

A few days ago I picked up in a local second-hand store a history containing the "genealogical records of the 222 original families of the original town of Sanborn Town in New Hampshire." In it I found many names familiar to Portlanders. It tells in much detail of the Ladd family of the original town of Sanborn Town, born in 1707, who died at the age of 80 and who founded one of the three branches of the Ladd family of New Hampshire. It tells of Dudley F. Ladd, founder of the second branch, and of Nathaniel Ladd of Epping, founder of the third branch. His son, Captain James Ladd, was the father of Nathaniel Gould Ladd. Nathaniel Gould Ladd was born in Chelsea, Mass., July 12, 1758, and was the fourth of 11 children. He studied medicine with Dr. John Ladd of Lee. He married Abigail K. Mead of Derby, Vt., in December, 1828. Eight of their children were still living in 1855. Their first child, William Ladd, was born in 1785.

THE OREGON COUNTRY

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

The Oregon State Hotel Men's association will hold its annual meeting at The Dalles during the first week in December. Experiments have demonstrated that the new method of making asphalt for Oregon can be made valuable by conversion into paper.

The Reverend F. B. Lockhart, formerly of the Commercial club has filed a complaint with the public service commission regarding lack of railroad connection between Hood and Burns. Albany county, Knights of Columbus, has installed officers for the coming year. M. C. Miller is grand knight and Eugene S. Shea deputy grand knight.

The Umatilla Dairy Herd Record club has received notice that it won second, fourth and fifth place in the industrial club work recently judged at the state fair.

Exports of Oregon lumber for the Columbia river to foreign markets for the nine months of the year 1920 were 10 per cent greater than for the entire nine months of 1919.

Deacons of churches over 300 people at the corner stone of the new Methodist church in Astoria. The new church was a mortal was applied by Bishop Shepard.

WASHINGTON The tax rate for Walla Walla city for 1921 has been fixed at 68.35 mills. This is an increase of nearly 9 mills over last year.

The Washington Retail Grocers and Merchants' association has elected E. C. McKay of Mt. Vernon, president and selected Seattle for the first meeting.

The city commission of Chehalis has passed an ordinance forbidding the placing of signs on the poles of the city on telephone and electric light poles. The Portland Light & Power company has decided not to make further attempts to repossess the old shaft of the Superior coal mine at Chehalis.

The Lewis county budget for 1921 calls for a tax levy of \$43,525, or 16.31 mills. The county budget for 1920 was \$37,000, and the state tax is 5 per cent higher. The supreme court has confirmed the conviction of Douglas M. Gray by a jury in the Okanogan superior court for a crime against Kluth Garrison, who killed Mrs. Shurtz.

Nearly 2000 acres of land in the Wenatchee River valley 12 miles north of Leavenworth will be put under irrigation by the recently organized Wenatchee-Chewawa Land company. Possible relief in freight rates for lumber is being sought by the Oregon Lumber Association. The city council of Blackfoot has submitted an offer of \$2,000 to the Blackfoot Water company for a water system.

Reports from Southeastern Idaho indicate a serious condition due to a shortage of refrigerators for shipping produce. Bannock county has 16,000 acres available for settlement, to be supplied with water by other completed or under construction. During the past season 662 acres of alfalfa seed were harvested in Idaho. The average yield of alfalfa seed per acre, producing a crop of 2,500,000 pounds of seed.

Olden Oregon Territorial Legislature Took Early Action for Public Schools A system of free education in Oregon was made obligatory by the section of the organic act which conferred 1280 acres of land in every township on the public schools. One of the first acts of the legislature was to provide for the appropriation of the interest of money arising from the sale of school lands. This income was not sufficient and the legislature in 1854 provided for the appropriation of the interest of money arising from the sale of school lands. This income was not sufficient and the legislature in 1854 provided for the appropriation of the interest of money arising from the sale of school lands.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says: Billy Nidderfer has come back from Kansas and reports that some of them farmers there has lost thousands of bushels of wheat rather than pay a few dollars out for truck and a few men that had to be paid to work. It makes me think of Nick Burmaster, owner in Nevada, one time in the '90s that couldn't stand a pay of \$2 a day. He had three acres of alfalfa hay in a snow storm, that would of saved 600 sheep worth \$3000. He stood up for principle, all right, but it was rough on the sheep and it busted Nick.

Only One Horsepower in Six of Nation's Water Energy Is As Yet Put to Use Only 4.6 per cent of the nation's potential hydroelectric energy has been put to work, according to a survey made by the Guaranty Trust company of New York. The survey probably not 1 per cent of the potential hydroelectric energy in the Columbia has been developed.

The survey, however, forms the basis of a plan for a development of capital in water power development and emphasizes the fact that man power, coal power, oil power and gas power are becoming harder to obtain each year. Alexander T. Vogelzang, assistant secretary of the Interior, has compiled a list of water power sites existing in the West. The West has become the center of hydroelectric, coal, oil and timber supply.

The basic raw materials, hence, have a chief source of supply in the West. The United States reclamation service is ready to irrigate 1,723,771 acres in a western program which, if completed, will raise the total to 2,312,062, and there are 40,000,000 acres, capable of providing homes for 13,000,000 people, which ultimately can be watered in the West.

The very pressure of economic conditions will crowd to the West a vast, increasing population. When one gets thinking of the West and the Pacific Northwest in terms of the vast unused areas outside the cities, facts like the above cannot fail to be impressive.