

CHAMBERLAIN, IN BREACH, RESCUES KLAMATH WATERS

By Ralph Watson
Senator George E. Chamberlain's protests to John Barton Payne, secretary of the interior, against the diversion of the waters of Klamath lake from Oregon lands for the irrigation of approximately 100,000 acres of arid land in Modoc county, California, in the face of the fact that the Klamath county lands are not yet irrigated, have not only resulted in the stoppage of the power company's work but in fixing a date for a full hearing on the merits of the case.

Chamberlain is in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the interior thanking him for having called his attention to the matter in such detail and with such clarity "in view of its importance."

PUBLIC HEARING PLANNED

He also states that he will set a definite date for a public hearing before him at which all of the facts may be brought out with a view to the cancellation of the government's contract with the California-Oregon Power company.

At the same time Chamberlain received a letter from Charles Maloney, counsel for the department, informing him that the date of the hearing had been set for Thursday, December 2, at 10 o'clock, and expressing the hope that the senator would be able to be present and make what presentation of the case he might deem necessary.

The California-Oregon Power company is a California corporation said to be owned or controlled by the Fishback interests of that state. When Franklin K. Lane of California was secretary of the interior he entered into a contract with the California-Oregon Power company giving to that corporation the right to construct a dam across the foot of Klamath lake, ostensibly for the purpose of creating electric power.

REAL PURPOSE SEEN

It developed, however, that one of the main purposes of the project was the diversion of the waters of the lake for the irrigation of a vast acreage of arid land in Modoc county, California.

The people of Klamath county objected strenuously to the contract but without avail until they appealed to Senator Chamberlain for assistance. Their objection was based on the fact that the construction of the power company's dam would raise the level of the lake so high that it would inundate from 12,000 to 15,000 acres of valuable agricultural land around the margin of the lake—and which was greatly desired by service men for the establishment of homes. In addition to this they objected because the diversion of the waters of the lake to California lands, prior to the time when the reclamation department had fully provided Klamath county lands with water for irrigation would result in the establishment of such prior rights in the owners of the California lands as would defeat the use of the waters out of Oregon's gates and the reclamation for the reclamation of Oregon lands.

NEW PROTEST FILED

Senator Chamberlain had protested to Secretary Lane against the contract prior to its execution between the department of the interior and the power company. While on a visit to Klamath Falls in August he went over the ground personally and again filed his protest with Secretary Payne, requesting that the work of the company be stopped. This request, accompanied by the senator's argument as to why, resulted in orders being sent out to the company to stop work pending a full investigation of the merits of the case. The hearing for December 2 is the latest development.

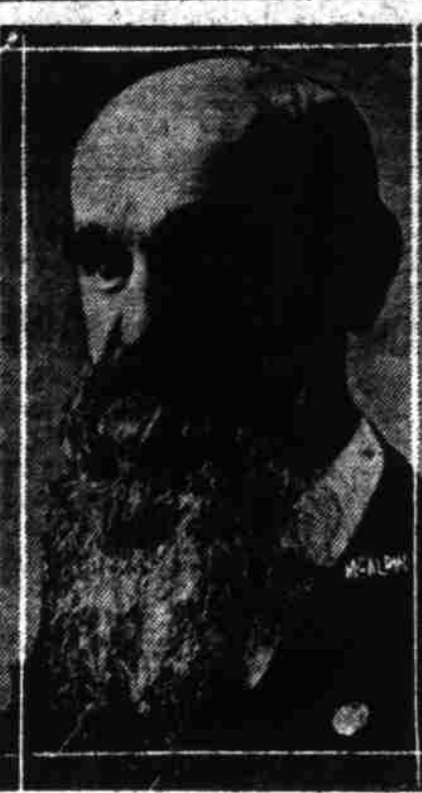
It is an interesting fact, whether coincidental or otherwise, that shortly after Senator Chamberlain's onslaught upon the California corporation and its project, Montaville Flowers, a California orator and a warm friend of Senator Hiram Johnson of that state, who is one of the ranking members of the senate committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, was sent from California into Oregon to work against the reelection of Senator Chamberlain.

CHAMBERLAIN TARGET

Flowers has been throughout Eastern Oregon, where he has made particular appeal to the people of the semi-arid districts for the defeat of Chamberlain, and has made the boast that he will be sent to Oregon from California to effect the defeat of Chamberlain, if possible.

California corporate and financial interests who hold heavy investments in Northern California irrigation development projects are vitally affected by the success or failure of the California-Oregon Power company's Klamath lake diversion project. Chamberlain has stopped them in the interest of Oregon irrigation development. Flowers, sent up from California, is trying to defeat him a fact which is more than significant.

OREGON PIONEER WHO DIED AT AGE OF 78



James F. Failing

REDS DEFEATED; 5000 CAPTURED

Constantinople, Oct. 19.—(U. P.)—General Wrangel's troops have won new victories against the Bolsheviks near Taurida, according to a communique issued from Sebastopol today.

"The offensive is continuing on all fronts," the communique said. "North of Taurida we defeated large enemy forces in the region of Couloipole, capturing 5000 prisoners."

JAMES F. FAILING DIES AT 78 YEARS

(Continued From Page One)

First National bank and for several years was senior director in point of service. Failing was also a director in the Security Savings & Trust company. Failing took great delight in church work and was one of the leading members of the First Baptist church. For many years he was treasurer of the church and for several years was a trustee and deacon. He was also a trustee of the denomination's college at McMinnville and for 20 years was treasurer of the Oregon Baptist State convention. Several years ago he was a director of the Portland Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the Oregon Pioneers' association, Oregon Historical society and Lang Synn society.

HAPPY IN CHURCH WORK

"Failing was inclined to be modest and never pushed himself forward, but owing to his ability and faithfulness in church work he was continually elected to places of prominence in the church. Failing was happiest when doing church work or while engaged in a conversation with a brother pioneer, according to members of his family. He never became entangled in political quarrels.

In 1890 Failing married Miss Jane Conner of Albany, a member of another pioneer family. In 1893 the family took up its residence at Eleventh and Main streets, where they are still residing. As a youth Failing lived at First and Oak streets, on the site of the present establishment of the George Lawrence company.

THOSE WHO SURVIVE

Those who survive are Mrs. Failing, three sons and two daughters, Edward J. John C. Frederick E. Kate W. and Henrietta C. Failing, and three grandchildren. The three sons were taken into the firm by their father. Miss Kate Failing is now a Baptist missionary at Ongole, Guntur district, South India.

Brothers and sisters of Failing, all deceased, who were well known to Portlanders, were Henry, John W. and Edward Failing and Mrs. Joseph Merrill, all of Portland, and Mrs. John Conner of Albany.

Dr. O. C. Wright, executive secretary of the Oregon Baptist state convention and a friend of the family, will conduct the funeral service, which will be held at the First Baptist church at 3 o'clock Wednesday. A private service at the residence will precede. Interment will be in the family plot at Riverside cemetery.

A light drag boat that a Frenchman has invented consists of two cigar shaped floats supporting a frame on which a man sits and gives it with pedals geared to a aerial propeller.

OLCOTT MOVES TO SAVE FOREST ON HIGHWAY AT BEND

Salem, Oct. 19.—Governor Olcott has written to the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company of Bend asking that logging operations along the The Dalles-California highway, south of Bend, be suspended until the state legislature shall have had an opportunity to make some definite move toward preservation of forests along state highways.

"The Dalles-California highway, when completed, promises to be one of the most magnificent pieces of roadway in the entire Pacific Northwest," the governor stated. "All of us as citizens of the state owe a patriotic and civic duty in endeavoring, as far as possible, to preserve our wonderful natural surroundings. We have no desire to deprive private holders of the rights which they have in their timber, but we do feel that a cooperation between the state and the timber companies may be secured which will be of immense advantage to the state and, consequently, to the timber companies themselves as well in the long run."

Fred G. Buchtel, chairman of the public service commission, is in Creswell contacting hearings into service and proposed increases of water and electric rates.

R. B. Goodin, secretary to the state board of control, returned Monday from New York where he had gone in charge of a car of alien insane patients from the Oregon state hospital for deportation. Of 22 patients sent from the hospital here only four were deported to foreign countries, the other 18 being dropped off enroute in states of which they were citizens.

While in the east Goodin examined two types of machines for harvesting timber. Neither, he said, has been perfected.

'PITTY POOR HAPPY; HIS LOT IS HARD'

(Continued From Page One)

what his plans were. However, others close to the White House indicated they expect the president to call on Senator Harding to name the "spokesman."

Francis De Bearn, French charge d'affaires, has informed the state department that the French foreign office has denied sending any spokesman to Senator Harding relative to an association of nationalities. The charge said that he is satisfied that no official spokesman of France have voiced their approval to the candidate of "an association of nationalities."

Under Secretary of State Davis made this announcement, but refused to state whether a formal answer had been received from France on the inquiry made yesterday, or in what manner the inquiry was made.

It also became known today that Ambassador Jusserand has advised officials of this government that he has never discussed the association of nationalities with any members of the senate. It was strongly indicated at the state department today that his government is ready to consider the incident closed so far as the question of diplomatic proprieties goes and that France is no longer considered a party to the controversy.

'SPOKESMAN' WAS CITIZEN OF FRANCE, SAYS HARDING

Marion, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Senator Harding did not wait for the official copy of President Wilson's letter to him regarding the candidate's reference to the fact that spokesmen for France informally approached him and asked that the United States lead the way to a world fraternity.

The Republican candidate in a formal communication addressed to President Wilson, issued Monday night, replied as follows:

"My dear Mr. President: I have before me a press copy of your letter to me of this date, though I am not in receipt of the original copy. I am glad the message promptly reply.

"It is very gratifying that you hesitate to draw inferences without my assurance that I am correctly quoted. The quotation as reported in your letter is not exact. The notes of the stenographer reporting my remarks quote me as saying, 'France has sent her spokesmen to me informally, asking America in its new realization of the situation to lead the way for an association of nationalities.'

"I am sure that my words could not be construed to say that the French government has sent anybody to me. The thought I was trying to convey was that there had come to me those who spoke a sentiment which they represented to be very manifest among the French people, but nothing could suggest the French government having violated the proprieties of international relations. Official France would never seek to go over your high office as our chief executive to appeal to the American people or any portion thereof.

"I can see no propriety in a private citizen of France, or an American deeply friendly to France, expressing to me their understanding of the sentiments of the French people. It is not important enough to discuss perhaps, but I very respectfully urge that an informal expression to me is rather more than that to a private citizen. I hold a place as a member of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate which is charged with certain constitutional authority in dealing with foreign relations and I am necessarily conscious that I am the nominee of the Republican party for president of our republic.

"In the combination of these two positions it ought not to be unseemly that some very devoted friends of a new and better relationship among nations, no matter whence they come should wish to advise me relating to aspirations to cooperate with our own people in attaining that high purpose. Let me assure you that I have no objection to the proprieties and again assert that the French government has maintained that great respect for your position to which I myself subscribe.

"With great respect, I am very truly,
"Warren G. Harding."

G. O. P. SPLIT SAID TO BE INEVITABLE

(Continued From Page One)

of taking "burdensome taxation" from the backs of big business.

FENROSE AGAINST BOBAH

This fight is coming, whoever is elected president. It will be intensified if Harding is elected because then there will be a struggle for immediate control. It was of these fundamental differences between the progressive and the conservative that Fenrose was thinking when he said, when Harding was nominated: "Everybody knows he is not satisfactory to me, and I am sure he is not satisfactory to Johnson, and it was of the same thing that Fenrose was thinking at the same time when he said Harding's nomination was highly satisfactory."

Johnson and Borah know Harding is not their kind of a Republican. They have subordinated this for the time being to defeat the League of Nations. They are confident that, with Harding, the same thing that Fenrose was thinking at the same time when he said Harding's nomination was highly satisfactory.

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The fight which is brewing will seriously affect a Harding administration not their kind of a Republican. They have subordinated this for the time being to defeat the League of Nations.

As a matter of fact, the restriction of credit was bound to hurt the automobile business more than most other lines because of the peculiar way in which it is financed. The dealer must pay a deposit when he orders his cars and must pay the rest of the bill when he takes each machine from the freight cars. Yet he has not always sold the machines for cash and must take his payments in installments from the purchaser. When

the dealer takes delivery of a car, he must pay the balance of the bill. This is a heavy burden on the dealer, and it is a heavy burden on the consumer.

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A Bull's Ear Causes Big Riot at Madrid

Madrid—Civil guards were forced to draw their swords to quell an incipient riot at Sunday's bullfight. The trouble began when an official refused to give Luis Freg the famous Mexican ear of one of the animals he killed.

Freg had been honored by his second bull, receiving a long shallow wound in the forehead. What he wanted was the animal he received an ovation and demanded that he be awarded an ear. The official at first refused and the spectators surged into the ring to keep the peace, the official finally gave Freg the ear.

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ALL VANCOUVER TO SEARCH FOR MAYOR

Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 19.—Business in Vancouver has been suspended for the afternoon while citizens, organized in masses, are scouring the country for miles around in search of Mayor R. G. Percival, missing since Sunday.

All clues so far developed have been abandoned by the searchers and the feeling is prevalent that the mystery of the disappearance will be solved in the Columbia river, but the decision to go over the country carefully was reached that no opportunity of finding Percival alive might be overlooked.

A report that the missing mayor was seen in Portland Monday morning was run down and proved groundless. Other reports that he has been seen since Sunday afternoon have also been found of no value.

Plans for the search are being carried out under the guidance of Charles Davis, councilman, who presided at Monday night's council meeting. Circulars describing Percival have been sent broadcast throughout this district and the sheriffs of all surrounding counties have been notified of the disappearance.

Before leaving home Mayor Percival is said to have removed all lodge pins and identifying cards from his clothes.

UNSKILLED LET OUT TO SPEED AUTO OUTPUT

(Continued From Page One)

Kansas City and Dallas refused to handle commercial paper based on automobile transactions, the business began to suffer. In those sections and elsewhere, and the restriction was even practiced by banks in this vicinity which had previously been most liberal in their loans.

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The senator will speak up to and including the Saturday before election. Engagements were announced for a night speech in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 27; in Grays Armory at Akron, the night of October 28; at the army; at Cincinnati the night of October 29; at the Musto hall, and in Columbus the night of October 30, at the fair grounds coliseum.

The record breaking front porch delegation which the senator played host to yesterday was the last scheduled of the campaign and from now on no pilgrimages will be made to Marion, according to present plans.

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he went to the bank, therefore, and said the purchasers were found financially and that it was sure payment, the bankers on the other hand agreed with him as to the soundness of the transaction, but pointed out that the purchaser of the car would soon come along to borrow the money wherewith to pay the dealer. So borrowing money for the car was reduced to a minimum and as a consequence the manufacturers found the dealers reluctant to buy. Similarly, used cars have been accumulating, but often in some cases have been better bargains than new cars, which also has retarded purchases of new machines.

Meanwhile the automobile concerns have taken advantage of their situations to reduce their labor overhead. They have laid off thousands of men. The figures are not available, but often men are given two weeks' vacation and when they come back are told they can not have the same jobs, but others that pay less. One concern had been employing 21 men to perform a certain operation that was finished daily at 4 p. m. It reduced the number of men to 16 and in getting the work done by 1:30 p. m. Some concerns have been practicing both in the factories and on the clerical side. The automobile companies have been in the habit of hiring practically all new men, and as a result they have acquired inefficient or unskilled help. One conspicuous factory cut down the number of its workmen 18 per cent and the production promptly jumped from 90 to 120 cars per day. It is not admitted, but the manufacturers of automobiles are actually reducing their labor cost either by eliminating inefficiency or hiring a smaller number of men. Not much pessimism is heard. The manufacturers say they are working of money to finance their winter's manufacturing program. In only one case is there any rumor of a receivership and the banks are said to be ready to prevent that company from going under.

The solution seems to be found in reducing the cost of labor or getting more production out of the same number of workers. One concern found that 50,000 men were not turning out as many cars as 40,000 men did before the war. It wasn't entirely due to laxity or idleness, but to the creeping in of unskilled workers who retard the car making process. One man can slow up 50.

The era ahead of the automobile business is one of greater economy and efficiency. If the cost of living can be reduced and prices of necessary commodities continue to drop, the cut in labor prices will not be felt. So far as Detroit is concerned, its economic adjustment seems to be, relatively speaking, without much pain. It could be worse. The workmen have an idea that a change of administration will restore their former wage status and bring more jobs. But persons outside of politics are not preaching that doctrine.

LEWIS FINDS BILL TOO CUMBERSOME

(Continued From Page One)

dock commission does not have to give approval to the sale; on the other hand (state bill), the Port of Portland does not have to buy. I assume that they will, but it is not at all out of reason, as happens often, for something unexpected to occur so that one or the other of these three bodies may prevent the consolidation.

Thus I find that if the state bill is passed, the result may be that we will have a dock commission subject to the city, and another commission subject to the legislature, which will have the same power to build docks, etc., that the dock commission now has. Why

THE charm of clear, fresh color. How to rouse a sallow, sluggish skin

Just before retiring, wash your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and hot water. If your skin has been badly neglected rub a generous lather thoroughly into the pores, using an upward and outward motion, until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. After this, rinse well in warm, then in cold water. Then rub your skin for thirty seconds with a lump of ice, and dry carefully.

The very first time you use this treatment, your skin will feel fresher and invigorated.

Your skin is what you make it

HAVE you ever wondered why it is that some girls are blessed with naturally lovely complexions—the charm of clear, fresh color?

The truth is that your skin, too, can be clear and radiant. Your skin is what you make it.

If your skin is not fresh and clear, if it has been gradually growing coarser, it is because you have not been giving it the proper care for its needs.

Find out just what is the matter with your skin—then give it the proper treatment.

Your skin is being renewed every day. As old skin dies, new forms to take its place. Begin at once to give this new skin the proper treatment to keep it clear and lovely. You will be surprised to see how quickly it improves.

The famous Woodbury treatment for

bringing a clear, fresh color to sallow cheeks is given on this page. If this is what your skin needs, begin tonight to use this treatment, and use it every night.

The very first time you try it, you will feel the difference in your skin—a promise of the greater clearness and freshness that the steady use of Woodbury's always brings to the skin. Within ten days or two weeks you will notice the improvement in your skin.

You will find treatments for the various other troubles of the skin in the booklet wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Get a cake today, and begin at once the treatment for your particular trouble. A 25 cent cake is sufficient for a month or six weeks of any Woodbury facial treatment and for general cleansing use for that time.

Woodbury's is on sale at drug stores and toilet goods counters throughout the United States and Canada.

"Your treatment for one week"

A beautiful little set of the Woodbury skin preparations sent to you for 25 cents

Send 25 cents for this dainty miniature set of Woodbury's skin preparations, containing your complete Woodbury treatment for one week.

You will find, first, the little booklet, "A Skin You Love to Touch," telling you the special treatment your skin needs; then a trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap—enough for seven nights of any Woodbury facial treatment; and a tube of the new Woodbury's Facial

Cream; and samples of Woodbury's Cold Cream and Facial Powder, with directions telling you just how they should be used. Write today for this special new Woodbury outfit. Address The Andrew Jergens Co., Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

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New PERKINS HOTEL

FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STS., PORTLAND, ORE.
Rates \$1 and Up
AUTO-BUS. DEPOT CARS PASS HOTEL

should I be confronted with three "ifs" instead of an assured fact?
6. Why, if I vote in favor of the bill, must I and all other voters of Portland, in doing so, be forced to surrender our birthright (the right to tax ourselves in our own business is surely our birthright)? The port may exist for the state, but our city hall, parks, docks, warehouses, building sites, streets, etc., I never have understood existed for the state.
7. Why should I have to vote an indefinite but very large amount of money all at once, to be spent over an indefinite period of years, without any power to correct or check the expenditure after I had once agreed to it?
8. The average person does not ordinarily assume an obligation in that loose way. The average commission does not ordinarily ask for such unlimited power and control.
9. With all due respect to the proposed commission, why should I have to assume that they are infallible?
10. I am not in favor of the bill because I found I had to ask a number of questions from a number of people before I knew what I would be really voting for.
11. Do not believe the average voter, more particularly the average state voter, will know the effect of his vote if he favors the bill. What, for instance, can the average state voter know about the Swan Island project? Will he even know that he is voting for it? Why should he be called upon to decide it?
12. I personally think the average voter, if he knew the result of his unwitting vote, might resent the situation.

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