Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher
[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

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The whole future moral force of right in the world depends upon the United States rather than upon any other nation and it would be pitiful indeed if, after so many great free peoples had entered the great League, we should hold aloof.
—Woodrow Wilson.

REPUBLICANS WHO SURRENDER

IN SPITE of his own words, Taft, Root and Lowell tell you that Harding will take America into the league.

Harding told you at Des Moines, "It is not interpretations but rejection that I am seeking. I want to turn my back on the League of Nations."

And here is a point that Herbert Parsons made in his Portland address:

Johnson and Borah and about 13 other bitter-enders are in the senate. They are determined that America shall never enter the league. They are in the senate, and in the senate they have a power that Taft, Root and the others do not have.

If Mr. Harding is elected the Borah-Johnson senators could block his program. They could hold up his appointments. They could throttle his legislative plans. They would be masters of the situation. They could dictate terms to Mr. Harding.

Indeed, they belong to the little senate group that selected Mr. Harding. Mr. Harding announces that he will confer with them. He knows he will have to confer with them. He knows that, holding the power that they hold in the senate, they can force him to confer with them. He knows that, as president, he would be guided by them and be directed by them just as he is now, as a candidate for president, guided and directed by them.

On the other hand, Taft, Root and the others who say Harding will go into the league, are without power. They are not in the senate. They tried with all their strength to induce the little senate group to ratify the treaty with or without reservations and miserably failed. If they failed then, they will fail again, for that desperate senate group is beyond control. The bitter-ender senators are czars. They are taskmasters. They are the imperial autocrats of the senate who threaten to bolt the Republican party whenever their right to run the Republican party is questioned.

The promise of the Tafts and Roots is a mole squeak in a hurricane. It is as a dead leaf in a blea.. December gale.

There is one way, and one way only, to put America into the movement to end war, and that way is to elect Governor Cox. If any other course is taken we shall be kept out of the league, and be condemned to go on with the ruinous policy of building dreadnoughts at $22,000,000 per, be condemned to go on having wars and to paying war taxes, be sentenced to go on making constant preparations for war and the training of our young men to fight and die in wars.

Ninety-two per cent of the cost of government is for wars past and to come. Do you want to keep on paying it, or do you want to eliminate it through a league of nations?

NEW ZEALAND WANTS FIR

IF WORST comes to worst and the railroads persist in applying to Western lumber transcontinental rates which, in effect, forbid the lumber to move, a redoubling of effort to sell in the markets which can be reached by water transportation will, of course, be imperative. In this connection the United States commerce report contains a suggestion:

There is a great shortage of all kinds of building material in New Zealand, and especially is this true of lumber. It seems clear that large quantities must be procured from the West coast of the United States and Canada if building and other improvements are to be carried out as contemplated within the next few years. There is a great shortage of homes for the working people as well as of office and other business structures, warehouses and schools.

But aside from the markets accessible by water and which have never taken more than a fractional part of the lumber produced in Oregon and Washington, that is the use of a transcontinental railroad system that gets itself into a position where it can't handle the business?

Senator Harding, in the senate, demanded that the "great corporations" of the land be released from the heavy taxes on them. He voted against eliminating consumption taxes, the taxes that hit every man, woman and child of small means in the country. How, in the face of those votes, can the man of small means vote for Senator Harding for president? Does he want to pay the major portion of the bills of the country?

SENATOR OR PAWN?

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN is an Oregon asset at Washington. Why substitute a liability?

Chamberlain is able, influential, effective. His opponent has not the first qualification for a senatorship.

Chamberlain is a national figure, favorably and popularly known as one of the ablest men in the senate. Is that distinction not of great value to Oregon?

In congress, Mr. Stanfield would never be heard of. He would be a cipher among the senators. He would be without appeal and without power or address to take care of himself among the shrewd and astute men who compose the upper chamber.

Amiable person though he be, think for one minute of Mr. Stanfield addressing the senate or sitting in Webster's seat!

Chamberlain has to his credit the biggest legislation ever passed in war time in this country. He is probably responsible for more big measures than any single legislator in American history.

Think for one minute of Robert Stanfield, a nice man, it is true, trying to lead the fight for a war food bill or a selective draft bill in a supreme national crisis.

What does Oregon want a senator for? With the ocean commerce of the world making new routes, with the stakes of trade routes and the markets of empires to be won in the adjustments after a mighty war, do not Oregon and Portland and every port in the state want the most powerful man that can be sent to Washington?

Does Oregon want a senator to serve the swiftly developing interests of this commonwealth, or to be a pawn for Penrose and Brandegee to play with?

If the people of this generation vote for more war rather than a league of nations, how will they answer to their sons when they are called to the colors for the next war?

FARM LOANS IN PERIL

"WILL you commit yourself and your party to the perpetuation of the federal farm loan banks and the further expansion of their facilities to meet the needs of financing farm business?"

Candidate Harding has failed to answer this highly pertinent question, propounded to both presidential candidates by the Country Gentleman (magazine). Governor Cox has answered it with an emphatic "Yes."

It will be remembered that Harding spoke against the farm loan bill. He presented to the senate the argument of a mortgage banker friend declaring that the farm loan plan was class legislation for the benefit of the farmers.

His hostility to the bill and his often expressed opposition to the plans of farmers have led to a surmise that the farm loan system would be imperilled by his election. This suspicion is greatly strengthened by his refusal to answer the above question.

In all, the Country Gentleman asked the two candidates 12 questions. They were like these:

Would you support "simplification of marketing methods to minimize, so far as possible, speculation in food products?"

Would you favor "full exposition of all that happens in the dark between farmer and consumer so that the consumer may thoroughly appreciate how small is the farmer's margin of gain on the products he sells?"

Would you support "a program that will demand for the farmer his just share in the apportionment of transportation facilities for the movement of his crops after harvest?"

Would you support "a program that will give agriculture an equal voice with all other industries in the determination of transportation rates?"

Harding is silent. Governor Cox' reply is unequivocal and direct. Here is a part of it:

I AM GLAD TO ASSERT TO YOU, IN RESPONSE TO EVERY QUESTION PRESENTED, THAT MY ANSWER IS AN UNEQUIVOCAL "YES."

There is a fierce fight against the farm loan system by the farm mortgage bankers and it is evident that Harding is now, as he has always been, on their side.

Do the people of Oregon want Swift & Co. represented in the senate, or do they want to be represented themselves?

THE PORT MERGER

THERE was a better time to have changed the plan in the Swan island project.

Government by agreement is not a good plan of government. As a rule measures should not be passed on the pledge of men that after they are passed they will be changed. The full and exact terms of all measures should be written in indelible words in the law where all may know exactly what is and what is not to be.

In the case of the Swan island bill we have, not a theory, but a condition. The bill was framed with an extravagant grant of powers. It proposed a gigantic expenditure of money on terms and plans to be fixed by a small group of men. It was not necessary to make such a grant.

As the proposal became better understood, objections arose and the more fully the very great grant of power became known the wider and stronger was the protest. There was no mistaking that voice of protest.

And here is the condition: The men in charge of the measure have made written and recorded changes. The result of the pledges made and recorded is that powers granted will include only the necessary channel improvement between Portland and the sea in concert with the federal government.

No bonds can be issued or sold for purchase of lands or the building of ocean and rail terminal structures without direct vote of the electors of the port district. It is true that all or part of Swan island might be acquired incident to the creation of the West channel without violating the letter or the spirit of the pledge, but the pledge absolutely forbids the port commission to buy Mocks bottom or Guilds lake lands until directly authorized by the people of the port district.

The pledge is a recognition of the soundness and merit of the objections urged against the port bill by The Journal, the Chamber of Commerce and by such public spirited citizens as W. B. Ayer, Max Houser, J. N. Teal, Frederic W. Mulkey, A. L. Mills, J. C. Ainsworth, C. E. Dant, Captains Patterson and Spencer, L. A. Lewis, C. B. Moores, D. C. O'Reilly, A. H. Averill, Ben Selling and others who had the perception to see the faults in the bill and the courage to declare their convictions.

As changed, the main objections to the proposal are removed. There remains the objectionable appointment of members of the commission by the legislature, a feature that is foreign to every consideration of home rule and in conflict with every principle of sound policy. It is something, however, that may yet be worked out, now that it has been demonstrated that the public is, at intervals at least, aroused to a considerable pitch of interest in port affairs.

Not to pass the measure would be to occasion some delay, and, to an extent, be discouraging to the men who are entrusted with port development. The Journal, which has been the only newspaper to oppose the original bill, intends to offer no further objections to its passage. Meanwhile, this newspaper feels that a distinct service has been rendered this community in the guarantees given with reference to the measure.

DO YOU?

SMALL bore politicians tell you that you "want a change." Do you?
Have you seen a "tramp" during the past four years?
What has become of the 100,000 "Weary Willies" of 1913?
Is there anyone you know looking for a $2-a-day job?
Where are the 1,000,000 idle men of Republican times?
Are your poorhouses and jails filled with paupers?
Where are the "bread lines" we saw pictured in the newspapers?
Does anybody want to abolish the eight-hour working day?
How much did you receive for 12 hours of labor in 1912?
Has property depreciated under the Wilson administration?
How does the price of farm property compare in 1920 with 1912?
Where are those farm mortgages of those "good old days"?
What are stock, grain and cotton worth, compared with 1912?
How many automobiles have been bought during the last seven years?
How many people do you know who bought phonographs in 1912?
Did the average family in 1912 indulge in the luxuries of today?
In spite of H. C. of L., are you not more prosperous than seven years ago?
What has increased bank deposits over $17,000,000,000 in seven years?
What has quadrupled exports from two to eight billion dollars?
Has any merchant you know gone into bankruptcy in the last seven years?
Have you heard of a panic since the "Black Friday" of 1907?
Who paid the $15,000,000,000 that panic cost this country?
Have you forgotten the men who brought on that panic?
Would you like to have them control our finances again?
Do you want to scrap the panic-proof federal reserve banking system?
Do you want to deprive our farmers of the farm loan system?
Do you want to abolish the postal savings bank?
Do you want to repeal the Wilson parcel post system?
Do you want to return to the horrors of child labor in factories?
Do you want to repeal the corrupt practice law of vote buying?
Don't you think we ought to do our own thinking this year?

REPUBLICANS WHO SURRENDER

Capitulations in the Campaign Only a Forerunner of Abject Subjection to Borah-Johnson Gang in Case of G. O. P. Success.

From the New York World

Something more important than confusion is expected to develop from the Republican uproar in regard to Senator Harding's attitude toward the League of Nations. We have Messrs. Taft, Root, Hughes, Lodge and Wickersham on one side insisting that the candidate, in spite of his words, will accept the covenant with a few modifications. On the other side we have Messrs. Borah, Johnson, La Follette and Brandegee proclaiming his invincible purpose to reject the whole program.

What the authors of these stupid disputes evidently hope to accomplish is to lull the people into forgetfulness of the yawning chasm that divides their party. They agree on nothing but their desire to win the election. If all were true and honest the fight which they want to postpone until the close of the polls, but which can have only one end, would be in progress at this moment, with defeat straight ahead.

* * *

There is only one way to judge the future of these noisy gentlemen and that is by their past. Some of them have the habit of bullying. The others are accustomed to submission. On three memorable occasions Borah and Johnson have forced their Republican associates to capitulate. They did it in the senate when they loaded the treaty with reservations making its rejection certain, and then voted against it. They did it at the Republican national convention, where by threats of a bolt they compelled the adoption of a straddling platform. They did it again when the campaign opened, by compelling Senator Harding to repudiate the league as the price of their support on the stump.

* * *

No other American party ever was coerced so systematically. The main body of Republicanism stands today with a pistol at its head, eating its own words, afraid to speak its honest convictions, up to its ears in falsehoods and evasions and all in a tremble when the names of its freebooting faction are mentioned. Taft has retreated. Hughes has retreated. Wickersham has retreated. Not one of them is able or willing to face the political marauders who have intimidated them, their party and their candidate into complete subjection.

* * *

This record of three shameful surrenders does not end the story. With success at the polls there will be others even more contemptible. The Danite band in the senate will be more powerful then than it is now. Its veto upon a Republican president and the measures of a Republican congress will be absolute. If there are people who think that it will fail in any respect to assert itself in an expression of minority rule unequalled outside of the shabby capital where Lenin and Trotzky hold forth, let them contemplate the humiliation of Taft, Root, Hughes, Lodge and Wickersham, who once headed the Republican intelligencia and dared to lead.

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.]

WHITTLESEY

Portland, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—A little over two years ago we all waited for the Oregonian, to see what had happened to Colonel Whittlesey and his "lost battalion." We all remember the big headlines that were in all the papers telling how the Germans were told to "go to hell."

Is it possible that the same man was in our city this week? Where was the article in the Oregonian telling the people of the city that one of the greatest heroes of the war spoke in The Auditorium? Lost among shoe ads and movie news, on the last page of the second section!

Are the ex-service men and their families going to let this insult go by? Why is Whittlesey not entitled to the front page of this great paper today as he was when he would not surrender to the Germans? Is he not the same brave man today as when he fought, bled and was willing to die for his country? Are his brave deeds forgotten? Will the mothers and his buddies allow this insult to be heaped upon him? I think not.
A Mother.

MR. FINLEY ON THE BIRD REFUGE MEASURE

Portland, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Roosevelt bird refuge measure does not interfere in any way with irrigation and honest development in Harney county. This measure is a compromise. The officers of the Roosevelt Bird Refuge association yielded to representatives of leading land owners and irrigationists of Harney county as the result of several meetings, and the Harney delegates wrote their own guarantee into the bill and gave their pledge to support this measure.

If the Roosevelt bird refuge measure passes, the settlers and land owners along the Silvies river hold exactly the same water rights as they now have. To show the attitude of settlers and land owners around the border of this reservation, a petition was signed by 31 of these people, asking that the state cede jurisdiction over Malheur lake to the government.

The Burns Herald, June 12, 1920, stated in regard to this measure before the people: "It is now satisfactory to the people of this county, who never did object to the reserve," etc.

The Harney County News, of Burns, Or., June 17, 1920, stated: "This bill will go on the ballot in the form which meets with full approbation of the irrigationists."
William L. Finley.

CHAMBERLAIN, THE PROVED STATESMAN

Portland, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—The women of Oregon are neither blind to the record of Senator Chamberlain nor ungrateful enough to help disgrace the state by voting for a partisan candidate. They owe and all the women of the nation owe, too great a debt to Senator Chamberlain to forget so soon and be so blindly led. The wives, mothers and sisters of the boys who fought overseas know well that Senator Chamberlain will vote according to his conscience and his best judgment on every issue, regardless of party or personal considerations. They had ample proof of this during the war. When Senator Chamberlain risked his political future for the sake of America and Americans, when he defied his party leaders rather than keep silence when silence meant greater loss of life and health overseas, he won a wider than a state reputation, a greater than a national respect and commendation. Theodore Roosevelt wrote of Senator Chamberlain, after the memorable occasion when they joined hands, regardless of politics, to fight for America, that Senator Chamberlain had won his spurs as a statesman and proved himself the best American of them all.

We are asked to consider only the party politics of the opposition candidate. We are asked to ignore the fact that he is unknown, obscure, without previous record of achievement and with a long term to serve, should he be elected, before he can be of any possible use to his state or the nation. We are asked to consign Senator Chamberlain to the scrap heap and install in his stead a man who is yet to be proved, who has only one thing to recommend him—that he is certain to vote with his party, right or wrong; that he is a good Republican. Well, some of us have learned through bitter experience that being a good Democrat or being a good Republican has little to do with being a good man or a good American. We want a good American. We have a man who has proved himself beyond shadow of doubt to be both good man and good American, a statesman and patriot.

Are the women of Oregon to be whipped into line in the future as the men have been in the past? Are they going to prove themselves good Democrats, or good Republicans, rather than good Americans?
A. W. Nicholson.

THE MARKETING MEASURE

Portland, Oct. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—Being a wholesale and retail distributor, I am interested in some literature sent me by those opposed to the market bill. After having digested their interpretations I obtained the bill in its entirety, and have read and reread the same for the purpose of determining what effect, if any, it would have on my business, and I am bound to say I did not find a single sentence that would tend to interfere with me in the least, or any other legitimate distributor.

I will admit, however, that it may cause a class of speculators and gamblers some concern, as it will surely promote cooperation among the producers, and between the producers and legitimate distributors, thus eliminating that class of "patriotic" citizens that always take and never give.

I am convinced the bill is worthy the support of every laboring, professional or business man. We can no longer with safety turn a deaf ear to measures proposed for the benefit of the producing class, but must realize on which side our bread is buttered, and vote accordingly.
J. E. Bennett.

LABOR AND THE LEAGUE

Salem, Oct. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please explain just how much truth is in the inclosed pamphlets that are being sent out from the Republican headquarters to the voters. I had intended to vote for Cox and the league, but if it is going to affect the laboring man as Harding says it will, I will have to change my vote.
R. G. W.

[Foes of the league have misrepresented the labor article as grossly as it is possible to do so. Instead of any purpose to take over and dictate to the labor of the world, the covenant merely engages the nations in an agreement, in general terms, to promote the welfare of labor the world over, each nation on its own account and in its own way. There is to be a leveling of labor, to be sure, but it is to be leveling upward. Hence, labor in such nations as the United States would benefit as labor in other countries rose toward the American status, since competition with underpaid and ill-living labor would be lessened and in time, possibly, entirely abolished. Any working man who votes against the League of Nations on the labor account is voting against an instrumentality that is one of labor's best hopes.]

Quizzing the Sphinx

G. C. R. in Hartford Post

Warren Gamaliel, tell us the worst—
Did you think you'd discovered America first?
So did Columbus, but now, it is said,
It's found he'd been beaten by Eric the Red.
Eric's young son, Lucky Lief, now appears
To have beaten you to it by one thousand years.
Say, Mr. Candidate, how do you get that way?
You surely don't think you can win on a bet that way!
Old red bandanna stuff,
Star Spangled Banner stuff,
There are some issues that cannot be met that way.

Let me remind you it gets a man's goat,
Wearing the old Stars and Stripes for a coat.
All very beautiful,
Doubtless quite dutiful,
But it's a little bit too tutti-frutti-ful.
Some other few,
Just one or two,
Think quite a lot of the Red, White and Blue.
Warren Gamaliel, don't it queer
How all the hyphens are voting this year?

Warren Gamaliel, what about Hank?
Is he the fellow that's turning the crank?
Ask Shifty Sadie—his footwork is great;
But his headwork, say, senator, give him the gate!
Of peace and the treaty he's made up some mess;
I'll say he's a Lodge in a vast wilderness!
Penrose and Smoot, and that clique senatorial
Seems as if they were a bit dictatorial.
Over in Hunland,
That son-of-a-gun-land,
They're building them monuments as a memorial.
That "hating Wilson" stuff's getting the frown;
We're shy on hitting a man when he's down.
Had he the punch of you
He'd lick the bunch of you;
Give him his health and he'd make a light lunch of you.
You hear me shout?
There's not a doubt
He may be down, but he isn't out.
Warren Gamaliel—sorry to trouble you—
You haven't finished with W. W.

THE CLIENT

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

"The goblins will git you if you don't watch out."

* * *

In any event Lord Mayor MacSwiney had the courage of his convictions.

* * *

Zeligowski is driving at Kovno, Warsaw reports. With a moniker like that who is there to call him back?

* * *

"Unmistakable Democratic success;" "Harding and Coolidge will be elected overwhelmingly," the newspapers say. Please govern your vote accordingly.

* * *

A young and pretty person who embroidered her hose to harmonize with the color scheme of her hat has achieved a striking effect, though she may not have set a mode.

SIDELIGHTS

The well known nicked is still taking the place of the w. k. cent.—Crane American.

* * *

Prohibition may not prohibit, but we also have a law against stealing, and look at the hotel rates.—Salem Capital Journal.

* * *

If votes cost as much as other commodities in this year of grace—or disgrace, if you prefer—there needn't be much worry about corruption on election day.—Roseburg News-Review.

* * *

It is all right for the foreign diplomats at Washington, D. C., to have liquor, but the self-appointed custodians of the national purity are fearful lest they invite a native in to have one.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

W. A. Johnston, president of the Oregon State Automotive association, arrived in Portland Friday from The Dalles, his purpose being to attend a meeting Friday night of the Chamber of Commerce. "Automobile traffic to Oregon this coming year will be the largest in the state's history," he declared when he registered at the Imperial hotel. "We are making plans to receive the visitors and hold their interest in Oregon. Many problems will confront not only the people of Portland but of the state as well in dealing with auto tourist traffic. We plan to make them remember the state for the balance of their lives. It is the best advertising we can do for Oregon and Oregon industry."

* * *

Washington county's crop of prunes has been lessened from an expected 4,000,000 pounds to half that amount because of heavy rains, in the belief of L. M. Graham of Forest Grove, who is at the Portland hotel. The loss, however, will not hamper Washington county in developing its prune industry, he believes.

* * *

Fred Hollister, one time candidate for congress from the First district, and a Democrat through and through, is at the Portland hotel. With him he carries the positive conviction that Chamberlain will be elected Tuesday next. Mr. Hollister is a director in a bank at North Bend, his home.

* * *

Welcoming Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Pinquet and Yu Kan Hing from Hong Kong, a party of Portland people, headed by Max Houser, C. M. Bishop and O. I. Kettenbach, were a reception committee today at the Union station. Mr. Pinquet is a director of the Lepack company, limited, and Mr. Yu is managing director of the Chen Kwong company of Hong Kong, large department store operators. The visitors are exploring the United States in an effort to effect trade alliances. In a letter from Chauncey M. Lewis of Seattle, president of the China club of that city, Mr. Yu is described as one of the "brainy heads of China." They will be Portland visitors for a few days and will be shown the various industries here. They are registered at the Multnomah.

* * *

Dr. Edward Hartford, St. Vincents hospital bulletins announce, is rapidly recuperating from his illness and is expected to regain his normal health within a few weeks.

"SHALL WE FORGET"

By Herbert Powell Lee

The measure of statesmanship is the ability to recognize and to provide for the deepest needs of the country. In a presidential campaign it is the ability to select and to solve the paramount issue.

The Republicans have at last discovered the deepest need of America! Their view is well expressed in the Oregonian of October 28 under the heading, "Shall We Forget?" "The real question to be decided at the election," says the Oregonian, "is whether the Democratic party, in the light of its record during the last eight years, shall be trusted to govern the country for four years more."

* * *

The paramount issue, then, is the mistakes of Wilson! It is true that Wilson did many commendable things, but these must not be weighed against his mistakes. It is true that Wilson is not a candidate, but Cox' proved ability as an executive must not be considered. It is true that another issue is before the country, the League of Nations, with the lives and happiness of millions hanging on its success, but that issue must be sidetracked or even decided wrongly, rather than that we should overlook or forgive the mistakes of Wilson.

* * *

Such is the paramount issue! And yet the wicked Mr. Cox must be trying to pull the wool over the eyes of a confiding and unsuspecting public; for, the Oregonian assures us: "Mr. Cox, by constantly talking about the League of Nations, endeavors with some degree of success to divert the public mind from the real question."

The paramount issue being the mistakes of Wilson, of course the statesmanlike remedy is the election of Harding and a Republican congress.

* * *

But, "shall we forget" the mistakes of the Republican administrations? "Shall we forget" the defective blankets and guns of the Civil war, the Credit Mobilier, and the "embalmed beef" of the Spanish war? "Shall we forget" that Harding himself backed at least some of the profiteers whose graft is charged against Wilson? "Shall we forget" that these profiteers are now backing Harding?

* * *

Cox says the paramount issue is the League of Nations, and that we must be concerned with human welfare and with the future. Harding and his spokesmen say the paramount issue is the mistakes of Wilson, and we are asked to ignore the sublimity of Wilson's ideals and the burning questions of the hour until we have chastised him by defeating his party and overthrowing his stupendous achievements.

* * *

Americans, choose, next Tuesday, between the statesmanship of Harding and the statesmanship of Cox!

JUDGE SMITH FOR SUPREME BENCH

From the Baker Democrat

"I would feel highly honored if the voters of the state should see fit on November 2 to choose me as the successor of Judge A. S. Bennett, who has resigned his position as justice of the state supreme court," said Judge William Smith of this city yesterday upon his return from Ontario and Vale, where he delivered addresses in behalf of Governor Cox's campaign for the presidency.

Judge Smith's name was mentioned for the position by the Democrat editorially several days ago, and the movement was immediately taken up by his many friends here. His abilities to fill the position are well known. He came to this city on July 15, 1889, and has been a practicing attorney since. As senator from this county, Judge Smith served in the state legislature during the regular and special sessions of that body in 1898, 1899 and 1901. Between the years 1898 and 1917, Judge Smith served as a member of the board of regents of the University of Oregon. In 1906 he was elected circuit judge of the Eighth judicial district and filled this position until 1912. He has always been a staunch Democrat and has always taken an active part in all of his party's campaigns. For many years it has been the contention of many that the state supreme bench should be as nearly divided with regard to politics of its members as is possible, and with this in view the resignation of Justice Bennett left a Democratic vacancy.

Judge Smith has pledged himself to devote his entire time in the present campaign in an endeavor to carry Oregon for Cox and as a result will not be able to make a personal campaign for the office. However, his name will be mentioned throughout the entire state, and it is urged that all write in his name on the ballot on November 2.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

There is a shortage of apple pickers in the orchard vicinity of Ashland.

Two or more feet of snow has fallen in the Granite and Greenhorn mountains.

The new Polk directory just issued at Baker, gives that city a population of 9000.

Eight hundred head of cattle have been shipped from Chiloquin, in Klamath county, during the past week.

Vernonia, on the Nehalem, has established a new bank, which will be ready for business in a few days.

It is rumored in Astoria that the O. W. R. & N. lines will soon have direct rail connection with that city.

Wheat purchases were resumed at Lakeview this week. Hard wheat is bringing $3.10 and soft wheat $2.90.

The steamer West Keats has just sailed from the Hammond mill at Astoria with 1,000,000 feet of lumber for China.

All advertising signs along the John Day highway must be torn down, according to orders of the state highway commission.

Work on the new foundry of the Medford Iron works is progressing rapidly and the foundry will be in operation in about a month.

Sawmills of Lane county have determined that a cut in wages of about 20 per cent must be made or the plants must cease operations.

C. I. Lewis, manager of the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association, places the prune losses of the Willamette valley at 50 per cent.

Sixty per cent of Umatilla county's 1920 wheat crop has been sold by the farmers and moved. The average price received was $2.20 per bushel.

After being idle for some time the sawmill of S. C. Cleveland, near Dallas, has resumed operations, with the expectation that it will continue to run all winter.

WASHINGTON

Sheepmen estimate that 250,000 sheep will winter in the Yakima valley.

A $200,000 addition to the Spokane state armory will be started at once.

Ten outfits are actively engaged in drilling wells for oil and gas in Benton county.

Nick Wyork has been awarded a contract to construct a $20,000 apartment house in Walla Walla.

The General Machinery company at Spokane has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $100,000.

Civil service examinations will be held November 17 to fill postmaster vacancies at Prosser and Soap Lake.

There will be 50 carloads of potatoes shipped out of Walla Walla in addition to the supply of the local markets.

At a sale of the E. B. Marks herd of Holsteins at Yakima two cows brought more than $800 each and a bull $2000.

Crops of Walla Walla county this year are estimated to be worth $20,000,000. Wheat heads the list at $11,000,000.

So plentiful is the supply of high grade Canadian whiskey in Spokane that the price has been reduced to $7.50 a quart.

William H. Starr, Seattle hunter who lost his life in the Cascades near Index last week, came to his death by starvation.

IDAHO

Idaho's sugar beet crop is estimated at 501,000 tons this year as against 205,000 tons in 1919.

A. H. Upham, president-elect of the University of Idaho, will assume his duties on December 1.

From 1500 to 2000 carloads of potatoes will be lost at Burley unless sufficient cars can be had to move the crop.

Approximately 800,000 bushels of wheat stored in warehouses owned by farmers of Idaho is being held for better prices.

The body of Alexander W. Patterson, a pioneer resident of Salmon, was found in an old well in that city. He had been drawing water, lost his balance and fell.

Olden Oregon

State Capital Location Question Arose as Early as 1845.

The beginning of the long fight which preceded the final location of the state capitol at Salem may be fixed at 1845, when Governor Abernethy recommended that proposals should be received by the provisional government for locating the seat of government. Only two propositions were received. One was from Robert Moore, whose claim opposite Oregon City on the west side of the river had been named Linn City, and the other from Hugh Burns, whose claim was adjoining. Neither of the proposals was adopted. A petition signed by 60 persons of Champoeg county was received at the same time. It asked that action on the seat of government be deferred. This suggestion was adopted and an act was passed providing that the legislature meet at Oregon City until otherwise directed by law.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Most likely it's a blessin' that we, the American people, has short memories and likes for other people to do our political thinkin' fer us. Otherwise we might read what the papers and other wise guys said four year ago and how they told just what was a-goin' to happen, with reservations. It makes me think of a race in San Berdoon, California, in the '70s, when Billy Heep bet his ranch on his hoss wundu' a half mile dash agin a mule Uncle Jimmy Beam had from Utah. No mule ever was knowed to win a runnin' half-mile dash, but that one shore done it.

Increases in City Employes' Pay Since 1914; H. C. L. in Comparison.

In 1914 laborers in city employ were paid $3 a day, in 1919 $3.75 to $4.30, and in 1920 $4.60 a day.

Clerks received in 1914, if in the city employ, $70 to $125 a month; were increased to $85 to $150 a month in 1919, and to $100 to $185 a month in 1920.

Chainmen were paid $80 a month in 1914, $125 in 1919 and $135 to $140 in 1920.

Assistant engineers drew down $160 a month in 1914, $175 in 1916, $190 to $225 a month in 1919 and $225 in 1920.

The pay of instrument men went on a sliding scale from $110 a month in 1914 to $125 in 1916, $165 in 1919 and $175 to $180 in 1920.

Draftsmen were paid $105 a month in 1914, $105 to $125 a month in 1916, $140 to $165 a month in 1919 and $175 to $180 a month in 1920.

Policemen and firemen have shared in the increases. The policeman received $80, $90 or $100 a month in 1914, $85 to $100 in 1916, $110 to $125 in 1919 and $130 to $155 a month in 1920.

Firemen were paid $80, $90 or $100 a month in 1914, $85 to $100 in 1916, $110 to $125 in 1919 and $130 to $155 in 1920.

The average increase in the pay of city employes has been some 55 per cent in six years. Higher positions in city employ have been accorded increases of from 15 to 25 per cent in the same interval. The justifying fact in this connection is that during the same period the cost of living has increased not less than 100 per cent and wages paid in private employment have been increased even more.