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If you light upon an impertment talker, that sticks to you like a burr, to the disappointment of your important occasions, deal freely with him, break off the discourse and pursue your business .- Plutarch.

UNDER THE YOKE

A SALARIED man with his fam-By rented a small house in a, Portland suburb last year for \$30 nabled to pay his rent, his grocery ill, his clothing bill, his shoe bill, his telephone bill and his drug bill. But last year the state tax budget alled for only \$1,585,478. This year it requires collection of \$3,353,-77. The increases in state taxes is 111 per cent. The increase in county

in city taxes is 9.07 per cent. lothing establishment, the shoe store, the drug dispensary and the telephone company are burdened with heavier taxes. But they don't pay them.

This year the salaried man re-Reived a notice that his rent would be increased. He was forced to pay more to absorb the additional taxes. The owner passed them on to him. Telegraph company, the subsidiary, He goes to the grocery store for his pleads poverty in Oregon, stocks on vegetables and his grocery bill is the New York exchange are pushed larger. The groceryman charges upward by the advance in stock quomore in order to pay the increased tations of the American Telephone & children he finds that the added tax been recognized as a successful

ened on him. The merchant to pay T. & T. his taxes goes to the bank, perhaps, and borrows the money. He has to pay interest. He figures the principal and interest together, and then * adds enough to his clothing prices to cover the entire cost. The purchaser pays it. The salaried man finds the taxes of the telephone company are drug and shoe firms in higher prices, and so on down the line.

The consumer is one who cannot escape the taxes, and he helps pay tributed. them, whether he owns property or doesn't own property. Those who serve him shift their burdens to him and he cannot pass them on. With the man who owns idle property or lives on his land, the consumer bears | mon use of them. the taxes. He pays the 111 per cent | The structures for freight, offices increase in state taxes and the lesser increases in county and city taxes.

And what is the salaried man's alternative? He cannot afford to purchase a home, the tax collector would still call on him, and he is ple with as little delay-and as little of fact, at a time when every other probably unable to materially in- cost—as possible. crease his salary. He, therefore. must search for cheaper accommodations, purchase less expensive food, fewer clothes, and take out his telephone.

The inevitable result of continued tax increases and bond issues is decreased buying power, decreased consumption, decreased production and decreased employment. Can Oregon afford those decreases?

Honomy and finance stand at the of its size or its architecture. parting of the ways. Which shall it be, a new straw lid or a bottle of cleaner?

FLIRTING WITH DOOM

WITH women clad only in a pair stage the French senate is considering the immorality of the French point where the modern railroad in vain. Just see what a fifteentheatre in the thought of enacting highways come together. regulatory laws. One faction of the As the discussion of street vacapublic predicts that such laws will tions and other grants of special avenue Sunday night.

What is to be the influence to check the drift toward sensuality?

Everybody knows there is such a novement toward vulgarity?

It is worth a nation's life to find Oriental sensuality, we unconsciously not to a new station. The railroads. glide toward Oriental civilization, all of them, are well satisfied with Depravity goes hand in hand with the union depot as it stands. They these vulgar displays of the human do not concede the necessity of a body. A decent public taste is the new building, built, as the public main supporting pillar of the true proposes, at the head of the park civilization. Peoples do not have to be prudes in order to be decent. years. anything, the nations that scoff at the Willamette north of Glisan, to morals are flirting with doom.

camouflaged excuses for failure to district. contribute to the Community Chest. One year \$8.00 By the last of the week they will all the increased efficiency of railroad Six months.... 1.75 by the last of the week they will all the increased efficiency of railroad.

Three months... 1.00 be spotted. The man or woman still service from such a terminal arwithout a Community Chest button rangement of tracks would represent will be counted a member of the direct value to the public as well as Alibi club in full (cold hearted) to the railroads. The questions to be standing.

THE EASTER PARADE

UST as though there was something wrong about it, the newspapers printed big stories of the parade of new bonnets at the churches Sunday. The impression seemed to be that many of the dear things unaccustomed to worship on the Sabbath attended divine service last Sunday and that they went mainly to see the new headgear and to show their own millinery to the other sisters.

Wrong? Why wron; when so many of them do it? What's the good of a new headduring prayers, Mrs. B did squint out of her starboard eye at the ma-

jestic pile of feathers and flowers

surmounting the blond block of the

Perhaps in that waving forest of beribboned and befeathered domes in which there was everything in preacher at all, didn't hear the text month. By strict economy he was a church full of brand new skysorapers? What's the hereafter and

nets right there in full view? parison with 1000 or 2000 female size subscriptions. domes in full bloom? Perhaps Sister It is quite evident now that the taxes is 5.31 per cent. The increase Blunderbuss will not be in church success of the Community Chest deagain until next Easter, and perhaps pends upon a multiplied multiplies for the next 51 Sundays, the collection tion of givers. If the contributions plate will circulate among empty average \$25 each there must be 34,pews. But next Easter, praise the 800 contributors in order to complete opinion stood by Germany when the is-Lord, she and the other sisters will the quota of \$850,000,

vance that it may be a day of bril- month. That is the way the money liant sunshine for the annual parade. is spent. Five dollars a month is that occupation of the Ruhr While the Pacific Telephone & tax bill. When the salarled man buys Telegraph company, the parent. Both sionally to see how it feels to be

WHAT IS A TERMINAL?

WHAT railroad men have in mind when they talk about a terminal may differ entirely from the public conception of the term.

In the technical sense a terminal paid by him in increased rates, of the consists primarily of tracks. By means of these tracks trains which bear freight and other trains which bear passengers are assembled or dis-

A union terminal-from the railroad man's viewpoint-is such arrangement of tracks as will permit the trains of the various lines that serve a community to make com-

and passengers are, to him, purely try is downward. incidental. The nain idea is not massiveness of architecture nor beauty of form but facilities that will handle the commodities and the peo- be a cut in gas rates. As a matter

The present Union depot, there- after so many gas furnaces had been fore, is highly recommended to the installed in Portland homes, the gas railroad mind because its arrangement is such that people can get from the trains to the streets and settled before demanding advances. from the streets by way of the ticket windows to the trains with a min- this morning that the Oregon public imum of delay. As long as the union service commission has cut gas rates depot can accommodate travelers is a reflection on the lower figures without delay which can be trans- in price of crude oil, and is prompt lated into economic loss it will be a action by the commission in carry-

To the people, on the contrary, a union terminal is a fine and stately reflect on this incident in things huedifice with vaulted ceilings, marble man: Crude oil but a short time ago floors, spacious waiting rooms and was less than a dollar in price; now a dignified detachedness from the it is two and a half times as much, smoke and rumble of trains

of stockings appearing on the the public mind a worthy and pride

be passed, another that they will not. privilege in behalf of the railroads Theatres cater to the public taste. progresses it will be well to keep these diverse conceptions of a union terminal clearly in mind.

The railroads want to do business drift. It is not in France alone. with as great convenience and prof-There it is merely in its worst form. it, and with as little delay and cost, The standard is dropping in Ameri- naturally, as possible. Even when How is public sentiment to be the controversy betwen the northern ufficiently aroused to arrest the railroads and the owner lines of the Union depot was hottest the promises of investment by the former had way. If we accept and embrace reference to increased trackage and blocks, for an indefinite number of

There is a better and safer pleasure | The vacations of streets which than the sensuality of the Turks, they propose are intended to throw If the history of the races means into unbroken area the tract near eliminate the interruption of other traffic and to relate the terminal thus established with the "break-up"

It is beside the mark to say that answered are whether any greater loss to the public would occur in other directions such as unimpeded access to the waterfront, and whether overhead roadways would be provided in substitute for the vacated

And, above all, whether the union terminal negotiation shall be premised upon the construction of such a union station as Portland people feel themselves entitled to. In all the negotiation it should not be forgotten that the people are entitled to the best service and that the public interest comes first.

Colonel Dunne says that California is even more enthusiastic about the piece if there's no other woman to 1925 exposition in Portland than glare at it or admire it? Perhaps, Oregon. California's interest will be valuable to the success of the big show but don't get Oregon sized up wrong. The enthusiasm of this state may be less impulsive and volatile but its staying qualities are remarkable.

PAY BY THE MONTH

CTHIS is three times my usual contribution to charity," said a Portlander as he wrote out his doomed to failure; it can't succeed."

A better example for pessimistic Portlanders was never set. Money the judgment day and St. Peter and talks louder than words of gloom. the pearly gates when there's a re- A big subscription will work until splendent panorama of spring bon- the end of the year. Predictions of fallure should nerve the solicitor to work twice as hard to get double

all be full to overflowing with the | A good thing to remember is that spirit of worship, devoted to the the subscription does not call for the refusal to pay more than an insignifichurch and penitently praying in ad- full cash payment. Pay it month by much easier for the average person to care for than \$50 at one time.

Divided into quarterly or monthly payments, the subscription to charity may mean only the reduction of a pet extravagance.

Try going without a meal occaclothing for himself, his wife or his ends against the middle has long hungry. One cigar less a day will pay the greater part of the average burdens of the merchant are fast- policy. It has proven so for the A. subscription. One "evening out" usually represents greater expense than the granting of charity's piteous appeal.

> -The success of the Community Chest depends upon the work of the workers. Let each of the unpaid army of solicitors keep on the job. As soldiers they would be faithful to duty. Their duty isn't less to the Community Chest than if they were soldiers of the public good.

> > GAS RATES

GAS rates in Washington, D. C., have been cut by the public service commission to \$1.25. The reason for the slash is a reduction in the price of oil. The tendency of

The advance in Portland was under the stipulation that in case of a cut in the price of oil there should institution was pocketing a loss, and company should have been willing te wait until conditions were more

The announcement from Salem satisfactory union depot regardless ing out the terms of the stipulation under which rates were advanced.

> Meanwhile, the public is left to or more. Why?

year-old girl with a vase was able

to do to a burglar out on Vancouver

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR

Comment of American Editors on the Allied Invasion of Germany Illustrates Anew That Division of Councils in Allied Countries Which Germany So Highly Prises.

Daily Editorial Digest

(Consolidated Press Association) "However necessary, a regrettable thing," as the Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.) phrases it, seems to be the verdict of the majority of the American press on the allied fuvasion of Germany. The satisfaction, however, of seeing the "unre-pentant Hun" humiliated is so great on the part of some writers that no clouds dim the vision of the allies triumphal entry into conquered Germany. But a great many editors who give their en tire approval to the new policy express both doubt as to its economic success

and regret that it was necessary to re-

Among these newspapers is the Lin-coln (Neb.) State Journal (Ind. Rep.) which declares that "the world looks o with dismay as the troops of the allied nations march into Germany to force a compliance with the terms of the Ver-sailles treaty" and, it adds, "no matter how the matter is explained or glossed over, it creates a painful reaction through out Christendom." The step reflects "little credit to allied statesmanship," the Norfolk Virginian Pilot (Ind. Dem.) believes, for "the Rhenish occupation is less an indictment of German dissimulation and dishonesty than it is an in-dictment of the crudeness of the allied methods in computing and collecting the indemnity." This unfortunate outcome of the London conference, in the opinion of the New York Mail (Ind.), is such as "ne man who has the peace of the world at heart can contemplate" without "sadness of heart." No man, it qualifies, "except those French imperial-

ists who have all along wanted to possess

the Ruhr valley, and they are a minority

of the French people."

The Baltimore Evening Sun Dem.) looks at the invasion as parallel to the classic assassination of the goose that laid the golden eggs, and the Brook-lyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.), carefully explain-ing that it has "no disposition to defend German government," remarks that "there is grave doubt that the edergive measures" which have been taken against her "will be productive of any deed, says the Evansville Courier (Dem.). "go far toward cementing the foundation future strife," and the Johnstown Democrat (Dem.) sees little use in the step, for, despite the power of any victor to destroy, enslave and Hold for ransom the conquered state, he "cannot compe a vanquished nation to pay a greater sum than is represented by goods actually in existence unless the conquered nation gives its assent to the agree-Probably referring to Arthur Henderson's statement and the French labor manifesto, the Minnesota Star (Ind.) remarks that "ordinary common sense in this country, or, for that matter, England and France, too, has the right ylew of the program. It condemns

The New York Evening Post (Ind.) feels that invasion is "only an adjournment of discussion, which will now have o be carried out under conditions of mutual embitterment." Furthermore, the Springfield Republican (Ind.) points out, the revenues which the allies can collect for themselves are necessarily small in comparison to the damage done to German commerce," which fact, considering the resultant "reduction in Germany's ability to pay," suggests the pre-sumption that "these measures are of a temporary and provisional character."

ple of "liberal" comment is offered in the following paragraph from the St. Louis Star (Ind.): "American public sue was the payment of \$56,500,000,000 plus an export tax, but it cannot stand cant part of the physical loss occasioned by German aggression. It is quite pos-sible, as the German leaders declare, industrial region will profit the allies little. It may be a negligible substitute for an indemnity in cash and goods. It may cost more than it comes to financially. But it is a right and necessary step for all that."

"No other course" is the explanation ffered by many writers. Tills is the conclusion of the Roanoke World-News (Dem.), and the Chicago Post (Ind.) grants it is "inevitable," though a move which "all who had hoped for a peaceful settlement must deplore." last card" it had to be played, the Jer-sey City Journal (Ind.) admits, though it will mean "further stagnation of German industry."

The Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) among those who rejoice in the forceful action, regardless of its perils. It tersely remarks: "The natural result of the invasion of Germany and administration of the occupied territory will be to ncrease the hatreds which endure from one generation to another and produce That cannot be avoided. war Pollyanna's smiling world is mad clear through. It will remain mad. What Pollyanna needs is a lot of dry powder

Force stopped too soon, says the Savannah News (Dem.), and "the allies could have talked themselves into a state of coma without getting a onehundredth part of the hoped-for results that will flow from the appearance of allied soldiers advancing farther into Germany." Nothing would "convince the crude oil price all over the coun- sction that the allies have taken," the Kansas City Times (Ind.) remarks. Similar sentiments come from the Duffalo Commercial (Ind.), which declares "force must be used." The "only ble answer," is the Wilmington The "only possi (Dem.) comment, since, in the words of the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.), there was "no other alternative," and the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) sees the step "necessary to bring Germany to

Confident that it will "hasten Germany's decision to pay the reparations debt," the Hartford Times (Dem.) considers "force the only argument" and the Lynchburg News (Dem.) expresses the hope that this policy will be pushed "to its conclusion with all possible vigor and so bring Germany to terms within the shortest possible period."

Curious Bits of Information Gleaned From Curious Places

Physical culture and all types of athletics were, until very recently, held in contempt by the Chinese, and conse-quently the Shanghai boys did not know what the joy of indulging in baseball the joy of indulging in basebal and other sports meant, says Boy's Life Ages ago charlot driving, archery and the other classic sports played an im A union terminal, in short, is in the public mind a worthy and pride inspiring gateway of the city at the point where the modern actions with the day of the city at the point where the modern actions where the modern acti owers. Muscles and brawn, they said longed to the peasant, and the gentleman of culture should show his good breeding by a scholarly pallor, stooped eding by a scholarly pallor, stooped ulders and a general unhealthy ap-

pearance. This attitude toward physical development persisted for centuries. With the introduction of new educational methods and the entrance of Occidental theories into the Orient, athletics once more came into their own and missionaries find little difficulty in win-ning subscriptions for athletic fields for the schools,

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.) THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES' CASE

Which He Can Plead It. Forest Grove, March 28.—To the Editor of The Journal-The Journal hasalways shown a spirit of fairness in dealing with problems affecting our economic life or body politic. On the contrary, our esteemed contemporary in the tower of reaction knows no law of sentire. sort to force. A few enter strong and unqualified protest against the military equity. A vitriolic attack upon the undersigned appeared in an editorial in the

Sunday Issue of the Oregonian of March

13, and in reply thereto I forwarded (as

shown below) a communication under date of March 15, but apparently space in the Oregonian was denied, Had the Oregonian followed the simple obedience to the laws of good sportmanship and fair play, they would give their opponents an opportunity to be And, in fairness to all concerned, and particularly the public, we believe that both sides of a controversy passed, and I am using this method in an endeavor to get the employes' side before the public, trusting that The Journal will now, as in the past, give space to all alike, whether it be the voice of labor, farmer or business-big or small. The following is a copy of the letter

to the Oregonian above referred to, but not published.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 15, 1921.—
To the Editor of the Oregonian, Portland, Or.: My sojourn among the sunkissed hills of California is to obtain rest and recreation for body and mind, so I am not allowing myself to become excited over the hysterical broadside of abuse offered by the Oregonian in your Sunday issue editorial of March 13. Hysterical minds are most successfully treated by a silent contempt. However, at this time, in consideration of the public, I feel in duty bound to reply.

In reading the editorial referred to, one can come to but one conclusion, that a desperate mind was placed in a desperate position and that the only avenue of escape was to cry "Liar, liar, liar,"

The Oregonian's anti-union labor pol-icy has descended from the sublime to the ridiculous. In the year 1916, during the eight-hour movement of the four railroad transportation brotherhoods, the Oregonian's big job at that time was to drive a wedge of distrust and elimity between the members of the four brotherhoods, which they at that time termed

the overpaid minority or 20 per cent and the underpaid 80 per cent or the majority. The public and the unorganized railway employes were told that the brotherhoods were overpaid and that if the eight-hour day were granted it would prevent the 80 per cent of railway employes from getting what was justly employes from getting what was justly due them. Particular stress was placed upon the fact that the poor unorganized railway employes (or \$0 per cent) were underpaid, caused by the fact that the favored 20 per cent were already overnaid. then, during government con-

Now, then, during government control of railroads the national agreement was consummated affecting nearly all railway employes except the favored 20 per cent, or the five transportation brotherhoods. In other words, the poor unorganized 80 per cent of 1216 which caused the Oregonian so many heartaches, they are the ones today that the Oregonian terms loafers and slackers. Why? The answer is this—they have committed no other crime than to organize effectively. They choose to deal collectively and thereby obtain what is justiy due them, instead of dealing individually and thereby be unfairly treated as they were informed by the Orego-

justify due them, instead of dealing individually and thereby be unfairly treated as they were informed by the Oregonian in the year 1916.

In my article, which appeared in your Sunday issue of March 13, I placed the question "yes or no"—"Have the employes the same right to deal collectively as the railroads?" Your answer was "Liar." In the event the national agreement is abrogated as demanded by the "Liar." In the event the national agree-ment is abrogated as demanded by the railroads, then the 80 per cent of rail-way employes who today are a bunch of loafers and slackers will then be-come the poor, unorganized, underpaid 80 per cent of 1916; and that is what the Oregonian wants; that is the an-swer to my question. I no not blame your sidestepping. swer to my question. I do not blame your sidestepping.

Whether it pleases the Oregonian or not, I repeat that, if any of the rules and working conditions embodied in the national agreement are wrong, they would be modified and amended, but it

and working conditions embodied in the national agreement are wrong, they should be modified and amended, but it takes two to make a bargain. The brotherhoods are willing to meet the managers in conference. Now, then, if the managers decline to counsel on common ground, they, with the employes, must suffer the consequences.

Railway employes are not differently constituted from anyone else—perfectly human—they are receptive to the treatment they receive, good or bad. I believe the records will show that during the war they furnished their full quota of men in service with the colors, as well as their financial quotas in all war drives. But today they are slackers and loafers. No strikes of organized railway employes were recorded, notwithstanding the fact that they were receiving a far lower rate of pay than other employes in similar industries.

But today the railroads charge that their employes are slackers and loafers, and thereby the cause for their financial plight.

Is it within the realm of reason that

and thereby the cause for their financial plight.

Is it within the realm of reason that this will have a tendency toward harmony and efficiency?

After being called attention by the Oregonian to the charges preferred against the employes by the railroads, I had the audacity to call the Oregonian's attention to the period of government control which provided for a guarantee of pre-war earnings, and the unusual activities by the railroads during this period in repair work and improvements. period in repair work and improvements, which far excelled any other period in repair before or after. But we were informed by the Oregonian that this had no bearing on the case. Apparently it is not dollars or cents which has a bearing on this case—it is whether or tearing on this case—it is whether or not the 80 per cent poor and unorgan-ized employes shall go back to 1916 or not. E. Ellingson.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

Busted Germany can't pay her debts. of course. It reminds me of Bestum Neudlehlemer on the Yeller fork of the Colorado in Texas, who went busted to give him their cotton fer sale along in '73. He jist couldn't pay a cent and his store couldn't credit nobody fer as much as a pint of cornmeal. The farmers hired 'em a Philadelphy, lawyer to snoot around a little and that feller found most all that cotton down in New Orleans sold to a cousin of Bestum's and got it back fer about a third of it. After which Bestum Neudlehiemer & Co. opened up fer business agin, and done onsiderable of it, too.

THE SUIT From the Cincinnati Enquirer
"Have you ever appeared as a witsess in a suit before?" asked the bully-"Why, of course!" replied the Young

ady on the witness stand. "Then tell the jury just what as," demanded the attorney. "It was a blue suit, with a white ollar and white cuffs and white buttons ill the way down the back," replied the Young Lady.

A DOMESTIC CATASTROPHE From the Chicago News Harold and Bess have broken sekeeping. They lost their can ope

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE What we can't understand is why Bergdoll went to Germany, instead of Doorn.—Pendleton East Oregonian. Have you had a heart? It is doubly sad when such men as Now would be the opportune time for the kultur gang to hock the kalser. The will never need the money worse.—Con don Globe-Times. If the "death by gas" method is effective some folks we know must have talked themselves to death long ago.

Oregon is fortunate in having a sena-tor with such ability as E. J. Adams, secretary to Senator Stanfield, possesses —Albany Democrat. The Georgia peach crop has been uined again. Which gives the Eastern industry its usual auspicious start. Be careful not to let your spring fever develop too soon. A change in the weather might cause a serious relapse.

From casual journalistic observation, it might appear that the favorite indoor sport of the American people is murder trials.—La Grande Observer. When a boy plays hooky from school he thinks it's a joke. But by the time he's joined the army he has changed his mind. A Portland concern is advertising Oriental rugs at "ridiculously low prices."

Most prices for Oriental rugs are "ridiculous."—Corvalis Gazette-Times.

"Age is pussle in U. S. court." The author didn't intend to insinuate that the courtroom is filled with modern The suggestion that more farmers be sent to congress should be accompanied by the one that more congressmen be sent to the farms.—Roseburg News-

Idaho complains about a shortage of school teachers and continues to pay its house servants better wages than its Normalcy has arrived; one may buy ham and eggs on a Southern Pacific diner for 70 cents. Heretofore, the nap-kin and glass of water cost more than that.—Eugene Guard.

The Community Chest has overlooked a bet. It hasn't provided sustenance for the emaciated form of the Telephone The junior senator from Oregon threat-ens to fight the G. O. P. machine unless his wishes are fulfilled in regard to fed-eral pie. If he does, the young solon can return to his sheep, for all the good he will do in the senate.—Medford Mall-Tribune.

has changed its name. Sorry the plumbers didn't call on us for suggestions the last time one of them submitted his bill. MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

H. R. Smeed of Bend is registered at the Imperial. Bend is nearer heaven than almost any other city in Oregon, its altitude being 3600 feet. Originally it was the distributing center for a large irrigated area. In addition to its irrigation interests it is now one of the principal lumber producing cities of the Inland Empire. Bend is the city made famous by Irvin Cobb. It is the outfitting point for fishermen, hunters and campers, and is becoming more and more a tourist attraction.

The Plumbers' Northwest association

company.

B. H. McMickle, from Redmond, on the line of the Oregon Trunk, is a Port-land visitor. Redmond, in addition to its livestock environments, is the center of a large irrigated district. The city has won fame by the size, flavor and yield of its potatoes. Just as Roseburg holds strawberry fairs, so Redmond holds potato fairs.

Astorians in Portland on business or pleasure include Gretchen Taylor, Portla Baker, Carmen Schmidli, Nawestad, Muriel Watkins, Merle Mc Keivey and Jean Gearbart.

Mrs. August W. Fischer and Mrs. Rex Lathrop are in Portland to attend the funeral of A. K. Milner, who was Mrs. Fisher's father and Mrs. Lathrop' grandfather. Nelson H. Jones, mayor of Weston, i in Portland and claims that for its size

Weston has the best paper in the state from Athena to Milton. Fred Brown, baseball man and manager of the Astoria Centennials, is in Portland looking up the possibilities of forming an intercity baseball league. Florence Perkins, from Condon, great wheat shipping point in Gilliam county, is a guest at the Seward.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Long of Bend have noved to Portland. George Browster of Sisters is a Portand visitor. N. B. Skyles and M. G. Sinclair of

Fred Howard, who halls from the J. A. Wright of Salem is a Portland

John Grieve and Brayton Grieve of

Corvallis are guests at the Seward, State University town, is at the Seward. | tered at the Multnomah. Reedsport are at the Seward.

with a rush the other day, is a guest at the Hotel Imperial. The farmers and stockmen who have known Captain Siemens ever since he was a buck private in the regular army at Fort Klamath 30 years or many at Fort Klamath 11. in the regular army at Fort Klamath
30 years or more ago, have so much
faith in him that they brought in more
than sufficient deposits to allow him
than sufficient deposits to allow him than sufficient deposits to allow him to open his bank and resume business.

Montague Colmer and R. J. Steffen of Vancouver, B. C., are transacting business in Portland. Mr. Colmer, with Mr. Opet, was formerly in business here in Portland.

Corvallis guests at the Seward include Dr. E. C. and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop, A. R. Nichols, B. Dennis and W. M. Briggs, pioneer resident of

gon, is a Portland visitor. . Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Parker, from the Round-Up city, are taking in the sights of the metropolis.

Mrs. George Gallant, from the City of Destiny, at the mouth of the Colum bia, is a guest at the Multnomah. H. J. Alley, from Bay City, in Tilla-mook county, is at the Multnomah. G. L. Flirt of Roseburg is a guest at

the Cornelius. Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Poole of Salem are registered at the Cornelius. Mrs. J. A. Freeman of Roseburg is Grace Allen and Edna Allen of Cor valits are at the Cornelius. T. B. Barclay of Pendleton is a guest

at the Multnomah. N. A. Burdick of Redmond is J. C. Lee of Astoria is

F. E. Wood of Grants Pass, is

He never exhibited until two years ago.

kind of competition Judge Segis won the

. . .

"When we finally saw success in sight

from the amount of money raised, we appointed a building committee of seven, consisting of Leslie Butler of Hood

River, Fred S. Stirhson of Seattle, J. C.

Cariton, Charles C. Burkeley of Hay Creek, Nat McDougall and Frank Rob-

you know, the show was a great suc-

cess, so much so that we decided we

must have more space to take care of

exhibits. At the last session of the

legislature we received an appropriation

of \$10,000 for new buildings. As this

bill passed with the emergency clause

received an appropriation of \$75,000 to

take care of our premium list of 1921 and 1922. This appropriation for our

buildings will give us two and a half more acres of buildings in addition to

the five acres of buildings we already

have. To make the enterprise self-

sustaining and take care of the over-

head, we shall erect additional buildings

for exhibit purposes for farm machin-

ery, such as tractors, dairy, chicken and

poultry foods exhibits, and other things

of this kind. In this building we shall

sell the space. This will bring us in a net return of \$25,000 a year, which will

running the show, and also provide a sinking fund. We have a floating

indebtedness of about \$100,000. We need

\$50,000 additional to erect the auxiliary exhibit buildings. We are going to bond

the entire building for this \$150,000 and

sell bonds. When our building program is completed we shall have 10 acres

under roof. The amphitheatre will be

the heart of the building. We shall

have the biggest livestock show building

"While the livestock show itself oc

cupies only a week, it is like the flower-ing of a plant. The blooming period may be brief, but the plant must be

may be brief, but the plant must be cared for throughout the entire year to produce the bloom. For 11% months in

the year our work consists in stimulat-

in the world.

take care of all overhead expense

this money is now available.

Ainsworth of Portland, Frank Brown of

We erected our building, and, as

tered at the Oregon. OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS ·OF THE JOURNAL MAN

third prize.

By Fred Lockley

[How, when and by whom the Pacific International Livestock exposition was brought into being is told by Mr. Lockley, quoting one of those who did the heavy work of the bringing. There is information regarding accomplishment to date, with enthusiastic prediction of what in future the exposition will achieve.] Exposition company. Frank served two terms. He felt that in justice to his business he could not put in further time, so the stockholders elected Stimfuture the exposition will achieve.] son. He did not feel that he had the time to give, so declined the honor. I enlisted the aid of his wife and son and we persuaded him to accept the position.

Fred S. Stimson of Seattle, proprieto of the famous Hollywood Holstein farm near Seattle, has been spending the past two weeks in Portland. He is president of the Pacific International Livestock est honors, Judge Segis, his bull, being Exposition company, of which O. M. Plummer of Portland is secretary and down 40 head, and against the strongest manager.

Of his best Holsteins and won the highest Holsteins and won the high est honors, Judge Segis, his bull, being grand champion. Last year he brought down 40 head, and against the strongest kind of competition Judge Segis won the kind of competition Judge Segis won the light.

"The war wrought many surprising changes," said Mr. Plummer. "It taught men to be altruistic and to give their time and money freely toward promoting the general welfare. Take the case of Mr. Stimson, president of our livestock exposition. For two weeks he has been in Portland working harder than he ever works at home, doing it, of course, without a cent of remuneration, simply to help make the next exposition as great a success as was our last one. Sometimes we Portlanders smile about the Seattle spirit, but if Mr. Stimson's actions are a fair example of the Seattle spirit I think it might be well for us to import some for Portland.

"I wonder if you know that the Jersey exhibition held at the livestock exposition was the largest Jersey ex-position ever held in the world. In spite of the size of the exposition buildings we had so many entries that many of the exhibits were shown under canvas. I always have a warm feeling in my heart whenever I think of Fred Sumson. You remember how hard I was working to raise money to build the exposition buildings. Things were going a little slow. I went up to Kent, Wash, to attend an auction sale of Holstein cattle. There I met Stimson. I told him we were having hard sledding to raise the money. He said, 'I will glad to put \$5000 into it. If you like, I will go with you to my friend, E. A. Stuart, owner of the Carnation farm, near Seattle. I know he will give as much or more.' We went together to visit Mr. Stuart. He had just paid \$106,000 for a Holstein bull to head his herd. He was so enthusiastic about the merits of the head of his herd that I hardly had an opportunity to talk to him. When I did introduce the subject he said, 'Go to the bookkeeper and tell him to write a check to duplicate whatever Fred Stimson has subscribed.' Afte putting in \$5000 each they later sent ad-ditional subscriptions making totals of \$10,000 spiece. The three men who have subscribed most and done more toward making the exposition a success than any others are Stimson, Stuart and W. B. Ayer. Four Portland banks also subscribed \$10,000 apiece-the Northwestern National, the United States National the First National and the Ladd & Tilton. The next largest subscription was

ing interest in improving livestock conditions in the West. You cannot start a few weeks in advance of a show and make it successful. It is hammering away at the same subject month in and menth out that puts the thing across. "We have a live group of men who we are looking forward to one of the of the Pacific International Livestock greatest shows ever held, this season."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the

OREGON NOTES Paving of the highway connecti Marshfield with Coquille has been con Eggs were sold in Eugene this week by producers at 15 cents a dozen, the lower

pay 10 to 12½ cents a head to shearers this season, a decrease of last year's price, which was 17½ cents. By action of the Carpenters' union of Astoria, the minimum wage scale habeen reduced from \$8 to \$7.50, At a special election in Vale last Thursday bonds of \$35,000 were voted for enlarging and extending the water system. If sufficient demand is shown by dairymen, Klamath Palls banks will im-port two carloads of high class dairy cattle.

R. N. Ferguson of Oregon Agricultural college is mixing 1040 quarts of rat and squirrel poison for use by Linn county farmers.

The greater part of the stock of the Bank of Prineville has been subscribed, and it is thought the bank will open about the middle of April. Lake Ochoco has a total storage ca-pacity of 47,000 acre feet of water, and the total amount in storage at the pres-ent time is 38,500 acre feet.

After being idle for several months the St. Helens shippard has resumed work. Thirty men are now busy, and the force will soon be increased to 50. At the last meeting of the Ashland city council a resolution was adopted authorizing the issuance of \$65,000 bonds for refunding Bancroft bonds and city warrants.

A medical detachment of the Oregon National Guard will be formed in Al-bany. The detachment will consist of one sergeant, one corporal and seven first-class privates.

James Craig, 55, a homesteader liv three miles east of Heppner, was for in his cabin last week with a bu wound in his head. The man was tal to a hospital and died two hours later WASHINGTON

Wenatchee lodge of Elks is prepar to begin work on the construction of \$150,000 home. A new school building to cost \$12,000 will be built for district \$2, 10 miles south of Wilbur. There are now 98 cases of smallpos n Spokane, besides 75 cases of other entagious diseases. The city of Ritzville will purchase and equip a tourist park and camping ground at a cost of \$1900. The country home of A. C. Kruege near Hayford, with all its contents, we destroyed by fire Tuesday night. O. C. Houser, from the county seat and metropolis of Douglas county, is registered at the Oregon.

An oil well is to be drilled at Attalia by the Attalia Oil company machinery for which is expected to arrive within a few days. A Camp Fire Girls' association has been organized at Spokane, and a campaign has begun to increase the mem-bership to 1000.

Rev. W. G. Scates, paster of the Christian church at Dayton, died sud-denly of acute indigestion after a long automobile trip. It is said that \$675,000 will be spent this season on the Rimrock storage pro-H. W. Clark of Sheridan is a Portland ject in Yakima county. The project is a \$3,000,000 affair.

Rev. W. A. Moore preached an Easter sunrise sermon on the top of Lookout point, near Yakima. At least 500 auto-mobiles made their way to the point. John N. Cobb, director of the colleg of fisheries of the University of Wash ington, is being considered for appoint ment as United States commissioner of fisheries.

Roads between Walla Walla and Per dleton are in spiendid condition and the hard surface road is complete with the out five m Milton and Weston.

Homeseekers' special rates to Spokane and points in Eastern Washington, as announced by several transcontinental lines, have been concurred in by the O-W. R. & N. Old settlers who came to the country before the Northern Pacific railway was built are holding a reunion at Wenatchee. Among them is Henry Livingston of Tonasket, who is now in his one hundred and third year.

IDAHO Following resolutions adopted at a meeting of taxpayers, the entire school board of Twin Falls has resigned. The big Potlatch mill and lumber yards are flooded as the result of the collapse of the company's upper dam. Deputy Game Warden James Riggan planted 75,000 eastern brook trout in the streams at Kilgore and vicinity last

Boise residents are still boiling their drinking water, no method having yet been devised for purifying the source of Two years ago he brought down 30 head of his best Holsteins and won the high-

> According to the Reclamation Record there has been a substantial exodus of idaho farmers to the Orland irrigation project near Sacramento, Cal.
>
> Fred Cairns, assistant secretary of the Boise chamber of commerce, has tendered his resignation to accept the position of secretary of the Weiser chamber.

> of commerce. Formal protest against proposed in-creases in freight rates on certain com-modities, which the railroads seek to have go into effect April 23, has been made to the interstate commerce com-mission by the Boise chamber of com-

KNOW YOUR DORTLAND/

The Oregon State Hotelben's asso ciation was organized in 1910. It was incorporated in 1919. Its first purpose is to promote cooperation between hotelmen. It aims at better understanding of hotel pro that solutions may result from mutual endeavor.

Percy Smith, manager of the Ber son hotel, is president. The vice presidents are Phil Metschan, manager of the Imperial hotel; C. Bird sall of the Pilot Butte inn, Bend, and C. A. Bartell of the Hotel Bartell, Cottage Grove. The treasurer is J. A. Westerlund of the Hotel Med-ford, and the secretary is A. M. Meyers of the Hotel Oregon, Port-

land. The association has 73 members and additions are made by election after applicants have pussed the scrutiny of an investigating con-

Regular meetings are held twice. menth and other gatherings of the one of the ambitious plans cor

sidered by the Oregon Hotelmen's association was a chain of touris hotels. It was proposed that the first hotel of the chain be located a Crater Lake and that others should be established at easy intervals of travel throughout the Willamett possibly in scenic portions of East ern Oregon. A standardization service, supplies and food was suggested. A touring system was to be devised. The idea is understood at to be latent in the minds and if plans of the hotelmen.