UNCLE SAM BUSY NARROWING HIS OFFICE FORCES

One of Biggest Moves Is Consolidation of Army and Navy Departments Under One Officer

By John M. Geissner
United News Staff Correspondent.

Washington, July 16.—Consolidation of the army and navy departments into a new department of national defense, it has been virtually decided, will be one change to be recommended by the joint committee on executive reorganization.

The consolidation is included in a tentative scheme for reorganizing the administrative machinery, which shortly will come before the committee for approval, and thereafter will be submitted to President Harding. It is said to have the sanction of most of the members of the committee.

It contemplates putting every matter pertaining to national defense under the direction of a single cabinet officer, in the interests of economy and efficiency.

JOB FOR ONE MAN

This cabinet officer would have under him two under secretaries, one to be the administrative officer for the land force and the other for the navy.

The committee also is expected to urge the creation of a department of public welfare, which has been asked by President Harding, under which would be segregated all welfare activities, which are now scattered through the other departments. The public health service, the war risk bureau, the bureau of Indian affairs, the pension bureau and various bureaus of the labor department would be some of the important units under this department.

Among the other important changes contemplated are these:

Consolidation of all government agencies engaged in public works under the department of interior and re-allocation of the hodgepodge of bureaus now making up at the department.

OTHER CHANGES URGED

Establishment of a central purchasing and sales office, through which all government purchases and sales would be made.

Removal and consolidation of the various government police forces to the department of justice, including the prohibition unit of the internal revenue bureau.

Replacing as many as possible of the 40 independent units under a single bureau.

The committee is now at work on this problem, which is exceedingly difficult because of the opposition to changes from the bureaus themselves.

Philippines Youth Studies Physics to Take Forestry Post

University of Oregon, Eugene, July 16.—In order to hasten the completion of his forestry course at the University of Washington, Florencio Tamesis of Manila, P. I., is taking a course in physics in the University of Oregon, summer term. Tamesis was in the government forest service in the Philippines and in connection with his work there received an appointment to take a forestry course in the United States. He has attended the Seattle school for two years and expects to finish next year.

Lumbering is an important industry in the Philippines, according to Tamesis. There are about 100 saw mills in the country with daily capacities ranging up to 100,000 board feet. Modern equipment is largely used and logging operations are conducted much as in the Pacific Northwest, although conditions are necessarily different, he says. Most of the timber is on the uplands of the islands. There is very little fire hazards in the forests on account of the dense green underbrush and the fact that the trees are green all year. Frequent rainfall also helps keep fires down, he says.

At the end of the summer term Tamesis will visit several of the national forest reserves and will observe forestry work in them. As soon as he completes his education he expects to make a trip to Washington, D. C., and then return to the Philippines to engage again in government forestry work.

Enormous Waterspout

Lisbon, July 16.—(U. P.)—An enormous waterspout has destroyed four parishes in the Maia district of the Douro province of Portugal, sweeping away houses and flooding railways. Many people are homeless.

'Keep Moving,' Tyler's Motto Traffic Officer Smiles, Too

W. A. Tyler, traffic officer, who is lord of all he surveys at Front and Madison streets during the rush hours, and a smiling one at that.

"Keep Moving." This is the principle upon which W. A. Tyler, traffic officer at Front and Madison Streets directs an unbroken flow of traffic in and out of the west approach to the Hawthorne bridge. Should a break in the procession impend, his cheery "Fill it up," does the business. That his theory is the correct one is attested by the smoothness of the course of traffic. There is no unnecessary interruption, no collision, no arguing or argument over right of way. Everybody swings into line as Tyler signals and the procession continues without a break and with out friction.

SMILE DISARMS GROUCH

And above all Officer Tyler has a rare personality which makes it a pleasure to watch and follow his directions.

His ever smiling face disarmes all resentment as he holds up his hand to stop or go ahead. "Come on, come on," he says "Get out of the way. Step on her." And they get out of the way, after an exchange of pleasantry.

An interurban train comes along Front street. Tyler holds up his hand. Traffic across the street stops. The car goes ahead and at the same time the vehicles going up and down Front street move with the train. When the street cars going on and coming off the bridge pass the current is reversed.

An empty crate falls off a truck wagon driven by a Chinese. Tyler steps out and picks it up and throws it back on the wagon with a smile.

GIVES HELPFUL HINTS

Abumptious or unskilled driver commits a slight infaction of the traffic rule. Tyler does not stop him and "bawl him out,' but motions for him to get out of the way and thus "keeps them moving."

Those who cross the intersection more than once are personally aquainted with Tyler and when the flowers bloom he is seen in the morning with a single rose which by night has developed into a bouquet.

Since the closing of the Morrison street bridge to traffic the travel across Hawthorne bridge has more than doubled and in the morning and evening it is heavily congested at the approach to the bridge. During the heavy hours Officer O. L. Smith is detailed to assist Tyler.

Employes' Dispute With Roads to Go Before Board Again

Chicago, July 16.—(I. N. S.)—Working rules and conditions of employes of the railroads will come before the United States Railway Labor board in the near future for a new adjudication.

The Chicago & Alton is the first of the big roads to refer its case back to the labor board. After six weeks of negotiation between the railway and its employes no agreement has been reached and the board has been asked to adjust the dispute.

The chief points of disagreement were over the eight-hour day, which the board has indorsed, and on the question of overtime. The employes of the Alton refuse to accept a nine or 10-hour day, which they declare is in effect the proposition of the road. There are also a number of minor points in controversy. Other roads are expected to follow the Alton. Several roads are reported to have reached agreement with their men on the main points involved, but will ask the labor board to aid in the adjustment of minor details.

Magazines to Ask Old Clothing for European Peoples

An appeal for old clothing for the destitute peoples of Central and Eastern Europe will be made jointly by the America Friends' Service committee and the American Red Cross during the months of July and August through all magazines of the Curtis Publishing company, the Saturday evening Post, the Country Gentleman and the Ladies Home Journal. Warm clothing that can be remodeled should be sent to the Portland chapter of the American Red Cross, 301 Platt building, from where it will go to New York for transshipment.

HEALTH SERVICE WIDENS SCOPE OF WORK IN PORTLAND

Annual Report Shows Advancement Along Many Lines; Ships Given Clean Bill of Health.

As outlined in the annual report for this district the work of the public health service does not merely mean caring for injured seamen and disabled ex-service men. Far greater of scope is the program carried out in preventive work against the invasion of plague and pestilence, both from foreign and domestic sources.

Ships from foreign countries have to be fumigated, immigrants inspected and given a clean bill of health, measures taken to prevent the spread of bubonic plague by the rat and other diseases carried by insects, rehabilitation work among the service men and care of mariners injured in the performance of their duty, must all be carried on as part and parcel of the year's program.

MORE FACILITIES NEEDED

According to the report made up by Dr. N. N. Wayson, medical officer in charge of the area, Portland as the center of the district has had its share of the work increased. The increase of shipping and the greater number of service men becoming disabled has so increased the work that more facilities are needed. A greater staff of physicians and a new hospital are needed, the doctors point out.

The completion of the Hahnemann hospital will relieve the situation as far as quarters go and with it will come an increased staff, he stated. The new hospital is now in the stage of construction and from the information obtained at the contractors will be ready for equipment about August first. With the structural work done the outfitting will take a month, so it will be the first of September before the institution will be available for use. The hospital staff will consist of eight physicians, 18 nurses and from 50 to 60 attendants.

MASONS LOAN HOUSES

In line with this is the loan of two houses by the Masonic fraternity for convalescent stations. The two houses at Main and West Park streets will accommodate about 75 men. They will be furnished by the soldiers and sailors commission of the state.

At present a contract hospital is used to take care of the patients of theservice. St. Vincents will be used until the Hahnemann hospital is ready for occupation.

During the year closing June 30 the service made 8156 examinations and had 7138 out patients. Of the 4135 in patients 2983 were ex-service men. Surgical operations to the number of 2059 were performed, ranging from minor cases to the most technical of major cases. Four-fifths of the operations were on ex-service men.

SIX DIVISIONS MAINTAINED

For administration the service is divided into six divisions: The medical examining division, the hospital division, the dispensary, the dental clinic, the compensation and insurance division and the clerical division. Each division has its head who is responsible to the medical officer in charge. For the year the cost of administration was in round numbers $135,000.

Of particular interest is the dental clinic. Recently established it is declared to be one of the most modern on the Pacific coast. Since its formation in May more than 615 cases have been handled. The clinic does only such work as the government investigation has found to be the most scientific. Crowns and fixed bridges are taboo, on the advice of experts in the service.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FITTED

While not included in the report the fitting of artificial limbs has been one of the features of the year's work. This is largely due to the large number of disabled veterans, Dr. Wayson stated, but has so far been highly successful. With the exception of artificial arms the limbs are all made in Portland. Everything from an arch support to an arm is available for those needing it. More than 125 have been fitted out during the year.

Seamen injured while in port or brought in from sea are taken care of by the service. Hospital treatment is given if necessary and everything done to effect a cure.

The prevention of disease invasion is of great importance, Dr. Wayson stated, for with the increase in shipping, the ships from unsanitary ports are bound to come here. Upon arrival at the mouth of the Columbia the ships are fumigated by the quarantine officer. But a little of this work is done in Portland. Only seven ships "got by" Astoria and had to be fumigated here.

War is waged against rats and other vermin that are apt to carry disease germs. Precautions against their landing are carried out according to law.

Reaction Is Coming Against Dry Regime, Says Congressman

Washington, July 16.—(I. N. S.)—Within five years there will be a nation-wide reaction against the dry laws and a revulsion of sentiment toward the proponents of harsher restrictive measures, Congressman Julius Kahn of California predicted today.

"The reaction is coming," said Mr. Kahn. "It cannot be stayed or delayed, for day by day it is becoming more evident to all of us that the fruits of prohibition have been bitter, and enforcement of laws which the majority of the people do not in their hearts accept is becoming ever increasingly difficult.

"My views are not those of one who argues against law enforcement. This law is the law of the land. But there is always reserved to the people the right to challenge any law that the people may find unjust or tyrannical. We have but to study the effects of some of the wild efforts now being made to further burden the people with enactments of all sorts to further restrict their liberties.

"We have the disgusting spectacle of thoroughbred wets voting for dry laws, that they neither believe in nor live up to.

"I denounce all of these efforts of the parsdere of reform to further impose upon the people all sorts of pet schemes of which their active brains are capable, merely to gratify their own whims."

The National Capital

Wolcott's Resignation From Senate and du Pont's Appointment Smacks of Deal—Senate Leaders Await Reaction on Bonus Delay—"Big House" Advocates Still Hopeful.

Reaction Awaited On Bonus Delay

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's letter against the soldier bonus bill, followed the next day by President Harding's visit to the capitol and personal appeal that the bill be delayed, caused perhaps the biggest sensation of the present administration. Washington is still waiting to estimate the effect it may have upon the country.

For one thing, the president directly emulated his predecessor in going to the capitol to confer with members of the senate. In the Wilson days such visits were seized upon by his enemies as an evidence of presidential meddling and dictatorship. "Let him stay at his own end of Pennsylvania avenue and not come down here to tell the senate what to do," was a not uncommon expression.

This following in the footsteps of Wilson, significant as it may be, is not what attracts most attention, however. Congress is more interested in knowing whether the sentiment back of the bonus bill is going to yield without resentment that will leave scars, if it yields at all. Only the day before the senate had voted 46 to 4 to take up the bonus bill, and the body blows delivered by Mellon and Harding so soon thereafter came as a shock to many of the senators.

They want to follow the president, as a rule, and likewise they do not wish to offend the former service men, who on so many occasions have manifested impatience at the delay in considering legislation more or less definitely promised. Not all of them are convinced by Mr. Mellon's arguments that the bonus bill would have such direful financial consequences as he has indicated.

They have not failed to note, for one thing, that on the heels of announcement that the administration views the present passage of the bonus bill with alarm, Secretary Mellon issued another announcement that he is negotiating for the advancement of half a billion dollars to the railroads to enable them to hasten repairs on rolling stock, though the railroads have lately been reporting a large excess.

In some quarters the headlines on these developments have caused a painful effect. The advance to the railroads and the news of the president's drive against action on the bonus bill were blasoned the same day in the newspapers. Typical headliners are those of the Philadelphia Enquirer, a staunch Republican organ, which displayed double column type of the Washington happenings this way:

"President appears at capitol to ask bonus bill delay. Bluntly tells senate extra session was called to consider revenue tax and tariff. Says financial situation demands postponement."

Then, on the same page:

"Five hundred million dollars will be advanced railways from United States treasury. Funds expected to create relief for business throughout country. Idleness will vanish as money is used to repair long neglected rolling stock."

Senator McCumber, speaking in the senate that day, said that careful estimates of the amount to be disbursed the first year under the bonus bill indicated it would cost $200,000,000. He said he could not understand how this amount would upset financial adjustments, while at the same time the treasury is hastening to advance $500,000,000 to the railroads.

House Increase Still Sought

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Still fighting a game of delay, hoping by this means to profit by something that may "turn up" and secure a big increase in the membership of the house, advocates of a big house are using their utmost resources to prevent action on reapportionment at the present sesion.

It is generally agreed that if the issue is brought before the house those who oppose an increase in membership will win. If the membership stays at 435, Missouri will lose two, Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky and several other states will lose one each, and their losses will increase the delegations of some of the other states which have made the greatest gains in population under the census.

Representative Sweet of Iowa and some of the other big house members carried an appeal to the president the other day, and they have sought to convey the impression that the president is against action at the present session. An other day, and they have sought to conference with the president, however, fails to bear out this interpretation.

The president, it is reliably stated, declined to advise in the matter at all. He did indicate, as he has to other callers, that he hoped congress would act as speedily as possible on the things which he especially desires congress to do, that is, to deal with the tariff and revenue bills. It is no secret that the administration feels that congress should hold down on legislation and confine its principal effort to the bills named, leaving the rest until the regular session opens in December.

The pressure in this direction may be strong enough to postpone action on reapportionment, but how this will benefit the big house advocates is not clear. It has been suggested that in the meantime, with the congressional primaries of 1922 drawing near, some of the members opposed to a larger house may be scared into line, particularly in states that are scheduled to lose unless the house is increased.

Fairfield of Indianna, for example, has been a leader in the battle against an increase, although Indiana is one of the states that stand to lose. It is said he has been threatened with opposition at home unless he modifies his attitude.

The real object of the big house men is to work up sentiment to bring about a compromise between 435, the present membership, and 483, to which point the house will have to be raised to prevent any state from losing. But if the figure is placed around 460, only Maine, Missouri and Kentucky will lose, and the other states will save their "bacon".

Oregon Gets $35,000 In Forest Protection

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The allotment of Oregon for fire protection for forests under the Weeks law, money to be be expended in cooperation with state agencies and private owners, will be $25,000 for the fiscal year, which began July 1, according to announcement of the department of agriculture. Washington will have $21,000, Idaho $19,000 and California $12,750.

Oregon receives the maximum amount allowed for any state, the basis being 7 per cent of the estimate cost of adequate protection, not exceeding $25,000. The basis varies from year to year, dependent on the size of the federal appropriation, which this year is $400,000, thanks to the efforts of Senator McNary and other Western senators, who successfully contended for a large increase over last year, when only $125,000 was granted.

Delaware Politics Breaks Out Again

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Delaware, long noted for the odor of its politics, has staged a new turn and is all wrought up, as usual. Also, as usual, the deal arranged by the dealers has gone through. As a result, Josiah O. Wolcott, Democrat, has resigned his seat in the senate and T. Coleman du Pont, Republican, takes his place.

Wolcott has been appointed chancellor, the highest judicial officer in the state, by Governor Denney, Republican, Denney also appointing Du Pont to succeed Wolcott in the senate. It was freely charged when Wolcott was nominated for chancellor that this was done to clear the road for Du Pont to enter the senate. Du Pont has long wanted to be a senator, but it seemed unlikely that he could enter by the vote of the people.

For 12 years Du Pont has been a member of the Republican national committee and a liberal contributor in party campaigns. He is a member of the famous powder family, but closed out his interest in Du Pont-De Nemours, the big powder company, some time ago, and for years has been a bitter political enemy of his cousin, Alfred I. du Pont, who is still a part of the powder trust, and of former Senator Henry A. du Pont, one of the senior members of the family.

The Du Pont family political and financial squabbles have made gossipy reading matter for the people of Delaware since the exciting days when "Gas" Addicks tried to break into the senate with a liberal outlay of money scarcely equalled up to the time Truman H. Newberry's campaign was put on the boards in Michigan. Addicks and the Du Ponts have had only a small state to work in, and their exploits were mostly performed in days before senators were elected by the people, with a few votes in the legislature hanging in the balance.

Delaware has been under the sway of the Du Ponts for many years, and they usually get what they are after. At one time, a few years ago, one member of the family went to the legislature to secure a divorce, after becoming discouraged by the treatment he received in the courts. He got it.

T. Coleman du Pont, the new senator, is said to be a favorite of the administration. He amused himself by "running" for president in 1916 and 1920, and received half a dozen votes or so in the conventions in those years. It is reported that he is in poor health and that he will merely come to Washington to take the oath and return to Colorado, where he has been resting to avert a threatened physical breakdown.

There was a bitter fight in the Delaware legislature over the appointments of Wolcott and Du Pont. The state senate confirmed Wolcott in the judicial office by a vote of 10 to 7. Wolcott's term in the senate would have expired in 1923. By taking the appointment in his home state he obtains a six year job at $10,000 a year and makes room for Du Pont to wear the title of senator until 1923.

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Moth Balls, 1 lb.	25c
Aromatic Moth Powder, 1 pkg.	25c
Senna Leaves, 2 oz. 15c, ½ lb. 35c, 1 lb.	60c
Cascara Bark, 2 oz. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, 1 lb.	40c
Lakeside Absorbent Cotton, 1 lb.	50c
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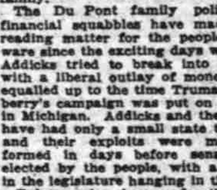

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