OPPOOR SIGNIFFE

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Resist the devil and he will flee from you.—James 4:7. EVERY MAN'S CAUSE

IT WOULD be a crime for the hopes of peoples to be dashed to the ground by injection of false is-

In the colossal war bills they are now paying and must continue paying for generations, the American people are getting a glimpse of the end of conflict.

We have learned something else. The last effort to end war through the League of Nations was destroyed, so far as America was concerned, by the injection of false issues.. The pro-Germans wanted America kept thought that course would be of value to Germany. The cause of the Irish republic was thrown into it as a thrust at British leadership. Worst of all, an election campaign was near and politics, ruthless, destructive politics, was injected.

The cause of disarmament should be spared from such things. It makes no difference who proposes it -the cause is exalted, the end preclous to mankind. Every man and woman in America should be for it, and every citizen should work for it. Every prejudice tending to obstruct or hamper it should be laid aside, every petty idea that might hamper it should be thrown to the winds.

The hatred of pro-Germans for England should be kept out of the discussions. The British delegates will hold in their hands much that will mean success or failure of the conference. They and the American delegates, in close and wise cooperation, can almost assure a favorable outcome.

In the discussions, most delicate situations will arise. In such situations the American and British delegations, if not suspicious of each other, if not driven apart by prejudiced cliques and factions in their own countries, can, acting together, be the solving and healing influence. They can make or unmake the conference. They can work out the far eastern problem.

The weal of a world full of people ninges on the outcome. Prejudices, politics and whims cast by outsiders or by unfit appointments of delegates into this coming parliament of man, would be a crime against the millions through whose bleeding hands and feet the cruel nails of war have been too often driven. '

JUDGE TUCKER

IN DECLINING appointment to the supreme bench, Judge Robert Tucker says, in his letter to Governor Olcott:

Upon reflection, it seems to me that whatever qualifications I now have for dicial work fit me better for the tria nch than for appellate work, and that for a time, at any rate, I can do greater public service where I am,

It is a worthy expression, credit able alike to Judge Tucker and to qualifications and where and how the people who elevated him to the can I render the public the best circuit bench. When most men are service? scrambling for higher positions, regardless of their qualifications, here

ARE FARMERS FAIRLY FINANCED?-No. 15

By a Farmer's Wife THE LONG, lucid article entitled "Are Farmers Fairly Financed?" appearing in The Sunday Journal of August 7, left its author, no doubt, nder the impression that he had made the whole situation so clear and plain that he had said the last word. But, alas! there is ever a woman, and the woman in this case happens to be the wife of a farmer.

As many, no doubt, failed to read the article of F. S. Slater, a bank eashier of Union, Or., I quote the following, a few of his assertions: "In matters financial, the farmer is a child." "He has heard of the ederal reserve bank, and in his misconception of that institution he thinks a place to borrow money." "The farmer is learning a little bit." "The farmer is extravagant and does not save."

Mr. Slater implies that the farmer misrepresents and uses deception or, instead of doing so and so, "he often uses the borrowed money for building purposes or for living expenses." He continues: "We have brought the farmer up to the present." "He is having the best of help, so far as precept and example can show him." "Educated men are taking a hand with him," etc.

Isn't it most surprising and appalling that such remarks should emanate from a man occupying the position he does, where he, from his heights and vantage points, might get a clearer and right view of the entire situation? Doesn't it sound as though Mr. Slater might be giving himself an invitation from his farming community, not to "get off," as he puts it, the name of a single prominent combut to get out instead?

There has been so much written telling of hundreds of instances sses sustained by the producers and of their being compelled to sell their the veriest tyro in music can speak products, of whatever kind, at prices much less than it cost to produce, and what has been one producer's experience has been general throughout the composers. entire country. However, people as a mass do not yet seem to interest themselves or understand just where all the fault lies and, like Mr. Slater, when they go to market and still have to pay the exorbitantly high prices, they blame the farmer for it all. If all consumers would only interest themselves sufficiently to study the farmer's conditions and expenses—for machinery, labor, upkeep, etc.—then note the price he is forced to take forced, because prices are established for him and not by him; he hasn't the privilege yet, as every other business has, of saying, "This article has cost me so much to produce and I must have so much for it"-then follow the product from producer to consumer, it wouldn't be very long till all consumers as well as producers would be anxious for legislation to eliminate many middlemen, gamblers and profiteers in food products, as consumers are quite as much victims of these speculators as are the producers. Surely the consumer cannot want the producer to continue selling at a loss till the entire country becomes bankrupt on account of it.

Just to prove that farming is a business—and that farmers realize it mighty unprofitable one at present-I quote an authentic statement: One-third of the entire wealth of the United States is vested in the agricultural business, and one-half of this entire wealth is produced by the agricultural class." Doesn't that sound as if the farmers and producers had been doing their full share? Yet, with all this production, the wealth and profit rightly belonging to the producer are not his; instead, a large percentage of the producers—one out of every six, by good authority are bankrupt, and, as Mr. Slater says, have been trying to borrow-pleading and begging for help—being in such straitened conditions that they

had to use the borrowed money, if they got it, "for even living expenses." The net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more each per year of 65 citizens of our country help to explain where some of the profits have centered. It is a matter which all should help to right, for it was the war, with its terrible effects, selfishness, greed and polluted politics, that has caused the grief and trouble, and not the poor farmer, as Mr. Slater imagines.

Now, instead of all this egotism on his part, and instead of criticising and blaming the poor farmer for all that's wrong, trying to lay bare all his childish frailties, shortcomings and ignorance, how much better, more timely and fitting had Mr. Slater given a full explanation of just why, for whom and for what purpose the federal reserve bank was created, and tell us if it was just one particular class that might borrow, because they could always manage some way to have a lot of money and never get what is called "financially embarrassed," or if it was intended to protect all busisues into the disarmament confer- ness interests. Anyway, since he didn't do so, we are glad indeed to know that "educated men are taking us by the hand."

When farmers, like all others, are paying their full share and more of taxes to help defray the government expenses, there is no reason why they shouldn't be protected and receive the same courtesy from the federal reserve bank as all other business concerns, and Mr. Slater shouldn't get frightful cost of war. They must the big idea that his class should have the entire say and control of such deny themselves pleasures because an institution; and we know that all bankers hold no such opinions as his.

of the late conflict. They must con- To parrot about farmers owning automobiles, their extravagance, etc., tribute a part of every day's income and comparing their business ability with that of city business men, even his statement true, only shows very poor taste and lack of jud every day's work is devoted to war on his part. The Ford which most farmers own costs no more than taxes. It will long continue so, and team and wagon, and the gas, though it costs four or five times what it or a total of \$1,566 ounces, if the by that token there is a universal should, is quite as cheap as the cost of grain that has to be raised to feed to realization of the fearful cost and a the horses, besides being obtained so much more easily, with less hard general and powerful desire for an work and worry. Then, the difference in speed between the Ford and the horses would entitle the farmer to an occasional joyride and permit him to be on the road about as often as anyone else.

Mr. Slater complains because the farmer is slow and asleep; yet, when he begins to wake up and wants to travel the same pace as Mr. Slater, the latter complains at that, also.

So far as extravagance goes, I have seen no such display among my farming community. Though I am a farmer's wife at present, I have also out of the agreement because they been the wife of a banker, and have been real town folks, too, and really know a lot more about them and their "business methods" than I do about country folks; and while I wouldn't want to say anything disparaging or uncomplimentary about the town folks' "business methods," I know enough to convince me that there is no occasion for any special boasting about efficiency or superiority. Neither have I seen any undue extravagance among the country folks. I have seen no farmers' wives prancing up to bank cashiers' windows with hands out to borrow money, that were sporting handsome gowns, rich jewels, costly furs, silk socks rolled at knee, dainty little slippers with French heels, latest coiffure, manicured and polished nails, etc. I have seen no farmer that isn't almost continually garbed in overalls-more often begrimed and soiled than otherwise-from daylight till dark; no silk shirts with diamond scarf pins, and no freshly creased trousers without spot or wrinkle.

Where is the extravagance? I have seen but few homes in the country that even present the appearance of any modern convenience or comfort, let alone palatial mansions with marble stairs, solid copper or brass hardware, plate glass and mahogany. The picture and example the farmer has had to view is a world gone mad with over-greed for gain, with dissipation and extravagance running riot, and himself the victim.

Now, since Mr. Slater is so well posted and so full of good ideas, I would suggest that he give us a real demonstration in farming, just to show us sleepy ones how to do it, and if he can beat the board of trade, the food gamblers and their manipulating of markets, we want him to show us how it is done. We make only one restriction-he must sever all connection with the bank, so he won't have any bank to run to, either. It is a great opportunity for him to become world renowned, to show how much smarter he is than all the rest of us. If he is not willing to do this, we would advise him to refrain from so much talk till he knows what he is talking about, for I don't believe he is any smarter, or any more capable, than my husband or the husbands of other farmers' wives, or that he could do a bit differently or better than we are doing under present condi-

Of course, I don't mean to hurt Mr. Slater's feelings, because I realize what a hard time he is having, too. I just want to tell him that everything is going to be different, and lots better, pretty soon; so if he wants to "get off" when we do he had better be more careful about making so many insinuations and unjust comments about us, as we are pretty choice and particular about the company we keep.

field. Having so decided, he casts \$1000 bail, pending a hearing. Beaside the proffered higher position cause of the latter, he went to the and remains in the place where he home of the child, slashed her throat assumes that he can render better service. In spite of Judge Tucker's chopped up the other members of conclusions, the quality of mind and the family, most of whom will die. conscience that he has shown in declining the proffered honor will lead most laymen, if not lawyers, to believe that, if he had accepted, he would have rendered equal service and have reflected credit upon himself and his constituency as a justice

of the Oregon supreme court. Meanwhile it will be a great day in this republic if a time ever comes when every man in public life is motived, not by the thought of what the pay is or the honors are, but by the consideration of what are my

After serving a term for indecent is a case where a public servant de- advances to a young girl, Charles liberately decides that he can render Hoffer of Petaluma, Cal., on parole, better "service" in the lower trial made similar proposals to another

with a knife and, with an axe, What an argument for sterilization of such types of criminals!

With 6,000,000 unemployed, as re ported by Secretary of Labor Davis to say nothing of other millions only partially at work, that robust old campaign slogan of 1920, "A full dinner pail for everybody," begins to take its place with other political iack-o-lanterns.

BOGEY OF FOREIGN NAMES

THE question, Why does America not occupy a high place in the world of music? was answered recently by Ernest Philpitt, president the mob spirit by speedy trials, si of the National Sheet Music Dealers' pliffed procedure and ell

"Americans can write music ju court than in the higher appellate, child, for which he was at liberty on are too easily worked on by the judicial system.

glamor of foreign names," he said They overrate strangers and forget to see the merits of talent at home, where perhaps much better quality exists. We ought to use it and find a few world beaters in the way of competition. We've got them somewhere in obscurity, walled out by the

glamor of a foreign name." How regrettably true that statement is. How sadly real is the fact that we are blinded by the reputation of importations. How strange it is that we should kneel in exclusive worship of men whose names we can scarcely pronounce. Here are a few: Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Verdi, Liszt, Paderewski, Kubelik. The list shuts out not only Ameri-The list shuts out not only Ameri- they had a chance to see the subject at cans, but everything savoring of the close range at the Paris peace confer-Anglo-Saxon, a fact which enlarges the scope of Philpitt's statement and makes it applicable to the whole English-speaking race. It is doubtful if the average layman can recall poser who belongs by birth and ancestry to the English tongue, while in apparent familiarity of foreign

Surely, in America there are not lacking subjects fit to inspire musical themes. Our land is the broadest and most beautiful under the sun Our men and women love, hate and sorrow more intensely than those of any other race. In this endless range emotions are potential sonatas grander than those of Beethoven marches more soul-stirring than those of Mendelssohn, melodies sweeter than those of Verdi, harmonies more tremendous than those of Wagner, rhapsodies-more tantalizingly exquisite than those of Liszt.

Yet, somewhere in America, as Philpitt says, are geniuses who could ouch these themes into everlasting unheard simply because it is walled out by the glamor of foreign names.

MORE DERELICIS?

NOTHING is more pitiful than to read a story in the flesh of a idealist, full of illusions. numan being whose life has been lost to opiates. The sunken eyes, the sallow cheek, the twitching nerves, relate a story of disaster, of shipwrecked hopes, of an abandoned existence, shocking in its toll. From that he is on the wrong track. He will of drugs drags its prey on down to helplessness and despicable immorality into the lowest of the dives. A promising and loved youth lost

to unspeakable horrors. Today drugs are among the most persistent menaces in American life. be the paradise of Europe.' And the peril is being momentarily increased. In 1918, 12,304 ounces of morphine was manufactured and amount was increased to 33,696 quickly changed the subject." ounces. In the first nine months of 1920 the amount was 61,175 ounces,

The increase in the amount of morphine manufactured and shipped from New York in two years then was 562 per cent. In 1918 the cocaine manufactured and shipped amounted to 43,521 ounces. The following year showed that time his jokes will be heard on this

a decrease of 38,446 ounces. But in the first nine months of 1920 the total skyrocketed to 8f,-042 ounces, or 108,056 for the year, an increase of 181 per cent in 12 months. And the drugs manufactured in New York are only a part of the total for the country.

Supposedly the narcotics are manufactured for legitimate demand in this and other countries. But is the tremendous increase in the demand solely for legitimate uses, or is it occasioned by the increasing number of human derelicts on whom the grip of the drug habit has been fastened?

Many narcotics shipped to foreign countries find their way back to the United States through secret channels and for illegitimate use. Much of the domestic supply is used by fiends. The menace is becoming so great that it calls for a much closer scrutiny of the ultimate destination of the drugs we manufacture if our manhood and womanhood are to be saved from the clutches of the living death.

THE KNOXVILLE MOB

TWENTY -SEVEN persons were wounded by the sheriff and deputies when a mob attempted to take colored man from the jail at Knoxville. Tenn.

Have you thought of the heartburnings and sullen defiance and anger and passions that will follow at Knoxville? Twenty-seven families and their relatives and friends will incorrectly feel that the law has been used to outrage them. They and a further big contingent in the community will cast reason aside and insist that a colored rascal who assaulted a white girl is given preference by the authorities, and that will be the basis of an angry split in the community.

The fires of passion may smoulder, but they will be deep. If some of the victims die, there will be threats and vows of vengeance as the funeral parties are seen along the way to the burying ground. Mob action, whether it succeeds or fails, always leaves its ugly sequel. No community can afford to be the scene of it. Not in a decade can any community recover from the demoralizing effects of mob violence upon the public mind and

This thought should pervade every court of justice, high or low: Kill quibbling follies, to the end that the public may have full confidence in as well as any other people, but they the sincerity and effectiveness of the

HARDING AND WILSON

Sense of the President's Personality ess, but Wilson Is Still a Vivid Entity—A Paris Journal Discusses Wilson's Present Occupations and Quotes ' Him With Striking Effect.

(Consolidated Press Association) Frenchmen have not yet got a very lear notion of President Harding's pergradually built up a more or less leg-endary Wilson portrait, which was some-what retouched and corrected when ence. There is still much talk abou Mr. Wilson in the European press-polit ical personalities do not drop out of sight so quickly in foreign countries as at home. An example is Clemenceau, hardly mentioned now in France ex-cept by enemies, who talk of having him arraigned before a high court, as "President Wilson's health is notice-

ably improved since he left the White House," writes the weekly Cri De Paria. "He is still forbidden, however, to work. But he reads much, or, rather, Mrs. Wilson reads metaphysical books to him, for which his taste has increased since

"He likes Bergson's philosophy more and more. He is also delving into the mysteries of the beyond, which is a fashionable thing to do now in America as well as Europe. But this curiosity about happenings in the other work does not prevent him from taking an interest in the things of this earth. He keeps track of the political questions of the moment. A faithful secretary sums up world news for him every day. Naturally a full report of 'the doings of the League of Nations is not omitted, and M. Viviani is at present the Frenchman that he likes most.

"When he learned of his successor's and visited France, Germany and Aus-

plans for a disarmament conference he tria, attending clinics and observing gen warmly approved the idea, but since he has lost none of his sense of optimistic musical life. How humiliating it is humor as a result of his filness and his to know that all this talent must die troubles, he said to a senator who called fed and fast getting back the trade they

"'Only prospering businesses have competitors. Inasmuch as Harding is now trying to start an establishment rival the one I founded, the League of Nations can't be doing so badly as its enemies make out. Unless,' he added, 'Harding also is only a poor dreaming

"Mr. Wilson is also giving much attention to the Irish question. He has followed all the proceedings with the greatest interest and has never tired of epeating:
"Lloyd George will quickly perceive

high and from low the slimy grip be forced to grant Ireland her liberty. "Indeed, as early as the Paris conference, Mr. Wilson had tried to bring the Irish question up, but without success. When the Sarre matter was arranged at one of the meetings, Lloyd George exclaimed:
"We are making the Sarre the hapto opiates is a terrible thing. A girl

is worse. Theirs are lives given over piest country in the world. No military service, very low taxes; the mark is substituted for the mark, which is worth nothing; it is splendid! The Sarre will "'Why,' Mr. Wilson interrupted, 'don'

you do the same for Ireland?" "Clemenceau growled, Orlando took on an air very much detached from the shipped from New York. In 1919 the things of this world, and Lloyd George The Cri De Paris goes on to say:

Wilson's humorous sallies, it is mute about Harding's quips. Doesn't Mr. Harding ever joke? would be surprising. There is always a sense of humor in every American ready to burst out at the opportune time We mentioned this to an American con frere the other day, who replied:

'President Harding is waiting for the Washington conference, to come out as a humorist. You may be sure that at side of the Atlantic'"

Letters From the People

publication in this department should be on only one side of the paper; should not 300 words in length, and must be signed writer, whose mail address in full must pany the contribution.] be signed by the

SENTENCE ON SUSPICION Few Satirical Remarks Addressed

Capital Punishment Advocates. Portland, Aug. 19 .- To the Editor The Journal.-I am sure you will agree with me that it is quite time for the anti-capital punishment people to make apology to the legislature and voters who were instrumental in reinstating capital punishment in Oregon. To "bloody hand" has not accomplished all that was promised for it in the way of eliminating crime. The present situation might be stated in this

A dillar a dollar, Wise solon and voter, Your pardon we implore; Where once we counted murders three

But while capital punishment has wholly eliminated murder, I feel sure that some amendments to the present law might accomplish that end. May I suggest for the consideration of the supporters of hanging that the law might be changed to allow the court to proa death sentence upon suspicion? This rould do away with the large expense of court proceedings and result in at least "getting" someone when a murder is committed. To be sure, a conviction could scarcely be secured on less frail evidence than that on which Pender, for nstance, was sentenced to death, and would have paid the penalty had we not at that time had a man in the governor's had made a study of the eachings of the Nazarene and who was brave enough to face the storm of critiism which was aroused at the commutng of the sentence.

I might suggest just here that there used to be a very popular standard called, as I recall, "Greenleaf on Evidence," whose perusal by attorneys and grand juries might furnish some slight protection to the person under suspicion.

If the above amendment should not furnish a sufficient deterrent, a further change could be made to include the families of the suspects. If we are to make a partial return to barbarism it is well to go the whole way. Ada Wallace Unruh.

From Life. result of prohibition en ent is the way it has increase popular respect for the law-of supply

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

This helpin' of the farmer by lettin' financiers help theirselves to the ederal reserve with a few thousand llions or sich a matter, ain't gittin' It's like Benjey Halfacre in the Lodi country in Californy, who give a tramp a mile away. He got there with a smile

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE Pig iron is doubtless what makes the President Harding is four years older han his stepmother. Guess she won't loss little Warren around very much.

New York has a burglar \$1 years old. Longevity probably due to the fact that he has burgled just enough to keep him-self safe; in prison all the rest of the

It must set old Von Tirpitz crazy to think of the grief he might have caused America if only these rum ships had been doing business during the World Why make so much fuss about the "open door" when there are the back door, the side door and the cellar door? And the greatest of these is the cellar

One automobile is sold every minute, it is said. This, equaling a certain cele-brated birthrate, is unfortunately far in excess of the mortality rate among speed

If the disarmament conference is suc-cessful it will make all the fire and life insurance companies in the world look like a punched nickel superimposed upon phony quarter. Consider the movie mansion.

Consider the movie mansion. Exteriorly it is always imposing, to be sure, but interior views are apt to show single rooms you could set the entire building down inside of and drive the owner's limousine around it after that.

SIDELIGHTS President Harding says the task ahead for the United States is to reform the sprid. Dur tax system might turn the rick.—Blue Mountain Eagle.

The Oregon Editorial asso meet next year in Corvallia. The college town is a good convention city and the editors there are not the only good people in that city, by a jugful.—Aurora Observer.

When it comes to a showdown, Forest Grove has a host of men and women that are right on the job when it comes to putting over some valuable piece of work for the community and city—Forest Grove News Times.

"That party at Hubbard who wants a young man to teach school and coach baseball, basketball and football as well as bring 30 pupils nine miles to school and deliver them safely home again every evening, doesn't want much for a nickel.—Banks Herald,

The fire in the Pioneer district should prove an impressive lesson as to the care that should be used with fire this dry weather. The fire, which probably started from a discarded match or cigarette stub, in less than three hours had approad over a rule of from had spread over a mile of farm and wood land, causing the loss of one home and considerable; other property. That the loss was not greater is due to the fortunate nature of the land burned over and the valiant work of the fire fighters.

—Polk County Itemizer.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

by underselling other nations Germany is fast getting back to where she was before the war, from an economic standpoint, according to Dr. Guy Strohn of Portland, who has returned from a erally. "There is no need for anyon to worry much over the suffering of the Germans," he said. "They are well lost during the war. American tourists will pay Germany's war debt in a few years if the tourists keep blowing in their money as at present. It makes one sick to go through Northern France and see the devastation, and contrast it with untouched Germany." Dr. Strohm found among Germans a bitter feeling toward the French, and he predicts that in a few years there will be a war of revenge. The old saying that "charity should begin at home" was impressed upon Dr. Strohm, who said: "In Vienna they take everything that the relief boards give and then turn around and penalize visiting Americans by defrauding and overcharging them ineverything. In Russia the people insult the Red Cross workers and then steal what they want from the Red Cross stores." Dr. Strohm got back home just as the open season for deer began, and

of Douglas county. George Broadwell of Bend is registered at the Perkins.

Through tremendous production and, A. P. Church of Denver, who spends his winters in Southern California, is touring the Northwest and while in Portland is stopping at the Multnomah. From Portland he will go to the Canadian Rockies, returning to Portland to spend a week or more in side trips out of Portland.

Guy Roberts of Toledo, Lincoln couny, is spending a few days in Portland He reports good progress is being made on the improvement of the Corvallis-Newport highway.

W. B. Barratt, state highway com dissioner, who with his family has been sojourning the past few weeks at Seaside, where cool breezes blow, was in Portland Saturday for a short time.

L. M. Curl, one of Albany's prominent citizens, was in Portland Saturday on a

business trip. A. B. Campbell, manager of the Multnomah, has returned from a brief va-

cation trip to Crater lake. Effie M. Snider and Edna L. Snider of La Grande are in Portland

W. M. Ball of Corvallis is registered at the Multnomah. E. O. Neill of Heppner is registered immediately left for a hunt in the wilds

at the Imperial. Joe Hinkle, the irrigation expert of

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

Charles A Robertson, long time res dent of Portland, who has just returned after several years spent in Europe that Americans do not realize the real situation in Europe. In speaking of the crushing burden of debt under the hations on the other side of the Atlantic are staggering, he said: "Either America entered into the for humanitarian reasons or she had

some ulterior motive, political or ecoomic. If, it was for humanitarian easons, and we are certainly proud to believe it was, then there was in view the plight of millions of people vere threatened with military defeat by tyrannical power, with the loss of all or part of their homelands, their inde pendence, their art treasures accumu ated for ages, their individual happi ness, even their nationality and their particular nationalistic ideals. The decision was taken by us to go to their aid with all the resources at our command, and in most commendable cooperation with the entente, in which the spirit of financial and human sacrifice tnew no bounds, the war was won.

. . .

sooner had the armistice been igned than there began to loom up before the various chiefs of exchequer of the members of the entente the appalling debt they were owing to America. The financial center of the world had moved across the Atlantic, as well we stoop so far as to kick our former bulk of the world's industrial power. England, staggering from her uman losses, overwhelmed with grie for the loss of millions of her sturdiest ons, emerged from the struggle to find that America was preparing not only the greatest war fleet in the also the greatest mercantile fleet ever launched upon the seas. The foundation of the British empire had been maritime commerce. And now not only was she to face a powerful rival but, what was ust as alarming, the purchasing power of her former great markets was almos exhausted. She had extended so much credit to her allies who now were almost financially helpless and who hardly knew how to avoid an internal economic collapse which threatened to more serious in its awful consequences than the hopeless ravaging of actual war that she herself was almost helpless to adjust the or domestic problems confronting her. Unemployment, strikes, political discontent, annoying and mandates, general international complications, with a gradually increasing trade balance against her, all poured in upon her and threatened further

"The plight of the other members of the entente was equally bad. Everywhere in Europe one encountered hopelessness and unhappiness in every form. to solve the after-war problems was the principal subject of deliberation of all European ministries. Cabinet after cabinet fell in rapid succession failing to solve the unsolvable. And during those days of suffering and sus-And America's great trade balance went on growing larger and larger. The satisfaction the comparative figures, howing how America was gaining. But nfavorable trade balances, formidable debts, political discontent and the increasing obstacle of some of the severe and unworkable terms of the treaty of Versailles began to send foreign exanges downward, and the purchasing power of America's principal customs was cut off with a suddenness caused us to begin to investigate. There was just so much in the great pot of world commerce for us. We might in-

By Fred Lockley uries but after all that is accomplished. what then? While seeking a great exension of our world trade we are planning new tariffs against our neighbors. In order to keep from going absolutely to the wall, most of the European nahave been forced to raise their tariff barriers against our manufactured products, but in most cases to an extent no greater than we already have against them. They look to us for an inter change of commerce as one of the hopes of their economic recovery, and failing in this they must do what they can to get the crumbs of the world's trade

in order to exist at all. "In the face of these conditions, how will it ever be possible for our former allies to pay the principal of their debts. or even the interest? I firmly believ that if we press them, even for the interest, we shall cause as much alarm and human misery among our already hardly convalescent friends as they experienced from the terrors of the war itself. And if we went to war for humanitarian purposes, enriched by their misfortunes before they have got strong enough to walk alone after their terrible struggle?

"We constantly speak of internationa justice, of self-determination of people and the prevention of future wars, but are we going to subscribe to the political program of any nation that thinks to reserve such benefits only for the victors? Will peace ever come to us while we have revenge in our hearts? enemies after they are down, and stand by and see them shackled and bound into indefinite slavery? I hope such is not the spirit of America, and never will be. And are we going to play to local and ofttimes misguided sentiment for political purposes, international while cloud our pandering for political favor? Yes, of course, to some extent, for that is an element hard to avoid

"Today America is feeding 400.00 starving children in Vienna. I do not pelieve any American can visit Vienna without being moved with pity, and without acquiring a deep admiration for the wonderful personal discipline under terrible misfortune and starvation of the people of that city them as people. Their government led them into trouble as a result of intricate and age-long political intrigue. And now we are going into Russia to extend our aid. How thankful we should b that we, of all nations, are able to de these marvelous things. "But we have some friends wh

fought with us and for us who are too proud to ask us for help, but who cer-tainly need it. They have their disabled veterans to take care of, even 10 to 20 times as many as we have, to say nothing about the innumerable war orphans. To a great extent it is found to give their ex-soldiers em ployment, with resulting anguish to the people and to the governments. Any postponement or funding of that terrible obligation will relieve an awful burder and anxiety on their part. As to its entire cancellation, possibly this would various trade journals of the United result as an excellent investment for States were publishing with seeming us ultimately, although it is a matter result as an excellent investment for that will demand our best thought and consideration. Under no circumstance ought we hastily to wipe off the debts of any nation that would thereafter co tinue a policy of international disturbby petty attempts to satisfy spirit of revenge and intrigue in national affairs. In order not to reelf enough in world affairs to know intimately what is going on, and not isolate herself when the wholeson of her unselfish spirit can do so

The Oregon Country Northwest Happenings to Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

The highway between The Dalles and Deschutes river was ope Saturday.

Consignments of wheat from the in-terior have begun arriving at the As-toria port terminals. Fred W. Holmes of Albany has just completed the threshing on his farm of 160 acres of grain yielding over 5000 Seventy-five Chinese pheasants were received at Bend Thursday from the state game warden for release in Des-

George Flagg, formerly of the Condon Globe-Times, has purchased the Prine-ville Central Oregonian and is now in full charge.

The C. M. Speck orchard of \$\$ acres near Medford has passed into the hands of M. M. Morris and Sam A. Thormlley of Los Angeles, for a consideration of \$40,000.

Coos county has just received a check for \$10,350.98 from the government, which practically completes its payment to the county for taxes on O. & C. lands. Two rock crushers and a force of 26 men are employed in getting out

26 men are employed in getting out rock from the Lee Rowell quarry at Sheridan for use on the Willamina-

Marie and Priscellia O'Sullivan, aged 20 and 18 years, daughters of Mike O'Sullivan, were drowned a few days age when crossing the John Day river near their home in Sherman county.

All the 1921 wool brought into Bend, as well as that which was held over from last year, has been sold. Recent sales aggregate 362,000 pounds at prices ranging from 14 to 17 cents.

All records of tourist travel were

All records of tourist travel were shattered at Salem Friday night when 105 machines were registered at the free camping grounds. The automobiles represented practically every state in the Union. By arrangements made with an east-

ern implement company members of the Linn county farm bureau will hereafter be enabled to purchase farm im-plements at wholesale plus 5 per cent for distribution costs.

While returning to Bandon from Rogue River Saturday night in a small automobile. Joe and Mike Stankavich were attacked by a huge panther, the animal jumping on the hood but failing to get a foothold before the boys speeded up and got away.

WASHINGTON Vancouver taxpayers are facing a 20 mill levy for the coming year, the highest in the history of the city. The town of Yacolt in Clarke county

is one of the few towns in Washington without indebtedness. Walla Walla county has a real property equalized valuation of \$27,222,695, according to figures for the 1921 assessment rolls.

Twelve officers at Camp Lewis have been ordered to report on or before Sep-tember 12 to the field artillery school at Camp Knox, Ky. Prunes have begun to move in the Yakima valley. There is about half a crop and the fruit is bringing 75 to 85

ents a box to growers. Mount Adams has been scaled for the first time from the eastern side by a party of Canadians with Messrs. Coursen and Barnes of Portland. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company during the past few months has expended \$60,000 for betterments in the telephone system in Chehalis.

Roy C. Lile of Seattle has assumed the duties of federal prohibition director for the state of Washington, displacing Donald A. McDonnid, who resigned March 1. Farm products to be shipped from Takima will reach a total of 45,000 car-loads, according to W. L. Steinweg, pres-ident of the Yakima First National bank. [A discourse upon European affairs in their reserves in the world into our treas-steamer Canadian Exporter, which is

> and are looting her of everything mova During a recent electrical storn Walla Walla Mrs. J. A. Harris unconscious by lightning struck near her home.

With practically a full crew operations were resumed last week on a co ative basis by the Fords Prairie mpany, one of the concerns affected the recent miners strike. Eight of the 12 girls who recently es-aped from the Washington State train-

ing school for girls at Grand Mound have been captured. The girls declare hey were mistreated by attendants at Church heads and prelates of all the Pacific coast states will meet in Seattle September 8 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Edward J. O'Dea, bishop of

diocese of Seattle. L. H. Darwin, state supervisor of fish eries, states that a million eggs will be hatched soon and a million fry reared to the usual liberating age in a new style trough which he believes will revo-

hatchery industry.

IDAHO Forty-five carloads of potatoes were hipped Saturday to eastern markets rom Canyon county. Freight rates on pig lead from Braw-ley, Idaho, to the Atlantic seaboard have been reduced from \$22 to \$16.50 a ton.

According to a report just issued by

federal agricultural statistician, o will have an apple crop this year of 3,585,000 bushels. Continued heat in the dry farm sections of Idaho is affecting vegetation adversely and the range is drying rap-

idly in many localities. The election held by the Murtaugh Low Lift irrigation district to vote upon the issuing of \$660,000 bonds carried with only two dissenting votes. Petitions are in circulation in Boise to recall Mayor Eugene B. Sherman, elected last spring. Violation of the elected last spring. Violation of terms of the Black law is charged.

Denver hotel, suffering from a ner breakdown. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dewey of Salt Lake are lodged in jail at Rupert, charged with theft of two suitcases, two guns and other articles from the Higgins hotel at Minidoka.

Roland R. Mason, Idaho Falls insur-

ance man who mysteriously disappeared some time ago, has been found in a

The Journal First

In Quality Features The Thornton Burgess Bedtime Story has a real thrill for the little folks. There are stories and stories, but few that possess the real merit of the Burgess tales, And they appear exclusively every weekday in The Journal.

The newest notes of fashion are chronicled in The Journal on the woman's page. Through an arrangement with Vogue, a drawing of gown, dress, frock or hat, with descriptive text, is published every weekday. This feature combines quality with practicality in

Then there is the selection of inimitable comic strips that anpear only in The Journal in its field. Headed by George Mc-Manus' "Bringing Up Father," the list includes "Krazy Kat." "Little Jimmy," "Able the Agent," "Jerry on the Job" and "Us Boys."

On the serious side is the Editorial Digest of opinion one current subjects, which gives the reader at a giance the gist of the nation's views. This is a valuable editorial page feature.