

ever any one of the dozen and one authorized utilities chooses to juggle with it? Or would it be still better for the utilities and the various city departments to coordinate their pavement-cutting enterprises?

BANDITRY BY DAYLIGHT
The detectives, we are told, have a theory that the Liberty theatre bandits made a careful study of the place before yesterday's bold daylight robbery.

Of course they did. Bandits who rob such places all make a careful study of the place before making the raid. When there is a clean "get-away," as in the Liberty robbery, there is painstaking preparation. The movements and character of the attacks are studied. Whether there is a policeman on the beat and what kind of man and what his movements are, are noted.

The click of the safe lock the morning of the robbery was not the first time the bandits had heard it. The part to be played by each of the three was thoroughly worked out in advance. If we are to believe the recent statement of a reformed bank burglar published in one of the magazines.

This former bandit wrote that the police now have a harder time in running down yegmen than formerly. The former headquarters of cracksmen and all manner of criminals were the saloon. Now with the saloon gone, the gangs are scattered and their plots are laid in places more difficult for the police to find. For rendezvous they have lodging houses and apartments where they are mixed with the law-abiding population.

People who rent rooms to persons without visible means of support and who are out at night and asleep much of the day, could do an honest citizen's duty by knowing something about their tenants and, if there is any reason for suspicion, report the facts to the police.

The present bold raids of bandits as exemplified in yesterday morning's daylight robbery are near civil war in America, with the crooks giving battle to organized society.

The announcement by Secretary of State Kozler that a branch office of the automobile license department may be established in Portland will be greeted with approval by local automobile owners. Such a move would eliminate many of the inconveniences that are sometimes faced by owners under the present arrangement.

RELIEF AND RELIEF
PRESIDENT HARDING, in a letter to the head of a committee for relief in Germany and Austria, heartily commends the mission of the workers. He says:

Let me heartily commend the efforts of those of our citizens who have given of their best to win the war and who, now that the war is long over, peace is established and the restoration of good will is sought, give of their time, their services and their money to bring relief to women and children who are suffering in Austria and Germany. I am glad that relief is to be administered by the American Quakers, who have a long record in such an enterprise with signal sympathy and success, and it is good to know that in Austria and Germany charitable persons are joining generously and helpfully in this relief.

The relief of the stricken countries is highly essential. It is a great and humanitarian work. But, at best, it is but temporary relief.

There will be suffering in Austria and Germany and in other countries of Europe as long as the financial and industrial fabrics are tattered. There will be suffering until Europe is economically sound, until producers can sell their products, until workers are all at work, until the mills are turning out finished products, and until there is buying power abroad.

the one hand and the denials on the other are becoming a nuisance.

OREGON'S OWN
THERE is an Oregon girl who has achieved.

She has won a conspicuous place in the musical life of the United States. She is accepted and heralded in the big musical centers as one of America's greatest pianists, an artist able to hold her own with many of the notable stars.

Oregon ought to recognize those of her sons and daughters who bring credit to the name of the state. Oregon ought to be the first to acknowledge and acclaim them. The homecoming of a young artist whose successful struggle for recognition is acknowledged abroad should be the signal for enthusiastic and universal approval at home. It is the means by which to encourage other young Oregonians to make distinguished names for themselves.

Miss Winifred Byrd is not only a great artist but a young woman of delightful personality, whose family ties are of fine old Oregon stock. Her mother was Theresa Holderness, who back in the '70s was a pianist of eminence and head of the music department of Willamette university. Her father is Dr. Will H. Byrd, a well known physician and surgeon at Salem.

Because of her own idealism and her nativity, Miss Byrd is called by her managers and friends "Oregon's own." And so she is.

And those who see the petite figure at the piano at the Hellig Wednesday evening and hear the thrilling thing of life, will be proud to acknowledge and acclaim Miss Byrd as "Oregon's own."

There is a sad lack of balance between the price paid the farmer for his products and the price he pays for farm necessities. Until the balance is reached there will be no permanent establishment of national prosperity.

AN EMPLOYE AND HIS CHIEF
THAT the packers are in competition with each other and that the federal trade commission was "biased and unfair," is the statement on this page of L. D. H. Weld, a representative of Swift & Co.

It is absurd for the packers to claim that the report of the federal trade commission was "biased and unfair." The commission is a great public body. It could have no grudge against the packers. It would have no motive for being "biased and unfair."

If a great government institution, having no interest to serve save the public welfare, cannot be relied upon for truthful statements, who can? If a branch of the government is entirely removed from politics cannot be trusted, why have a government? Does the correspondent mean to say that the government is rotten and that the packers beyond reproach?

He says the packers are in competition. The report of the federal trade commission showed that America was partitioned by the packers into a division of territory. Specific instances were set out showing where some of these zones were located.

"LEAVE TO PRINT"
Congressional Records' Extension of Remarks' Feature Castigated Even More Vigorously Than the Recently Offending Gentleman From Texas.

A cartoon in the Washington Star one day last week pictured Old Man Congratulating the Editor of the Record for the sudden appearance behind his back of a villainous looking Jack-in-the-box labeled "Leave to Print." Representative Blanton of Texas, by his "extension" in the Congressional Record of "remarks" which he would not have been permitted to make on the floor, has released the lid which ordinarily serves to keep that apparition under control. And now that he has been duly punished for the press demands that either the lid be thoroughly safely guarded that it cannot spring again, or that the Jack-in-the-box be "killed for keeps," as the Grand Rapids Herald put it, it is far as the personal element in the affair is concerned, there is little sentiment that Blanton got more than he deserved in the official censure he received for his "abuse of the extension of remarks privilege," and much that he got too lightly.

A very few papers condone his method of extension on account of his theme, but the press as a whole condemns him unconditionally.

The house showed "more leniency than logic," the Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.) thinks, by administering "a public rebuke" which in view of the serious nature of the offense, "looks like a good natured compromise." The Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) declares that it "has not added to its credit with right-minded and decent people by its failure to expel Representative Blanton," since "the method of extension (Ind.) contends, 'there is no room in the congress of the United States' for him. While the Port Huron (Mich.) Times Herald (Ind.) believes "Blanton should be sent out bodily," because it is doubtful that any man would "make anything but a worse 'crank' out of him," the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer (Ind. Dem.) thinks it better to let him keep his seat "than to turn him out and have the country have a martyr of him." Since "he has made himself a legislative pariah" as the Canton (Ohio) News (Dem.) expresses it, the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch (Ind.) suggests that the federal trade commission and influence in the house," in any event, and "his career there is likely to expire with his present term."

But having punished a concrete instance of violation of congressional ethics, what, asks the Knoxville Journal and Tribune (Rep.), "is congress going to do to prevent a repetition of an incident of this character or some other kind of thing as this kind of thing?" The Record's method of "leave to print" an "extension" of remarks "unbecomingly" a question which most papers demand an answer.

The "leave to print" custom "has been abused before," the Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.) says, "but never in such a shameless way as this. If it is to continue there should be someone empowered to see that that privilege is not abused." "Is there no supervision or control of the official record of congress competent to keep such a matter out of print?" the Worcester Post (Dem.) inquires; if not, "isn't it high time that the practice of permitting a member to put anything he wishes into the Record by means of a subterfuge that it is an undelivered 'speech' should come to an end?" That practice, the Utica Observer (Dem.) remarks, is on a par with "newspapers that do not indicate who have written them." Nevertheless, probably not half of the matter appearing in the Record has ever been spoken on the floor of either house, the Nashville Banner contemplates "until the Record has become accustomed to 'this hour fraud' because 'it has been regarded as harmless.'" Now that the Blanton incident "shows that it is not wholly so" it should certainly be subjected "to some kind of editorial control, as may be censured after it goes to print."

The Congressional Record, which the Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock, Dem.) labels "that publication of political propaganda which is being used as a source of information," but now the Grand Rapids Press (Ind.) finds it "far more valuable to the election seeker than to the legislator. The 'leave to print' privilege is a real election device, pure and simple," declares the New York Call (Soe.), maintained, as the Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind.) puts it, "at public expense for the hoodwinking of the folks back home." The Philadelphia Bulletin (Ind. Rep.) suggests, to recognize the fact that is made of the Congressional Record "for the circulation of propaganda which is wholly irrelevant to subjects of debate in congress, sometime mischievous and sometimes contrary to public interest," and to "put an end to it by restricting the use of 'leave to print' and 'extended remarks' to the truth as it was spoken in congress," for, it adds, "if the Record had been true to its titular service and had been a transcript of proceedings in the halls of congress, this disgraceful abuse never would have happened."

The real evil, as the Washington Star (Ind.) sees it, is the "possibility of abuse of the privilege," but "the privilege itself," and the recent episode will have served a good end, through the columns of your excellent paper to correct a mistake made by Veteran Loughbridge of Salem, about the Wanderer, in the Weekly Journal of October 5. The Wanderer was owned and operated by the New York Yacht club and in 1888 imported 760 Africans to the United States, landing at Brunswick, Ga., and in 1859 it returned with 600 Africans, sailed up the Satilla and Savannah rivers and sold them, in violation of the federal law. An attempt was made to sell them to the Georgians who were accused of encouraging the transaction, but they could not be convicted of complicity in the sale. The federal government ever punished the other Northern states for violating the law it is not recorded. Henry R. Jackson, a lawyer of Savannah, tried to convict all the white men who were accused of having any part in violating the law; but failed to find proof to convict. It had been decided by law in 1808 that the slave trade was legal, yet late as 1857 it was known that 65 slave ships had sailed from Massachusetts ports, and between 1859 and 1860 the United States had received 60,000 slaves by merchants and carrying 60,000 slaves to Brazil. Betty Smyr.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says
No matter where that 1925 fair lights the fire, it is the same old story. It is the same fat plunderer gettin' out of the way and lettin' other folks work. There's ways of gettin' shut of land profits, and every one will be for the game to proceed, with the sky the limit, and nobody wants to bust it up fer fear it'll ruin business. It makes me think of the old saying: 'Bondsman, bondsman, start up in jail one Sunday mornin' in Pecos, Texas, because he was a-goin' to arrest all the thorners gamblers in town right then, and he was a-goin' to bust them; but he had paid off their men and a Mexican revolution general had brung his army over with a big lot of plunder and he was a-goin' to bust the man. Pecos wanted a chance and the sheriff was bullheaded and morally inclined.

Letters From the People
[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper, should be not over 300 words in length, and must be signed on the bottom by the writer, in full name, to accompany the contribution.]

A STATEMENT BY SWIFT & CO.
Referring to a Journal Article on Trust Control of Food Products.
Chicago, Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregon Journal of October 15 contains an editorial under the heading "An Economic Crime." This editorial refers to a hearing which is to be held in Washington to determine whether the large packers shall again be allowed to handle foods other than meat. The editors then go on to enumerate some of the sensational statements that appeared in the report of the federal trade commission. It suggests that the leaders of the packing companies are "cunning and powerful men," who are seeking to gain control of the food supply of the country, and that they would be willing to bribe to modify the present court order which restricts the packers to the meat industry.

At the first place, Swift & Company is making no attempt to get the court decree, modified so as to permit us to handle other products than meat. We consented to this court order for the five years immediately preceding the stop handling goods mentioned in that decree—goods ordinarily handled by wholesale grocers.

At the same time we must protest that the items culled from the federal trade commission's report put the packing industry in quite a wrong light. It is not the leaders of the packing industry who are the cause of the general trade commission's investigations and report were biased and unfair. The trade commission suppressed data that the five large packers had converted to their own conclusions.

Referring to the figures quoted in the editorial, it should be noted that these figures are aggregate figures for the five large packers. The five large packers are themselves in competition with each other, and therefore their combined figures in no way represent the total of the industry. For example, where it is said that the five large packers handle 155 million dozen eggs, the significant fact will be that the company of Swift & Co. handles 80 million dozen, which is only about 6 per cent of the total quantity of eggs marketed in the country.

Referring to the federal trade commission's contention that the packers were handling 775 commodities, the list furnished by the federal trade commission contains so many absurd duplications that it is impossible to believe that it is enough to discredit the whole report of the trade commission. For example, the list contained over 30 different kinds of sardines, and the list included such different commodities; it contained the items, "sardines" and "canned sardines," "flour" and "wheat flour," etc.

Per L. D. H. Weld, Commercial Representative of the Record.
WHAT RUSKIN SAID
In Describing the State of Mind of the Darkened Materialist:
Washington, D.C., Nov. 1.—To the Editor of the Journal—As I approach the peace conference it seems to me might profitably consider Ruskin's essay on "peace," which undoubtedly contains the real key to the solution of the problem of harmony between nations and between man and man.

I had no conception," he says, "of the real raising of the question of the national mind in this respect—that is, that there is a supreme ruler, only he cannot rule; his orders won't work; and the people will not obey. The only respect would be too dangerous under existing circumstances, which are certainly not favorable to the raising of the question into collision with persons engaged in the study of economic and political questions. The entire naive and undisturbed intellectuality which we found in the minds of the leaders of the movement was the only practicable one, and that the laws of God were merely a form of poetic language, passed on and ever heard of, but not believed in."

As no laws but those of the devil are practicable in the world so no impulses but those that create the modern political economist, and the modern world, in the world. Faith, generosity, honesty, self and self-sacrifice are poetical phrases. None of these things can in the world be of any use. The only thing that is of any use is the power of man; how, either for hire or hatred, it never had been done; and that no amount of pay has ever made a man do anything but what he would do if he were a free man. The only power of man; how, either for hire or hatred, it never had been done; and that no amount of pay has ever made a man do anything but what he would do if he were a free man.

THE CASE OF THE WANDERER
Statement Regarding Slave Trade After It Had Been Made Unlawful.
Savannah, Nov. 1.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read through the columns of your excellent paper to correct a mistake made by Veteran Loughbridge of Salem, about the Wanderer, in the Weekly Journal of October 5. The Wanderer was owned and operated by the New York Yacht club and in 1888 imported 760 Africans to the United States, landing at Brunswick, Ga., and in 1859 it returned with 600 Africans, sailed up the Satilla and Savannah rivers and sold them, in violation of the federal law. An attempt was made to sell them to the Georgians who were accused of encouraging the transaction, but they could not be convicted of complicity in the sale. The federal government ever punished the other Northern states for violating the law it is not recorded. Henry R. Jackson, a lawyer of Savannah, tried to convict all the white men who were accused of having any part in violating the law; but failed to find proof to convict. It had been decided by law in 1808 that the slave trade was legal, yet late as 1857 it was known that 65 slave ships had sailed from Massachusetts ports, and between 1859 and 1860 the United States had received 60,000 slaves by merchants and carrying 60,000 slaves to Brazil. Betty Smyr.

LOST, BUT NOT LEAST
A child of 4, seen crying in the streets of Sydney, was asked by a sympathetic adult what was the matter. The child said: "My mother has been lost. My mother's lost me. I told the durn old thing she'd lose me."

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF
SMALL CHANGE
The offensive, especially in an argument, is not always offensive.

After reading his record we're sure Bill Sergeant Woodfill would fill the bill.

SIDE LIGHTS
Just when it looked like there might be a full front page Linu county came to the rescue.—Albany Democrat.

Let's have a dismountment conference. Twelve thousand people were killed last year in motor vehicle accidents.—Benton County Courier.

The fact that poets are born and not made is construed by some editors as another argument in favor of birth control.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

A man's home may be his castle, but if you want to find him you are more likely to find him in a hotel than in the rear of the lot.—Klamath Falls Herald.

The president of a Chicago bank who stole \$1,000,000 from his institution committed suicide six days ago in Florida. He dodged legal punishment but could not escape paying the wages of sin.—Oregonian.

There is this much to be said for the foreign reds who are trying by throwing bombs to intimidate an American court into rescinding a verdict of guilty: They're laying a foundation for an insanity plea.—Eugene Register.

A touring car and trailer stopped yesterday; looked around, told us the family consisted of five and they would locate in Astoria. Wanted to rent a fire truck. Wanted to find a house. Went to Woodburn.—Aurora Observer.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL
Random Observations About Town
Among the Eastern Oregon guests at the Imperial are: H. A. Goding of La Grande, F. E. Graham of Elgin, A. King and L. J. Dean of Hermiston, A. J. Gilchrist of Joseph and L. L. McKennon of La Grande.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moe and Louis Moe of Ukiah are Portland visitors. Mr. Moe is one of the pioneer stockmen of Camas valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis are down from Union, the one-time county seat of Union county.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tucker, hailing from the county seat of Crook county, are Portland visitors.

Ed Marshall, Umatilla county rancher, is down from Pendleton and is at the Benson.

C. W. Ashpole and W. J. Ferns of Medford are registered at the Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker of La Grande are guests of the Oregon.

Big Bill Bollons of La Grande is holding forth at the Oregon.

A. Jay Farmer, from Baker county, is down to see the show.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wallace of Pendleton are guests of the Oregon.

S. K. Hartstock of Corvallis is at the Oregon.

F. J. Farner of La Pine is registered at the Oregon.

E. W. Coles of Haines, in Baker county, is at the Imperial.

Dave Jukin of Astoria is a Portland business visitor.

W. A. Reid of Corvallis is at the Imperial.

THE OREGON COUNTY
Northwest Happenings in Brief From the Busy Reader.

OREGON
The faculty of Pacific university has subscribed to the endowment fund of the institution.

Clackamas county's assessed valuations are now \$24,505,164, a jump of \$1,811,000 over the previous year.

The budget for the coming fiscal year in Baker county is approximately \$50,000 above that of the previous year.

Alumnal records of the University of Oregon show a list of 3000 graduates since the first commencement in 1878.

This year's census shows 1125 children of school age in Hood River and vicinity, an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

Robbers entered the warehouse of Massey in German, Ore., at Eugene, and stole sugar and cigarettes valued at between \$500 and \$700.

The new concrete pavement on the highway between Joseph and Oregon will be opened for travel this week, thus eliminating a 12-mile detour.

Capital Earl Fries, forty-eight infantry, El Paso, Texas, has been ordered to Portland as military instructor at Hill Military academy.

A petition is being circulated in the Turner school district asking the directors to call a meeting to vote \$25,000 for the construction of a new school.

Deschutes county potatoes made a fine showing at the national potato show at Portland, the highest honor from the 1921 crop receiving a special award.

Related frosts have prevailed over Hood River valley the last several days, and garden crops from the 1921 crop are up to the present time, has been killed.

Miners along the coast of Coos county who are washing the black sand for gold and platinum are meeting with success in sending out quantities of both metals.

Suit has been filed by the Southern Pacific railroad against the government for the return of \$100,000 in damages done the road when the jetty was put in at Bar View.

Graduates of Oregon Agricultural college since the college was founded in 1870 now number 3116, according to figures of the secretary of the Alumni association.

Thomas Miller, alien custodian, has seized two lots in the city of Salem being owned by a German. Notice of seizure was given by placing placards on the lots involved.

WASHINGTON
The carnival held at Toppenish last week by the American Legion took in \$132. The expenses were only \$250.

Cyrus F. Morrill has been recommended by the American Legion for appointment as postmaster at Walla Walla. George Landero, 36, and Thomas DeLoe, 23, are in a Seattle hospital seriously injured as the result of a shooting affray in a cafe.

Reports to the department of labor and statistics show that industries of the state of Washington are operating at 80 per cent normal.

Because of illness, Professor C. A. Isaacs has been recommended by the Washington State Board of Education for the first time in 25 years.

The residence of Earl Ekins at Eugene, near Westport, was burned Tuesday night. The fire started in the kitchen, barely escaping in their night clothes.

Patients may enter the new United States Hospital at Walla Walla some time in January, according to an announcement of the supervising architect.

Control of the Sunnyside bank of Sunnyside has been purchased by the United States National Bank of Spokane. It has a capital of \$50,000 and deposits of more than \$400,000.

R. H. Howard, arrested at Walla Walla on charges of having stolen a board bill left his wife in jail as a surety while he hustled the money to pay the bill of \$100 and a fine of \$50.



Our country is founded on the dignity of labor—upon the equality of man. Ours is the first real republic in the history of the world. Let us remember that the people may be free.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

ABSURD

WHATEVER may be the effect on their votes, the people of Portland and Oregon are entitled to all the facts before they go to the ballot box, whether the issue be an election of a governor, a bond issue, or taxation for a world's fair. And they want facts, not theoretical absurdities.

It has been publicly stated, supposedly in good faith, that 80 per cent of the people of Multnomah county will pay no exportation tax, that since they own no taxable property they will escape all fair taxes. That is a theoretical absurdity. It is claimed that 20 per cent of the population owns all the taxable property and that 6 per cent owns 75 per cent of the taxable wealth of the county. That may be quite true. But to suppose that the 6 per cent is going to pay, in the last analysis, 75 per cent of the cost to Multnomah county of the fair is another theoretical absurdity.

Most of the taxes are raised from levies on improved property. The improved property will be found to be owned largely by the wealthy 6 per cent. On that property are houses, apartment houses, grocery establishments, clothing stores, office buildings, and various other structures. The owners of the property purchased it and improved it at considerable cost. They made an investment. They fix rents to cover all operating costs and to leave a profit for the owner. If they didn't do that they could not remain in business.

Is there a man in Oregon that believes a tax on a building is ultimately paid by the owner of the building? Certainly not.

It is immediately added to the operating costs of the building—the overhead—and the renters of that building pay enough additional rent to make up the difference to the building owner. And if the renter happens to be a clothing merchant, he adds the increased rent to his price for clothes, and the consumer pays the taxes of the building owner in the added cost of his clothing. If that were not true, the merchant could not remain in business. He would go bankrupt. It is so whether the renter operates a grocery establishment, a grocery store, a shoe shop, or a candy store. Each shifts his tax to the consumer, and everyone of the 80 per cent in Multnomah county who owns no taxable property has to buy food and clothing and other necessities. And when he buys he will pay the taxes that are charged to the building owner, and the other owners of real property who are able to shift their burden.

That is the reason it is absurd to claim that 80 per cent of the people of Multnomah county will escape taxes for the fair or for any other purpose.

These remarks must not be construed as an argument against it, for the exposition. The Journal is inclined to believe, would pay dividends on the investment.

Down at Fifth and Morrison streets workmen had the street all torn up for the car company several days. The replaced pavement was scarcely allowed to settle before some other public utility corporation was busy cutting it up in smaller areas. Wouldn't it be more profitable to lay a portable pavement that could be taken up in blocks when-

Down at Fifth and Morrison streets workmen had the street all torn up for the car company several days. The replaced pavement was scarcely allowed to settle before some other public utility corporation was busy cutting it up in smaller areas. Wouldn't it be more profitable to lay a portable pavement that could be taken up in blocks when-

Down at Fifth and Morrison streets workmen had the street all torn up for the car company several days. The replaced pavement was scarcely allowed to settle before some other public utility corporation was busy cutting it up in smaller areas. Wouldn't it be more profitable to lay a portable pavement that could be taken up in blocks when-

Down at Fifth and Morrison streets workmen had the street all torn up for the car company several days. The replaced pavement was scarcely allowed to settle before some other public utility corporation was busy cutting it up in smaller areas. Wouldn't it be more profitable to lay a portable pavement that could be taken up in blocks when-

Down at Fifth and Morrison streets workmen had the street all torn up for the car company several days. The replaced pavement was scarcely allowed to settle before some other public utility corporation was busy cutting it up in smaller areas. Wouldn't it be more profitable to lay a portable pavement that could be taken up in blocks when-

Down at Fifth and Morrison streets workmen had the street all torn up for the car company several days. The replaced pavement was scarcely allowed to settle before some other public utility corporation was busy cutting it up in smaller areas. Wouldn't it be more profitable to lay a portable pavement that could be taken up in blocks when-