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stingy with funds appropriated for war purposes. And why not? Was the arms conference an entire failure? Do its sponsors not claim that it has postponed war in the Pacific...

Is there a threat of war on the Atlantic? If so, what is the backbone of the fleet doing on the Pacific? Whom would we fight on the Atlantic—England, France, or would it be the United States?

Or are we to be attacked by Nicaragua on the south and the Eskimos from the northern pole? With no war in sight, tremendous expenditures for armies and navies in these days of high taxes, unemployment and deflated profits seem absurd.

A youthful miss in Forest Grove had been paid 25 cents by her father for the privilege of extracting a first tooth. "It didn't hurt so much," she said after the operation.

Why the bitterness of the fight against the income tax of yesterday's session of the tax reductionists? The Spence resolution proposed that the convention go on record for the income tax and provided that a committee of three be named to cooperate with the state finance committee and the tax investigating commission to prepare an income tax bill and put it on the ballot at the November election.

It was an open and very desirable plan to bring together and coordinate forces now moving for an income tax in the state. It was an intelligent and badly needed plan to provide against the submission of numerous and conflicting income tax bills by uniting the various groups favoring an income tax.

But there was presented in the convention the amazing spectacle of a considerable "bloc" of delegates in a bitter onslaught on the plan for an income tax. The debate raged for hours. It was heated throughout, with the convention often in disorder.

Those opposed to the income tax kept coming back with the argument "We are here to reduce taxes." It was not to find new sources of revenue. Even the chairman voiced that slogan.

Banker Endicott of Salem fought the income tax. Lawyer D'Arcy fought it. Some gentlemen with foreign names fought it. "We came here to reduce taxes," they all said. That is to say "reduce," but still to leave the 85 per cent burden of taxes upon farm property and other real estate.

Here is the question: The income tax, levied on those who pay small or no tax now, would produce revenue sufficient to make a heavy cut in the tax as now collected. It would "reduce" the tax many times as much as could be done by any mere process of saving. Why then did the anti-income tax "bloc" fight the income tax? What is back of their effort to prevent the convention from favoring the income tax? Why do they want the owners of land and real property to still be the tax pack horses to the tune of 85 per cent of the burden?

If a man would have approval of the good deeds he has done, let him first find it in his own heart.

THE RATE BREAKUP THERE are signs that the spring break of rates is at hand. There are evidences that the streams of traffic, long jebound by prohibitive transportation costs, are about to flow free and bank full again.

A rate war appears on the Pacific. Freight may be carried not for what it will pay, but for what it will cost. The ships of the American merchant marine inevitably will be drawn into the rate-cutting. Idle ships cost more than craft heavy laden with commerce at low charges. Disused merchant marines dissolve. There is a rate cut of approximately 36 per cent on flour through the Panama canal from Portland to New York. There will be business-getting concessions.

In the meantime the railroads plead for authority to meet water competition at their Western terminals. They must meet Panama canal competition on transcontinental shipments. Such ocean rate cuts as have just occurred disquiet them. They must meet Atlantic coast-Oriental water rates with a combined rail and export water rate. If they do not, cars sent East loaded with lumber and other of our staples for a Middle West and Eastern distribution will come back empty, an unthinkable contingency.

Other water competitive prospects contribute to the spring rate breakup. The growing tonnage of the Federal barge line on the Mississippi suggests a drainage of Middle West traffic to the Gulf. A tremendous project proposes the extension of Atlantic trade routes to Chicago via the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. A Pittsburg-Lake Erie canal is proposed that would carry twice the business now passed through the Panama canal.

Before such conditions arguments for high rates such as shippers have

heard both on sea and land become flimsy. The post-war transportation adjustments which arguments and litigation have deferred seem about to come under the cruel prod of economic conditions. Watch the tariff sheets.

Fortune favors the brave, but rarely the bravo. BUT EUROPE IS HERE IN JANUARY, 1921, the United States exported to Europe goods valued at \$28,216,637.

The exports included the products of American farms, American manufacturers, and American workers. They were sold at a profit to the people who all down the line had handled the goods. The profit made buying power for purchase in this country of products of our soil and our industry.

In January, 1922, the United States exported to Europe goods valued at \$18,929,246, or considerably less than half the value of the exports of a year before. The value of exports for the seven months ending January last was less than half the value of exports of the corresponding seven months of the year before.

That means that only half the value of products was sold abroad as in the corresponding period a year before. It means that the farmers' profits were lessened, the manufacturers' profits were lessened, and the profits of all the people all the way down the line were lessened.

But we are told we should engage in no entangling alliances with Europe. We are told that Europe should get back to her own feet. We are told that we should cling to a policy of isolation. The shrinkage in exports and the corresponding shrinkage in profits is the result. And every time profits are lessened in this country buying power is lessened, which means another lessening of profits and another of buying power.

Perhaps we are isolated. Perhaps we have nothing to do with Europe. But we had when Europe got into a fight. We found ourselves very much affected. We were finally forced into it at great sacrifice of life and wealth. We were not isolated in war time.

And the vanishing exports and the vanishing profits indicate that we are no more isolated in peace times. We are badly in need of markets. We are badly in need of buying power. But we can't get it from Europe because we won't at Europe and Europe consequently cannot afford to buy.

But we still have our song and dance acts in the halls of congress and the refusals to deal with foreign governments at economic conferences. And our export figures are still declining.

The isolationists may be right. We may have nothing to do with Europe. But Europe has a great deal to do with us.

Be thrifty. Money spent wastefully never hears its master's voice.

SERIOUS CHARGES THE serious charges of "wilful fraud and deceit, and misconduct in his profession," made by the grievance committee of the Oregon Bar association against a state senator from Lane county, are contemporaneous with a charge against him of the alleged spiriting away of two prosecuting witnesses in a case in which his client is a defendant in the Lane county circuit court.

A few days ago, a committee of five reasons for the big increase in crime in the United States. The first two related to the effects of the war. The other three were: Third, a growing belief on the part of the masses throughout the country that the courts are only for the rich and deny justice to the poor, with the resultant tendency on the part of the poor man to take the law into his own hands.

Fourth, that the trouble is largely with the members of the bar themselves. Many men practicing law today, the committee has been told, ought to be in jail, instead.

Fifth, that conviction of crime in the courts is not as high as it should be, so long as women are called, and that the court should exercise some discretion as to whether the case is such as a mixed jury should hear. If the laws are such as to throw men into situations like that in Minnesota, either the laws should be changed or women should be withdrawn from jury service.

If we are to have women juries, and their records so far seem to indicate that they do not, it is a large question. Wayne (Indiana) News-Sentinel, by all means let them sit on juries by themselves, or let them sit only in such cases as do not involve property and do not necessitate the adding of a woman to a jury of men. Mixed juries under any other circumstances cannot contribute further to the removal from about women the robes of virtue with which good men mentally invest them.

"Since the demands for equality in jury service are inexorable in a state which decry the abolition of political discrimination by sex," says the St. Louis Post Dispatch, "the only remedy for such grievances as those recently suffered at St. Paul seems to be to appeal to the legislature to show us how we may have men and women jurors together, and still, have them apart, and how, for the repose of her more cautious sisters, a quacking juror may be made quickless."

Uncle Jeff Snow Says Some fellows has proposed that all these here chaps that's members of the legislature and that's a-runners for other offices, should be made to go down to join 'back again on the job, fits together and tells us 'fore the primaries just what they 'do, and that in a cloudy session, and in the name of the people of the state of Oregon, they do it. They're all a-tellin' us in language more as purty as a cloudy session, and in the name of the people of the state of Oregon, they do it. They're all a-tellin' us in language more as purty as a cloudy session, and in the name of the people of the state of Oregon, they do it. They're all a-tellin' us in language more as purty as a cloudy session, and in the name of the people of the state of Oregon, they do it.

MIXED JURIES CONSIDERED

Certain Discrepancies Between Plain Common Sense and Statute Provisions Have Led to Situations That Annoy Women Jurors and Set the Editors Discussing the Matter Without Ceasing at Ap. Division Daily Editorial Digest (Consolidated Press Association)

"Mixed juries, and their care," has displaced from public attention the twin questions of "Why a Tariff," and "Designs for a State Government Without a Center of Discussion, lodge night 'good of the people' debates and similar public forum machinery are devoted now to the question of whether the national jury system must not be reformed, now that women sit in official judgment. Editorial comment in the newspapers throughout the country contains suggestions to meet the problem. The locking up for 48 hours at St. Paul of a jury of seven women and five men first forced the subject into the public eye. On top of this came the locking up of a jury of six men and six women at the non-appealable natural and initial suggestion was that the problem be solved by providing retiring rooms for the jurors of each sex, the men to be guarded by male bailiffs and the women by members of their own sex. This received general approval. Now comes the suggestion from eminent members of the bar that this action on the part of the legislature to provide camps and increases mistrials. The remedy, according to the editorial comment, seems to remain unadjusted.

"The storm aroused at St. Paul over the locking up of the jury," says the Jersey Journal, "is so great that Governor Preuss of Minnesota has declared that never would he allow his wife to undergo such an ordeal. And not only in Minnesota, but everywhere where mixed juries are drawn, will be found thousands of husbands who will echo the Minnesota governor's sentiments. The jury system, as it stands, is an absolute equality of rights with men has, by reason of these jury experiences, received a decided setback must be admitted. The locking up over night of a jury composed of men and women is a matter bound to lead to resentment wherever attempted. When equality of rights brings about such a state of affairs, the jury system is a failure. The end of duty as a citizen is reached. Here is a matter that calls for prompt action by the bar associations of the several states."

The editor of the New York Tribune, however, has had a different opinion. He says that he asks just why the women should not have been locked up in one room and the men in another, and then adds: "There is no serious question who might be injured by the operation satisfactorily. New precedents will have to be established, and the jury system is not so perfect that it cannot be improved with a few changes. The ends of justice necessarily must be defeated if a new method is introduced to bridge over the night hours on a protracted case."

"Women are subject to call for jury service throughout the United States," says the Rock Island, Ill. Register. "The provisions of the suffrage constitutional amendment. Women have served as jurors in other parts of the country, but the objectionable experiences reported at St. Paul have not before been cited. The unpleasantness at St. Paul appears to have been occasioned by the failure of the jurors to retire to their respective rooms. Under the law, after a case has been given to a jury the jurors must remain together. Woman suffrage is a national blessing, but it involves features that place a woman in a position of breaking down the invisible barrier that has always existed between the sexes. While it may be argued that woman can do anything that a man can do, she has not, in all the lines of activity and service we would not wish to see our wives, mothers or sisters enter. Woman is a power for good in the political, civic and social life of the nation, but she is not yet ready to take account of herself as a juror, yet we don't believe she ought to be called upon to serve in that capacity, because of the position which she occupies. It is a disgrace to her, and an embarrassment to her, to be subjected by the law to the same Paul. We want to regard woman as the sweet thing that she has always been, and we don't want her to be dragged into a position which she does not understand and the mystery that she has exercised over mere man from time immemorial. It is merely one of womanliness. Woman was never intended to place a woman in a position of breaking down the invisible barrier that has always existed between the sexes. So that's that."

"Jury duty may not be agreeable for men," says the Pittsburg Courier, "though it is a part of citizenship that cannot be avoided. The character of the case to be heard may make it so. It is getting so large that one half doesn't know what the other half is doing. I saw it stated in The Journal that a large number of the cases of Theodore Roosevelt, to be tried in Portland, would probably be the only equestrian statue west of the Mississippi River. The monument of the territory of Idaho one Charles Oatner, a miner on the Payette river, carved an equestrian statue of George Washington. The statue is now in the hands of the territorial legislature here. The only model he used was a life-size and was mounted on a pedestal in the Capitol square, where it has been carefully preserved through the passing years."

Curious Bits of Information Gleaned From Curious Places The suggestion for the establishment of "reading" libraries on trains was anticipated by shipping magnate J. P. London. Omnibus proprietors, says the London Post, when Shillibee introduced his bill to the metropolis he provided that there was a rack of current newspapers, magazines and books for the free use of passengers, and most journals in those days, costing from a penny to a shilling, were carried on the omnibus. Unfortunately the privilege was experienced during the past 22 years, and the omnibus libraries to be discontinued.

REALISM From the Washington Star "I understand that the drawing of \$1000 a week from the movies," remarked Cactus Joe. "Yep," answered Three-Finger Sam. "He ain't much of a desperado at all, but he reckons he's enough of a gunman to intimidate a man who takes 100 signs contracts."

Letters From the People

[Communication sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper, and must be signed by the writer, whose name and address in full must accompany the communication.]

A STERLING TESTIMONIAL The Journal's Aims and Methods Commended by a Competent Appraiser. Camas, Wash., March 18.—To the Editor of The Journal:—I wish to give you my opinion of the Journal, which I have read faithfully for over a year. I judge a publication of the kind you have is one of the most readable, the most interesting, the most thoughtful and the most fearless editorial page that I have found in any of the large publications on the Pacific coast. The editorials are clear and issues that need to be cried from the housetops. It is evident that when you speak as an editor you talk without fear or favor. In other words, you are not afraid to speak the truth, and you do not speak of political or party affairs, as I am not a party man; I speak of what is right without respect of persons, parties, prejudices or interests. Stay with it. Your readers want editorials like yours, and the whole nation needs them. W. O. Benthin.

ANTI-INCOME TAXERS This Writer Reports Them Urgent to Organize a Campaign for the Barlow, March 14.—To the Editor of The Journal:—My code of ethics does not permit me to mention my candidacy for the platform practically all of my comments on the Clacksons' tax-reduction legislation, of which I was elected secretary yesterday. (H. Thiesen, chairman of the executive committee, only wanted to concur in your several editorials on the adroitness of the "interests" in Wisconsin after learning that his trade he went to the Black Hills to try his luck at mining. From there he went to Montana, where he made his business start in Helena. Mr. Lang is quite a hand to start things. Some of his friends say he is a self-starter. He went from Helena to Nome, Alaska, in 1900 and ran a hardware store there seven years. Returning to Seattle, he started the manufacture of Lang ranges. The force in his factory consisted of two men, one of them being himself. Today there are more than 100 skilled workmen turning out Lang ranges, and Mr. Lang runs a store at Seattle, and also one in Helena. He handles his own product through over 150 dealers in the Pacific Northwest. "Yes, times are good with me," said Mr. Lang. "When money is plenty I do a lot of advertising to get my share of the business. When times are bad I advertise still more vigorously, for other stove manufacturers ease up on advertising, and that is my opportunity of extending my market and opening up new connections. I have found the secret of increasing my business, and that is to write good articles and then let the people know about it, and to do this there is no way so effective as to use the advertising columns of the newspapers."

Roy F. Alexander, Marion Jack, A. R. Thompson and J. Montague of Pendleton are guests of the Imperial.

A. W. Bowersox of Albany was a recent visitor in Portland.

Mrs. R. S. Richardson of Albany has come to Portland to make her home.

G. E. Chittenden of Pilot Rock is sojourning at the Imperial.

E. A. Willis of Allice is a guest of the Imperial.

C. B. Clancy of Salem is at the Seward.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Loomis of The Dalles are guests of the Seward.

THE CASE OF HARVEY CHURCH Portland, March 17.—To the Editor of The Journal:—In answer to the letter of "Felix" in The Journal of March 12 in regard to Harvey Church, I would like to say that I do not know of any man by the name of Harvey Church who was tortured and treated in a barbarous manner. I never heard of any man by the name of Harvey Church who was tortured and treated in a barbarous manner. I never heard of any man by the name of Harvey Church who was tortured and treated in a barbarous manner.

As I stood at the corner near the postoffice in Cornelius waiting for the Portland stage, a middle-aged man joined me and said, "I've been signing you up for a chance that you are Fred Lockley. How about it? Am I right?" I nodded, and said, "You are a good fellow, and I never saw each other before." "I saw a man pointing out to you where the first building was erected in Cornelius, and I thought you were about the only person I could think of that would be interested in anything of that kind," responded my new acquaintance. "I have traveled just about the world, and as the driving rain beat a tattoo on the side curtains my fellow-passenger told me about himself."

"My name is Edwin Marshall," he said. "I run a one-legged chicken ranch near Hazel Dell, and you know the ranch is a new one to me." I said, "I have heard of one-horse ranches, but your type of ranch I never heard of before." "I have a chance that you are a one-legged chicken ranch," said Mr. Marshall. "A chicken ranch where the chickens are not well cared for, and are kept standing around on one leg with the other leg drawn up in their feathers to keep warm." On such a chicken ranch you get a lot of trouble, and a lot of the food the chickens consume to maintain their bodily heat and they have no surplus energy to devote to egg production. Chickens to prove profitable to their owner, must be intelligently cared for. They must have good houses with plenty of straw, and they must be kept clean, and it's a good plan to have the houses lighted with electricity. With proper care, proper food and the right kind of shelter a man can make good money on chickens."

"Why don't you practice what you preach and convert your one-legged chicken ranch into a two-legged chicken factory?" I inquired. "That chicken ranch is my anchor to windward," he said. "I am away from the ranch a good deal, and I don't have time to feed the chickens when I am gone. Some day I shall quit my present work and settle down on my place and make a real chicken ranch of it."

"What is your line of work?" I asked. "That's a rather long story," he answered, "but I can hit the high spots and give you an idea of what I do, and how I happened to get into the work. To tell you a small part of my experiences during the past 22 years, I would make a good-sized book. In the late '80s and early '90s a few farmers from Iowa wandered down to Texas. They found that the virgin soil was rich, and they could get good, stout bronchos for \$8 to \$10 apiece, and that a rope harness set them back only about \$2. They also discovered that wheat shipped to Galveston, less than 200 miles distant, would bring them 65 to 75 cents a bushel, and that the virgin prairie the new farmers were able to produce 30 bushels of wheat."

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE Census of nation's pigs is to be taken. The four-footed varieties only. Must be that spring has come. The mosquito vanguard has arrived. The rain seems only to be trying to wash out all signs of a rigorous winter season. The most intensive race under way just now is that between the fucose and the fuel pile. Sun Yat Sen is not a chewing gum brand, nor a breath perfume. "It" is president of China. It's hard to tell, even in these days of psychic insight, how fast a horse can run, until the hobbles are removed. The fellow who stands on the bridge at midnight as the coog struts by, and hour usually hasn't anything else to do. Mexicans are reported to have adopted American styles. Now watch the international relations "in a domestic stride." Seems strange that while home building in the United States is at a record, home wrecking should be "easing apace."

Now that Victory bonds have gone, those pessimistic souls who predicted financial ruin for every buyer. The disastrous phase of this un-tempered weather is the fact that the workmen are doing the measure of wearing their seasonable finery.

Walter Flornwell, representing the circulation department of The Oregon Journal, is on a business trip to the Sunday circulation of The Journal has now exceeded the 100,000 mark and is expected to reach 125,000 by the circulation in Pendleton double that of any other Portland newspaper.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

More OR LESS PERSONAL Random Observations About Town

Out-of-town guests at the Cornelius Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Summers of Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newberg, A. H. Edwards of Corvallis, Mr. and Mrs. George Bickford of Baker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ward of Aurora, D. N. McKay of Condon, Miss Estelle of Moro, and G. J. Dickson and E. T. Clayton of Prineville.

Ted Mays, Douglas Wilson, Harry Swartwood, Hugh Cole, William Rowe, Armit McCall and Ernest Dosier of Joseph are registered at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl M. Drew and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Torrey of Eugene are spending a few days in Portland.

Mrs. W. L. Russell of Albany is visiting at the home of her mother in Portland.

Manuel Friedly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bend and J. F. Kincaid of Pendleton are guests of the Seward.

Miss Myrtle Mitchell of The Dalles is sojourning at the Portland.

Delmar Luper of Tangent is visiting friends in Portland.

Mrs. Mary Vogel and Miss Mary Stout of Linn county have moved to Portland.

C. A. Marshall of Nyssa is registered at the Imperial.

Oliver Metcalf-Ham of Corvallis is registered at the Seward.

T. B. Wood of Corvallis is a guest of the Seward.

M. A. Naylorber of McMinnville is transacting business in Portland.

A. C. Johnson of Hood River is a business visitor in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Davis of Salem are at the Seward.

R. Edson, Quartzville miner, is spending a few days in Portland.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief From the Busy Reader

OREGON More than \$1,000,000 is being spent in repairing and adding equipment to the big mills at Toledo.

A Portland bakery asks a franchise to deliver bread in Newberg and the fee was fixed at \$50 a quarter.

California capitalists will establish a woolen mill in the state. The blackberry pool of the Eugene Fruit & Produce Co. has been closed, netting nearly \$2,000 to the farmers.

Elmer Dimmick, born while crossing the plains in July, died at Medford, Pa. last week. She was one of the first women in that part of the state.

The Carlton nursery company of Carlton shipped last week a carload of nursery stock to Nampa, Idaho. In the shipment there were 25,000 transplants.

Blackleg among cattle in Central Oregon is virtually wiped out as the result of a constant program of vaccination of young stock during the last three years.

The Pacific university student body has undertaken to raise \$25,000 to \$30,000 to maintain its courses of study next year.

Ten out of 700 cattle of the Cottage Grove, Oregon section being tested by the veterinary department for tuberculosis and tuberculosis and have been found to be infected.

The Oregon Grower spray plant at Sutherland will turn out more than 200 barrels of liquid sulphur spray during the season, according to Manager Harry White.

Dr. Joseph Linville, prohibition enforcement officer for Oregon, announces that heretofore only 70 cases of bootlegging have been employed as deputies in the prohibition enforcement office.

A native calf born between 20 and 40 fine animals still under the old hands on the Nehalem in Clatsop county. They are the first calves of the year to be born in the state.

The water plant and real estate holding company of the state, which was founded by the state, which serves Marshfield, North Bank, Bunker Hill and Englewood. Has been offered to Marshfield at a price of \$115,000.

Farmers of the Delta (Gardens in the vicinity of The Dalles) have contracted to raise many acres of sprouts, for use as a canner for Rainier. The likelihood of a very large crop of vegetables in abundance.

More than 1000 representatives from the high schools of the state have been invited to attend the University of Oregon campus tour, which will be held in high school problems will be discussed.

WASHINGTON Enrollment in Washington Normal school is now between 100 and 1000. An increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year. The school is now in its 10th year.

Hans Sanda, pioneer stage man of Enumclaw, has started a stage run to points in southern California. He expects to make the trip every three weeks.

Retracting a stand it took some time ago, the state has now decided to employ married women in the city schools.

Measured in bushels, the wheat production in Washington, 54,692,000 bushels was the largest crop ever raised. Returns from the crop were \$47,000,000, the smallest in six years.



He only is great who has the habits of greatness; who, after performing what none else has done, can do it better, as Hannibal, and 'till neither father nor mother is a Lavater.

ALL BUT THE SOLDIER IT INDEED sets one's spine to shaking when he hears all the tales of what will happen to the country in case the soldiers' bonus is paid.

Various politicians and editors find that industry will be stopped; that business will fall flat; that the financial structure will collapse, and that the country will go to purgatory.

But why is it that the great discovery of all the dire things that will happen to the nation comes along when this particular bonus is up for discussion? Why is it that the other bonuses, too, wouldn't send the country into the throes of economic and financial colic?

The late war was America's war. All America was expected to fight it. It wasn't just the soldiers who had to do all the fighting. The whole nation and its resources were expected to combine, each integral of the nation was to do its part, and each class share the sacrifice.

None, of course, was asked to sacrifice life, except the service man. His was the greatest of all sacrifices and he accepted the call without a whimper. Not one soldier who entered the army or navy made any reservations about life. They all offered all if necessary to give all.

The man with money was supposed to do his part. He did it by buying government securities. But he got his bonus. He gave nothing. He simply loaned his money and for it he got very good interest. That was his bonus. And he will get all his money back.

The shipbuilder was supposed to do his share toward winning the war. He built ships. And for his efforts he got more money than he ever got before. That was his bonus.

The shipyard worker answered the call. He did his work. And for it he got more money than he ever got before. That was his bonus.

But while the man with money was lending his money, the soldier perhaps was giving up his business and he was offering his life. While the shipbuilder was getting his profits and the shipyard worker his wages, the soldier was getting something like \$30 per month.

Is the man who offered his life not entitled to adjusted compensation before anyone else? But he didn't get it. Everybody else got his bonus. But for the soldier bonus is up for payment the men with the money immediately raise the cry that the country cannot afford to pay a bonus to him. Why, then, wasn't some saving done in the other bonuses?

In the middle of the night in a Kentucky home musical sounds issued from the sleeping room of the head of the house. But he was not practicing a reformed snore. The wife mattress was acting as an involuntary receiver of a radio outfit.

SEES THE LIGHT EVEN the most hidebound of the Republican papers do not attempt to disguise their disgust with the present congress. In justice to that body, however, its efforts to reduce the cost of the army and navy cannot go unnoticed.

It is evident that army and navy appropriations are to be slashed. Apparently congress is to be very

stingy with funds appropriated for war purposes. And why not? Was the arms conference an entire failure? Do its sponsors not claim that it has postponed war in the Pacific? If not entirely avoided, it? How then can they tell the public on one hand that the arms conference means peace on earth and good will to all nations, but that the United States needs a tremendous army and big appropriations for a limited navy?

Is there a threat of war on the Atlantic? If so, what is the backbone of the fleet doing on the Pacific? Whom would we fight on the Atlantic—England, France, or would it be the United States? Or are we to be attacked by Nicaragua on the south and the Eskimos from the northern pole? With no war in sight, tremendous expenditures for armies and navies in these days of high taxes, unemployment and deflated profits seem absurd. It must be said to congress credit that that body sees the light.

A youthful miss in Forest Grove had been paid 25 cents by her father for the privilege of extracting a first tooth. "It didn't hurt so much," she said after the operation. "You tell Daddy I said so, because it is going to cost him a dollar next time."

WHY the bitterness of the fight against the income tax of yesterday's session of the tax reductionists? The Spence resolution proposed that the convention go on record for the income tax and provided that a committee of three be named to cooperate with the state finance committee and the tax investigating commission to prepare an income tax bill and put it on the ballot at the November election. It was an open and very desirable plan to bring together and coordinate forces now moving for an income tax in the state. It was an intelligent and badly needed plan to provide against the submission of numerous and conflicting income tax bills by uniting the various groups favoring an income tax. But there was presented in the convention the amazing spectacle of a considerable "bloc" of delegates in a bitter onslaught on the plan for an income tax. The debate raged for hours. It was heated throughout, with the convention often in disorder. Those opposed to the income tax kept coming back with the argument "We are here to reduce taxes." It was not to find new sources of revenue. Even the chairman voiced that slogan. Banker Endicott of Salem fought the income tax. Lawyer D'Arcy fought it. Some gentlemen with foreign names fought it. "We came here to reduce taxes," they all said. That is to say "reduce," but still to leave the 85 per cent burden of taxes upon farm property and other real estate. Here is the question: The income tax, levied on those who pay small or no tax now, would produce revenue sufficient to make a heavy cut in the tax as now collected. It would "reduce" the tax many times as much as could be done by any mere process of saving. Why then did the anti-income tax "bloc" fight the income tax? What is back of their effort to prevent the convention from favoring the income tax? Why do they want the owners of land and real property to still be the tax pack horses to the tune of 85 per cent of the burden? If a man would have approval of the good deeds he has done, let him first find it in his own heart.

THE RATE BREAKUP THERE are signs that the spring break of rates is at hand. There are evidences that the streams of traffic, long jebound by prohibitive transportation costs, are about to flow free and bank full again. A rate war appears on the Pacific. Freight may be carried not for what it will pay, but for what it will cost. The ships of the American merchant marine inevitably will be drawn into the rate-cutting. Idle ships cost more than craft heavy laden with commerce at low charges. Disused merchant marines dissolve. There is a rate cut of approximately 36 per cent on flour through the Panama canal from Portland to New York. There will be business-getting concessions. In the meantime the railroads plead for authority to meet water competition at their Western terminals. They must meet Panama canal competition on transcontinental shipments. Such ocean rate cuts as have just occurred disquiet them. They must meet Atlantic coast-Oriental water rates with a combined rail and export water rate. If they do not, cars sent East loaded with lumber and other of our staples for a Middle West and Eastern distribution will come back empty, an unthinkable contingency. Other water competitive prospects contribute to the spring rate breakup. The growing tonnage of the Federal barge line on the Mississippi suggests a drainage of Middle West traffic to the Gulf. A tremendous project proposes the extension of Atlantic trade routes to Chicago via the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. A Pittsburg-Lake Erie canal is proposed that would carry twice the business now passed through the Panama canal. Before such conditions arguments for high rates such as shippers have