

SETTLE THE STRIKE

THE contracting stevedores of Portland can settle the waterfront strike in 15 minutes. All they have to do is to submit their case to arbitration by the state board of mediation and agree to accept its findings, as has been done by the longshoremen.

Refusal by them would mean the indefinite prolongation of the strike. It would mean a continuation of the violence, the hiring of extra policemen, the loss of shipping to the port, and a loss of Portland's reputation as a city of industrial tranquility.

It is to be remembered that the longshoremen, before the strike was called, offered certain concessions. They agreed to cooperate in bringing the cost of handling cargoes in Portland to a parity with ports on Puget Sound and in British Columbia. They offered to adopt the wages and working rules in use at Puget Sound ports.

In harmony with that early attitude the longshoremen now offer to submit the dispute to the state board of mediation and to accept its findings, as they were requested to do by the United States shipping board. The shipping board, on its part, as the largest shipping interest in the port, requested the arbitration by the state board of mediation as the surest, speediest and fairest means of ending the strike. More to the point, the longshoremen have declared the strike off so far as shipping board vessels are concerned and stand ready to handle their cargoes as required. They agree further, if contracting stevedores consent to arbitration, to begin handling cargoes for all vessels immediately thereafter. It is, therefore, within the power of the employers to end the strike at any time within 15 minutes.

It is now 17 days since the strike was inaugurated. It absolutely rests with the employers whether it shall be settled at once, and be settled by reason and with justice to both sides, or whether it is to go on indefinitely, with its disastrous consequences to this port.

We shall see what we shall see.

fair are said to be the sign of matrimonial intentions. In an uncivilized South Sea Isle two strings of beads and a piece of cocoon convey the same meaning. In some cases civilization isn't even a veneer. It's merely a smoke wreath.

IT CAN AND WILL BE DONE

THERE are few things in reason that can't be done. It is entirely reasonable to close roadhouses that are a menace to the morality of a community. It can be done.

It is claimed by officials that under the present laws roadhouses within Multnomah county can't be closed. It is known that liquor is consumed on the premises. It is known that conduct is not always orderly at many of those roadhouses. It is known that riotous parties take place in many of the establishments. It is known that many a girl emerges from the places in a condition in which she is hardly able to protect herself. It is known that drunken parties have left the houses. It is known that not long ago a girl died from alcoholic causes after a visit there. It is known that another woman was killed in an automobile accident, supposedly due to reckless driving while the operator of the car was under the influence of liquor, after leaving one of those roadhouses. It is known that numerous other unfortunate occurrences have taken place after visits to roadhouses within and without the city limits.

Perhaps officials cannot obtain evidence against the places sufficient to close them. Maybe it is the law. Maybe it is a lack of capacity among incumbent enforcement officers. Places far less dangerous to the morals of Multnomah county than roadhouses have been closed. Evidence has been found against them. The law has been sufficient for the purpose of closing them. But the roadhouses go on and on and on. It is lack of law or a lack of efficiency in the enforcing departments? If the trouble is with the enforcing officials it is not difficult to get other officials. If it is the law it is not difficult to pass laws to apply to the case. The public can demand either stronger enforcement or stronger laws. And the public would quickly vote for a closing of several of the disreputable places that now operate in and out of the city of Portland.

M. DeYoung of the San Francisco Chronicle, advising Philadelphians as to the Sequicentennial, says 500 acres is enough for an exposition, that availability and proximity are important, that the site should be a park to which people are accustomed to go, and that nearness to great railroad terminals is essential. His comments were based upon experience with the 1915 exposition. Has Portland, perhaps, a public park that might qualify for the proposed exposition of 1925?

NO PLACE FOR BRAVLS

DEJECTION of a lieutenant and a 30 days suspension of other firemen who were ringleaders in the charges brought against Fire Chief Young are announced by Commissioner Bigelow. The bureau of fire prevention is also placed under the fire chief.

The public will approve. It is the business of subordinates in the department to obey orders and put out and prevent fires, not to run the department. The business of directing the department is committed by the public to certain authorities. Meanwhile, in a future investigation, it is easily possible that a fire chief might not fare so well. It will all depend on the wisdom, tact and skill with which his authority is exercised.

A chief must, in his personal and public conduct, be above reproach; he must be four-square in his attitude toward his subordinates, and must be ready to have the full cooperation of his men. This he can do by forgetting the past and making high resolves to set an example that will command the respect of the public and all members of the department. The public pays too heavily for a fire department to afford to spend time in the settlement of periodical brawls.

Among civilized cigarette smokers, three lights from the cigarette of the lady who were to attend to cultivation under park bureau supervision. The "Rose Way" was a fine conception. An avenue of the flowers by which Portland is known as the internationally famed "Rose City" is a splendid embodiment of welcome and a fitting approach to the most magnificent of scenic highways. But withered roses are not beautiful.

M'ARTHUR AND BERGDOLL

THERE does not seem to be ground for a campaign attack on Congressman McArthur on account of his minority report in the Bergdoll investigation. There are other and better reasons for objecting to his public record.

CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS

Additional List of Those Who Seek the Position of State Senator for a Circuit Judgeship. W. T. Vinton of McMinnville, candidate for state senator, Tenth senatorial district, for Yamhill county, was born at McMinnville, Oregon, on June 15, 1867. His education was secured in public schools at McMinnville and in a college, Iowa. He is an attorney at law. He has served as mayor of McMinnville; and from Yamhill county since 1915; was president of the Oregon bar association in 1918. His platform says: "Eliminating appropriations that will not injure the state; secure return of personal tax to the tax roll with necessary exemptions; readjustment of judicial districts of the state, eliminating as many as may be consistent with the prompt and effective administration of justice will support income tax if, as presented, the measure offers real relief to present overburdened taxpayers; will continue to work for Yamhill county and the state of Oregon." His slogan is: "Present incumbent. My record speaks for itself."

L. L. Ray of Eugene, Democratic candidate for state senator for Lane county, was born at Peoria, Ill., July 13, 1885. His education was secured in a country school of Lane county, Eugene high school, University of Oregon and the Indiana law school. He was instructor in law at Eugene in 1917. He formed a law partnership with Donald Young under the firm name of Young & Ray in 1916, which partnership still continues. He is now serving his second term as president of the Oregon State Bar Association. He was elected and served one term as district attorney for Lane county. He was not a candidate for reelection. His platform says: "I am endeavoring to ascertain and to express the wishes and desires of my constituents, using my own individual judgment and discretion, and to do so in accordance with the desires of any group or considering the effect of my vote on my own personal or political welfare. I make other promises and I believe that Oregon has had too many officers elected because of good platforms and good slogans. The time has come when voters should consider the individual candidate rather than his mere political mouthings and promiscuous promises."

Peter Zimmerman of Yamhill, candidate for state senator, Tenth senatorial district, Yamhill county, was born at Yamhill, August 17, 1885. His education was secured in the public schools of Yamhill county and he graduated from Oregon Agricultural College in 1909. He is a farmer at Yamhill. He left the college to work on a farm until entering apprentice at a blacksmith in Portland. Finished blacksmith trade at 18 years of age, and the same fall entered Oregon Agricultural College, where he graduated in 1909. Has been following engineering work until three years ago, when he returned to the farm.

John H. Hall, Republican candidate for nomination for joint senator for Multnomah, Clackamas and Columbia counties, was born at Oregon, a native of a farm near Graham, in Multnomah county. Was admitted to the bar in 1887. Was a member of the legislative committee of the house in 1891, and in 1892. Practicing attorney in Portland. He claims that the only way to reduce taxes is to reduce expenses, to cut unnecessary commissions and unnecessary employes, and stop the leaks and put the affairs of the state on an economical business basis. He believes that the present burden of taxation upon real property should in part be lightened either by graduated income tax or some other method to relieve the heavy tax upon the real property which is the basis of the present auto license tax is inequitable and unjust and should be amended so as to bear more equally upon owners of automobiles.

E. D. Cusick of Albany, candidate for senator from Fourth district (Lane and Lincoln counties), was born at Albany, county November 6, 1867. His education was secured in the United States military academy at West Point. He was a member of the United States military academy at West Point. He was a member of the United States military academy at West Point. He was a member of the United States military academy at West Point.

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THE TWO DOLLARS

THE ONE of the War-Time and the One of the Peace-Time Compared. Troutlake, Wash., May 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—During the war we heard a good deal about honest dollars, lip service and loafing on the job. From a class of men that owned the dollars, the war-time dollar was a hard-earned in a swivel chair on a cost-plus basis. Now they are giving the farmer lip sympathy and an opportunity to pay their debts with high-priced dollars. Let us consider. Money is supposed to be the measure or yardstick of values. During the war the measure of value was a measurably value of one barrel of flour. Some influences have changed the measuring value of money (not the American people, mind you), and now the measure of value is the measuring value of two barrels of flour, or twice the hours of labor the farmer borrowed. Was the money he borrowed worth the price he paid? Or is it what we pay back honest money? Or both? Will some gold standard, back-to-normalcy, advocate answer? I wonder whether the American people will ever wake up to the fact that those who control our money, regulate its value to their own advantage and are controlling the real property which is the basis of the industrial game, and the joker is out of the hands of the American people. How long will the farmer sit in a swivel chair of this kind and permit himself to be fleeced without a murmur? Yes, some evil smile under the operation. Surely the days of martyrdom are not a thing of the past.

HEROES FORSAKEN FOR IDOLS

Wells W. Wood of Ontario, candidate for circuit judge of Ninth judicial district on the Republican ticket, was born at Independence, Mo., in 1863. His education was secured in the public schools at Independence and the United States military academy at West Point. He was a member of the United States military academy at West Point. He was a member of the United States military academy at West Point.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

SIDELIGHTS

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

RANDOM OBSERVATIONS ABOUT TOWN

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE TWO DOLLARS

THE ONE OF THE WAR-TIME AND THE ONE OF THE PEACE-TIME COMPARED

HEROES FORSAKEN FOR IDOLS

WELLS W. WOOD OF ONTARIO

The Oregon Country

OREGON

WASHINGTON

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REPEATING THE DECALOGUE

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