"PROGRESSIVES" CONVENTION HAS POSSIBILITIES

Politicians Awaiting With Much Interest Any Indorsement at Tuesday's Convention.

Politicians are watching with a good deal of interest to see what the so-called "Progressive Party of Oregon" will do when it holds its state convention at Central Library hall next Tuesday. They can see possibilities of situations arising as a result of what it may do that might have a great deal of influence upon the ultimate results of the general election in November.

In the first place, what that convention does in reference to the governorship could easily have a potent effect upon the course of the gubernatorial campaign.

Charles Hall is not to be spoken of in the past tense so far as his candidacy for the governorship is concerned; not yet. He holds the attitude, so his intimates relate, that so far as his personal desires are concerned he is through, but he qualifies by adding that should his friends determine otherwise it would be a different matter.

Fred Gifford, head of the Ku Klux Klan, discovered the Progressive party in the course of incubation and he and his followers moved in and assumed charge and control of the incubator. When the state convention is called to order on Tuesday next it is the general assumption that he, directly or indirectly, will have his hand upon the control levers that guide it.

Gifford, in general belief, stands for two things in politics, first as the head and leader of the Ku Klux Klan, second as a political confidant of certain power and utility interests of the state. Hall was his candidate for governor in the primaries, as he was the candidate of certain utilities, and political observers are wondering whether those influences back of him in that fight are ready to abandon hope, and Hall, as yet.

HALL MENTIONED

If it should develop that Hall were to be put in nomination for the governorship on Tuesday it would throw him into a different position so far as the law which seems to bar him from again entering the contest is concerned. There are lawyers, and good ones, who contend that the statute which inhibits a defeated candidate for a party nomination from becoming an independent candidate, either on his own initiative or by the nomination of electors, is clearly unconstitutional. In the case of the candidate who attempts to reenter a contest on his own hook, the law would deprive him of a constitutional right, it is contended. In the case of a convention of electors, such as the Progressive party convention will be, it is contended that the statute would raise no bar in front of the constitutional right of those electors to nominate whomsoever they chose to candidacy for public office, as well as to deprive them of their constitutional right to vote for whomsoever they desired.

But aside from the legal phase of the situation, if Hall or a dark horse were to be nominated Tuesday, politicians see benefit to Olcott.

On the other hand, the possible indorsement of Walter Pierce, the Democratic nominee, complicates Olcott's situation.

INDORSEMENTS EXPECTED

Generally speaking, it is expected that the convention of Tuesday will indorse those nominees who were upon the "Orange Ticket" of the primary election, or, where the indorsee of that ticket was defeated, indorse the Democratic nominee or nominate a third party candidate.

Apparently, too, more than passing attention is to be given to the offices of state treasurer and of congressman from the Third district. Some see in the proposal to nominate a third party candidate for congress in the Multnomah district a direct pro-McArthur strategic move to divide the field against the present congressman and make his going easier. Accordingly what comes out of the convention in this regard will be watched with some little interest.

E. A. Clark, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Portland, is said to be under consideratibn for nomination as state treasurer.

Taking it all in all, the Progressive party, though it may not grow to amount to much as a political unit of the state, is, as some one remarked once, "pregnant with possibilities" and may well exert more than passing influence on the political history of the state.

Rumor is current of a collateral plan to call a meeting of Hall's followers presumably in Salem this week and in assembly call upon him to run for governor as an independent. R. R. Coster, a Hall adherent, stated Saturday night that he knew nothing of such a plan.

The National Capital

Bonus Problem Confronts Administration—No Coal Folk to Serve on Commission—New Immigration Figures.

Now Comes Bonus to Harass Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Putting the bonus through was a task of the majority of the senate, to which it had bound itself and "pledged its sacred honor" many weeks ago, when it was decided that the tariff should not be laid aside for the bonus, but that the bonus should be the next thing considered.

The Republican leaders turned to the fulfillment of this promise to the veterans with some misgiving, for they generally admit that the psychological time for the passage of the bonus bill has gone. They could have won a chorus of gratitude from the ex-service men had congress acted early in the year. Now they are placed in the position of having been forced into it, with the president's opposition to the plan fully bared, while the opposition in the financial centers has been fostered and become more aggressive.

Senator Borah, who always has the courage of his convictions, has let out a new blast, declaring that it is "inconceivable" that the senate, in the face of the railroad strike, the coal strike and industrial conditions should be considering a plan for voting an ultimate four and a half to five billion dollars out of the treasury. Borah puts his opposition principally on economic grounds, but also contends that the bonus is a form of commercialized patriotism into which the country should not enter.

At the same time the American Legion leaders demanded that the senate act. It has acted.

This will mean new conferences between the legislative leaders and the president. Congress would like to know just what the president intends to do if the bonus comes to him. There have been reports that he would veto, and others that he would reluctantly approve. None of these reports has been sufficiently attested to be convincing, and the president has put off any decisive answer because of his preoccupation with the strike situation.

The bonus will be an unwelcome visitor at the White House door, but it seems impossible now to put it on the sidetrack. If the president were to enter a veto there is doubt whether it could be passed over his head in the senate, though this result is considered certain in the house. If the president vetoes there will be a bad snarl in the party, at a time when the elections are close at hand. The Republican leaders would like to avoid that, and to work out some basis on which the president can approve without being "put in the hole."

Coal Representatives Barred From Commission

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The house of representatives, determined that there shall be no taint upon the proposed national coal fact-finding commission, because of self-interest on the part of any of its members, voted almost two to one against permitting anyone having coal interests to serve upon the commission.

Only a short time before the senate gave its approval to the opposite principle by frowning down all criticism or investigation of senators who have direct, personal financial interest in schedules of the tariff bill, and permitting all of them to vote without any effort even to inquire as to what financial interest they have in the result of the votes they cast.

Some senators argued that their own interest specially qualified them to vote. Senator Stanfield, for one, explained that he is better qualified to pass on the wool schedule because of his experience and knowledge of the sheep business.

So far as the record shows, only three senators having direct financial interest in results of a vote took the other view. Senators Capper, Glass and Hitchcock, newspaper owners, refrained from voting on the paper pulp rates. Senator Capper thus stated his position:

"Having such a direct interest in the matter, I felt that I could not with propriety vote on this question. I do not believe that in enacting a tariff bill a senator should vote on duties that affect his own business, for, however honest he may be in casting his vote, it is virtually impossible for him to escape the suspicion that his action was governed by his private interest."

The house, in the Winslow coal fact-finding bill, provided that:

"No member of the United States senate or of the house or representatives, or person who has any interest in or is connected with the coal industry, shall be eligible to serve on said commission."

This was in accordance with what President Harding had asked in his recent message to congress. The chief executive was impressed with the idea that even in a commission charged merely with the duty of ascertaining the basic facts of the coal industry the personnel should be free from any connection with the contending factions, who will have full opportunity to present their versions to the commission through witnesses, under the direction of attorneys and experts.

It happens that in this instance the president does not agree with the United Mine Workers, who preferred that they and the operators be represented among the nine members of the commission. Congressman Bland of Indiana, Republican, who led the fight for this form of commission, was careful to point out that placing representatives of the interests involved upon the fact-finding body, which has no power beyond investigation, is quite different from the question presented if the commission were to fix prices or reach decisions.

Thus, by inference and analogy, there was no excuse offered by anybody in the house for senators who participate in legislation which directly affects their pocketbooks, and whose votes finally decide, without appeal, what rates shall be imposed and paid.

World War Veterans Replace Civil War Men

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The last Union veteran of the Civil war employed in the government printing office retired from service last week after 31 years as printer and proof reader. The "last veteran" is leaving many of the services, borne down by the weight of years.

There are still a number of the old time soldier boys in the war department, and in the pension bureau, particularly the latter, where they naturally sought employment in large numbers and have been favored to the exclusion of others so long as their capacity for the work remained. As the burden of years increased they have been transferred to lighter work, and under the retirement legislation enacted several years ago, are enabled to retire on part of their former pay.

On the same day that Daniel O'Connell, the last veteran of the printing establishment, left his desk, another of "Lincoln's men" quit his employment at the surgeon general's office in the war department after 57 years in that office. He could have been retired two years ago for age, but was among those certified for continued service as being one capable of rendering valuable service beyond the retirement age.

In the veterans' bureau and in some other departments most of the appointments now being made are of soldiers of the Great war. In most cases choice is made from a civil service list, but with preference ratings for former service men, who are gradually filling up the places as vacancies occur.

Malheur Forest Timber for Sale

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The forest service is advertising for bids on the first block of about 890,000,000 feet of timber which it is hoped to sell out of the Malheur national forest with a proviso for the construction of a railroad from Burns to Bear valley, arrangement for which was made recently by Forester Greeley on his trip to the West.

The forest service declares that the timber lands tributary to Bear valley, containing over 6,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, comprise the finest and most extensive forest of yellow pine owned by the government, and will be so developed as they are logged off that 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 board feet of lumber may be marketed annually for all time to come.

Here, it is said, is the best logging chance in America, a place where the logger can continue his operations without interruption so long as he lives. Besides yellow pine, the stand consists of lesser amounts of Douglas fir and lodgepole pine.

Immigration Figures Invite Study

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Chairman Albert Johnson called a meeting of the house committee on immigration the other day to hear the commissioner general of immigration, W. W. Husband, on the results of operation of the 3 per cent immigration law during its first year.

Mr. Husband stated that the total entrants numbered 309,556, and during the year 198,712 aliens left the country, giving an excess of immigrants of 100,844, compared with 557,510 in the previous year and 915,142 the year before. An effectual blockade on the flood that was threatened from Southern and Eastern Europe and Asiatic Turkey was shown, as 3573 more went out than came in. About 1600 more Chinese were deported than were admitted and approximately 2000 more Japanese were admitted than were deported, the admissions numbering 6361.

Two tables presented by Mr. Husband show the record of incoming and outgoing aliens by races or peoples, as follows:

RACES OR PEOPLES SHOWING PRINCIPAL EXCESSES OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION

	Entered.	Departed.	Excess of Immigrants.
Hebrews	53,524	830	52,694
German	31,218	5,715	25,503
English	30,429	9,668	20,761
Irish	17,191	2,483	14,708
Scandinavian	16,678	4,417	12,261
Scotch	15,596	1,659	13,937
French (including Fr-Can)	13,617	3,464	10,153

RACES OR PEOPLES SHOWING PRINCIPAL EXCESSES OF EMIGRATION OVER IMMIGRATION

	Entered.	Departed.	Excess of Emigrants.
Italian (north and south)	41,154	54,010	12,856
Polish	6,357	31,004	24,647
Spanish	1,879	7,838	5,959
Greek	3,821	7,649	3,828
Portuguese	1,867	6,052	4,185
Lithuanian	1,602	4,606	3,004
Bohemian and Moravian	3,086	4,246	1,160
Roumanian	1,502	4,219	2,699
Russian	2,486	2,891	405

Mrs. H. K. Brooks Of Bend Has Eye Cut Out by Doctor

Mrs. H. K. Brooks of Bend underwent an operation for the removal of her left eye at St. Vincents hospital yesterday. Dr. J. N. Coghlan of Portland performed the operation.

Mrs. Brooks has suffered for several years from a chronic painful blind eye, which treatment from some of the world's most noted specialists failed to cure. Complete removal of the eye was advised after consultation of specialists and the operation was successfully carried out.

Mrs. Brooks is the wife of H. K. Brooks, manager of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company. She spent the summer at Seaside.

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW FATHERS TO MEET IN REUNION

Original Framers of Oregon Election Law Expect to Suggest Needed Changes.

A reunion of the fathers of the direct primary law who, in 1904, worked at framing that statute and who sponsored it before the people during the campaign that resulted in its enactment by the voters of the state is to be held within the near future for the purpose of considering such amendments to it as time and experience may have shown to be desirable.

Eighteen years ago, in 1904, the Direct Primary Nominations league of Oregon stood back of the direct primary bill throughout the campaign which resulted in its becoming a law by the vote of the people.

TO CALL MEETING

Some of the men who were members of this league and who took a leading part in fostering the success of the primary law have died, but many of them are still alive and interested in public affairs. The suggestion has been made, and will be acted upon according to W. S. U'Ren, who was then the leader in the movement in behalf of the principle of primary nominations, that all those members of the Direct Primary Nominations league now resident in Oregon gather together once more to consider and propose amendments to the statute.

It is contended that those who helped to frame the law in the first place, and who fought to secure its enactment by the people, naturally would be in a better position as well as in a more unbiased state of mind to suggest amendments to the existing statute than any other group of men. They, it is argued, would be able to point out clearly where the law had not functioned as its sponsors intended, and to be able more readily to suggest amendments who would strengthen it without depriving the voters of any of the benefits which they have derived from it.

WOULD ADD WEIGHT

It is believed that should this reconvention of the members of the old league be held, its findings would have more influence with the coming legislature and with the public generally than it would be possible for any other group to wield. Its recommendations, it is argued, would not be looked upon with the suspicion by the public that would be manifested should those who had taken no friendly part in framing and supporting the original law attempt to bring about a change in the statute.

As a matter of interest as well as an indication of who might be expected to take part in such a meeting the officers, executive committee and members of the old organization of 1904 are named below. Many of the original membership are dead or incapacitated from service now as will be seen by a perusal of the list:

OFFICERS

A. L. Mills of Portland, president; G. M. Orton of Portland, vice president; F. McKercher of Portland, treasurer; W. S. U'Ren of Oregon City, secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

John H. Mitchell, H. W. Scott, W. M. Ladd, Henry E. McGinn, Thomas G. Greene, W. H. Hilleary, Jonathan Bourne Jr., H. G. Kundret, Charles E. Lockwood, Frank Williams, T. T. Geer, H. S. Jackson, Jay Graves, C. E. S. Wood, A. R. Lawton, L. T. Harris, Henry Hahn, John C. Young, G. B. Thomas, George W. Riddle, J. F. Welch.

MEMBERS

Charles Albright, W. C. Alvord, Bernard Albers, C. F. Adams, J. T. Apperson, P. Basche, W. E. Burke, George C. Brownell, F. S. Baker, E. N. Bates, H. Breithaupt, W. B. Bilyeu, Charles A. Bear, R. P. Boise, F. E. Beach, Thomas Scott Brooke, Max Burghotzer, S. A. Burleigh, W. W. Cotton, H. E. Courtney, Emmett Callahan, E. G. Caufield, W. E. Carll, Charles H. Caufield, E. V. Carter, George E. Chamberlain, Lee M. Clark, Vincent Cook, J. A. Cook, Louis G. Clarke, Edward Cookingham, J. C. Cooper, W. G. Drowley, G. B. Dimick, Charles Dye, W. H. Downing, A. H. Devers, A. E. Davis, H. S. Evans, B. L. Eddy, H. D. Edwards, George H. Foster, E. J. Farlow, James Failing, W. T. Furnish, James A. Fee, F. T. Griffith, R. C. Ganong, John Gill, J. H. Gill, F. A. Gilbert, L. Gerlinger, E. S. Greer, Joseph J. Heliner, Ernest E. Hoberg, C. G. Huntley, George A. Harding, R. J. Hendricks, W. A. Huntley, Asa R. Hawkins, J. E. Hedges, Sanford Hirsch, J. C. Hostetler, A. H. Harding, George W. Holcomb, G. Y. Harry, C. D. Huffman, Bert Huffman, A. M. Hoffman, T. G. Hailey, C. A. Johns, J. J. Johnson, John C. Jeffery, L. H. Kirchen, H. L. Kelly, Otto O. Krogstod, Percy B. Kelly, H. R. Kincaid, J. W. Knowles, Will R. King, Henry L. Kuck, William J. Lachner, H. M. Lorntsen, James Leonard, N. R. Lang, H. Liesman, E. C. Lee, P. N. Lathrop, R. Livingstone, L. A. Lewis, Edward Lang, Charles E. Ladd, J. Livingstone, J. Wesley Ladd, Harry Lane, O. E. Leet, Stephen A. Lowell, A. E. Lake, C. W. Manville, Charles B. Moores, J. W. Markbury, W. H. Mowat, J. S. Myers, Alba C. Matteson, J. C. Moreland, Malcolm A. Moody, F. S. Morris, Richard W. Montague, William Mackenzie, A. C. McClelland, T. A. McBride, A. McCallen, W. B. McCoy, H. S. McDaniels, John McCourt, J. W. Newkirk, B. T. Potter, Frank J. Peterson, W. E. Phipps, E. E. Phipps, H. M. Palmer, T. B. Pallon, Walter M. Pierce, J. A. Randolph, Thomas F. Ryan, A. E. Reames, J. H. Raley, S. M. Ramsby, William Smith, J. I. Sturgill, R. Scott, Livy Stipp, C. Scheubel, R. Schuebel, Frank Schlegel, W. A. Sellwood, C. E. Spence, J. M. Shelley, W. T. Slater, Seneca Smith, A. C. Smith, Ben Selling, Thomas N. Strong, Alfred Sears, Sig. Sichel, N. J. Sinnott, E. L. Smith, John Strilich, Robert Stanfield, T. L. Turner, J. N. Teal, Albert Tozier, G. B. Thomas, E. T. Taggert, O. D. Teel, T. C. Taylor, W. R. U'Ren, J. S. VanWinkle, J. Voorhees, J. D. Wells, C. B. Watson, J. W. Wells, Dominic Wadensagler, William Wadhams, Martin Winch, A. King Wilson, J. H. Worsley, J. H. Wood.

Changes Made in Forest Service Force

Miss Adelaide King, for about five years stenographer in the office of the Oregon national forest service, and previous to that employed by the forest service at Roseburg, has been transferred to the biological survey to succeed Miss Idella Husted, who was transferred to Denver recently.

Miss Letitia Wood, for several years a clerk for the forest service, has resigned to join an advertising agency.

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Congressional Candidates Give Answer to Questions Propounded by Ministers

Elton Watkins, Democratic candidate for congress from the Third district, and Congressman C. N. McArthur, seeking reelection as the Republican nominee, have both made answer to the "six points" questionnaire sent out to them some time ago by the Portland Ministerial association. Watkins made his answer some time ago, soon after the questionnaire was received by him. McArthur forwarded his answer last week. In order that the positions taken by the two candidates may be viewed in comparison by the public, both the Watkins and the McArthur letters are reproduced below, side by side, as follows:

WATKIN'S REPLY

In answer to your questionnaire requesting my attitude on certain social and economic problems, I respectfully submit herewith my views.

1—Is the question of economic injustice the paramount issue of the hour?

Answer—If you have reference to the industrial chaos throughout our country and the world, the disputes between capital and labor, the fact that property rights are considered by many paramount to personal rights, the fact that a group of Wall street manipulators largely control and dominate the financial and industrial life of this country—then I answer you in the affirmative, for without question, it towers above all other problems. This is particularly true where it arises from faulty and remediable organization of society.

2—Would you make a living wage the first charge against industry?

Answer—Yes; a living wage is indispensably the first charge—otherwise, workmen in it would be wanting. The wage earner is entitled to more than a bare existence; he should have a saving wage, something sufficient to maintain himself and his family in comfort and to afford schooling, social contacts and the higher things of life. In fact, sufficient to own his own home and rear his family without it becoming necessary for the wife and children to be wage earners. In brief, I would make something more than a bare living wage, a fair minimum wage, the first charge against industry.

3—What practical remedy do you propose for unemployment?

Answer—(1) More rigid restrictions on immigration; (2) better co-operative marketing facilities; (3) closer cooperation of city, county, state and national governments pertaining to labor conditions; (4) public works and improvements of all kinds inaugurated during periods of depression and in seasons of unemployment; (5) the converting of money heretofore expended for wars and the building of battleships to the reclamation of swamps and arid lands, to the conservation and protection of our forests, the building of highways and the development of our rivers and harbors.

4—How far, if at all, did the high war prices account for the industrial stagnation that followed?

Answer—The industrial stagnation following the war, in my opinion, arose from a combination of circumstances. We were engaged in a world wide war; we were accoutered to wage the war successfully; the sudden collapse of the enemy found us unprepared for peaceful and industrial pursuits; it was impossibleto convert a war machine to one of peace, over night; peace was delayed; Americanism gave way to petty politics; or foreign markets were closed; our purchasers were bankrupt; the wheels of industry became clogged; stagnation followed; profiteers, actuated by greed, continued to demand extortionate prices and thereby throttled trade; high prices prevented adjustment and was simply one of the many and complicated causes fostering and prolonging stagnation in industry.

5—What do you consider an excessive price for a commodity?

Answer—That can only be determined by consideration of the particular commodity and the time, place and circumstance of the sale. Economic science has not advanced to the point where any general definition of a fair price, sufficiently concrete to be serviceable, can be framed. Nevertheless, it may be apropos to state that a price yielding more than a fair and economic return upon the investment and the labor required to produce and deliver the commodity, is certainly excessive.

6—What is your remedy for excessive prices?

Answer—(1) Where high and excessive prices are chargeable to monopoly or greed, fostered and permitted by unjust laws, I would repeal the laws and imprison the offenders; (2) economy, both public and private; (3) pitiless publicity; (4) excess profit tax.

Now, gentlemen, you will please pardon me for not answering sooner. I have not till now found the time. I have tried to give your communication the consideration you deserve. It will be a pleasure to me to know your views thereon, as well as your position on other vital questions of this campaign. Furthermore, I would deem it an honor to be permitted to present in person my views to you on other questions.

McARTHUR'S REPLY

In further reply to your letter of July 17, in which you propound certain interrogatories, I beg to repeat said interrogatories and to state my answers:

1—"Is the question of economic injustice the paramount issue of the hour?"

The question of economic injustice, affecting as does all of the ramifications of organized society as related to productive industry, cannot fairly be said to be at issue, except in the academic sense that human welfare and social advancement must ever be the paramount question. It has been such through all antecedent ages and must continue so to the twilight of time. Involving as it does all human relations, it cannot be encompassed in the narrow terms of an issue. The finite mind, responding to the impulse of Divinely inspired intelligence, seeks economic justice with the reverent faith that in good time the purpose of an all wise, all just, all merciful Creator will bring to mankind economic justice with peace and good will on earth. No rational mind will deny paramountcy. Economic justice is not only the paramount issue of the hour, but should be and eventually must be the rule of human conduct in carrying out the divine injunction that by the sweat of his brow man shall eat.

2—"Would you make a living wage the first charge against industry?"

The laborer is worthy of his hire. Since labor is the prime element in production, all labor is entitled to an equitable share in the product of industry, and no industry can prosper which denies a wage permitting life in accord with the standard adopted by a free people blessed with abundant natural resources.

3—"What practical remedy do you propose for unemployment?"

Action and reaction are equal. The storms of winter are followed by the summer harvest; the blazing noonday is followed by the starlit night; the wastage of sustained labor is restored by periods of rest; the tides ebb and flow; periods of prosperity are followed by an industrial depression. While unemployment may not be wholly remedied, much may be done in mitigation thereof. Thrift in times of prosperity may well be followed by government activity during industrial depression by creating instrumentalities which are of permanent value and add to the productive powers of society.

4—"How far, if at all, did high war prices account for the industrial stagnation that followed?"

Readjustment of prices following the war and restoration of normal conditions necessarily caused, in a large degree, the industrial depression. Individuals contributing the units of industry, caught in the maelstrom of falling prices without sufficient means or credit, were compelled to stop, look and listen, with consequent unemployment. It is a sad commentary on human intelligence that only during periods of strife and destruction of both life and property are avenues available for the exercise of superabundant human energy and prosperity (so called).

5—"What do you consider an excessive price for a commodity?"

As an abstraction, when there is a demand for goods at an excessive price, there follows a flow of capital to the industry concerned with consequent competition and adjustment of price. In normal times, excessive prices are incompatible except in case of monopoly.

6—"What is your remedy for excessive prices?"

In nature, the law of the survival of the fittest prevails. In the struggle for existence, competition governs the affairs of men and nations. An abundance of labor and natural resources, with attendant competition, will tend to the equalization of prices. Altruism, the noblest of human attributes, exercising an ever increasing influence on the mind of men, may be relied upon to preserve an equilibrium to the end that:

A—Economic injustice be abolished.

B—Wages commensurate with standards of higher life obtain.

C—Adjustment of labor to conditions of highest efficiency with resulting benefits to all.

D—Exercise of best effort to elimination of international misunderstanding and resultant wars.

I have endeavored to answer your questions to the best of my ability and in all sincerity.

RIDER MAY RECOVER

Halfway, Sept. 2.—Word from Baker indicates probability of the recovery of Finley Olk, injured when his horse in the night fell over a cow lying in the road. Part of his skull, which was pressing on his brain, has been raised. He was unconscious two days after being taken to St. Elizabeth hospital Baker.

Near East Relief to Hold State Meeting

The Near East Relief will hold its state conference in Portland September 14. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions. The speakers will include one of the men who has just returned from the Near East, one of the national officials and one of the leading bishops of the Episcopal General Convention. At noon the conference will meet jointly with the Progressive Business Men's club for luncheon, at which time it is expected that Governor Ben W. Olcott, honorary chairman of the state committee, will preside. A dinner will be served at 6:30 at the Hotel Benson, at which time there will be a number of short addresses.

Bethel M. E. Church Radio Concert Given

The colored young people of the city to the number of 200 gathered Wednesday in the Bethel M. E. church for a radio concert and moving picture entertainment given under the joint auspices of Community Service and the church. Mrs. A. E. Flowers and G. V. Grayson represented the church. J. C. Henderson represented Community Service and led in a community sing. W. T. Peters donated the radio equipment. This was the first of a series of meetings that will be held occasionally during the winter.

DIES WHILE ON FERRY

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 2. — E. H. Hutchinson, early pioneer of Spokane, died Tuesday of heart disease while in an automobile on the Hoover ferry, en route from Walla Walla to Spokane.

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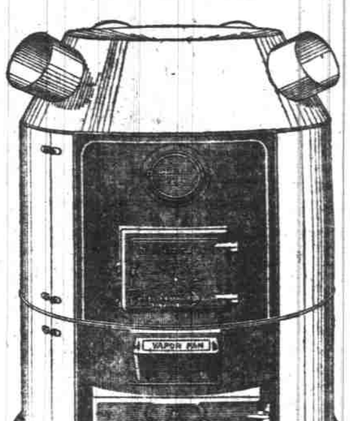

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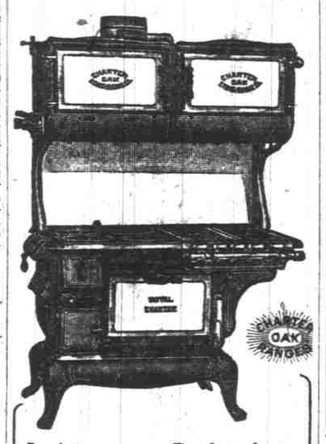

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