

THE DAILY CHRONICLE

Established 1890 The Dalles, Ore. Published Every Evening Except Sunday by the Chronicle Publishing Company Inc. Gen. R. Liffin General Manager Entered in The Dalles postoffice as second class matter. United Press and United News Service Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations DAILY CHRONICLE BY CARRIER One year, in advance \$5.00 Six months, in advance \$3.00 One month, in advance \$1.00 DAILY CHRONICLE BY MAIL One year, in advance \$5.00 Six months, in advance \$3.00 One month, in advance \$1.00 WEEKLY CHRONICLE One year, in advance \$2.00 In ordering change of address, subscriber should always give old as well as new address. TELEPHONES Editorial Rooms—Black 111 Business, Adv. Cir. Depts.—Red 111 Subscribers to the Chronicle are guaranteed service. Prompt and regular delivery of every subscriber's paper is the aim of the circulation department. The Chronicle carriers are required to put the papers on the porch or wherever the subscriber wishes the paper delivered.

THE FIREMEN

It was with a good deal of pride and satisfaction that residents of The Dalles watched the firemen at work on the blaze at Second and Court streets Monday afternoon. The fire boys, who a few minutes before had been at their duties in offices, behind counters, in shops, on construction jobs, scaled the walls and handled their fire lines with an adeptness which one usually sees only among paid firemen in the large cities.

The Dalles firemen are far from inexperienced. By and large they are skilled in the fire fighting requirements of the city, have been trained well, and their work Monday was everything that could be desired. They mastered a dangerous fire quickly and fearlessly, with a minimum of loss to the fire sufferers, and are to be congratulated.

Residents of The Dalles should remember that the firemen here are volunteers. They are not paid. They are vigorous young fellows who have gone into it very largely for the love of the game. They risk their lives, ruin their clothes, suffer discomfort are happy if they know that the people appreciate their work.

Folks who saw their work Monday cannot be other than appreciative. Getting on the job quickly, the firemen surrounded a blaze which was filled with unpleasant possibilities. Less prompt action would have seen a spread of the fire to proportions which are not cheerful to contemplate.

JINGO TALK

Constant expression of fear that conditions for war exist, the fanning of the flames of radical animosity; the setting up of commercial comparisons; these are the things from which mighty conflicts spring.

Jingo talk is war talk. Jingo talk has been causing wars ever since primeval man shed his tail. All of us remember the mighty talk of war between Germany and England about 1910 and 1911, and the everlasting comparison of the sizes of the navies of these two nations.

Jingo talk is going to lead this country into war with Japan, just as sure as anything. Thomas F. Millard, New York publicist, who is considered an expert on conditions in the Far East, is the latest to cry war. He has just forwarded to the president and members of the cabinet a declaration that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be directed against America.

The British government, he declares, is opposed to American policy, and is framing up a war between Japan and the United States. This sounds like jingoism in its most rabid form. As a matter of fact there is nothing to indicate that England is framing with Japan against the United States. The trend of present events points otherwise.

The premiers of the British empire are meeting in London now, and a renewed Anglo-Jap alliance is under consideration. Australia and New Zealand are extremely anti-Japanese, so much so that Japs are not allowed in either commonwealth. Canada is anti-Japanese.

England's future rests upon her colonies. England appreciates her responsibility to them more than ever before. In addition to this condition, it must be remembered that England and the United States are more friendly now than any time since the latter country became free. England appreciates the assistance of this country in the war. Her people came to know intimately. Americans of every class, not merely the tourists.

Taking all of these things into consideration, it is a long stretch of the imagination to think that England will bind herself up with the Japs in anything like the agreement which forced Japan into the war in 1914 on the side of the entente.

There are many Americans, students of the Orient, who believe that Japan's present international tactics are purely defensive ones; that her people fear the United States far more than this country fears the Japs. They point to the diplomatic significance of the visit of the Japanese crown prince to Europe at this time, when the premiers' conference is in session, as if to lend his presence in favor of a decision of Japan.

There is other evidence supporting the statement that the Japs are the most heavily taxed people on the face of the earth. The nation is deeply in debt, and the people are discontented under their burdens. The Japs may have aspirations for expansion in the Pacific, but unless they have the forces to back up these desires, their dreams are idle.

British empire or no British empire, the whites on the Pacific are not going to stand by and see the Japs do any gobbling. It is a pretty reasonable hypothesis that colonial pressure on England would be so great in the event of an American-Japanese war that intervention in favor of the yellow race would be impossible.

But jingoists, American, Japanese, British or otherwise, can bring about a war. They have done it many times before. Jingo talk stirs up public opinion, an untoward incident occurs, the slaying of a public man perhaps, or the sinking of a ship, and the conflagration is touched off.

Sometimes we think there ought to be an open season on jingoists. We don't need alarmists to tell of impending danger. Things that lead to wars are open enough if the nations concerned will observe them. A little pot shooting on calamity howlers would be good for the sportsmen of the world.

There is other evidence supporting the statement that the Japs are the most heavily taxed people on the face of the earth. The nation is deeply in debt, and the people are discontented under their burdens. The Japs may have aspirations for expansion in the Pacific, but unless they have the forces to back up these desires, their dreams are idle. British empire or no British empire, the whites on the Pacific are not going to stand by and see the Japs do any gobbling. It is a pretty reasonable hypothesis that colonial pressure on England would be so great in the event of an American-Japanese war that intervention in favor of the yellow race would be impossible. But jingoists, American, Japanese, British or otherwise, can bring about a war. They have done it many times before. Jingo talk stirs up public opinion, an untoward incident occurs, the slaying of a public man perhaps, or the sinking of a ship, and the conflagration is touched off. Sometimes we think there ought to be an open season on jingoists. We don't need alarmists to tell of impending danger. Things that lead to wars are open enough if the nations concerned will observe them. A little pot shooting on calamity howlers would be good for the sportsmen of the world.

But jingoists, American, Japanese, British or otherwise, can bring about a war. They have done it many times before. Jingo talk stirs up public opinion, an untoward incident occurs, the slaying of a public man perhaps, or the sinking of a ship, and the conflagration is touched off. Sometimes we think there ought to be an open season on jingoists. We don't need alarmists to tell of impending danger. Things that lead to wars are open enough if the nations concerned will observe them. A little pot shooting on calamity howlers would be good for the sportsmen of the world.

LOOKING BACKWARD

(From The Chronicle, June 28, 1920.) A pleasant birthday surprise party was given last night to Miss Edith Randall, at which 14 of her young friends were present. The game of the evening was progressive euchre. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, were served.

Misses Nick Sinnott and Walter Klindt left this morning on the Regulator on a prospecting trip in the Mt. Adams district. They believe that they have something pretty good in sight and will develop it enough to assure themselves of its character. They took with them a large camp wagon, horses, utensils and camp supplies and are dressed for hard work. Although they are after gold, they do not neglect their guns and fishing tackle.

While Perry Watkins and a hired man named William Marshall were coming to town this morning in a hack they were run into by a runaway team from behind, driven by Irvine Julian. This occurred at the site of the new oil tank. The tongue of Julian's wagon with the neckyoke, struck Watkins and Marshall in the back, thrusting them forward and under the hack which passed over them. One of the horses stepped on Watkins' body. When he was found it was discovered that he was injured internally. He died two hours later at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. E. Bayard, where he was conveyed.

The Regulator has been decorated beautifully by the boat men for the use of the Elks' tonight, who will take an excursion down the river. The passenger cabin has been adorned with evergreen and the placing of two mammoth elk heads in good position. A clock with a hand pointing at 11 o'clock is another symbol of the order. The excursion, to be participated in by many men and women, will be one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

SMOKERS BARRED FROM STORM-SWEPT FORESTS By United Press CRESCENT LAKE, Wash., June 28.—Wild campers, rangers and others, hooted cigarettes, pipes, and cigars on the Olympic peninsula this summer?

Such is the question folks in that neighborhood are asking themselves following publication of an order from Secretary Wallace that there shall be no smoking in the Olympic National forest in that section where the recent high wind wrecked thousands of trees. Only in improved camp grounds the beguiling cigarette, the soothing pipe, and the portly cigar cast their several aromas skyward.

This is the first order prohibiting smoking in a national forest ever issued, oldtimers declare. The extreme danger of fire in the section during the hot summer months is assigned as the reason.

WORKERS' DICTATION DEFEATED By United News DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—Dictatorship by the proletariat was barred as a party policy by the socialist national convention Sunday.

The resolution which sought to define this dictatorship was killed. Two other resolutions which asserted that the dictatorship was not an issue at this time, were shelved.

The fight against inclusion of the dictatorship was waged by Victor Berger, Morris Linguist, Vernon Lee and Cameron King, of California.

The convention finally turned down all resolutions pertaining to workmen's dictation.

Dr. S. Burke Massey, dentist, First National bank, rooms 307-308. Telephone main 3911, res. main 1691. 817

Fall Is Frontiers-Man Type

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR IS OF SORT SELDOM SEEN IN CABINET; RETAINS PIONEER TRAITS AND LOOKS TO BE A MEMBER OF COLONEL CODY SCHOOL.

By Ralph H. Turner (United News Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, June 24.—They don't room up at the interior department for a man to take a very wide swing, with a hair worn larist. He might knock over a few ink wags.

Albert B. Fall, in Washington, behaves like a city broke cabinet member would behave. But "Al" Fall should don spurs and a floppy brimmed sombrero and dash up the street some morning on a wild-eyed Indian cayuse, the present secretary of the interior should feel perfectly at home, even though the performance might send conservative Washingtonians scurrying for cover.

Fall is a frontiersman, a type of a man that is passing and a type that has seldom been chosen as a member of the president's official family. In the days when the far west was built, Fall was a young lawyer, out in New Mexico but lawyers, in that country, were versatile individuals.

Fall has ridden the range and experienced all the other thrills that went with the life of the western plainsman. Nor has Fall entirely lost the touch of the early west. It is stated today that he can still wield a six shooter with a grace and a business like accuracy that would excite some favorable comment here.

The secretary of interior also retains many of the outward characteristics of the Colonel Cody school. Most distinguishing are the flourishing, bicycle handle mustachios and the wavy, bird's nest of hair that rolls down his neck and over the top of his collar.

He has a clear, penetrating eye, this man of the plains, but he can maintain an inscrutability of countenance that suggests something of the successful poker player. As befits the traditions of the piece, Fall is the plain spoken sort who probably is less given to word minging than any man in the cabinet.

ARE THE SEASONS CHANGING? WEATHER BUREAU SAYS NOT

"The seasons are changing; we do not have the cold weather we did when I was a boy." Remarks similar to this are frequently heard by representatives of the weather bureau.

United States department of agriculture, but reports on the weather dating as far back as 1780 show that there has been no radical change in the mean temperature from year to year.

An official of the weather bureau has compiled the following table from records taken by various observers previous to 1872 and from those of the Weather Bureau Station at New Haven, Conn., from 1873 to the present.

For the 19 years ending— Mean temperature

Table with 2 columns: years ending, mean temperature. Data points: 1790 (49.6), 1800 (50.9), 1810 (50.1), 1820 (47.5), 1830 (49.3), 1840 (47.8), 1850 (49.2), 1860 (48.9), 1870 (49.1), 1880 (49.7), 1890 (48.9), 1900 (49.7), 1910 (49.7), 1920 (50.5). It will be noted, the official points

out, that the warmest three periods are those ending in 1800, 1810, and 1920, and that the coldest decade immediately follows the second warmest.

Considering the individual months and the individual years, it is found that the coldest January occurred in 1857. The coldest February occurred eight years after the warmest one. The coldest March was as late as 1870 and again in 1885. The coldest April was in 1874, and many years after the warmest one. The lowest temperature in May was in 1812.

1815, 1870, and 1882. The highest figures in June are in 1779, 1790, 1803, and 1876. In July the lowest was in 1816, with the warmest as early as 1870 and equaled in 1876.

The coldest August occurred 61 years after the warmest. In September the coolest months are in the earlier years, but for October, November, and December the coldest year came after the warmest year in each case.

Thus it will be seen that in nine months of the year the coldest one of record occurred after the warmest one. These figures seem to indicate very clearly, the weather official says, that since the time of the Revolutionary War, at least, there has been no permanent change in temperature.

Firecrackers

AND Fireworks

OF ALL KINDS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

OUR PRICES ARE LOWEST

Kong Chong Wo Co.

216 First Street

Chronicle Want Ads Bring Quick Results

Advertisement for Canadian Pacific Railway featuring a scenic illustration of a mountain range and a train. Text includes: SUMMER EXCURSION RATES To Eastern Points Through CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES Tickets on sale June 1st to August 15th inclusive. Limit three months from date of sale, with final return limit October 31st. For full particulars write, telephone or call at office. Canadian Pacific Railway E. E. Penn, Gen'l. Agt., Pass. Dept. 55 Third St., Portland Oregon

8 ALLEGED I. W. W. ARRESTED IN OAKLAND

By United Press OAKLAND, June 28.—Eight men, alleged I. W. W., were arrested Monday in a raid upon a meeting in the carpenters' hall. The word "revolution" was used several times during the meeting. The men are held pending investigation under the criminal syndicalism act.

Brown's Dufur Stage Time Table Two round trips daily. Leave Bank Hotel, 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Dufur 7:30 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Auto Stage THE DALLES, PORTLAND, ASTORIA, SEASIDE Twin Six Packard touring cars. Leave The Dalles, Bank Hotel daily 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. FARES—Portland \$3.30; Astoria \$6.75; Seaside \$7.50 CHRONICLE WANT ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS

Large advertisement for Camel cigarettes. Text: Here's why CAMELS are the quality cigarette. BECAUSE we put the utmost quality into this one brand. Camels are as good as it's possible for skill, money and lifelong knowledge of fine tobaccos to make a cigarette. Nothing is too good for Camels. And bear this in mind! Everything is done to make Camels the best cigarette it's possible to buy. Nothing is done simply for show. Take the Camel package for instance. It's the most perfect packing science can devise to protect cigarettes and keep them fresh. Heavy paper—secure foil wrapping—revenue stamp to seal the fold and make the package air-tight. But there's nothing flashy about it. You'll find no extra wrappers. No frills or furbelows. Such things do not improve the smoke any more than premiums or coupons. And remember—you must pay their extra cost or get lowered quality. If you want the smoothest, mellowest, mildest cigarette you can imagine—and one entirely free from cigarette aftertaste, It's Camels for you. Camel logo and R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Advertisement for advertising value. Text: The Unit of Advertising Value Is Circulation. But mere number of printed copies means nothing unless they are actually delivered and read. The Audit Bureau of Circulations—a national association of advertisers, publishers and advertising agents—was organized to give impartial examination to all publishers' statements issued by A. B. C. members. An Audit by the A. B. C. covers not only the total number of papers printed—it looks into the way subscribers were obtained. If a paper offers extravagant inducements to swell the number of subscribers, its value as an advertising medium is lessened. Some Publishers print a large number of papers, but allow a liberal return from newsdealers. You get that information from an A. B. C. report. WHEN YOU BUY SPACE FROM AN A. B. C. NEWSPAPER, YOU ARE BUYING WITH ALL THE FACTS BEFORE YOU. The Chronicle is a member of the A. B. C., and you are urged to examine carefully the last report of the A. B. C. Place Your Advertising with A. B. C. facts as the guide to sure results.