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Telephone 1

Just Folks by Edgar A. Guest

THE TEN TH MAN

Nine passed him by with a hasty look,
Each bent on his eager way;
One glance at him was the most they took,
"Somebody stuck," said they;
But it never occurred to the nine to heed
A stranger's plight and a stranger's need.

The tenth man looked at the stranded car,
And he promptly stopped his own.
"Let's see if I know what your troubles are,"
Said he in a cheerful tone;
"Just stuck in the mire. Here's a cable stout,
Hitch onto my bus and I'll pull you out."

"A thousand thanks," said the stranger then,
"For the dept that I owe you;
I've counted them all and you're one in ten
Such a kindly deed to do."
And the tenth man smiled and he answered then,
"Make sure that you'll be the one in ten."

Are you one of the nine who pass men by
In this hasty life we live?
Do you refuse with a downcast eye
The help which you could give?
Or are you the one in ten whose creed
Is always to stop for the man in need?

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A RULE THAT SHOULD WORK BOTH WAYS

IF this newspaper is correctly informed, the following freight rates are charged on wool shipments in bags from the Oregon country to Boston.

Portland to Boston	$1.66
The Dalles to Boston	$2.19
Pendleton to Boston	$2.78
Baker to Boston	$3.09
Ontario to Boston	$3.29
Mountain Home to Boston	$3.33 1-3

How could there be a rate more grotesque, more conducive to promotion of discontent on the part of the producer. Here is an arrangement under which more is charged for a short haul than for a long one. The arrangement is in absolute defiance of the principle that rates should be adjusted according to the cost of service. As will be seen, a sheepman at Mountain Home, Idaho, must pay twice as much for shipping wool east from his home town as is charged for hauling the same freight from Portland, a point several hundred miles farther west. If he ships 100,000 pounds of wool he will pay a freight charge of approximately $3200 whereas but $1600 is charged from Portland. Assuming that the Portland-Boston rate is profitable to the railroads it is obvious that the interior shipper is paying an unreasonable rate. If the through rate is not profitable it should be made high enough to net a profit so that the entire duty of making dividends for the roads should not be placed upon the interior.

This system of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" is unjust and it falls with particular hardship on the wool industry at this time of depressed prices. To be consistent with its own attitude in the Columbia basin rate case, Portland should be leading a fight to correct this enormity in the rate structure. If the argument about cost of haul is meritorious when applied to traffic moving towards Portland it is meriorious when applied to eastbound freight. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Furthermore the Portland newspapers will stand in their own light if they do not take the same position as the growers in the wool rate controversy. The low rail rate from the coast is intended to kill off water transportation and to make the interior region pay for the killing thereof and for the funeral. But the welfare of the country, in peace and in war, calls for the building up of ocean shipping, not for stifling it, and certainly our coast cities have an interest in protecting ocean carriers against piratical opposition of the sort revealed in the wool freight rates.

THERE MUST BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR MILITARISM

NO one will worry if the disarmament conference costs this country a million dollars if the conference brings results. The cost of armament for this country runs into the billions each year. But the conference will not bring results if the delegates do nothing but talk disarmament. The nations cannot disarm and will not cease building up their fleets and armies until some sort of a league to enforce peace is established. The individual did not lay aside his weapons until there were constables and policemen to protect him. The same rule will apply to the nations. How successful the coming conference will be depends upon how far President Harding is willing to go towards adopting the policies of his distinguished predecessor. The goal is available but it can never be reached by the irreconciliable pathway.

SHARK HUNTING SPORT WILL BE ENJOYED BY NEWS HOUNDS AT MEET

Hawaii Plans to Entertain Newspaper Men Spearing Fighters of Sea at Oct. Convention.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Aug. 17.—Thrills occasioned by riding the surf in outrigger canoes or on native surf boards, or standing on the rim of the continuously active volcano of Kilauea and gazing down into the roaring, tossing sea of molten lava, have an active rival in the keen excitement that accompanies the hunting of the shark in the waters outside the coral reef that encircles the island of Oahu.

Newspaper men who are coming to Honolulu in October as delegates to the press congress of the world will find that shark hunting goes hand in hand with other sports, and, although intensely exciting, is in no way dangerous. The sharp hunters go to sea in a launch or sampan which tows a dead white horse. When the fishing grounds are reached, the boat begins to circle about, and soon the fins of sharks may be seen cutting through the water.

If one is an expert, he may harpoon a shark as it turns over to strike, or he may try his luck with a high-powered rifle. The shark is a furious fighter and, once harpooned or caught with hook and line, displays amazing strength. But he finally tires and is gradually hauled aboard and then dispatched.

There are few Hawaiians living today who care to meet a shark in the open water and fight him as his ancestors did. In the olden days a Hawaiian armed himself with a hard, wooden double-pointed javelin about 18 inches long, and with the center portion large enough to permit a good grip. He then let himself down into the water. As the shark approached and turned over to strike, its great jaws open to their full width, the Hawaiian, with a quick movement, thrust the javelin between the jaws, one point penetrating the roof of the mouth and the other the lower jaw. The sharp, thus unable to close his mouth, and helpless, was either speared or allowed to swim away as the Hawaiian chose.

There were some daring fishermen who would attack a shark single handed, armed only with a short dagger or spear, and depending upon his agility in the water to avoid the monster until the time came to strike.

Lacking an adequate supply of animal fats, the Chinese turn to vegetable oils, which they use as we use butter and lard.

ENGLAND STUDIES PROBLEM OF HER TWO MILLION FEMALE SURPLUS, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

British Peer and Publisher Starts Lively Discussion Among American Thinkers.

(Written by Margery Rex for the International News Service.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Must two million women remain forever single?

In England today there is that number of "superfluous" women, the dreath of men occasioned, of course, by the great war.

What is the best answer to England's woman problem then?

Lord Northcliffe, famous British publisher, brings up the subject when a girl writer visits him in search of an idea for a syndicate story.

"Tell your chief to find out what's to be done with two million superfluous women we now have in England," he replies without an instant's hesitation.

"We have that many more women than men," he continues. "That should interest everybody. I'd like to have such a story myself."

Far be it from us to insist that young English ladies emigrate here and marry our extra male population, although there is a sufficient number of men to provide husbands for all the women in this country and for the "superfluous" British girls, too.

Census statistics for 1920 show there are now 107 men for every 100 women in the United States.

Latest available figures on population announce a surplus of 2,692,288 males over females and a surplus of males, over twenty-one, to exceed by 2,443,397 the number of females over the same age.

Some of Solutions Offered

But there are various solutions offered us for England's problem by representative American women:

Emigration to countries where men are still at large.

Women making of themselves such excellent matrimonial material as to lure men from other countries.

Vicariously satisfying the maternal instinct by caring for the youth of the country, sons and daughters of women who have found husbands.

And the belief that there is a mate for every one and not finding him woman is better off alone!

Hailing the surplus of femininity in England as a great stronghold for the nation, Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel, lawyer, does not think England has a serious problem in this predominance of women.

Big Asset, Says Mrs. Gabriel

"Two million women in any country are an asset, not a liability," asserts Mrs. Gabriel.

"Women are the equals of men in any capacity, politically, economically and constructively—I refer to the reorganization of any country after a war.

"The trouble with the majority of men is that they look upon women not as human beings, but as inferior bits of creation by means of which they may exploit themselves."

"But what of the human side of the problem, the almost absolute certainty that these women can never marry?" Mrs. Gabriel was asked.

"That's what I mean,' she replied. "Men think of women only as husband-hunters. Men trouble much more about what women want than women do.

"Under modern conditions I think women marry to have the right sort of children, to bring them up with the best ideals.

"Women don't wed for meal tickets any more. Few women wish to marry unless they meet the right man. Yes, I am a great believer in the theory of getting the 'right one.'

"I believe there is a true mate for every one of us, and women nowadays want him or don't want to get married at all."

Mrs. Raymond Brown's Opinion

Mrs. Raymond Brown, prominent suffragette and managing director of the Woman Citizen, a suffrage organization does not think the "eternal maternal" should be wasted.

"Two million extra women!" Mrs. Brown exclaimed. "England is rich indeed.

"Women, married or not, have the mother instinct.

"If this maternal quality is not expended on her own children, woman may help her country all the more.

"Economically, woman can earn her own living. She always has, in some way or other.

"I think the two million women could help the children of England. We can never have too much of the mother instinct, whether it is given to the family or to the country."

Emigration to England's wide dominions might solve the problem. Miss Helen P. McCormick, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, holds this opinion:

Miss McCormick for Emigration

"The first aspect of the question at present is the economic phase of it. After all, if women are provided means of support, the problem is not so dangerous.

"The human side is not pre-eminent at present, it seems to me.

"If women are well provided for economically, men could be easily induced to go to England and take them for wives.

"With all England's dominions, her outlying provinces, she is not devoid of destinations to which she may send, if they wish to go, her single woman.

"Let a commission be appointed. Let England aid her superfluous women to go to Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

"Where there are enough men for the women, nature will take care of the human side of the problem.

"In the far-off possessions of Great Britain, surely, there are lonely, helpless men who would welcome wives. It is also cheaper to support a wife than to hire a housekeeper.

"There would be little 'overhead' expense connected with the expedition. The Government should give adequate attention to the problem of its women.

"England must never forget what her women did in the great war. Sufficient thought should be given to these superfluous women.

"Woman's value is realized now as never before. If a country denies its women today it runs the risk of being ungrateful."

Miss Scheidermann's Question

But what Miss Rose Scheidermann, head of the Women's Trade Union League, wants to know is:

"Why does England differentiate women from men? Why ask what to do with two million women any more than what to do with two million extra men? Would a country worry about its extra men? No! Then why worry about the women? Let the thing adjust itself."

A hard situation, nevertheless, hard for the women themselves. Every woman likes to believe that home, husband and children will be her lot some time in life; and likewise that, should she elect to live a life other than the domestic one, she "could have married if she wanted to."

Between the woman who must be single and the one who chooses to be single there is a world of difference.

Obviously this great number of women must be single not from choice, but from necessity, since polygamy is a habit not in good standing in civilized countries today.

GOVERNOR HAS HIS TROUBLE

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 17.—(U. P.)—"The nerve of some people," ejaculated Governor Joseph M. Dixon the other day, in very ungubernational language.

Being a governor isn't the snap it's cracked up to be, according to the governor, whom a number of men lately seem to have mistaken for a matrimonial agency with unlimited resources for supplying the lonely bachelor with "forty acres and a wife."

"Here's the best one of the bunch," asserted the governor, pawing over a pile of "cupidity" correspondence. The letter said:

"Dear Governor Dixon: I am writing you in regard to finding me a wife—a widow with 320 acres of land; age between 20 and 35 years. I want one that is nice and plump. Her weight should be 140 to 165 pounds and the height 5 feet 6 or 7 inches. I prefer blonde or dark brown hair."

28 YEARS AGO

(From the Daily East Oregonian, August 17, 1893.)

Thomas Nicley, who is threshing on the reservation eight miles to the south of Pendleton, reports a light yield but a fine quality of grain. The average is from sixteen to twenty bushels.

Nels Mahnuson came in from Morrow county this afternoon with a big band of sheep, which he will take to the Sound over the Northern Pacific.

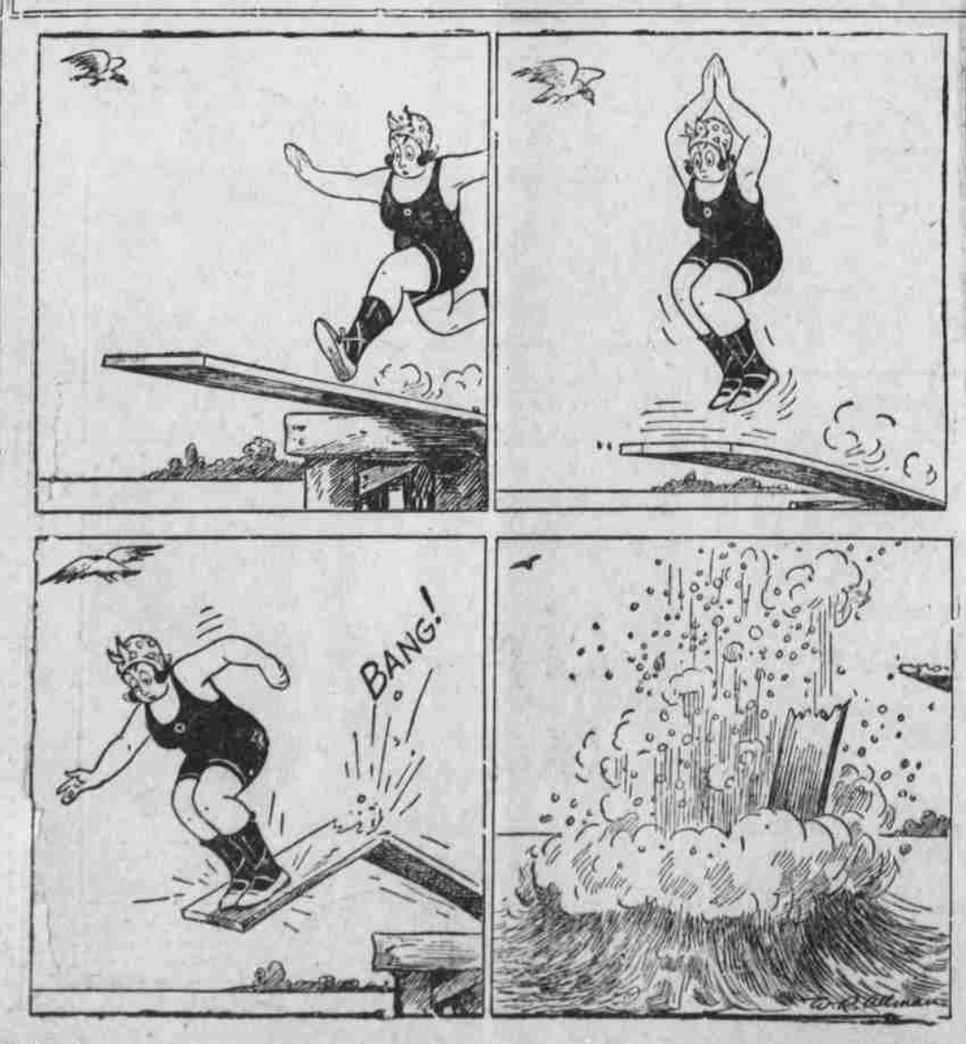
Among the campers who returned Wednesday evening from Lehman springs were Mrs. Charles Lane and daughter, Miss Myrtle Lane, Mrs. F. J. Donaldson, Frank Welch and Mark P. John.

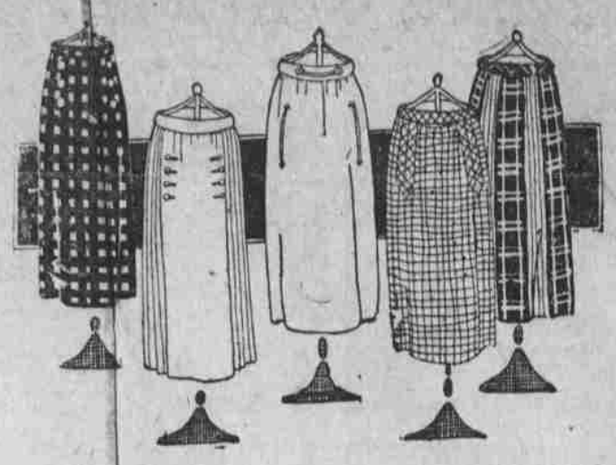
J. C. Stewart, of Umatilla, came up to Pendleton last evening on business connected with the county court.

Northwest of Pendleton, where good crops have seldom blessed the farmers in times past, there will be this year a good harvest. R. Malcorn is reported to have obtained an average of twenty-four bushels per acre, first class grain, and his neighbors have similar prospects.

Cannibalistic beetles are being imported from Japan to destroy certain leaf-eating beetles of the eastern states.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS OLIVIA DOES SOME HEAVY DIVING. BY ALLMAN





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