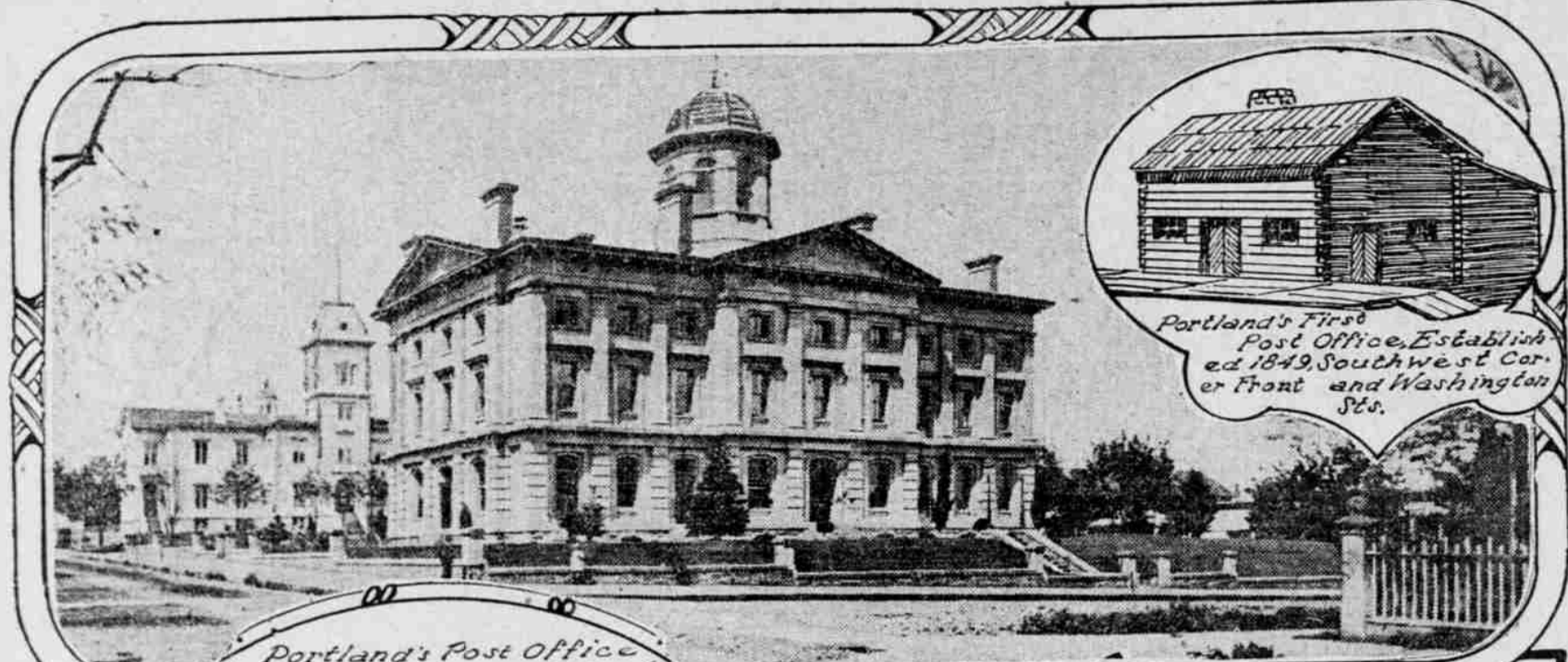


Oregon in Retrospect



Portland's Post Office Soon After Completion Taken from Corner of 5th and Yamhill Sts.



Same Locality from Same Point of View Taken Feb. 17th 1915.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

WHEN the Federal building which stands in the center of the block bounded by Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth and Sixth streets was first finished it stood head and shoulders above all that it surveyed. Now, 40 years later, it squats at the feet of skyscrapers.

When the structure was built in 1875 business people were considerably aroused because it was placed so far from the center of town. One man is quoted in the paper of that time as saying, "I don't understand why the postal authorities selected a site out in the edge of Washington County." Another business man suggested that "it would be a good plan for the business men of the city to get permission to establish a pony express from the business part of the city to the Postoffice."

The accompanying photograph taken from the corner of Fifth and Yamhill streets in 1876 by Joseph Buchtel and owned now by the Oregon Historical Society, shows the Postoffice building and its surroundings in its "childhood." Then the structure looked down on the roofs of its neighbors. Another photograph shows the same view as it appears today with the surrounding buildings looking down on the Postoffice. Since the building first was completed additions have been made. The first photograph shows Portland's first Postoffice which occupied a log cabin at the southwest corner of Front and Washington streets. It was established November

8, 1849, with Thomas Smith as postmaster.

In 1852 the postoffice was removed to a log store at the northeast corner of First and Taylor streets, with Edwin B. Confort postmaster. In June, 1853, John Orvis Waterman, appointed postmaster, removed the office to a store at the southeast corner of Front and Stark streets. At that time Mr. Waterman was editor of the Oregon Weekly Times, the office of which was in the second story.

In October, 1853, Alonzo Leland succeeded Mr. Waterman, but kept the office at the same place. In November, 1854, Adam R. Shipley, newly-appointed postmaster, removed the office to the northeast corner of Front and Washington streets. About a year later it was removed to the northeast corner of First and Morrison streets. Soon afterward it was located in a store on the west side of Front street, in the middle of the block, between Washington and Alder streets, where it remained until the close of Mr. Shipley's term in 1861.

Herman W. Davis was appointed postmaster July 16, 1861, and served four years, the office during that time being on the east side of Front street, about the middle of the block, between Alder and Morrison streets, in a two-story frame building, which was destroyed by the great fire of December 22, 1872. Five of the 12 law firms in the city of Portland at that time were in that block.

E. G. Randall succeeded Mr. Davis. He moved the postoffice to the northwest corner of First and Alder streets,

removed to the east side of First street, the second door south of Alder, where it remained until June, 1873, when it was moved to the Masonic Temple, northwest corner of Third and Alder streets. George E. Cole was appointed postmaster, March 11, 1875, and kept the office in the Masonic building until the Government building was ready for occupancy, October 1, 1875.

Hahn rang Dr. Efron's front door bell and when the physician tried to induce him to leave he sent his crutch crashing through the glass door. Then he tried to follow the doctor into the house. Policeman Coland heard the sound of falling glass, and when the bluecoat tried to arrest Hahn the cripple knocked him down. Hahn finally was overpowered.

Hahn put up another fight when the patrol arrived. He is six feet tall and powerfully built, and it took the entire patrol crew to force him to a seat in the wagon.

SIDELIGHTS ON CITY HALL LIFE BRIM WITH HUMOR

"Fighting Irishman," at Head of Sewer Gang, Gets Only Meek Reply When He Challenges Superior's Right to Question Him.

CITY ENGINEER DATER was walking down the corridor of the City Hall when Michael DeVaney, who has charge of one of the city's sewer gangs operating in the City Engineer's Bureau, came in. Dater stopped him and asked a question concerning the work. DeVaney, who is known about the City Hall as a "fighting Irishman," looked at Dater with a scowl. "I don't know why I should be giving you any information," he said. "I don't know who you are."

"It's all right DeVaney," said Dater, when he had recovered from the shock. "I'm just the man who has charge over you."

Doc Beeman, city fumigator, drove

pulled up to the curb with his usual pleasant smile and asked a couple of men they wanted a ride. "No jitney for me," remarked one of the men and the two of them continued on. Upon another occasion, a couple of passengers the Mayor picked up on his way down pulled out their nickels to pay their fare when they got to their setting-off place. And upon still another occasion a man the Mayor had in the back seat of his car jumped out and got away while the Mayor wasn't looking.

"I can't even be a good fellow these jitney days," says the Mayor.

City Health Officer Marcellus' father-in-law came to visit at the Marcellus home. He had never ridden in an automobile so "Doc" invited him to take a ride. It was raining and the streets were slippery. Suddenly as the machine was running at a lively clip another machine got in line. "Doc" applied the brakes and the car skidded until it had turned completely around and faced in the opposite direction to that in which it had been running. When it got back, Marcellus released the brakes and the machine started on down the road as though nothing unusual had happened. His father-in-law looked perplexed for a few seconds then asked "Doc" why he had turned back.

"I just remembered a call I forgot to make down the road," "Doc" explained. And not to this day does the father-in-law know that the sudden turn was an accident rather than "Doc's" usual way of turning around.

GIRL, 16, GIVES LIFE BLOOD

St. Louis Miss, in Effort to Save Father, Undergoes Operation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—An effort of Miss Lorraine Hirt, 16 years old, a former student at the Loreto Academy, to save the life of her father, George L. Hirt, president of the Hirt Mercantile Company, by giving her blood for transfusion into the veins of her parent, will prove successful, according to the belief of physicians at St. Luke's Hospital where the operation was performed.

Miss Hirt, who is a strong, robust girl, is at her home, 316 Botanical avenue, having recovered from the effects of the operation. Her father is still in a serious condition at the hospital, but his physician, Dr. Harvey G. Mudd, believes the operation will save his life.

As a reminder of her sacrifice Miss Hirt probably will carry the grave of her five-inch scar on her left arm, which was made when her blood was transfused into the veins of her father.

Hirt has been ill about a year and submitted to two operations. Pernicious anemia resulted and after a serious sinking spell, followed by unconsciousness, his physicians told Hirt's daughter that a transfusion would be necessary. Miss Lorraine Hirt begged to be permitted to give her blood. At first the physician refused to accede to her demands. When they made a test of the girl's blood they pronounced it 100 per cent pure and permitted her to undergo the operation.

The operation took about an hour and was halted when Miss Hirt became extremely weak. Her father's features began to show a trace of color and he regained consciousness. Miss Hirt was in bed for three days.

Hirt was active several years ago in the anti-prohibition fight in Missouri and was the first saloonkeeper to test the law prohibiting the serving of free lunch in saloons. He placed a large sign in his saloon at Nineteenth and Market streets announcing that the lunch was absolutely free.

ONE-LEGGED MAN FIGHTS

Cripple Smashes Glass Door, Chases Doctor and Fells Cop.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Anthony J. Hahn, a one-legged man, and said to be an I. W. W. worker, used his crutch as a battering ram today, and after smashing the French glass door at the home of Dr. Leo P. Efron, on 300 First street, put up a fight before being arrested. He finally was locked up and later sent to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Hahn rang Dr. Efron's front door bell and when the physician tried to induce him to leave he sent his crutch crashing through the glass door. Then he tried to follow the doctor into the house. Policeman Coland heard the sound of falling glass, and when the bluecoat tried to arrest Hahn the cripple knocked him down. Hahn finally was overpowered.

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NAVAL TERMS ABOLISHED

"Starboard" and "Port" Not to Be in French Commands Hereafter.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A Ministerial decree abolishes the use of the words "tribord" and "abord" (starboard and port) on all French ships, in favor of the simple "right" and "left," as commands to steersmen. A report addressed to President Poincare gives as the reason for the change the fact that the vessel's safety is likely to be compromised by possible confusion due to the similarity of the two expressions.

A similar decree on July 24, 1884, abolished the use of these words in the navy, but the merchant service has retained the old-fashioned phraseology.

PREVENTION OF CHILD DELINQUENCY IS URGED

Mrs. Robert H. Tate Advocates Extending Powers of Education Boards and Urges More Preventative Work.

BY MR. AND MRS. ROBERT H. TATE, President Oregon Child Welfare Commission.

ONE of the recommendations offered in the report of the Child Welfare Commission is as follows:

"That the powers of the Boards of Education in the state be extended so as to give them supervision over all children under school age, whether they be delinquent, dependent or waif-earners."

Men and women long identified with Juvenile Court work and who have been its loyal supporters realize that the functions of this court have been overtaxed with an endless number of trivial offenses.

Thinking people who have made a study of the wayward child feel that these children should be kept under the direct supervision of the Board of Education.

There is absolutely no need of the present wholesale arrests of children. When a child is caught committing an offense, why not secure the child's name, home address, school and grades? This should be reported at the school office. Arresting children and hauling them into court will not correct or prevent moral delinquencies in children, except perhaps in rare cases.

Problems Not Criminal.

The problems of children are fundamentally educational and not criminal or legal. It is the duty of every municipality to educate its boys and girls for future citizenship and for larger usefulness. If any of them are guilty of wrong-doing, will legal proceedings and court trial aid in better character or in creating good citizens?

Educators understand problems relating to children better than courts, and the school is better qualified to give sympathetic guidance. The school deals wholly with children during formative years, and they should not be classed among criminals.

Special Instruction Needed.

In extreme cases of evil-doing the educational and corrective functions should co-ordinate. The need of such children is special instruction and education in moral conduct. This can be given by teachers who are specially qualified, and of course in classes separate and apart from other children. In these classes the individual boy and girl should be carefully studied and every opportunity be given to develop their interests and efficiency. The teacher should keep continually in mind the sympathetic knowledge of child nature, and of course in view to the up-building and strengthening of character.

Why should we not have in connection with the school office a man possessing all the qualifications necessary to deal with wayward children, one of the requisites of course being a sympathetic knowledge of child nature? For want of a better name I will call him a school guardian. In a city as large as Portland he would require a number of specially qualified men and women as assistants. If necessary the school guardian could be granted judicial authority.

Arrest of Parents Advised.

In extreme cases of a boy or girl would be sent to him, the first duty would be to get in touch with the teacher and the parents. If the latter are found to be irresponsible, arrested and have them brought into court instead of the child.

In considering the feasibility of such a plan as the above, Juvenile Court Judges in a number of cities, including Portland, have given their opinion that a large majority of cases of minor offenses should be handled under the school department. Serious offenses could be turned over to the Juvenile Court, though I would advocate that every boy or girl under school age be given a hearing at the school office. The assistants from this office should investigate home conditions, render such aid as is required and aim to remove or modify the causes and conditions that were responsible for a child's wrongdoing.

Marked Progress Made.

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Offenses Are Varied.

The offenses for which they were originally arrested included a wide range, and many of the children whom probation has produced good results had previously been considered incorrigible. Whereas formerly from 60 to 80 children were each year sent to correctional institutions to be maintained at public expense, during the past year, contemporaneous with the employment of a probation officer, the number of commitments has been reduced to 22. It is estimated that the financial saving to the city and county during the operations of the probation system have been at least from \$8000 to \$10,000. The financial gain, however, are considered an only incidental, the chief emphasis being placed upon the moral advantages.

"One particular aspect of the system is the result in surging and eradicating the evil tendencies in their early stages, and thereby preventing first and occasional offenders from continuing in crime. It is also said that should a probation officer, receiving \$1200 salary a year, save during a year only five or six boys from commitment to a reformatory, the financial saving would equal his salary."

The following extract from a report given by Homer Folke, president of the New York State Commission, for the City of New York, shows something of successful juvenile probation work:

"One hundred and thirty-six children were placed on probation, of whom only 13 were sent to institutions because of continued misconduct."

Funds Are Insufficient.

The Child Welfare Commission finds all the states leading in probation work say it bring a financial saving to the state but that insufficient funds are allowed to employ the number of field workers necessary. Our legislators everywhere have yet to learn the importance of spending money on prevention rather than cure.

All reports received and all research work done by members of the Commission show a large per cent of state taxes being for punitive and correctional work and an infinitesimal part for prevention. This is an unfortunally true state of affairs. We have yet to see that it is poor economy for the taxpayers to make such scant provision for prevention as has been allowed in the past.

Town on Terrace Rows.

Edinburgh, Scotland.

The town of Stirling, India, built on the side of a steep hill and the roof of one house is often on a level with the foundation of one on the next terrace.

PANORAMIC VIEW SHOWS WONDERFUL BUILDING OF FAIR

Panama-Pacific International Exposition Group, Pictured on Eve of Opening, Is Shown for First Time.



LATEST PANORAMA OF PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

THIS general panoramic view, which is printed this morning for the first time, shows the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco as it appeared shortly before its opening.

At the time the picture was taken the exposition was structurally completed and the principal work remaining to be done was the removing of the scaffolding from a few of the concessions and state buildings. Thousands of tons of exhibits from all portions of the globe had been installed in the great exhibit palaces, here conspicuous coming from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Argentina, Canada, China, Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, Formosa, Australia, New Zealand, Cochinchina, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Cuba, Bolivia, Honduras, Persia, Turkey and 29 other countries. The panorama includes a sweep of about three miles. In the center of the photograph is the huge Tower of Jewels, 432 feet in height, and directly opposite the main exposition entrance at Scott street. From Scott street the visitor will pass through one of the nine great arches seen in the center foreground into the exposition grounds, passing through the South Garden and beneath the lofty 125-foot archway of the Tower of Jewels into the Court of the Universe.

On the left of the Tower of Jewels is a triumphal arch 160 feet in height. This arch surmounts the west approach to the Court of the Universe and is entitled "The Nations of the East."

On the right side of the Tower of Jewels is an arch of similar dimensions surmounted by a sculptured group entitled "The Nations of the East."

The buildings of the foreign nations and of the American States are upon the left of the central group of buildings, which consists of 11 huge structures extending along San Francisco bay for a distance of one mile.

On the right is the huge zone, or amusement district, presented at a cost of \$11,000,000.

In the foreground on the west side of the show a large pier east of the Palace of Horticulture and in the foreground on the right is the huge Festival Hall. An idea may be gained of the archway of the Tower of Jewels.