

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL. AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

Small Change

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Oregon Sidelights

LET US LIVE UP TO OUR MOTTO.

ONE THING that is the matter with Oregon was stated yesterday, but not all. It is true that Oregon needs to put forth persistent, united, systematic efforts to secure immigration; that it needs many eastern people, for whom there are ample opportunities of many kinds here; but its people, though they have awakened up considerably, need to do very much more themselves. Talk is still far out of proportion to action, projects to performance.

How many times, from one to five years apart, has Alaska trade been discussed, with no result? It was aired again lately for two or three days, and has apparently disappeared again for an indefinite period. How many hundred times, during 25 years past, has it been remarked that Portland ought to put itself into close commercial touch with water with the Tillamook and Coos Bay regions? Yet they are now, and the prospect is that for another quarter of a century they will be, unless railroads are built by the Standard Oil outfit, as remote commercially as Honduras and Guatemala.

ALASKA AN EXPENSIVE TERRITORY.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS frequently felicitate their readers, and reasonably, on the great bargain made by Secretary Seward in the purchase of Alaska, but while Alaska has turned out to be a very valuable possession, considering the paltry price paid for it, that territory has been the source of almost innumerable scandals, and the expense of administering its affairs promises to make up largely for the cheapness of the purchase.

A Washington dispatch gives the cost of the federal courts for last year in Oregon, Washington and Alaska as follows: Oregon, \$54,885; Washington, \$115,514; Alaska, three districts, \$29,515. In the first Alaska district the cost of administering the federal court for one year was \$75,856; in the second district \$124,494; and in the third district, \$415,355.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A SHOW.

GOOD PEOPLE of Oregon are weakly guarding their natural heritage. Millions of acres of their splendid land have been permitted to pass under control of big corporations, for considerations ranging from a graft to a bribe. Military wagon road grants came first, when vast belts of fertile land were allotted for the mockery of road construction, the grantees expending an average of perhaps five to ten cents an acre to acquire title.

Washington dispatches announce that 5,107,500 acres will be thrown open soon in California, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Of this total 522,940 acres is in Oregon. A portion has already been

opened, and when the waiting citizens thought to enter, found they had been preceded by men who must have had tips. No doubt when the rest of the withdrawal is opened, the same experience will be repeated. While the government is making spectacular prosecutions for land fraud, the humble citizen is being consistently deprived of his fair, full opportunity to enjoy the lands birth and laws are supposed to guarantee him.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF MINING.

IN A RECENT PUBLICATION Edwin C. Eckel estimates that the total mineral production of the United States for the year 1929 was \$1,359,819,415, the amount being divided into \$442,258,584 for metals and \$817,560,831 for non-metals. Estimates of the agricultural product of the nation for the past year place the total at slightly above \$4,000,000,000. Mineral in these computations has about one third the valuation of farm products, taking the mineral as it comes from the mine and before it has been wrought into the myriad forms of common use.

Herein lies a potent argument for recognition of the mining industry. This showing alone would suffice for a cabinet department and far greater federal co-operation with individual workers. But value of product is not the sole or even best estimate of need for federal recognition for the industry. States have found it necessary to enact a greater number of statutes for the regulation of mining than for farming. Inspectors, geologists and other such officials with police powers and educational missions among miners have been named by the most progressive commonwealths, while there are very rare instances of the state being called upon to protect the farmland in his vocation, and until recently there were few educational state institutions for the agriculturist.

In view of educational needs, mining stands first among applicants for federal assistance. Successful miners are found only in the ranks of those devoting a life to the industry, and leaders must possess a breadth of training required in very few other industries. The mining engineer is a careful geologist, scientific mineralogist, expert chemist, mechanical and civil engineer, and then must add years of practice to adapt this knowledge. Ores differ vastly, and more than private means of communication should be in existence for imparting to the profession successful views of the brightest students.

NO CAUSE FOR SURPRISE.

AN EVIL TREE cannot bring forth good fruit. Neither do men raise grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. Nothing but jobbery and scandals could be expected from the Panama canal project. When the commission, suddenly reversing its unanimous report in favor of Nicaragua, without any adequate reason decided in favor of Panama, ground was furnished for strong suspicion, to say the least, of crookedness and corruption. And when that very crooked and dubious little revolution occurred, just when the government was paying out \$40,000,000 to unknown parties for a franchise of little or no value, it was impossible not to connect the two circumstances.

The explanation made by the Rev. Dr. Rader was frank, straightforward and manly. He made no attempt to shirk or evade responsibility but he did make perfectly clear his exact attitude and his explanation relieved him of all intent to cast wholesale reflections. While it may be allowable to criticize the reverend gentleman for placing himself in a position where he would be grievously misunderstood on a very important matter, and while without his frank explanation sharp rebuke would have been well merited, yet once that explanation has been made, unless the purpose is to do rank injustice, it is only fair that he should have been given the full benefit of what he had to say.

was delivered in crescendo tones which suggested the imminence of something worse to follow, and Lord Kitchener merely smiled. Then he fled inconspicuously to the smoking room.

It is frequently easy to evade a good thing.

It is a good time to be out of doors a good deal.

The schoolhouses will all be ready by the holidays.

Portland ought to be beautified some every day.

Regulated saloons are less detrimental than blind pigs.

Exhibits of far eastern states should help out a good deal.

Will Teddy bring his big stick west with him to kill bears?

Looking at South Africa England may well ask: "Did it pay?"

The tariff law served the Oregon Prune crop a mean trick.

The gamblers die hard—and even have hopes of life and fatness.

Several states are still doubtful, if you are bound to think so.

Probably every one of them expects an office in the near future.

The public always suffers from a strike, and employers' obstinacy.

It is well that comparatively few people make a business of politics.

Now a man can make an excuse to go down town in the evening to get shaved.

Taggart has gone to Indiana at last, and so Republican predictions are fulfilled.

Of course Judge Parker could say nothing acceptable to the Republican organs.

General Stossel might like to have the privilege of taking some of Kropotkin's exercises.

If Tom Taggart is so powerful in Indiana, now is the time to show his strength.

It is important that Portland make a good reputation, in more ways than one, next year.

An extremist may be useful as an initial reform agitator, but he is seldom a wise counsellor.

But if there are swindling bucket shops, that is a good excuse for licensing poolrooms.

Grandpa Davis stood the racket like a major, much to the dissatisfaction of the Fairbanks following.

Lipton is yet undecided whether to spend another half a million or so on a fourth cup-lifting trial.

The council wants open gambling again. But on a fair showdown the people would not want such a council.

After a few days' killing the armies have to rest and plan how to kill as many thousands more as possible.

The Baltic fleet has divided two portions taking separate routes somewhere. If one is destroyed the other may escape.

Let us have the inside inn, and a big one, but be sure that prices for accommodations are kept at a reasonable figure.

If some men would devote the efforts and energies they display in violating or evading laws to some honest and worthy occupation, they could prosper well.

LONDON "SMART" DRESSERS.

"L" in October Clothier and Furnisher. The best dressed Englishmen I have met were those of the upper class, wearing the materials in a quiet association of harmonious belongings, without the ostentatious display that might be looked for where wealth could command much to be pardoned; but for the extravagant and ostentatious in dress I remove my hat to the avante Londoners, represented by men in various successful walks of life, from the "clerk" on a fair salary to the idle set that participate in the various sports and social functions that compose a very enjoyable phase of English life.

These Portland Planks, which were the Journal's—The members of the city council have, with the exception of Messrs. Allen and Fernald, made a strong stand in their own voice sustaining the poolroom ordinance over the mayor's veto, which must be reckoned with if any of them in the future solicit the assistance of the community.

This is a sport entirely from the question of gambling, and because their official life which cannot but arouse the suspicion of the public as to the motives behind their policy. What they have done once they may do again, and it is not saying too much if we suggest that the safety of the business interests of the city while the present administration remains in office.

Personally, I do not hesitate to say that if their action in this case is to be taken as indicative of the character of the man who voted for the ordinance, I shall consider it my bounden duty, as I have opportunity, to use every effort against their election to any office for which they may be candidates in future. Yours, etc., CITIZEN.

Portland, Oct. 19, 1930. To the Editor of "The Journal"—Knowing well anything concerning the public welfare of this city, permit me to use the columns of your valuable paper for the discussion of a matter which, for a long time past, has agitated the minds of many people and excited their ire, without apparently any relief being offered by those, whose duty it is, or should be, to regulate such matters.

I visited a great many cities in Germany this summer, and I invariably found there a striking difference in the management of the street car systems from that in vogue here, and which it would be a boon to the public to have in operation here.

There, for instance, when the seating capacity of a car is taken, no more persons are allowed to enter the car unless there is room for them, and the law is also against the law for either jump on or off a car, while the same is in motion.

Like a great many other people, I am content daily to use the cars a great deal, but rarely can I make a trip sitting down, for in the majority of instances, common courtesy towards a lady or a gentleman is almost entirely lacking.

But this is not the worst of it. About the time when most people go to work

the Japanese will control the entire Liaoning peninsula and the Korean empire.

The Japanese plan has been to drive the Russian army through the Teling Pass in the mountains north of Harbin, and to take the city of Harbin.

The winter will be spent by the Russians in maintaining the Siberian railway, and the Siberian railway can be kept open almost continuously during the winter, and can handle an average of 5,000 men a week under the most favorable circumstances.

The Japanese have a decided advantage in geographical conditions, because their sources of supply are so much nearer and convenient.

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Are the rains all over?

Haines will soon be lighted by electricity.

Corvallis is noted for cider as well as poultry.

Fine weather for sowing wheat in eastern Oregon.

Coquille lumber mill will be enlarged and improved.

Wallace county's first annual fair was a great success.

Irrigan has grown from two to 70 buildings in a year.

Blugans had 11 saloons that pay license of \$500 a year each.

The Newburg Graphic has expanded to keep up with that growing town.

Oregon can beat the world in more products than any state in the Union.

Big catches of salmon are being made in the Siletz and shipped to San Francisco.

The few hopyards around Drain yielded crops averaging \$100 an acre in value.

A Myrtle Creek farmer has many potatoes weighing from three to four pounds each.

Machinery for the new Bendon woolen mill has been bought in Minnesota and shipped west.

Klamath county people don't know what to do with 11,000 bushels of surplus potatoes.

Timber cruisers are cruising 20,000 acres of timber land in Lake county for Michigan owners.

A Weston weather sharp predicts a hard winter, and advises everybody to lay in a good supply of fuel.

Sherman in eastern Oregon are happy; some yet suppose that the tariff law is the source of their prosperity.

The Independence school has grown so that another room and teacher must be provided. The attendance is now 210.

Milton is "dry," and Freewater, near by, "wet," and the Freewater paper complains of drunken men coming there after patronizing a Milton drug store.

More houses to rent are needed in many Oregon towns. Why don't more people with land and money build houses and so encourage a growth of population?

Experiments made at the Oregon Agricultural college have evolved a method by which cider and kindred beverages may be kept sweet for a period of years. Prune juice in a sweet state, put up three years ago, was opened the other day and was found to be in as perfect a state of preservation as the day it went into the bottle.

"No," declared the old man with white side whiskers. "I've given a good deal of thought to the matter, and I have come to the conclusion that it is run by a musico-box cylinder. I think, if you figure it out, you'll find that accounts for the way in which it paragraphs and makes centered headings and dashes and other fancy work better than anything else. And then, you see, there's no end to the cylinder. When all the tunes on it, so to speak, are ticked off, it begins all over again.

"I wouldn't be surprised," said a man with a shrewd eye, who watched it one day last week. "It's some sort of punched paper with a cylinder that runs on a reel. It's a piece of machinery, and it's run by gears from his key."

From the Indianapolis News. Indiana "went" Democratic (for Tilden) in 1876 (in round numbers) by 5,500; in 1880 it went Republican (for Garfield) by 12,000; in 1884 it went Democratic (for Cleveland) by 5,400; in 1888 it went Republican (for Harrison) by 1,500; in 1892 it went Democratic (for Cleveland) by 5,400; in 1896 it went Republican (for McKinley) by 17,000. So, on the contrary that "people don't change their politics in Indiana," the record shows that they change repeatedly—not violently—and in a way that gives a steady momentum to the great moral weight and momentum of issues in the country.

Verily, Indiana's political history is something to be proud of. For 32 years she has alternated from one party to the other successfully until the abnormal condition of Bryanism made her repeat at the last election. This shows that she is swayed by reason, not bound by prejudice. Another thing to be noted is that in 1896, when the country has decided every time except the one for Tilden, and there are hosts of people that think Tilden was elected. Moral: "Keep your eye on Indiana."

Victor Smith in New York Press. Collis P. Huntington once told me that the best workers he ever had on his railroads were Chinese. They lived on rice. The Japanese are proving themselves great workers and have developed a physical prowess never dreamed of by white men. They live on rice. We have the 100,000 public school children in New York are underfed. Their parents know enough to feed them on rice? A pound of the best rice costs 6 cents and will make four good meals for a family of five. The Chinese and Japanese do not eat their rice with butter or gravy. A little salt is the only seasoning. Italians eat great quantities of rice. They are a sturdy nation. We throw rice away, never wedded couples; but they eat a little down the gullet of our underfed school children.

From the New York Sun. Westport Murray Crane, the new United States senator from Massachusetts, is not an orator or statesman with a record. He is a business man, a manufacturer holding large government contracts, a financier of wild interests. In his home town of Dalton he is beloved by every inebriated old enough to know him. Throughout Berkshire he is held in affection, and in the state he won the respect of the people generally during his service as governor. It comes from the western end of the state, which always looked upon his predecessor as a resident within its territory. He is a native of Dalton, and his family are descended from the first settlers of the state, which always looked upon his predecessor as a resident within its territory.

From the New York World. True American Ambassadors and ministers are home on leave of absence, and more are expected in a week or two. About 10 consular officers are also home resting from their arduous labor and having a good word for the administration. Every year counts.

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