Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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What gunpowder did for war, the printing press did for the mind; and the statesman is no longer clad in the steel of special education, but every reading man is his judge.
—Wendell Phillips.

WE KNOW NOW

THE Sorensen case has been of value. It has served a good end. Sorensen himself was only an episode in the passing show. He is one of many of his kind. What we have to deal with henceforth is not Sorensen, but the system of which he was a part—that crowd of drivers with a "pull" and with money who ignored traffic laws and managed to escape just penalties.

His case has confirmed the wisdom of The Journal's course when it set out to investigate the causes of accidents. It has revealed to us a state of fact that contributed heavily to the mounting number of smashups. Unable to successfully impose jail sentences because the circuit courts consistently set them aside on appeal, the municipal court had taken away from it the most potent weapon with which to deal with the worst class of traffic law violators. Jail sentences could not be imposed with any certainty that the offenders would be sent to prison. It was immunity from punishment because, being rich and powerful, the convicted drivers managed to escape penalties.

The position of the municipal court and traffic officers was humiliating. They could do nothing but impose fines, and fines were of little effect. Though held responsible for traffic conditions and often criticized for them, the municipal court and traffic officers had their hands tied. They were made almost impotent so far as effective authority was concerned. It was a weakness in the traffic situation that has had a great deal to do with the increase in the number of accidents.

In what has thus been disclosed the community is in position to apply correctives. We know a lot that we did not know before. It is doubtful if the circuit courts realized what a demoralization they were throwing into the administration of the traffic laws. They must realize it now from the overwhelming mass of adverse public opinion aroused by the Sorensen case.

The jail will do what nothing else will do in controlling reckless and drunken driving. We send a poor devil to jail for stealing a loaf of bread for a hungry family. Why shouldn't we jail any drunken or reckless automobilist whose irresponsible driving kills a woman or cripples a child?

To civic organizations that have recognized the pay roll and entertainment value of retaining the Alcazar players for Portland credit is due, and with it the reminder that the theatre company has a problem which, in its solution, leads directly to the box office. Resolutions and commendation will not meet the losses which caused the local men who financed the Alcazar players to reach the unwilling conclusion that Portland had failed to appreciate the possession of a first rate musical stock company. Like any other company, the Alcazar players can be retained only by financial support expressed in the form of ticket purchases.

IN OTHER TIMES AND PLACES

THE Bar of San Francisco, inspired, no doubt, by the lamentable experience of justice in the state of California, adopted a code of ethics which it would be well for some of our Portland lawyers to read. In reference to criminal cases it says:

A lawyer who invents or manufactures defenses for prisoners, or who procures their acquittal by the practice of any manner of deceit, cajolery, wilful distortion or misrepresentation of facts, or any other means not within the spirit as well as the letter of the law, is to be reckoned as an enemy to society more dangerous than the criminal himself; while successes at the bar won by such methods can never be the basis of desirable professional reputations, but, on the contrary, are badges of infamy.

Sorensen's attorneys must be followers of Lord Brougham who, in making an argument for Queen Caroline about a hundred years ago, said:

An advocate, by the sacred duty which he owes his client, knows, in the discharge of that office, but one person in the world—that client and none other. To save that client by all means and expedients, to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others and among others to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he may bring upon any other. Nay, separating the duties of the patriot from those of an advocate, he must go on, reckless of consequences, even if his fate should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection.

By omission of a decimal point, $4.50 was inadvertently made $450 in a discussion by The Journal of the Rockefeller benefactions. That was ten days ago. The following day The Journal pointed out the error. Ignoring the correction the Portland Telegram last Saturday, seven days after the correction was made, permits the omission to throw it into a series of conniptions. It owes The Journal an apology. Is it honorable enough to make it?

SCHOOL MEN AT WORK

AT SALEM 34 of the 36 county school superintendents of Oregon, under the leadership of State Superintendent Churchill, have been working and planning for several days for the well-being of Oregon schools.

It is a remarkable fact that but two in the entire state are absent from the conference. There is a devotion in the school officers and school teachers that is too much overlooked by the general public. Their lines of endeavor are of tremendous consequence to the state and nation.

We ought to think more about what they are doing and about what their work means. We owe it to them to throw more of encouragement and sympathy and assistance to them. They are entitled to adequate remuneration and an eminently respectable position in every community, if not for themselves then for the effect such a status will inevitably have upon the pupils committed to their trusteeship.

Among other things, the superintendents have fixed upon $500,000 as the amount of War Stamps to be floated among the school pupils of Oregon during 1920. It will be instruction of the children in the ways of thrift. It will be leadership among the pupils in that frugality which means a competence later on. It means home ownership instead of tenantry. It means Americanism instead of radicalism.

The government at Washington knows what an agency thrift is in combating radicalism, and it is as a part of the great movement for Americanizing America that the national administration is continuing the sale of War Stamps. It is of the highest value that the county superintendents of Oregon, led by State Superintendent Churchill, have enlisted in the great campaign. Their quota will be fully filled, and the school pupils of Oregon will watch the old year out and the new year in 12 months hence with $500,000 in their hands that would otherwise have been spent, probably, on baubles.

Despite recent sales of leather for shoe uppers at reduced prices, dealers call attention to the fact that as yet no consumer demand has developed for cheaper footwear. It is the clamor for fancy shoes cut on fantastic lasts, they say, that keeps the prices up. This may be true. The suggestion, at least, provides an opening. Why not insist on dollar value only the next time you buy a pair of shoes?

BARRING THE BUYER

WEALTH has ever been a hazardous possession. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," may soon be given a typically American paraphrase. Since 1914 we have been engaged in cornering the gold of the world. Now bankers and business men are suggesting that trade safety is likely to depend upon redistribution of the precious metal.

When the United States sells food, fabrics and machinery abroad at the present time pay is exacted in gold. The immediate result is an abnormal unbalancing of the rate of exchange. It has reached an altitude as great as 173. The price of American goods in foreign markets has been greater than ever before. It has made business extremely difficult to transact. The credit of many foreign nations has become more uncertain rather than more stable. Post-war readjustment measures have been correspondingly impeded. The situation threatens a commercial blockage. There is a point beyond which business cannot be carried on. The rate of exchange and the centralizing of gold are capable of becoming insuperable trade walls. Uncle Sam's bulging money box will profit him little if the goods he has for barter overflow their storage while foreign customers keenly desiring his merchandise yet lack funds or credit with which to buy.

Although the quandary is of national proportions, it has a rather penetrating local application. A recent request of a Portland firm of brokers for a cargo guarantee, which the voters authorized the port commission to furnish as a means of attracting commerce, furnishes an illustration. The ship service could be made firm, it was declared, if the cargo offerings of the port were also made firm.

In other words, the ship would come if sure of cargo and the foreign orders precedent to assembling the cargo could be obtained if the ship were assured. The intervention of a third, guaranteeing, party was apparently necessary in order to bring the ship and the shippers together. But the port commission has hesitated and is still doubtful because of the high exchange and the uncertain condition of foreign credits. Thus it is apparent that opportunity to do business may be worth more to this port and to all business than an abnormal, commerce retarding exchange advantage.

It was because of this actually present harm to American trade, and threat of more harm to come that the New York State Chamber of Commerce recently appealed through extensively circulated newspaper advertisements for the immediate ratification of the peace treaty. With the treaty ratified and America in the league pact, credits would be available to European countries with which to buy American goods.

CHRIS

HERE is a report of an ideal landlord as recorded by the Wallowa Sun:

Chris Bauer is renting four houses for the same rents that he has collected heretofore. He is renting three houses for $13 a month each that would easily rent for $20 per month, and one rents for $18 that could easily be rented for $28 per month. But Chris says what's the use! He has all the money he needs.

It is a beautiful story. It is a duplicate of a similar case recounted recently as existing in a far away Eastern state, in which a landlord was renting six dwelling houses at exactly the same figures as before the war.

What if, like Chris, all our men who have money enough would be content to seek no further profits! What if, like Chris, having plenty for their own living, all such were content to let others live!

Take a Carnegie, a Frick or a Rockefeller. What they take above their needs deprives hundreds of others from obtaining all the comforts and means of survival. What the big fish take away comes from the little fish.

The philosophy of Chris is ideal philosophy. How wonderful it would be if it could become epidemic among those who have all they need!

If more coupons are needed in voting on the treaty, wire or write The Journal and more will be printed on this page. But a few days are left in which to vote, and action should be prompt. The voting is taking place at the very moment when the senate is making a new effort at ratification, and the results are being wired to Washington. It offers you a chance to make your influence felt in the senate.

WHO WANTS HIM?

SOMETHING unique is the advertisement of a minister for a church recently appeared in a church publication. In his advertisement the preacher is very frank and definite, leaving nothing open for future misunderstanding. He says:

I am 30 years old, studious and quiet. Not a whirlwind. At social gatherings I am pleasant, but make no pretensions of being the biggest fool in the crowd. I am not a public entertainer, but a gentleman. Neither am I a prize fighter nor a gymnast. I am not a howling success with young people. I regard the eight-hour day as sound in principle and good even for ministers. I am diligent in parish, but do not like tea. I neither smoke, chew nor drink. I pay my debts. Height 5½ feet; weight 120 pounds. I want $2500 a year. I do not want much to do with women's clubs. I am unmarried.

Where is the church that will appreciate all these qualifications?

Fill out your coupons and hurry them in. The results of the poll are being wired to Washington, and at the time when new efforts to ratify the treaty are being made. The totals in The Journal's poll are already a formidable notice to Lodge of how unpopular are his reservations. His reservations are snowed under by an avalanche of ballots.

WARRENTON'S DOCK

COMMENDATION and censure will doubtless commingle as the S., P. & S. railroad presses its suit to prevent Warrenton, near the mouth of the Columbia, from selling $350,000 in bonds to build a public dock. The dock campaign would scarcely have been launched had the railroad shown a disposition to use every means to continue use of its own water-rail terminal at that point instead of surrendering its structures to the purposes of a fish cannery.

The disposition of the community to provide facilities for trade in which it will certainly be given opportunity to share as the commerce of the Columbia expands, is praiseworthy.

On the other hand, the proposal to pay as much as $1350 an acre for land not valued at more than $350 an acre looks like extortion and, possibly, collusion of the most indefensible kind. Port developments should never be subordinated to any real estate speculation.

A Paris financial publication declares: "We consume too much; we do not work enough to balance our consumption; we ask from abroad too many things we could get on without or which we could produce ourselves."

CHEAPENING TEACHERS

CITIZENS and lawmakers can not afford to close their eyes to Oregon's educational emergency. Teachers are deserting the schools and colleges by scores and even hundreds for better paid positions. Partially trained substitutes are being employed in their places but cannot do their work. The sufferers are the children. Every other state institution will weaken if the public schools are not maintained in strength. The professions and business will be impoverished. A man without good public school training can scarcely be a good mechanic or an efficient farmer. Girls will fail to be fitted for the duties of home. Why is it, when the product of their work is so precious, that we hold the work of our teachers so cheaply?

The teachers of Oregon are making their own plea to be allowed to remain in their chosen vocations by receiving pay enough to live on decently. Their compensation is now far below the amount imperatively necessary to allow them to live on a plane which would entitle them to their communities' respect and confidence. It is unintelligent to let such conditions continue.

TIT-FOR-TAT ON PRINT PAPER

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, Jan. 5. — Newspapers which have been asked to curtail their use of print paper by 10 per cent are beginning to ask if the government departments can not reduce at least that much. So Chairman Steenerson of the house postoffice committee has introduced a resolution calling for information from the officers of the cabinet, calling first for a statement of the amount of print paper they use, and whether they can reduce 10 per cent. Then he asks another question:

"Whether the large amount of printed matter now sent out to daily and weekly newspapers, which they do not ask for and do not use, could not be discontinued without injury to the public interest?"

* * *

A new bureau in the department of agriculture in recognition of the growing importance of tractors and farm machinery, and related farm problems of engineering and power, is proposed in a bill introduced by Congressman Sydney Anderson of Minnesota, under the name of a bureau of agricultural engineering, with a director at $4000 a year. The objects set forth are:

"The acquiring and dissemination of information pertaining to the art and science of engineering as applied to agriculture, including the design, construction, testing and certification, standardizing, repair, operation, application and economics of farm tractors, implements, machines, vehicles, tools and other mechanical farm operating equipment; farm buildings and building equipment; farm lighting, power, heating, ventilating, water supply and sanitation systems, farm drainage and irrigation and the application of engineering methods and engineering science to all of the same."

The bill embraces a plan for testing and certification by the bureau of tractors and power machinery and the adoption of standards to insure to the purchaser a certainty in what he buys, and full information as to what will fit his needs.

* * *

J. L. Blakesley, fourth assistant postmaster general, in a report to Senator McNary on the subject of a star route from Bend to Burns, says that repeated investigation of the conditions has brought the conclusion that it is better to adhere to the routing of mail by the railroad from Ontario via Crane to Burns, despite the poor train service. From Bend to Burns would require an overland route of 170 miles, he says, and experience has shown that long routes are never so satisfactory as use of the railroad, even though the railroad is not of the best. Irregular service by rail is believed to be more or less temporary. Argument in favor of a Bend-Burns route was forwarded by Burt C. Jones, secretary of the Burns Commercial club.

Oregon City Has Oldest Masonic Lodge in West

Charter for Odd Fellows Lodge Has Many Adventures.

The first fraternal organization to be instituted west of the Rocky mountains was Multnomah lodge A. F. & A. M., organized in 1848 at Oregon City.

The preliminary steps toward securing a charter were taken early in 1846. The first issue of the first newspaper published in Oregon—the Spectator—contained a notice requesting that the Masons meet on February 21, 1846, for the purpose of taking such steps as were necessary to secure a charter. The Masons signing the call for a meeting were Joseph Hull, P. G. Stewart and William P. Dougherty. On October 19, 1846, the grand lodge of Masons issued a charter to Multnomah lodge at Oregon City. The charter was delivered to P. B. Cornwall, who started westward by ox team in the spring of 1848. The news of the discovery of gold in California reached the emigrant train he was with, so he turned off at the forks of the road that led to California, delivering the Masonic charter to Orin Kellogg, who, upon reaching Oregon City, turned it over to Joseph Hull, chairman of the Masonic committee, who had issued the first call for a meeting of Masons to take steps to secure the charter. Shortly after Kellogg's arrival in the fall of 1848, the first regularly organized lodge of Masons to meet in the West opened their lodge on the evening of September 11, 1848. Joseph Hull was worshipful master; W. P. Dougherty, senior warden; and T. C. Cason, junior warden. The first worshipful master to be elected under this charter was Captain J. C. Ainsworth.

Four Masonic lodges were incorporated during the early months of 1854—Multnomah lodge No. 1 of Portland, January 19; Willamette lodge No. 2, also of Portland, February 1; Lafayette lodge No. 3, January 28; and Salem lodge No. 4, in February. General George B. McClellan, who at that time like Grant, Sheridan, Pickett, Sherman and Ord, was an unknown young army officer stationed in the West, took the three degrees of the Blue lodge in Willamette lodge No. 2 of Portland.

The legislature of 1855-56, in addition to issuing city charters to Eola and Astoria, granted charters to the following Masonic lodges: Tuality No. 6, Temple No. 7, Jennings No. 9, Warren No. 10, and Harmony No. 12.

In addition to being the home of the first Masonic lodge, Oregon City has the honor of being the first city west of the Rocky mountains to apply for a charter for the Odd Fellows lodge. The application for a dispensation to establish an I. O. O. F. lodge was made by the Odd Fellows at Oregon City in 1846. It took four years for the charter to reach Oregon City, which, to say the least, was a rather leisurely journey. The charter was granted and sent in care of Gilbert Watson, who started for Oregon City by a ship sailing around the Horn. Heavy weather caused the ship to put into Honolulu, where Gilbert Watson died. The Odd Fellows at Honolulu decided to organize a lodge, so drawing a line through the words "Oregon City Lodge No. 1" they wrote above the original name "Excelsior Lodge No. 1." For three years the Oregon City charter hung in the lodge room of the Odd Fellows of Honolulu before the Oregon City Odd Fellows could get trace of it. Meanwhile A. V. Fraser, who had come to the Pacific coast in 1847 to supervise the revenue service in Oregon and California, was appointed special commissioner to establish I. O. O. F. lodges on the Pacific coast. He did not come to Oregon for three years, so the first lodge was not established in Oregon till 1850, when Chemeckta lodge No. 1 was organized at Salem. The Oregon City lodge was not organized till 1851, though its charter was the first to be granted to any lodge in the West.

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.]

"The Case of Berger"

Gold Hill, Dec. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read your editorial entitled, "The Case of Berger," in The Journal of December 30. The first paragraph of said editorial is in these words: "When Victor Berger presents his credentials the house will be in a delicate position." Farther on it says: "Will the house reject him?" And farther, "The temptation to do so will be very strong." It then goes on to enumerate his various acts of disloyalty; his activities in the making of Bolshevists, I. W. W., etc., and farther on says: "As a citizen, Berger is out of harmony with the country, is no supporter of American institutions, is unfriendly with the American government; is, in fact, all that a congressman should not be." And begins the next paragraph with: "But there is the constitution, and there are American traditions and American history, with guarantees of free speech, free thought and free worship. How far can the house go in denying representation to the Fifth Wisconsin district?" And farther down you say: "No Victor Berger ought to be in congress. But a big congressional district elected him. There is no charge of fraud. The proceedings were in conformity with the law and the constitution. There was a secret ballot and a free count," etc., etc.

On the same page, under the heading, "New Bill Aimed at Alien Reds," is a reference to the bill introduced, and now pending before congress, by Albert Johnson of Washington. I am a daily reader of The Journal and of the Oregonian and other papers and journals, and thought that I understood where The Journal stands when loyalty to our country is in question. I was of the impression that The Journal would not hesitate to assume its proper stand as between loyalty and treason, nor hesitate to find proper methods in dealing with such subjects, whether the recalcitrant was an individual or "a great congressional district." The pending bill against alien Reds will express the sentiment of congress in reference to that subject, and the same great body ought to be able to deal with the Bergers and other manufacturers of "Red" sentiments and doctrines. The editorial is out of tune with the hitherto expressions of The Journal. I am a Republican, but have held The Journal in high esteem so far as its loyalty, honesty and patriotism is concerned.

The United States constitution provides, "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members," etc. It will certainly not find it difficult to determine what to do with Berger, who is under sentence of 20 years for disloyalty and who has just been expelled from congress as a criminal and a traitor to the country. Neither ought they to be at a loss what to do with a "great congressional district" that has flouted and insulted not only congress but the whole great nation, by this reelection. Every sentiment of decency, loyalty and self-respect as well as self-preservation, speaks with no uncertain sound, and congress will not fail to hear it, and in an expeditious manner will deny him a seat. There are no buts, its nor ands in the matter.
C. B. WATSON.

Advocates Cause of Berger

Athena, Dec. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—According to your editorial, entitled, "The Case of Berger," there are about 4000 more than a majority of voters in his district, who are traitors pure and simple. While you do not make that statement it amounts to just that, which is a very hard thing to say, for it would not be strange at all if some of those who voted for Berger fought in the trenches in France.

Victor Berger has now conclusively proved that he represented his constituents in congress, and that they, an overwhelming majority, are willing to go as far as he does. He has not lost any of his prestige, and he stands today in the eyes of a vast number of people a vastly bigger man than La Follette, Poindexter or Lodge. And while you speak of Newbury in connection with him, I am at a loss to know why. There is nothing in common between them. One is the sponsor of wealth, the other of the masses of the people. One obtained a majority through the use of money and political chicanery, the other through the public sympathy for a public cause.

This country was founded upon the principle of representation and that majorities rule, and that "rulers derived their just powers from the consent of the governed." If Victor Berger is denied his seat in congress after having submitted his actions as a public servant to a vote of his constituents, then goodbye to all claims of political freedom and constitutional right. If we can abridge, abort or construe the constitution to fit factional fancies or needs we are on the road to the same destination that other nations have gone that adopted the same means.

We are greatly exercised over I. W. W.ism and direct action, but direct action formulated by our congress would be a thousand times more drastic and furnish a compelling precedent for future wrong. Victor Berger should be allowed to take his seat by all the rules of the game, and the Fifth Congressional district of Wisconsin should not be outlawed by congress. If it is, then Lincoln's famous phrase becomes a myth.
F. B. WOOD.

Berger and Newberry

Portland, Dec. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—In answer to your concluding query in your editorial of December 30 on the case of Berger: "Where do the privileges and prerogatives of the house in such matters end?" let me suggest your own words in a preceding paragraph: "But there is the constitution."

"Each house shall be the exclusive judge of the * * * qualifications of its own members." What judgment has been given, and, while the house may reverse itself, it need not. The will, or size, or relative importance of a constituency does not figure. Even if a state entire, or two, or any less than half the whole, deliberately chose, to be represented by a blatherskite or worse, in the national councils, the majority of the states, as represented in the senate, has, most properly and consistently as well as constitutionally, in this country, the right and power to receive or reject a blatherskite, or worse, and itself to pass on the (not altogether impossible) question. We are a nation, but also a family, and if one member aches to be ostracized a little absent treatment can hardly fail to cure the recalcitrant. True, our government is largely one of public opinion, but does that mean the unbridled opinion or wilful wrong conduct of any individual, locality, state or section?
C. S. R.

A Job for Every Person

Portland, Or., Dec. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—In yesterday's Journal there appeared an article signed "V. R. S." who asked, "Am I entitled to a job?" I answer, yes. Every man and every woman who wants work is entitled. Everything we consume or that adds to the comfort of mankind is produced by labor. If all lived on farms, where they could produce the necessaries of life and were able to manufacture them into food and clothing as in the early history of our country, it would only be necessary for the man who is in need to go to work and produce or make what he needed. In early days there was not such an overplus of labor as at present. If a man lost his job he could go onto the public domain, take a piece of land, and in a couple of years he was an employer instead of an employe. With the settling of the country these conditions have passed. Today much of the land as well as machinery is in the hands of the capitalist and the many are dependent on the few for work. Nevertheless, the work is here to be done. Look at our lumber industry. Our vast agricultural and mineral resources are undeveloped, and with our unlimited waterpower Portland might become the first city in manufacturing on the Coast. Why, then, need any man be idle? Let capital and labor quit trying to rob each other, work together for their own benefit and the good of humanity, and every man may have a job.
A WORKING MAN.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Out with the "reds."

* * *

No more snow, thank you.

* * *

How's the new year going, so far?

* * *

Have you noticed that a little baseball news is drifting into the sports columns? Spring is coming.

* * *

Now an earthquake is reported from Mexico. Just as though things weren't always shaken up enough down there.

* * *

Hoover, it seems, has decided not to run for the presidency. Maybe the "missus" doesn't feel like "Hooverizing" in the White House.

* * *

Since the South Dakota law holds political slogans down to eight words some old copy desk man may be expected to blow in with one that will skin them all.

* * *

Now, when the Harvard boys get home they can tell their Boston friends, over the baked beans and brown bread, what fine young sportsmen we grow in Oregon.

* * *

Millions of dollars' worth of whiskey moving for shipment overseas, mostly to Germany. And so, whether a wet or a dry, you can exclaim, "What has Germany done to deserve this?"

* * *

The well known "leaves in Vallombrosa" are hereby declared passe, as a type of thickness (used in the sense of numerosity). For us, we'll henceforth say, "thick as presidential candidates in 1920."

SIDELIGHTS

Salaries of city water collector and all firemen at Baker have been raised, the increases ranging from $2.50 to $15 a month.

* * *

Optimism up to the minute, as per the enthusiastic Fossil Journal: "Be of good cheer. The world didn't come to an end. The big snow is gone. The days are getting longer. The nights are getting shorter. The electric light bill will be getting smaller."

* * *

"Land," says the Eugene Register, "is again selling actively in the Willamette valley, and this time it is being bought by men who propose to develop it instead of selling it a week or so later at a higher price. Land movements of that kind result in permanent prosperity."

* * *

Here is a fine little thrift story from the Gold Beach Reporter: "H. H. McClung, a resident of the Oak Flat community up the Illinois river, recently killed a large cougar which had the carcasses of eight hogs buried about his lair to tide him over the winter. Mr. McClung reports many deer wintering along the Illinois."

* * *

Of a projected new enterprise at Hillsboro the Argus says: "The ground floor blue print for the new cannery is now in the hands of the promoters, and the specifications follow lines for the finest plant ever installed in the county along cannery construction. The whole plan of building has been such as to make it a model affair."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Joe Singer is not entirely in harmony with Ben Selling's plan to beat the high cost of living in its own lair. It is a theory that is all right as a theory, but one that does not always work out in practice, he contends.

"Me," Joe says, mournfully, and with appropriate gestures. "Me, I have a pair of pants to get. If I had an accident to these, what would I do? I ask you?"

"Why don't you try overalls?" his sympathetic friend suggested.

"Overalls!" Joe exclaimed in horror. "Overalls at $3.50 a pair, when we used to get them for half a dollar. It hurts me."

"But I ask you," he persisted, "when you got one suit that's wore out already, how are you going not to buy any like Ben Selling says? Would he wear his B. V. D.s without any suit in January, like he says? I ask you?"

"Get a blanket," his friend offered as a second suggestion.

"What you mean, a blanket?" Joe demanded. "What you mean, a blanket for me?" he amended, as the full possibilities of the suggested covering unfolded before his mind. "Ain't I got a right to talk sometimes?" he asked. "How could I do it in a blanket? I ask you?"

"Tie it on," his friend advised him.

"And freeze my arms?" he queried. "Why should I do it? I ask you?"

* * *

E. N. Hurd is having trouble with his pigs. He has been having more or less difficulty with them for some time. He says they are sick but he does not know what it is that is troubling them. He has tried to fix them up but, expert as he is, they have defied his best efforts, so he put a couple of them in his pocket and brought them down from Seaside to have them analyzed. Then you can find out what they are made of, and what they lack, or what they have absorbed that is not good for their constitutions. Then, he advises, when you get that information, the cure is easy. All you have to do is buy what they need to have put into them, put them into a pot, melt them up all together, stirr the mixture for a few minutes and run them into clean moulds, and there you have them just as good as new. Melting them does not hurt them, he argues, but makes them finer pigs than ever.

It might be proper to state, incidentally, that Mr Hurd's pigs are made of metal and used in the linotype machines of the Seaside Signal, which he edits when he is not working as mayor of that city, or representing Clatsop county in the legislature.

Speaking of the legislature, Mr Hurd says there is not going to be a long session, "if he can help it," but he grins a sort of feeble grin when he says it, as though he had some faint and unaccustomed doubt about his prowess when it comes to stopping a stampeded Oregon legislature. He almost admits as much when he confides, confidentially, that he is going to have Mrs. Hurd be sure to put in an extra collar or two when he packs up to go to Salem next week.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Mention of vitally historic matter published in Oregon's first newspaper, the Spectator, in 1846, leads Mr. Lockley to an investigation of the career of one Selim E. Woodworth, which repays his efforts.]

The first newspaper to be published in the Oregon country was the Oregon Spectator, printed at Oregon City. The Spectator was first issued on February 5, 1846. If you will glance over the files of the Spectator you will run across many an interesting bit of history. For example, in the Spectator dated September 3, 1846, and also in the issue of October 1, 1846, you will see brief reference to the fact that the long-hoped-for news had come that congress had passed the "notice bill," by the terms of which Great Britain was given notice that the convention of 1818 was abrogated and in a year the joint occupancy of the Oregon country would cease. Selim E. Woodworth brought the news to Lieutenant Howison, who was at Vancouver, not only of the settlement of the Oregon question, but that military posts were to be established between the Missouri river and the Columbia, and that a regiment of riflemen was to be raised to protect the overland route to the Willamette valley, with the further promise of the establishment of a mail route to the coast, and the suggestion that a route be surveyed for a national railroad to the Pacific.

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When I read the notice in the Spectator I wondered casually who Selim E. Woodworth was. I decided to look him up, and I was richly repaid for my trouble, for Selim Woodworth had a most interesting career. His father, Samuel Woodworth, was the author of that old-time school favorite, "The Old Oaken Bucket." Selim was born in New York city, November 27, 1815. When he was 12 years old he ran away from home, bound for the Rocky mountains. He had tramped 300 miles when he was halted and sent home. A few years later, while he was still in his teens, he joined the brig Margaret Oakley on her maiden voyage to the South seas. She was built in the yards at Baltimore and was in command of Captain Ben Morrell. For three years she traded through the South seas, and with a full cargo started for home by way of China and the Cape of Good Hope. Heavy weather piled her up, a total loss, on the island of Madagascar.

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After many months there Selim Woodworth, in a small boat, made his way to the Isle of France, as Mauritius was then called. His four years in the South seas had made him want to see the world, so he joined the navy as a midshipman to go with Captain Wilkes on his exploring expedition to the Pacific coast of North America. Instead, he was sent to join the Ohio, which was sent on a three years' cruise in Mediterranean waters. Upon his return to the United States he again asked to be sent to the Pacific Northwest, for he still wanted to complete the trip to the West that he had started on when 12 years old. Instead, he was sent on a four years' cruise to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence along the coast of Africa.

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Returning from this trip early in 1846, he asked for a leave of absence to go to Oregon and see what the West was like. He left Independence, Mo., on May 15, 1846, and crossed the plains, reaching Fort Vancouver in the unheard-of time of 60 days—a trip that usually took five to six months. He visited for some time at Oregon City, Portland and Salem, and put in the summer and fall looking over the Willamette valley and other sections of Oregon.

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In the winter of 1846 he traveled down the coast to Yerba Buena, as San Francisco was then called. Upon his arrival there he learned that a party of emigrants—the Donner party—were starving in the mountains. He took charge of the rescue party. They went from San Francisco by launch to Sutter's Fort, where General John Sutter furnished mules, Indian servants and additional provisions. They had to abandon the mules and carry the supplies over the deep snow on their backs. They found the 70 survivors of the Donner party eating the flesh of those who had died or who had been killed for food.

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Lieutenant Woodworth went to Monterey, joining the Warren. From there he was transferred to be commander of the Anita during the Mexican war. In 1849, while in Monterey, he was asked to organize a company of rangers and clear Monterey of an organized band of cut-throats and desperadoes that were terrorizing the whole district. He ran the band to earth, killed some and brought the others in as prisoners to be tried and killed by legal process.

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He moved to San Francisco and erected the first building on piles over the water. His firm, Woodworth & Morris, thereby handled practically all of the lighterage business of the port for many years. He served as state senator in the first session of the California legislature and became one of California's useful and respected citizens.

Olden Oregon

Census of 1845 Showed a Total Population of 2110.

A census of the Oregon country taken in 1845 showed a total population of 2110. There were 1259 males and 851 females, of whom 110 males and 41 females were over the age of 45. Between the ages of 18 and 45 there were 615 males and 322 females. The population was distributed by counties as follows: Clackamas, 361; Champoeg (Marion), 705; Clatsop, 91; Tualatin, 568; Yamhill, 415.

Dressing for the Part

From the Boston Globe.

The Boss—All we have for you is a job as night watchman. How soon can you come to work at it?

Mr. Torporson—Just as soon as I can go home and get my pajamas.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

While we've been a-takin' liberty to all the world, our patriotic trusts has been a-takin' liberties with us. If they don't look out some, they'll be a-takin' one too many, fust thing they know. We might sweeten things up some if we tuck a lot of German vessels and sent 'em to the Sandwich islands for some of that there sugar they've got a-waitin' fer us there.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

Two dogs suffering with rabies have been killed at The Dalles, and the citizens fear an epidemic of the disease.

Major James Bruce, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, died at McMinnville last week, aged 92. Major Bruce's grandmother was a sister of Daniel Boone.

A dispatch from Senator McNary states that the outlook for a federal appropriation for the Roosevelt highway in Western Oregon is not at all bright.

Bank clearings in Eugene were more than $3,500,000 greater for 1919 than for the previous year, according to a report of the clearing house association.

After 32 years in continuous service as postmaster at Peel, on the North Umpqua, Lafe Engels has resigned and recommends the discontinuation of the office.

Portland capitalists who have been experimenting for oil in the Amity vicinity for some time past are said to have struck a pocket of gas 1600 feet below the surface.

Nearly 300,000 boxes of apples reman in warehouses on the line of the Mount Hood Railway company, there being no motive power to remove them to the main line.

J. G. Flook of Tigard is taking the farmers' week short course at Oregon Agricultural college. Mr. Flook was a member of the legislature in 1867, and voted and worked for the college land grant bill.

Dr. J. F. Reddy, former mayor of Medford, who went heavily into the chrome mining industry during the war, has received an award from the mineral relief commission which practically amounts to $86,000.

While trapping for wild animals, Charles T. Seigel, a Camas valley rancher, was accidentally shot by his 15-year-old son Harry. The collarbone was shattered and the bullet passed out through the breast.

A careful survey of Polk county orchards since the freezing weather of two weeks ago reveals the fact that in no instance had damage worth reporting been done to the large prune orchards and berry patches.

More than 7,000,000 feet of Douglas fir, red cedar and hemlock timber on Salmon creek, in the Cascade national forest, will be sold within a few weeks by the forestry department. Bids will be received up to February 3.

WASHINGTON

The police of Aberdeen made 285 raids and seized 586 gallons of liquor in 1919.

The people of Centralia to date have subscribed $1159.62 in the Jewish relief campaign.

August Paulsen, a wealthy mining man, has presented the city of Spokane with a $30,000 library.

In 1919 there were 2900 divorces granted in King county superior courts. These figures surpass all previous records.

A site has been selected at Port Angeles for the construction and operation of a marine railway and shipbuilding plant.

Seattle's street railways under the first seven months of municipal ownership were operated at a net gain of $10,659.38.

The Broughton National bank of Dayton has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000, with an additional surplus.

The Hoquiam American Legion has purchased a downtown business lot upon which will be erected a $50,000 business block.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 members of the I. W. W. in the vicinity of Spokane, practically one third of that number being aliens.

The Washington State bank of Port Angeles opened its doors Monday with G. M. Lauridsen as president and J. P. Christiansen cashier.

A gain of $200,000,000 in Tacoma bank transactions during the past year is shown by figures made public by the Clearing House association.

While starting a fire with kerosene at Seattle, the clothing of Mrs. Emma Parker caught fire and she received burns that are said to be fatal.

Charles A. Fleming has been chosen mayor of Spokane and president of the city council. Mr. Fleming served a previous term as mayor of that city.

Frank Hunt of Walla Walla has been appointed principal cadet to West Point military academy by Representative Summers. Louis Rodell is alternate.

Tolbert Bright was killed near Colfax when an automobile in which he was bringing a party to town from a dance went over an embankment Saturday night.

Resources of the banks of Clarke county, the smallest but one of the richest counties in the state, increased more than $1,000,000 during the year just ended.

Cave-ins have forced the Standard Oil company to abandon its present well site at Mocilps after attaining a depth of 639 feet. Drilling of a new well will start in about 10 days.

Final estimates of the grain, potato and hay crops in Washington indicate a total area of 3,815,000 acres with a production valued at $161,098,000, as reported by the federal bureau of crop estimates.

With 24 counties of the state represented, the Washington State Teachers' league completed its organization at Seattle Saturday and adopted a constitution aimed to promote the welfare of all educators.

IDAHO

H. A. Lyon, director of the state farm products bureau, will succeed O. P. Hendershott as state director of fairs.

The Kendrick highway district of Latah county will hold an election on January 10 to vote on the issuance of $107,000 in bonds for road work.

GENERAL

Gold production in the United States during 1919 was $58,488,800, less by $10,000,000 than the 1918 output.

Fire in the business section of Danville, Va., Saturday night caused damage estimated at more than $1,000,000.

During the year 170 ships under the United States flag arrived at Buenos Ayres, with a total tonnage of 360,000 tons.

An order prohibiting marriage in the Mexican state of Sonora between Chinese and Mexicans has been issued by Governor Huerta.

The county recorder's books show that one out of every three babies born in San Joaquin county, California, during 1919 was Japanese.

The departure of Brigadier General William D. Connor from Paris on the evening of January 9 with 200 officers and men marks the final withdrawal of the American forces from France.

Traffic through