Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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Be calm, be confident, be cheerful—good will to men.

Defeat may serve as well as victory
To shake the soul and let the glory out.
When the great oak is straining in the wind
The boughs drink in new beauty, and the trunk
Sends down a deeper root on the windward side.
Only the soul that knows the mighty grief
Can know the mighty rapture. Sorrows come
To stretch out spaces in the heart for joy.
—Edwin Markham.

PAY THE DEBT

WHAT a little thing it would be for America to do if congress would pass the Armenian resolution, and yet what a boon to a long suffering people!

It is a resolution recognizing the newly formed Armenian republic and authorizing the president to make it a loan, the same as has been done with Poland and several other newly organized republics. Until the Armenian republic is formally recognized it cannot borrow money.

Two hundred and fifty thousand Armenians fought with the allies during the war. They undoubtedly saved the situation in the Near East, until General Allenby's army arrived. With their blood and their sacrifices the Armenian people won a right to the friendship and assistance of the allied nations. They saved America the sacrifice of further American boys by helping hurry the collapse of Turkey and Bulgaria, which was the beginning of the downfall of Austria and the final defeat of Germany.

In spite of the more than 1,000,000 Armenians butchered during the war they are a people that still number more than 3,000,000. They are the best educated and the most progressive and enlightened people in the Near East. They are worthy, a thousand times worthy of the assistance that America can give. The passage of the resolution of recognition and the power it would give the new republic to borrow money would be a very little thing for America to do, but it would be a precious thing in its value to the Armenian people.

One influence that is said to retard passage of the resolution is the claim that American interests have an eye on the undeveloped oil fields in Armenia, believed to be among the richest in the world. These interests hold that it would be more profitable to them to have the oil fields under a Turkish government, in which corruption is riotous and even the Sultan can be bought, than under an enlightened republic in which monopoly and special privileges would not be tolerated.

In the name of humanity, America ought to extend a helping hand to a people who have passed through years of torture and horror, and are now trying to get on their feet.

Sometimes the shortest names are most subject to mispronunciation. Pershing made a one-sentence speech at the tomb of Lafayette. A dozen different versions of it have since appeared. But the general himself in Portland ended the confusion. What he said he said was, "Lafayette, we are here."

AN ANTI-RADICAL CENTER

NO DEPORTED Bolshevik was a home owner.

Who ever heard of the home life of the I. W. W.?

Thrift week has done well to emphasize not only the comfort and respectability of home owning but its good citizenship as well.

Home ownership implies a long list of desirable qualities such as thrift, industry, honesty, integrity, independence of spirit, the rearing of a family, the prompt payment of obligations and the living of a useful life.

Home ownership indicates permanence just as the furnished apartment marks the transient.

The home owner, of course, has his taxes to pay, but he is never known to worry about profiteering landlords.

Whoever knew a heart stirring poem to be written about a flat? One of the sweetest bits of verse in the English language is "Home, Sweet Home," and peculiarly significant is its last line reference to "that peace of mind dearer than all."

One reason the radical can't get by the doors of home is because "home is where the heart is."

If this were truly a nation of homes the Bolshevik would have to pick out another country for his propaganda, and it could not truly be said as it is said now, that Americans are so profligate of resources that the majority of them are only about a week or a pay day ahead of penury.

E. V. Carter is the man who served as Ashland's leader in many of the patriotic financing drives in which the Southern Oregon city participated during the war. His new job, that of ninth member of the new fish and game commission and arbitrator of disputes arising between the game and commercial divisions of the commission will not be envied by other aspirants for appointive honors. But it is safe to predict he will give what may prove to be an arduous and unpleasant task the best he has of courage, fairness, judgment and determination.

WHEN WE TRY

THE last automobile killing in Portland was on November 21. The victim was Gustav Johnson.

For the first 17 days of January, injuries from automobile accidents were less than one-fourth the average for 1919. Killings have been reduced from an average of one every 10 days to one in eight weeks. At one time in November there were four killings in four consecutive days.

In what has been accomplished, there is encouragement to further effort to cut the number of accidents. A work so well begun should not be dropped half finished.

The universal purpose and the universal effort by all to produce a change have been a powerful factor. With everybody working for safety a cut in the number of killings and mutilations was inevitable. The thing to do now is for everybody to stay on the job.

Every one can help. Every one should talk safety. Parents should discuss it with their children. By that course they may save some child in the household from being lowered into a little grave out in the cemetery.

Teachers can well afford to discuss safety before their classes. They can tell the pupils that pedestrians are at fault in 80 per cent of the cases in which they are involved in automobile accidents. Every teacher should be able to instruct her classes in the traffic rules.

Garage men, automobile dealers and auto supply men can render, and many of them are rendering, invaluable service in spreading knowledge of how to be safe on the streets. There is more need now than ever for everybody to spread the tidings of care and prudence. If we relax with the fight but half won we shall soon lapse back into the old orgy of accidents, recklessness, madcap driving and new made graves.

The goal now is to make Portland the safest city in America. It can be done.

This is the day for the prudent housewives and bakers who laid in supplies some time ago, when advances in the price of flour were predicted, to say, "I told you so." For this is the day when the increase of 80 cents a barrel is to become effective.

UNCLE SAM AND SAN DIEGO

DURING the next five years the federal government will spend $27,000,000 in improving the San Diego harbor. A naturally fine port will thus be developed largely through paternalistic outside aid.

Five naval bases will be built on the shores of San Diego bay. The physical conformation of the bay will be materially modified. The marine base and brigade post at the northern end of the harbor will cost $5,225,000. A naval training school to be spoken of as the Western Annapolis will cost altogether $4,476,000. Some $475,000 will be spent in extending the present Playa del Rey fuel base and $1,500,000 will be spent on a fleet repair base. The naval aviation base at North Island will be improved $6,560,000 worth. The lighter than air section will benefit to the extent of $4,750,000 of the naval base appropriation. A naval hospital will be constructed in the center of the city on a Balboa park site, donated by the municipality, the hospital to cost $1,250,000.

The spending of the great sum appropriated by the government will doubtless create lively industrial activity in San Diego. But if San Diego permits Uncle Sam's job to represent her constructive enterprise exclusively, and if she consigns to "manana" her own complementary expansion, self congratulation will sooner or later be transformed into disappointment.

San Diego has appropriated $1,000,000 in the form of municipal bonds for port purposes but the chief necessity of the Southern California city is similar to that of Portland and of Los Angeles. Commerce expansion with the industry that goes with it must accompany, if not outpace, the installation of port facilities.

The enactment of the bill which gives the state power to lease gravel beds of navigable streams resulted from a suggestion by The Journal, which was transmitted to the special legislative session through the efforts of Municipal Commissioner A. L. Barbur. The Journal is glad to have performed this service to the people of Portland and Oregon. The beds of navigable streams are the property of the state. Gravel and sand taken therefrom should not be sold to the municipality at a rate greater than the cost of dredging plus a reasonable profit. There should be no combination of sand and gravel companies such as was indicated when all submitted the same figures in their bids for the city's business. The leasing measure, it appears, puts Portland in the way of saving more than $100,000 this year. The state's treasury will benefit from the royalties to be paid by the sand and gravel men. The people should benefit in like measure from the utilization of all publicly owned resources.

KILLED

NUMEROUS good members in the legislature permitted rotten legislative politicians to mislead them into support of the —"straight-vote" skulduggery.

The governor didn't—he has vetoed the bill.

The last thing in the world that a legislature can afford to do is to tamper with the ballot. That is one thing that the people will not tolerate. If they ever permit the whittling at the ballot to begin, they know where it will end. They know that if one session is permitted to make a change, another legislature will come along with another alteration, and so on until the free and untrammelled ballot that we now have will be only a memory.

In the bedlam and haste of the late session many of the better men in the body doubtless failed to catch the full import of the "straight-vote" skulduggery. In the fuss and fustian of the closing hours they lost sight of these turbulent times in the world, lost sight of the fact that hundreds of thousands of people in America are contending that representative government is a failure, that the system ought to be overthrown and another kind of government be substituted. They did not realize that this blow at the ballot was the last thing in the world to be delivered at such a time, for the very reason that it would have armed I. W. W.'s and agitators with an example of representative government degraded and disgraced.

Governor Olcott has saved the Republican party of Oregon from the odium that the politicians who concocted the "straight-vote" skulduggery would have brought upon it. A bitter and widespread protest was rising among Republicans against the bill. The reaction against it would have done the party far more harm than any possible advantage that could have come from the attempt to fool voters with the "straight-vote" trick.

THE SPEAKER'S DUE

THE other day a man prominent in the life of Portland was invited to make an address before one of the civic clubs. He was told that his address would occupy the time from 1 to 1:30. He appeared on schedule. He sat at the head table. He consumed his luncheon with the inattention to the menu which is customary to the individual who is busy thinking about what he is going to say.

One o'clock came. The members of the organization were busy responding to a roll call. One fifteen. An unprogramed guest arose and supplied near-humor until 1:27. Then the chairman of the program committee insisted on making a report. A special committee presented a resolution. The membership committee chairman offered an exhortation. At 1:32 the president of the club introduced the speaker of the day and entreated him to be brief. He was. Most of the clubmen were leaving. He launched three sentences at retreating backs.

Any organization ought to treat an invited speaker with more courtesy. He is assuredly more worthy of consideration than features foreign to the program. One reason why Portland's civic organizations do not accomplish more is because they strive to cover too much. They lose point in diffusion and detract from effectiveness by scattering their efforts. If they would try doing one thing at a time and if club presidents would hold rigidly to the outlined program the community might realize more fully on the great potential value of its numerous organizations.

COMMANDMENTS OF THRIFT

THE ten commandments of Thrift week should be clipped out and pasted both on the mirror at home and the desk pad at the office. They are:

Work and earn.
Make a budget.
Keep an expense account.
Have a bank account.
Carry life insurance.
Make a will.
Own your own home.
Pay bills promptly.
Invest safely—not speculatively.
Share with others..
And to these we would add:
Abhor extravagance.

DRESS EMANCIPATION

AT LAST a proclamation of emancipation for women's dress. It issues from the highest authority in the world, the women of Paris. It is addressed to style makers. It reads:

"You are requested in the interest of international honor and decency not to sell any garments calculated to infringe on the laws of morality; to suppress all vulgar styles and negligee gowns, and to replace indecent showiness by simplicity and grace—the only true elements of elegance."

All great reforms have come from within the condition or the organization to be reformed. The appeal emanates properly from Paris. It ushers in a new era of mere man's favor for the modest woman.

Bits of Early Unwisdom Concerning Oregon

Extracts From Speeches in Congress by Witless Statesmen.

Some day when you are in Oregon City hunt up some old pioneer there and ask him to tell you of the Oregon City he knew when he came there 60 years or more ago. The story of the settlement of the Oregon country and the founding of Oregon City is one of dramatic interest. You need not read fiction to be thrilled. Just turn to the history of the annexation of Texas; the story of how we acquired California; the purchase of Alaska; or read the story of the settlement of Oregon.

On October 16, 1837, the United States senate passed a resolution requesting the president to transmit to the senate any correspondence in his possession relative to the Oregon country. On February 7, 1838, Lewis F. Linn, United States senator from Missouri, introduced a bill for the creation of a territory to be called Oregon Territory. On June 6, 1838, he made a report in which he pointed out the potential wealth of the Oregon country and spoke in glowing terms of the fur trade, the fisheries and the possibility of trade with the Sandwich islands, Alaska and the Mexican possessions in California, and with China and Japan. The bill was defeated in the senate.

On December 11, 1838, Senator Linn again introduced a bill looking toward the occupation by the United States of the Oregon country. The bill was referred to a committee consisting of Linn, Clay, Calhoun, Walker and Pierce. A large number of petitions had been presented to congress to assert its title to the Oregon country, even the legislature of Missouri presenting a memorial on the subject.

The next few years saw effort after effort made by Linn, Benton and other friends of Oregon. It is amusing today to read the Congressional Record of that day and see the arguments advanced by supposedly able and well informed statesmen against our asserting ownership of the Oregon country. Senator Thomas H. Benton was now a warm friend of the Oregon country, yet in 1825 he had said:

"The ridge of the Rocky mountains may be named as a convenient, natural and everlasting boundary; along this ridge the western limit of the republic should be drawn, and the statue of the fabled god Terminus should be erected on its highest peak, never to be thrown down."

Senator McDuffie said in 1846: "I would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory. I wish the Rocky mountains were an impassable barrier. If there was an embankment of even 5 feet to be removed I would not consent to expend $5 to remove it and enable our population to go there. I thank God for His mercy in placing the Rocky mountains there."

Daniel Webster, in the course of the debate on the Oregon question, said: "What do we want with the vast, worthless area—this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs! To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts, or these endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their base with eternal snow! What can we ever hope to do with the Western coast, a coast of 3000 miles, rockbound, cheerless and uninviting, and not a harbor on it! What use have we for such a country! Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it is now!"

Senator Dayton piously thanked God that the country was so inaccessible, and added: "The whole country is as irredeemable and barren a waste as the Desert of Sahara. Nor is this the worst; the climate is so unfriendly to human life that the native population has dwindled away under the ravages of malaria. God forbid that the time should ever come when a state on the shores of the Pacific, with its interests and tendencies of trade all looking toward the Asiatic nations of the East, shall add its jarring claims to our already distracted and over-burdened confederacy."

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.]

Advises Safe Debt Limit

Albany, Or., Jan. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—Economy, especially public economy, is the crying need of the hour. The proper function of a republic is to give equal rights to all, and special privileges to none, and to exact no more money from the pockets of the people than is necessary to administer the government economically. Those who favor abolishing private ownership in property, and the overthrow of our government, teach that one of the means to accomplish such result is to vote indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, on the property owner or capitalistic class, so overwhelmingly large as to cause revolution among the taxpayers, resulting in the destruction of the federal constitution and existing laws.

Public debts may become a public curse, and it appears to me that due warning should be given to our servants now in charge of the nation, as well as to those in charge of our state and municipal governments, to economize wherever possible, as there is danger to ourselves as well as to our country in the making of our public indebtedness too large; and that means should be taken to reduce it, without imposing too much of a burden on those who are compelled to pay such indebtedness.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Lists Causes of Unrest

Newberg, Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see by the papers that the ex-kaiser is to be released from Holland and allowed to return to his estate in Germany and take up stock raising. I also note that our judges can find no law by which to prosecute the rich, though their crimes may be first degree murder.

Max Houser sanctions the farmers being docked about 30 bushels on each carload of wheat his buyers receive, at the same time permitting the millers to raise the price of flour $1.25 on the barrel. I also see the allies ask for an $8,000,000,000 loan of Uncle Sam, while our farmers can not borrow one fourth on actual valuation and our overseas soldiers are obliged to soak their personal belongings for something to live on. I notice the show windows display overcoats marked "$80, now $55," and the article was but a $30 garment in the first place. I see "$18 shoes, now $12.50"; "$14 shoes, now $7." At a recent conference between United States Attorney Humphreys and the Retail Shoe Dealers' association, this was the only way to avoid a purse ache, with a person in need of a pair of shoes.

"Say nothing about sugar." Everybody knows the only action taken has been to limit the housewife and put up the price!

The people have taken notice of all this. They have been generous and patient. How long must we suffer the gross injustice heaped upon us in return for our efforts during war times? Must all those German war lords go unpunished for a world crime, while the blood of thousands cries up to God for vengeance from Europe's soil? Relief has been sought through federal avenues only to be ignored and rebuked. There must be a house cleaning, and that soon, to reestablish what our forefathers fought for in 1776, if it is to come through peaceable means.

This is from one who did his bit overseas and took part at Argonne and Chateau-Thierry.

THOMPSON B. RENOLDS.

In Defense of the Housewife

Madras, Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—In answer to an article appearing in The Journal of January 14, under the heading "Waste Blamed for High Cost, Local Housewife Shows Leak," I would like to say a few words in defense of the ordinary housewife. I think if I should undertake to make a statement as she has, I, too, would be ashamed to have my name appear in print.

It is a fact that some housewives can economize. Take Mrs. E. F. H. and her ilk, for instance. I haven't the least doubt that the ordinary family of five would consider they were very fortunate if they had what Mrs. E. F. H. shoveled out of the pantry window with a teaspoon. I cannot see how she figures the housewife to blame when she acknowledges, with all her wisdom, her accuracy in figures and the substituting of the ordnary diet with a poorer one, the increase in her own home is almost 100 per cent of what it was four years ago. She and those she is defending are the ones to blame for the awful housewife having to do without sugar at 15 cents a pound and if she gets any sweets she has to pay from 20 to 60 cents a pound for them in the form of candy. WESLEY S. BACON.

How to Obtain a Patent

Portland, Jan. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—A reader of The Journal from the first issue, I have probably seen the following questions answered several times, but like the Hon. Japanese Schoolboy, I am now "asking to know": How shall I proceed to get an invention patented? How to get it registered? Does the registration protect while patent is pending, so that I could go ahead and manufacture? H. L. L.

[Address, "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C." and ask for a manual entitled "Rules of Practice," which will be sent free of charge. This contains full information and advice as to all the steps to be taken in the obtaining of a patent.]

Claims Meilke Verdict Was Just

Portland, Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—Under a heading not quite in scare lines The Journal Wednesday published an exparte account of the trial of Mielke brought by the city of Portland for using a defective auto in the streets of the city and for intoxication. Neither of the assumptions was established in any degree by weight of testimony and the jury returned with a verdict for his acquittal almost immediately, receiving the open approval of the presiding judge, for what in his mind, was conformity with our verdict.

As if the public must be informed of this event the names of the jurors were given. If there are any not in favor of giving us the benefit of clergy in our action, this is to ask them to relent and be merciful.

CHARLES P. CHURD.

Indorses Uncle Jeff Snow

Portland, Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal — Uncle Jeff Snow said something worth while in today's Journal when he pulled off the following big idea: "It'd look to a feller that just used his brains, 's if some big statesman in Washington'd come out flatfooted fer the 'nishiative and referendum in the U. S. constitution. We could use 'em to advantage right now on the League of Nations and peace treaty." For the love of Mike and the rest of suffering humanity, why haven't we thought of that before, Uncle Jeff? Democracy! What wonderful and wicked stunts are pulled off in thy name, in the senate of the United States! W. H. BLACK.

A Reference to Leviticus

Vancouver, Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—With "Israelite's" criticism of many modern sermons, I have no fault to find, but with his statement that to "abstain from blood" has any connection with Leviticus 15:24 I must beg to differ, as the reference is very plainly to Leviticus 17:10, 12, 14, where eating blood is prohibited both to Israelite and to stranger. The penalty for infringement of this commandment was, "Whosoever eateth it shall be cut off."

M. MARSHALL.

Putting Pep Into the Mexican Army

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Carranza gave every soldier in the Mexican army his photograph for Christmas, and that is supposed to make them fighting mad.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Probably more freight and more passengers are transported in China by the wheelbarrow than by any other land method. The wheelbarrow there used differs from that used by us, in the fact that the wheel is set in the center and thus supports practically the entire load, while the handles are supported in part by a strap or rope over the shoulders of the man who operates it. As a result, the wheelbarrow coolie in China will transport nearly a half ton on his vehicle.

Olden Oregon

Report on Salem's Population and Industries in 1853.

In 1853, according to the statement of the Rev. Ezra Fisher, Salem contained 10 dry goods stores, all of which seemed to be doing a fair business, a flouring mill, two sawmills, some four or five lawyers, three or four physicians, mechanics of various descriptions, and about 500 souls. The Methodist Episcopal was the prevailing religious denomination. Here was the Oregon institute, now Willamette university. There were five Methodist preachers, four of whom held land claims, on one of which the town was principally situated.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Miles Poindexter Smith raced through the streets of the Corners t'other day at the rate of 62½ miles a hour and run over a baby buggy, only Mrs. Peters had tuk her baby out of it while she shopped in the Corners department store. Jedge Hamdexter sent him up fer 90 days on the ground that so fer's his intentions was concerned Miles didn't care when he stepped on the speed lever whether there was any baby in the buggy or not. Miles brought up three Portland physicians to swear that confinement in jail'd destroy his nervous system, but Jedge Hamdexter ruled that a jail was one of the most soothin' places on nerves in the world. He goes up there hisself to sleep of a hot day in summertime when he wants quiet.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Have you made your will?

* * *

The bread jumps over the moon—again.

* * *

Our early spring drive didn't seem to get very far.

* * *

When the shoe store employes walk out we wonder if they wear union shoes.

* * *

The "World" is for Hoover for president. That would seem to make it just about unanimous.

* * *

When the railroad heads visit Portland they will probably be taken for a ride in automobiles.

* * *

If the number of automobile accidents can be cut 50 per cent they can be eliminated altogether.

* * *

Jail is too good for men who without credentials parade around in the uniform and regalia of "overseas" soldiers.

* * *

An Illinois woman about to die from the "flu" gave birth to twins, and now the doctors say she will get well, so really she is thrice blessed, isn't she?

SIDELIGHTS

In the near future the Pilot Rock Community club will put on a minstrel show for the purpose of raising club funds.

* * *

"There are some counties in this nation that are not traversed by either a railroad or a good road, and believe us, the land is cheap with no buyers," exclaims the Crane American.

* * *

Prediction in the Bend Press of recent date: "The Shorthorn men are on the right track. In four years they will be holding both fall and spring sales of their surplus stock at fancy figures."

* * *

It has changed now but this is what the Sunday Eugene Register said of it: "It will be hard on the doctors if this weather continues. No one can be sick long in Oregon when the southwest wind blows."

* * *

Rev. Charles P. Johnson, pastor of the Methodist church at Dallas, has announced that $10,000 has been secured for a new modern house of worship to be built this year and completed for dedication early in the fall. The response for funds has been very generous by the members of the congregation.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Having gained from the legislature all that he could properly ask for the state university, P. L. Campbell is recovering from the strain while he transacts business in Portland, with the Portland hotel as his headquarters. A stirring, friendly debate between President Campbell of the university and W. J. Kerr, president of the O. A. C., is said to have ended in a draw before the emergency session at Salem last week.

* * *

Choice offerings of naval bases are the stock in trade of B. F. Stone, president of the Port of Astoria commission, who is in Portland for the nonce, spreading the latest news about the Tongue Point naval base site, which the government has found so thoroughly suited to the purposes of the great Pacific fleet. Stone declares Astoria and Clatsop county will buy the whole point and deliver it to the navy department on a silver platter, regardless of any attitude Portland may assume.

* * *

Walter L. Tooze Jr., lays claim to being not only the son of Walter L., but the father of another Walter L., who promises to be a comer in McMinnville affairs some of these days. Tooze No. 2, who is at the Multnomah, recently "captained" in Uncle Sam's infantry, but recentlf has been establishing the law business he transferred from Dallas after he returned from army service.

* * *

The cook delights in eating viands from another's kitchen. Even so it is with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Krebs, who conduct the Elmore hotel at Rockaway, Or. They are actually enjoying the winter lull in business at Rockaway while they sojourn at the Hotel Oregon.

* * *

Fred N. Wallace, who only attains more prominence than Mrs. Wallace by reason of the fact that he was recently elected president of the Oregon irrigation congress, is down from Tumalo, stopping at the Imperial. Mrs. Wallace, as it happens, is personally conducting the present tour. For seven years Wallace was secretary of the irrigation congress and only retired upon his recent election to the presidency.

* * *

If one might believe all his friends say about F. D. McCully of Joseph it would be a simple matter to picture him at the job of running the whole show in Wallowa county. "Banker, merchant, miller," are only a few of the designations borne by McCully, declare his friends about the lobby, and that gentleman seems not to object to any of the titles. Mr. and Mrs. McCully are guests at the Imperial.

* * *

When La Grande grows up to fit the dreams of her numerous lively citizens Island City will be her first suburb. Then, of ever, W. W. Wade will write "La Grande" after his three "W's" on the Imperial hotel register. Wade and friend wife are in Portland for the Masonic affair of the day, and with them are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wade of Lostine.

* * *

While Percy A. Young shuffles through a sheaf of papers in his office over the First National bank at Albany, Mrs. Young and daughter Isabelle are taking in the spring style show in Portland. Not that the Albany bank's vice president wouldn't enjoy the trip, too, but he's very, very busy watching Albany grow.

* * *

The Oregon coast is a long stretch of romantic country, but no spot boasts more of wonders than Coquille, for in Coquille variety is the spice of life. From that bailiwick comes R. A. Wernich, president of the Coquille Lumber company, to bask in the spring warmth of Portland from his vantage point at the Benson.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The mightiness of truth and the certainty of its ultimate prevalence are propositions which Mr. Lockley today applies particularly in the case of the newspaper, large or small. He credits the public with the discernment that enables it to bring to book the newspaper that undertakes to put over insincerity and deceit. As an exemplification of the spirit of true journalism Mr. Lockley incorporates in this article a message which the publisher of The Journal very recently transmitted, at parting, to The Journal Family.]

There is such a thing as tainted news as well as tainted money. The remedy for tainted news lies in the hands of the public. In these days of unrest those who control the destinies of a newspaper, be it great or small, have a peculiar responsibility. They must tell the thing as it is; be accurate; give the facts without color or prejudice. If the subscribers and readers of a paper find that passion, prejudice or some ulterior motive is resulting in garbled or inaccurate reports of the news of the day the way to bring the paper back to the path of truth and virtue is to stop taking or reading the paper. Not only will they not have their minds poisoned by half truths or adroitly worded misstatements, but they will serve notice on men of low ideals who control newspapers that a paper, like an individual, must have character if it is to deserve to associte with good citizens.

* * *

Let the circulation of a paper slump, and the advertisers are quick to detect it in lessened pulling power of their ads, and equally quick to withdraw their advertising. You can lie about a newspaper. That won't hurt it except temporarily. You can't fool the public for very long with lies. The only thing that can hurt or help a paper is the truth. If it is insincere, when the truth comes out the public will lose confidence in it and the paper will start downhill. If it has dollar sense without moral sense, it can never become a leader or moulder of public opinion. The paper that has high ideals and a real purpose to serve the public has wonderful possibilities for good.

* * *

C. S. Jackson, publisher of The Journal, with Mrs. Jackson, left on an extended visit in Southern California a day or so ago. Before leaving he conveyed his greetings and good will to every employe of The Journal or, as he loves to call them, the members of the "Journal Family." As his letter gives a most excellent picture of the many-sided Mr. Jackson, I am going to quote it, in part. He says:

"In April next I will have been in Oregon 40 years. On the 15th of September I will pass my sixtieth milestone.

"In all that 40 years the greater part of my energies have been given to the publication of two newspapers, the 'East Oregonian,' at Pendleton, and 'The Journal,' here in Portland. To both have been given my strength, whatever it may be. These newspapers were pledged to the public interest—to the welfare of the people—to men and women. It has ever been in my dreams to publish newspapers sacred to these trusts.

"I believe in the people—in self-support and in self-government, and have done my best to advance these causes. Those who are self-supporting and self-governing are not a burden on other people—they do not prey on one another—they are not predatory—they are productive, not destructive.

"I hope I have so impressed the Journal Family during all of this time I have been at work with each of them. If I have, I am happy, looking upon them as my brothers and sisters—and they are my brothers and sisters when they serve with me and I with them to the common end. Otherwise, there is no brotherhood, or even fatherhood or Godhood—anything real. When we prey upon one another we become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. We may think we can successfully deceive one another, but we only fool ourselves; there is no progress.

"I beseech you all, in the interest of the public and of good government, to lend your aid to the conduct of 'The Journal' in bringing about better conditions, working with malice toward no one and doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. God bless and keep you all. Sincerely yours,

"C. S. JACKSON."

* * *

In this significant message to the public, given through the Independent, President Wilson speaks of the value of a paper whose aim is service to the public and whose ideal is to promote the general good, and by inference he warns us about publications owned by predatory interests which are sailing under the black flag. He says.

"Men today are blessed with a new curiosity about their governments. Everywhere they are demanding that the doors behind which secret policies have been incubated be thrown open and kept open henceforth. The doors that do not respond to the keys the people held will be battered down and free passageways erected in their stead.

"Autocratic governments of the past have lived by concealment; free governments must live by understanding. In the new day that is dawning only those governments that have no secrets from their peoples can long endure. I do not say that such a government will make no mistakes, but I do say mistakes will be fewer and more easily corrected when all governments are guided by well informed public opinion.

"Unrest is evident everywhere throughout the world. It is not of itself a disease, but a symptom of disease. In our own country the disease lies principally outside the government. Those who think otherwise are mostly the newcomers and the men they have influenced. The cure for their disquiet is a fuller knowledge of American institutions. In this nation the people have in their ballots the instruments of peaceful change.

"We can know if change is desirable only by knowing all the facts about the thing we wish to alter. The journals that give the facts about government, its policies and activities, set down by the men principally responsible for them, will perform a public service. They will afford a medium through which the government can report continuously to the people."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

School teachers of Hood River have organized an association for the purpose of securing better salaries.

The Marshfield Chamber of Commerce is uncovering a lot of names that were not found by the census enumerators.

An ordinance is to be introduced into the Roseburg city council, requiring autoists to dim their lights at night.

Dr. Philip J. Keizer has been elected president of the North Bend Chamber of Commerce. He served two years overseas in the gas and flame division.

Pacific university has accepted an invitation to join with Willamette university and Oregon Agricultural college in a women's debate league.

Out of 1369 cases filed in the Clackamas county courts during 1919 426 were divorce suits. Many of them were by residents of Multnomah county.

Mrs. B. A. Lemon, a pioneer of Benton county, is dead. She crossed the plains from Missouri in 1852, settling near Monroe, where she has since resided.

Because of complaints that census enumerators had failed to list a good many individuals, the city council of Roseburg is taking steps to have a more complete count.

Fifteen students have been dropped from the state universlay as a result of poor scholarship. This is slightly under 1 per cent of the total enrollment last term.

As a result of numerous complaints of people missed in the census, the Eugene Chamber of Commerce has asked for blanks so that those who have been missed may be counted.

Reports from Drew in Douglas county, a few miles above Tiller, indicate that a rich gold strike has been made. The ledge uncovered is said to assay more than $500 to the ton.

Henry Haenel, a farmer living near Coburg, told a stranger about his hunting exploits and showed him a goose he had killed. It turned out that the stranger was a game warden. Haenel paid a $25 fine.

Wolford Burgeson, who was employed in a Coos Bay lumber mill for a month, has been arrested on the charge of being illegally in the United States. Burgeson is a French Canadian, coming from Montreal without obtaining a passport.

An application has been filed with the state engineer by H. B. Hendricks and W. H. Woodbury of Waldo for an appropriation of water from the west branch of the Illinois river for the irrigation of a small tract in Josephine county.

Receipts of the state treasurer's offices for the year were $17,688,111, as against $10,503,177 in 1918. Disbursements for the year were $17,622,111, as against $10,037,882 in 1918. On December 1, 1919, there was a cash balance in the treasury of $3,271,798, a gain for 12 months of $143,008.

IDAHO

State officials have quarantined the industrial school at St. Anthony to prevent a spread of influenza.

At a special assembly held recently at the Nampa high school, it was announced that expulsion would be the result of playing hookey.

The State Federation of Labor has instructed its legislative committee to affiliate with the legislative committee of organized farmers in the coming state political campaign.

Hal G. Blue of Twin Falls is the highest paid school superintendent in the state, receiving $3850 a year. Boise pays $3700, Pocatello and Lewiston pay $3500. The lowest salary is $1600.

A revolving fund, created by congress for aiding new reclamation projects, is suggested by Attorney General Black as a method of obtaining funds for Western work.

WASHINGTON

Yakima is experiencing difficulty in adjusting prices on land wanted for right of way for new sewer extensions.

For the first time since its establishment, Camp Lewis is now under the jurisdiction of the western department, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Outside the incorporated towns, the enumerators will not be able to complete the census of Cowlitz county before the first of February.

Approximately 250 witnesses have been summoned to give testimony in the trials of the 11 alleged I. W. W. charged with first degree murder in connection with the Armistice day shooting.

Pat, the veteran fire horse of Walla Walla, is dead, aged 26 years. Pat had been on a pension since automobiles made the horse drawn fire equipment out of date.

Jitneys between Chehalis and Centralia, which were legislated out of existence several months ago, threaten to return, owing to a proposed new fare schedule filed by a streetcar company.

Five tons will be the maximum load which can be hauled over the streets of Centralia under an ordinance adopted by the city commission. Heavy laden trucks were breaking down the city pavement.

If the census shows a population of 20,000, Yakima will immediately organize as a city of the first class. If it does not, the city will extend its boundaries so as to include the necessary population.

Tacoma grocers are at war over the price of sugar. A. R. MacLean, a wholesale and retail dealer, charges grocers with profiteering by openly selling beet sugar at 18 and 20 cents a pound when the highest legitimate price is 14 cents.

Vincent Noske, who has been in service in Siberia for the past 12 months, has returned to Centralia with the report that about 8000 American soldiers still remain in Siberia, but that orders to evacuate had been received when he started home last December.

Application for an increase in streetcar fares in the cities of Hoquiam, Aberdeen and Cosmopolis is made by the Grays Harbor Railway & Light company in a new tariff filed with the public service commission. The company asks for a 7 cent fare within the cities and 10 cents between cities.

Good roads enthusiasts of Milton, Dayton, Waitsburg and Walla Walla held a meeting this week with federal road officials. It was voted to select the Lewis peak route to connect the valley with the main trunk line being built from Goldman Springs to the toll gate along the backbone of the Blue mountains.

When Do You Read?

Evening or Morning?

Unless you are one of the very fortunate (or unfortunate) folk who do not have to work for a living, the chances are mighty good that you do your reading in the evening.

It doesn't matter much what time you must get on the job—whether your hours are those of the factory worker or the bank official—the chances are very good that you do not have much time for reading. You may glance over the headlines but any real reading is done in the evening.

There are two reasons for this—time and fresh news.

These two reasons account for the rapid rise of the afternoon and Sunday paper throughout the country. They also account for the fact that Journal "want" ads produce the best results—they reach the home when folks have time to read.