Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.—Pope.

DR. SUZZALLO'S ADDRESS

PEACE in industry is not to be brought to pass by sudden action or a single formula.

It will take time, and a long time. Workers must be granted their inherent right to organize, they must be allowed collective bargaining, they must be held to strict accountability for their acts and their contracts. The same is true of employers, and these privileges must form a part of fundamentals to any permanent solution of the industrial controversy.

These were procedure laid down by President Suzzallo of the University of Washington in an address yesterday before the Progressive Business Men's club. It was an address that in its clarity, intelligence and philosophical deductions from history and experience was very strong. Here are more of Dr. Suzzallo's conclusions:

We must work out the problem of industrialism much as we have worked out Anglo-Saxon democracy. There will have to be fair and open discussion between employer and worker around a council table. Where fundamental principles are involved, they must be adhered to, but where experience has not fully established the principle, there must be compromise until the principle is established.

Above all, there must be education in economics—education of the children in the schools, a gigantic movement for education of adults, and a central board of inquiry in local communities to investigate and report the facts in industrial disputes, such facts to form a basis on which public sentiment will crystalize.

Public sentiment is to be a final and deciding factor. The American public has been lethargic. It paid little heed to the wars of industrialism. It was not, Dr. Suzzallo says, until the well being of the public had been seriously menaced by disputes that interfered with the functioning of government itself, or that immediately menaced the daily routine of the individual, that the public showed the slightest interest. Now, with strikes and lockouts taking on phases of a political character, men never interested before have aroused themselves with a view to end the trouble all at once.

This, Dr. Suzzallo says, cannot be done and he adds that solution can only be reached with complete success when public sentiment is sufficiently trained and crystalized to make possible the enforcement of compulsory arbitration courts. In those courts, to be created some time in the far future, industrial controversies will be tried and decided just as controversies between men or between corporations or between men and corporations are now settled in civil courts.

Dr. Suzzallo's discussion of the topic was full of sound philosophy and is probably as near a true diagnosis as any yet projected. It is worthy of elaboration and publication in book form; for it was, so far as the brief discussion permitted one to perceive, an analysis by an impartial onlooker and neutral.

The Seattle policemen who were charged with accepting $20 in hard cider hush money, evidently overlooked the unpleasant fact that money talks, more often than not, betrayingly.

HAIRBRUSH ECONOMICS

THE Chicago Tribune remarks that the corrective for radicalism in the schools is that instrument of parental toryism, the hairbrush. Dr. Pence of Portland has no fear for the future of the boy who has a backyard playfield big enough for a dog to range in. A third authority believes that to spend some time teaching children the primary principles of citizenship would bar the door to future troubles.

The last suggestion is already in application in Portland's schools. That is the reason why the children go to school at quarter till 9, when 9 was once early enough. It might be profitable for parents to inquire into the use of the time assigned for instruction in patriotism. For instance, are the children learning that it is bad citizenship to follow the example of three fourths of their parents and stay away from school elections? Are they taught that the quickest way to give pervert radicalism its destructive opportunity is to let the minority rule public affairs through the permissive apathy of the majority? Is it impressed upon the youngsters either by way of the hairbrush or by softer persuasion, that loitering, disobedience and deceit are the procurers for criminality and perversion?

Perhaps the time assigned during the war for instruction in patriotism in Portland's schools could be utilized now for a well planned course in citizenship that would be worth more to Portland's boys and girls than even the rule of three.

During the year 1919, American industry produced 1,500,000 automobiles and the output for 1920 is estimated at 3,000,000 machines. And yet the manufacturers say that the "saturation point" is far from being reached and that the demand will be even more intense at the end of the year than it is now.

BUSINESS THRIFT

NOT long ago a survey revealed that San Francisco has 1200 grocery stores serving a population estimated at 600,000. Not more than 10 per cent of them were a financial success. Properly placed, 200 groceries could meet the needs of San Francisco, it was asserted. The other grocers, their clerks and deliverymen, could be released to productive occupation. Their salaries and operation costs could be subtracted from the high cost of living.

Portland, it may be assumed, does its merchandising in much the same haphazard way. It probably accounts for the fact, as presented by D. E. Galbraith, a credit rating agency representative, before the Ad club, that in Portland last year 1460 concerns started business and 999 firms went out of business, the large percentage of failures in no way abnormal, but faithfully indicating one of the reasons why living is high. Mr. Galbraith asked and answered a question in a way that makes interesting reading:

Who is responsible for this continuous flood of changes? Who started these men in business? Who permitted them to make errors in judgment in selection of location and in investment in business plan and equipment?

The responsibility rests primarily with the wholesaler and the jobber * * * By a judicious cooperation it would be possible to correct the errors of judgment of private individuals and maintain the credit of business concerns. It could be seen to that business ventures were not started in hopeless locations, that unwarranted investments in incontrovertible assets were not made, that credit was not rashly extended, that collections were not neglected, and that extravagances of overhead were not indulged.

In this manner it could be brought to pass that only such business ventures would be launched as had a reasonable prospect of success, and that from the first moment the management would be so guided that all openings for expansion and thrift would be taken advantage of and lack of success would be forestalled.

Remember that in business, opportunity knocks at the door of the man with ready cash, while failure knocks at the door of him who has not maintained his credit.

Trial of the former kaiser for his crimes would officially fix the responsibility for the world war. It would also aid in authenticating the history of the bloody drama. But if Holland refuses to give Hohenzollern up, well and good—he has been tried, convicted and sentenced before the bar of mankind. His blood guilt has been established and he has been unconditionally condemned by the highest of all earthly tribunals.

THE FIVE SOCIALISTS

THE proceedings at Albany, N. Y., are the product of an extraordinary time.

Five members-elect of the New York legislature are Socialists. In effect, they are on trial before the judiciary committee of the New York house on the question of whether their membership in the Socialist party disqualifies them as American citizens, and therefore for service in a legislative assembly to which they have been elected.

It is a proceeding which would scarcely happen in normal times. All realize that the war produced conditions that call for the highest and soundest citizenship.

But there are those who grow hysterical and carry their fears too far. It is very probable that the drastic espionage bill urged by the federal department of justice goes too far in the almost autocratic power it confers on the postmaster general.

European isms and isms came to America after the French revolution as they are coming over now following the Russian revolution. The old Federalist party viewed the situation with great alarm and hastened to enact the alien and sedition laws. Those enactments killed the leading political party of that time.

There is a sound mean to be followed now that is a safe path between sovietism and the dictatorship of the proletariat on one side and kaiserlike autocracy on the other.

If that rocket actually reaches the moon, who will be there to report its arrival? After it gets just about so high it is possible for it to come back to earth so swiftly that the person beneath its fall would survive more readily under a bomb-proof dugout than a steel trench hat.

GOODBYE, DOBBIN

A CLACKAMAS county grange tore out one side of its barn to admit the cars driven by its members. But that was only a sign. Proof appears in the statistical report of the Interstate bridge for 1919. Dobbin is leaving us.

For every horse drawn vehicle that made transit of the Columbia on the span which links Portland and Vancouver last year there were 125 automobiles. There were more than three motorcycles for every horse.

Is the street car also headed toward the exit? Of the 4,181,009 persons who crossed the Interstate bridge during 1919, only 1,762,006 were carried in the cars. The other 2,419,003 rode in automobiles or walked.

For the transportation of the persons who wished to get across the Columbia, 789,597 automobiles, 21,876 motorcycles, 6354 horse drawn vehicles and 92,414 street cars were required. To make the statement of the business on the bridge complete it must also be added that it was the causeway of 2639 head of livestock.

Aside from other reflections occasioned by the statistical record, it is evident that the Interstate bridge is one of our busiest and most useful public utilities, one of the most profitable, and one concerning which all argument as to the expediency of building it was long ago settled.

THE SUPER BANDIT

"UTTER collapse and demoralization overtook the foreign exchange market today," says a New York dispatch, dated Wednesday.

The British pound, French franc, Italian lire and German mark fell to new low records. The German mark which, before the war, was quoted at 23¼, dropped to slightly under 1½. The British pound, normally worth $4.86 in American money, dwindled to $3.60.

With the power of the pound to purchase American goods only $3.60, when ordinarily it is $4.86, British consumers cannot afford to buy goods manufactured in the United States.

Much less can a German consumer buy American goods with the mark at 1½, instead of 23¼. He would have to pay in German money nearly 20 times as much for an American sewing machine or harvester or box of apples or hundredweight of pork as either would cost him were the market at normal. And the New York dispatch goes on to say:

Dealers were again inclined to attribute today's collapse to such well known and long existing conditions as the unfavorable trade balances against almost all the foreign centers and to THE FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE TO RATIFY THE PEACE TREATY.

Other news dispatches the same day further explain why the purchasing power of European money is shrunken: Thus, Clemenceau passes from his leadership of France. He retires from the supreme council. One of the great figures that framed the treaty and the League of Nations is no longer a factor. Who knows what the new power in France may be in capacity and purpose so far as the league and treaty are concerned?

Nor is America a part of the treaty, or a figure in directing it, or a moral support in guiding it. Thus, the greatest force by which the treaty was to command respect and confidence in Europe is absent from its councils.

And here are other disturbing occurrences reported in the same day's news: Roumania was demanding a slice of Bessarabia.

Albania was attacking Serbia.

Great Britain was sending troops into the Caucasus to prevent the Bolshevists from overrunning Armenia and other parts of the Near East.

The new Polish republic was threatened with destruction by invasion from Russian soviets.

Italy was in a state of siege because of a big railway strike from which it was feared a Bolshevist revolution for overthrow of the government might be precipitated. One news dispatch declared that Germany is on the verge of complete collapse.

These were a single day's word picture in the news of the turmoil in Europe. Everywhere on that continent there was reflected a rising tide of turbulence. The one thing that was to have been the steadying and stabilizing influence in Europe—the League of Nations—is without the powerful moral backing that was relied on to support it. The sustaining power of America absent, the effective capacity and purpose of Clemenceau missing—these lost influences have encouraged the thousands of conflicting forces to rise, have stimulated the Bolshevists to undertake the conquest of all Europe, and finally, no doubt, the hoped for control of the world.

On the same day, the dispatches related that the one unyielding obstacle to agreement between the Republican and Democratic compromise committee in reaching an agreement on the peace treaty was the irreconcilable attitude of Lodge. He would yield nothing, compromise on nothing, consent to nothing. The committee was deadlocked, hopelessly held up, and all progress blocked by Lodge.

If Europe blows up, if the Bolshevists spread over it, if that continent becomes a blazing furnace of anarchy, America, too, will have her problem. Or if so much as that does not happen, and the turbulence merely continues with the purchasing power of European money shrunken, where and to whom will America sell her surplus agricultural products, sell the surplus goods from her factories, sell the surplus lumber from her sawmills, and so on?

If these surpluses cannot be sold, if the European market is thus destroyed, American industry must slacken, mills will be forced to run on short time, thousands of workers will be thrown into idleness and leaner days spread over this country.

Mr. Lodge is bringing more harm upon America than 10,000 Lodges can repair. He is the super bandit.

TO REIMBURSE WAR MINERS

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Hearings are being conducted by the house committee on mines and mining upon a resolution by Representative Garland of Pennsylvania intended to secure a more liberal application of the war minerals relief act, which was passed by congress to reimburse producers of chrome, tungsten, manganese and pyrites, for losses resulting from their investments during the war period. Many of the producers are here to protest the treatment they have received, which they ascribe to illiberal interpretation of the law, whereby most claims are rejected because expenditures are not shown to have been made in response to direct authority of some government official, and remaining claims have been reduced because of rulings applied as to the good judgment or business conduct of the applicant.

* * *

Claims have been filed in excess of $15,000,000. Congress appropriated for settlement $8,500,000, and members of the commission have recently reported that they hope to be able to return $2,000,000 to the treasury after satisfying all allowed claims. The claimants assert that good faith should be the test, and that deductions should not be made for deviations from exact business judgment at a time when they were urged as a matter of patriotism to put forth the utmost endeavors.

* * *

The Garland resolution proposes to declare the policy of congress in these words:

"That a liberal interpretation be adopted in the administration of said act, and that all these claimants who, in response to any personal, written or published request or demand from any of the governmental agencies mentioned in said act, in good faith expended money in producing or preparing to produce any of the ores or minerals named therein in their usual or requisite commercial form, for the purposes described in said act, and have heretofore filed their claims within the time and manner prescribed in said act, be reimbursed such losses as they be found to have incurred and are in equity entitled from the appropriation provided in said act; but in the event that said appropriation is not sufficient to liquidate all claims allowed in accordance therewith, such claims shall be paid a pro rata share of the appropriation provided in said act.

"That 50 per cent of the amount of any adjudicated claim shall, without prejudice, be paid after adjudication."

And Here Is a Pioneer of These Modern Days

Chris Schuebel of Oregon City a Leader in Reforms

Christian Schuebel lives at Oregon City. A good many folks don't like him. Many of the people who don't like him have had their private grafts disturbed or cut off by the "pernicious activity of a confirmed trouble maker." At least that is the way in which they describe his public activities. To a Journal reporter Mr. Schuebel recently said:

"Yes, you will find a good many people who say that all I do is to make trouble. They are right. I have been able to make a lot of trouble for a lot of parasites and tax-eaters, but I have saved a lot of money for the producers and taxpayers. I am the father of the general fund bill, which, ever since its adoption, has saved the taxpayers over $1000 a month in interest.

"Under the old plan, while we might have hundreds of thousands of dollars in a bank, some department which had exhausted its funds would issue warrants, which, when cashed at the banks, would draw interest until the next legislature made a new appropriation for that department. The bank would simply pay out the money of the state, held in some other state fund, to cash the state warrants and, without using a cent of its own money, draw down over $1000 a month in interest. I know one bank that drew over $25,000 in two years in this way. Sure, it was pretty soft for the bank, but hard on the people that had to dig up the taxes.

"The bills that I have helped shape and have worked for are the initiative and referendum, the direct primary and the corrupt practices act. I am the author of the present inheritance tax law as well as of the foreign corporation license bill. I also fathered the board of conciliation bill and the ten hour labor law which resulted in the eight-hour shift in manufacturing industries. I also was instrumental in putting water power on the tax roll. I have backed my interest in these matters with my cash, for I have spent over $10,000 of my own money in accomplishing legislation through educating the public to existing conditions.

"My former law partner, W. S. U'Ren, spent most of his time and all his money in working for the protection of the public and in advocating reforms.

"Yes, I have been in a position where I could see the need of reform in carrying on the public business. Six years I served in the city council, four years I was city attorney, four years I was deputy district attorney, and I served in the legislature during 1913, 1915 and 1919.

"No, I wasn't born with a silver spoon in my mouth. I came nearer being born with a coal shovel or a pick in my mouth, for my father was a coal miner and I was a 'breaker boy,' picking slate out of the coal when I was 8½ years old, and I hadn't been on the job long till I helped organize a walkout. There were about 150 breaker boys. Most of us were 7 to 12 years old, though some were from 70 to 80 years old. They were too old for underground work, and they picked slate for a weekly wage of $3.15 to $3.65. We worked from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. The company gouged us by not blowing the whistle for us to quit till 6:15, thus stealing 15 minutes. We worked 69 hours for an average wage of $3.50 per week, which was less than 6 cents an hour. Some of us did not feel like contributing an hour and a half a week to the company, so we appointed one of our number to give us the high sign at 6 o'clock. When the signal was given we all stopped picking slate and bolted for the doors. 'Red-ay,' the general superintendent of the breaker boys, came for us with his blackmake, which he was very handy at using. The boys pelted him with coal and finally a bit of slate got in its work on his hard cranium and knocked him out. Then we broke all the windows in the building. The result of the walkout was that the company agreed to take us all back and to blow the whistle at 6 o'clock."

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 Doctor as Germ Carrier

Portland, Jan. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—A great deal is being said about compulsory vaccination and a rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws. If quarantine is necessary to eliminate disease, let us have quarantine, but let it be consistent. My 11 years' active service as a graduate nurse has forced several conclusions: First, that the laws are very partial to the medical profession, allowing doctors absolute freedom to go and come where they please, regardless of the number of contagious cases they have visited. To nurses is granted comparative freedom, though less than is accorded the doctors; but when it comes to the family of the afflicted one, they are deprived of all freedom, often causing serious financial burdens which they are absolutely unable to bear.

I have often wondered why people considered doctors and nurses above carrying germs. If disease is communicated in this way, then the doctor it the one person to be avoided and refused admittance to our homes, for he may visit every known contagious disease in one day, yet neither he, his clothing nor his office is fumigated. Suppose you call a doctor after he has made these several calls. He comes without so much as brushing his clothes. So, according to medical theory, he comes laden with germs of diphtheria, scarlet fever or smallpox, leaving a few of each. In some cases these develop, yet no word of blame is ever placed upon the doctor or nurse who has brought them to your home.

For some years I have strongly doubted the germ theory, but that, of course, is personal opinion only. But the point is this—if disease can be carried about in the clothing, then something should be done to protect the public from the medical profession. For instance, let the city appoint a force of perhaps two or three men for scarlet fever, another force for smallpox, and so on. These men to serve for, say, three months each, during which time both they and their families are to observe strict quarantine laws, the city to pay them a salary which would relieve them of financial worry, and to furnish automobiles for their use, as they could not consistently be allowed on the street cars. The city, of course, would have to work out the details of the system. This is only a suggestion of the general plan upon which our quarantine system might be made more effective.

GRADUATE NURSE.

In Defense of Dempsey

Portland, Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—As this seems to be open season on the slacker and alleged slacker, permit me a few words. A few weeks ago some post of the American Legion put the brand on Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion. Without trying to gain the real facts of the case, other posts, probably not wanting to be outdone, adopted similar resolutions, but added other stipulations, such as a $25 bet on Carpentier, to show that it was original. And so it spread.

I think Dempsey adopted the course that he thought was right; and, besides, it was his privilege, like millions of others, to wait until his number came up. He didn't run out of the country, but registered like other people, and then found an essential occupation when he wasn't appearing in benefits for the Red Cross or other war relief activities.

How did most of the famous athletes fare after joining the service? The most of them were given commissions and placed in positions where they should have had the spurs, not on the heels, but at their elbows, so that the evidence of being at rest would show. As for Carpentier being an air pilot, he probably was and still is a hot air pilot, judging by some late articles in the papers. I made it a point to find out about him while on leave in his home town and was told that he drove a French general's car during the war when not engaged in athletic meets. I think Dempsey did more toward winning the war than many of those who are trying to degrade him.

CHAS. F. SHANNON.

Olden Oregon

Time Was When Anti-Slavery Views Might Cost Something

The census of 1870 was taken in Lane county by E. P. Henderson, a pioneer educator of Oregon. He was principal of Columbia college at Eugene, which flourished in the late 50's and early 60's and was the forerunner of the state university. He lost his position as head of Columbia college for the reason that the board of trustees, which was pro-slavery, thought he "was an incipient abolitionist and therefore unfit to be a tutor of the youths of the land." Professor Henderson afterward taught in many places in Oregon and Washington, among them Lebanon, Or., and Dayton, Wash. He was an ordained minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Hangin' men may cure 'em of bad habits, all right, but if it's so plum bounden necessary to hang murderers to strike terror into the hearts of the people and make bad men hold back from killin their feller man, why not hang 'em in the public square and provide seats fer the ladies up in front, with popcorn peddlers and newsboys aselin extrys right up to the minute? That uster be the way in Texas not so very fur back. The hull country turned out jist the same as to a circus, only it didn't cost nuthin' to see the show. It didn't seem to stop murders, however, no better'n in Kansas, where they didn't hang 'em at all. So the Texas legislature went in fer hangin' 'em kinder ashamed like and private.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

There are many of us to whom the doctor's prescription is scarcely more intelligible than the hieroglyphic inscription on an Egyptian tombstone; but the majority of us are reasonably sure that it contains neither dried frogs nor asbestos, says the Christian Herald. Yet both of these substances are common ingredients in the "order" which the Chinese doctor prescribes for his patient, after he has performed on him the solemn ceremonial of feeling both pulses to gain a clue regarding the condition of his internal organs. For the sake of variety he may include in the prescription any of the following for which the patient, perhaps, may express a preference: Scorpions, rhinoceros skin, wood shavings, flies, crushed pebbles, moths, centipedes, toads, lizards, caterpillars, powdered snakes or wasps.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

"American Troops Leaving Siberia."—Headline. Sure, they wouldn't care about taking it with them.

* * *

The Dutch have refused the allies' request for the former kaiser. Now, doesn't that "beat the Dutch?"

* * *

The state prison has been closed to a boy sentenced there because of his tender years. Sort of a case of prison bars barred.

* * *

When Portland is made a coast grain port, few but will admit anyway that we can furnish the "rain" part of it.

* * *

Judge McCourt has decided that the state has a right to collect dog license in addition to the one demanded by the city. It must be a long, long time since the judge was just a "kid."

* * *

The street cleaning department has been ordered to take away the sandwich signboard on the street corners, but that doesn't mean that you're going to see the "white wings" carrying away a load of them on their pushcarts.

SIDELIGHTS

The Democrat compains that the absence of a large number of Baker residents in California for the winter, "will likely cut the city census down just that number unless someone here can furnish the required information concerning them."

* * *

"Tourist travel this year," asserts the Baker Democrat, "will be most agreeably surprised with what Baker has done for their comfort. Completion of tourist grounds and a natatorium will be had early in the spring, and the word will go out East and West that Baker is the premier city between Salt Lake and Portland."

* * *

John Wortman of Enterprise while visiting in Portland and other points in Oregon and Washington took time, according to the Enterprise, to investigate living costs. Although he hesitates to say so, the Enterprise goes on to say, he "found many necessities of life cheaper there than in Enterprise. Even wood and coal were found to be much cheaper as well as electricity, water, etc."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Once upon a time Montana stockmen flooded the Seattle market with their money. But that day is rapidly passing, say those who know. Montana ships her beef to Portland and to Chicago, the same authorities aver. Wherein may be found the reason for the presence at the New Perkins of W. H. Veasey of Miles City, Mont., who answers the general description of the modern stockman.

* * *

Louis Lachmann, who was completely passed up by James Whitcomb Riley when the Hoosier poet sought jingling names for his rhymes, and finally decided upon "Tom Van Arden, my old friend," is at the Imperial, showing none of the signs of wear attributable to the recent emergency session of the state legislature. Lachmann is not nearly so interested in poetry, however, as he is in his job as senator from Marion county—which bounds Salem on all sides—and in hops, hotels and things in general.

* * *

From Salem way Charles A. Park comes to the Seward and finds Romeo Gouley of Brooks. There is a difference, not only in names, but in conditions of servitude as well, for Park's business is to dispense water, while Romeo propagates hops, it is said. Now, hops, when mixed with water—

* * *

Fish and cows make an odd cohbination, but Warren R. Reed of Reedsport testifies to a consuming interest in both. The consuming interest goes beyond the edible qualities and enters upon the realm of commercialism with Reed of Reedsport, too. Fish are in the ascendancy with Reed just now, for he was nearly named one of the new members of the state fish and game commission. With Mrs. Reed the Reedsport canneryman is registered at the Imperial.

* * *

Another of Oregon's redoubtable "pathways of progress" is the John Day highway. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crichtor, guests at the New Perkins, are doing much to push that commercial and scenic asset to the fore. The whole John Day country, in fact, is coming into the front rank and when that great irrigation project gets going John Day will outrank the garden of Eden, if Crichtor has his way.

* * *

George H. Baker, who always puts a little extra push into the pen when he writes the "H" on the Imperial hotel register, is here from Goldendale with Mrs. Baker. Baker has been one of Goldendale's most consistent encouragers for many years, meanwhile conducting a thriving hardware business.

"Having a good time and looking out of the corner of my eye at a few business affairs," is James Snipes' own statement of the reasons for his presence in Portland. The milling business he formerly operated at The Dalles is a mere detail on his calendar just now.

* * *

Fate plays an odd game. In evidence is the case of John Hand, noted singer, who admits freely enough that he got most of his early growth almost within the shadow of the Wasatch range in Utah. Hand and his retinue arrived at the Benson today, but behind each name is the address, "New York." Thus does Utah lose credit for her achievement.

* * *

Three of the leading educators of the Northwest are flying the colors of their respective institutions in Portland today. President Henry Suzzalo of the University of Washington, President W. J. Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural college, and President P. L. Campbell of the state university forgathered to make an occasion of the former's address before the City club Thursday night. Dr. Suzzalo is at the Benson; Dr. Kerr at the Imperial, and the Eugene preceptor is harbored at the Portland.

* * *

There is more than mere business on the mind of Collins W. Elkins, Prineville merchant, who is at the Multnomah with Mrs. Elkins and their son. "Prineville is directly in the pathway of the winds of prosperity," Elkins testifies, "and business will thrive without us for a day or so."

* * *

Portland hotel registers present a study in feminine penmanship these days, and, oddly enough, the secret lies in the city's shop windows. Keeping just a jump ahead of the season in the matter of styles, good folks from all corners of the state are flocking into the city to enjoy the spring style show and then carry the best of the exhibits home with them.

* * *

Mrs. Conrad Stafrin, wife of the acting adjutant general of Oregon, is at the Imperial while friend husband remains at home in Dallas to watch the drug store, which Mrs. Stafrin believes "needs more watching than ever since the major returned from France."

* * *

"With good roads in fact instead of fancy, the Clatsop beaches will harbor a greatly increased tourist trade this spring and summer, and Astoria and Seaside are expecting the lion's share of the dollars." This is the forecast of A. Jaloff, Astoria automobile man, at the Seward today.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[A good story of Dan Smythe, Eastern Oregon sheep king, is turned in by Mr. Lockley today; also a discussion of diamonds and other gems in connection with the present high cost era.]

A day or so ago I was admiring a Great Dane in the lobby of the Hotel Benson. As I was talking to the owenr of the huge brindle creature, Dan Smythe of Pendleton stepped up. As he patted the Great Dane's head he said to the dog's owner: "I am very fond of dogs." "Are you?" said the owner of the Great Dane. "Do you own a dog?" "Yes," Dan responded, "I own over 200 dogs at present." Dan was looking at the friendly eyes of the Great Dane. I was watching the Great Dane's owner. I had to smile at the blank look of astonishment and incredulity on his face. What he wanted to say was, "The last liar has all the best of it." What he did say, in carefully restrained voice, was, "Indeed? Where do you keep your 200 dogs and what do you do with them?" "I own 60,000 sheep up in Eastern Oregon," said Dan, "and I have a few dogs with each band of sheep."

* * *

Do you remember the old nursery rhyme we all learned when we were little tots,

Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

Go into any jeweler's to buy a diamond and you will discover that the price of diamonds has skyrocketed until they are skyhigh today. I asked a prominent Portland jeweler a day or so ago the reason. "Bread and milk and sugar we must have. They are necessities. I can understand why they have gone up. But we can do without diamonds. They are luxuries. Won't the people refuse to buy diamonds until the price comes down again?" I said. "Diamonds used to be considered a luxury," said my friend the jeweler. "Now they seem to be a necessity. Every steel riveter's wife must have silk stockings and diamonds, just as her husband must have his silk shirts and perfectos as the symbol and visible evidence that they are no longer in the cotton stocking and overalls class. I said 'steel riveter,' but you can include all those whose wages have skyrocketed during the war. American workingmen in all history were never so prosperous, and, having the means to indulge their ungratified desires, they are hastening to do so. There are hundreds of thousands of men, particularly along the Atlantic seaboard, who have made fortunes in the manufacture of munitions or other war materials. Other thousands have cleaned up on the stock market on 'war babies,' and all these are competing in the gem market to secure the best to be had. The diamond to many people represents prosperity. It is their badge of success and achievement.

"The output from the diamond mines is low on account of the high cost of labor and materials. We used to pay $250 a karat for perfect stones before the war. Today we are lucky to get flawless gems of fine color at from $450 to $600 a karat. For good Blue river gems we have to pay $600 to $1000 a karat. Suppose a friend of yours bought a diamond five years ago for $100 and is offered $200 for it today, are not you and other friends inclined to think the buying of diamonds a good investment? As a matter of fact, a fine diamond is an asset on which you can always realize quickly.

"Emeralds are also 'up in the air.' Superior Oriental sapphires have shot up until they bring from $200 to $600 a karat. The import duty on madeup jewelry is 60 per cent, while on uncut gems it is only 20 per cent. So the old heirloom jewelry going into the market in Russia and all over Europe is being broken up and the gems are being shipped over here to be sold.

"In 1918, during the three summer months, we imported less than $4,000,000 worth of diamonds. For the same three months of 1919 over $29,000,000 worth of diamonds were imported. It used to cost $3.50 a karat to cut diamonds; now it costs $20. The higher the costs of labor go, the more money the workers have and the more customers there are to buy diamonds. Never in all our history have we sold so many diamonds as during the past holiday season."

* * *

Someone was telling me the other day of a soapbox orator who was discussing the subject of workingmen buying silk shirts and decorating their wives in "barbaric splendor." He shouted: "America is going the way of other effete and luxury loving nations. What, let me ask, happened to Babylon? It became soft through love of luxury, and it fell. What happened to Nineveh? It lost its virile virtues and was destroyed. What happened to Tyre when it left the path of virtue?"

Before he could answer his own question, a silk shirted workingman on the edge of the crowd called out: "It was punctured," and in the roar of laughter that followed the soapbox orator faded away.

The Profession of Managing Men

James Hay in Peoples' Magazine

"How much truth is there in the complaints of the young gentlemen who, having been out of college for five or six months, let out the wail that all the chances for 'big work' and 'great things' are gone—and that opportunity's a sealed book?"

This question was put to General George W. Goethals. Here is the general's reply:

"Men who can handle other men efficiently never have to waste time looking for jobs. The young man who can get enthusiastic cooperation from others—that is, organize a big undertaking and choose his subordinates wisely—need never worry about his future. He's always in demand."

"Modern business," he continued, "has created what you might call a new profession, the profession of managing men. And that includes a broad, practical vision, the ability to look ahead and see the big requirements that will spring from a big plan, and a facility for having the right men and the right material ready to deal with those requirements the minute they arise.

"This new profession is never overcrowded. Every day there are projects waiting to be done. The openings for the men who can captain men are surprisingly plentiful."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

The validity of the state dog license law has been sustained by Circuit Judge McCourt of Multnomah county.

The state lime board has confirmed the order closing operations at the state lime quarry at Gold Hill until spring.

More than 14,100 weights were inspected by the deputy state sealer of weights and measures during 1919.

Th ecornerstone of the new Catholic church at Bend will contain an American flag and a number of American coins.

While British price control of apples is still maintained, Newtowns of good quality are bringing the maximum price of 20 shillings 10 pence.

In the first debate of the interclass series at Willamette university the seniors were eliminated from the running by the junior team.

The California-Oregon Power company is removing its poles and lines at Ashland. Its business has been absorbed by the municipal system.

Percy M. Varney, chief of police at Salem, has resigned after a five years' service, owing to disagreement with members of the city administration.

The Linn County Fair association has elected F. H Pfeiffer president and A. C. Schmitt secretary. The site of the fair is to be changed from Scio to Albany.

It is estimated that damage done to Umatilla county roads by recent floods and washouts will amount to $25,000. Permanent repairs will not be made until spring.

A sheriff is entitled to mileage actually traveled in making service in civil cases, according to an opinion by Attorney General Brown in a case from Lincoln county.

After several weeks of preparation the Willamette University Glee club will make its first long tour through Eastern Oregon and Washington during the two weeks beginning January 29.

Admissions by a man charged with murder in the presence of a sheriff, if made voluntarily, are admissible at the trial of the defendant, according to an opinion of Attorney General Brown.

Deputy state fire marshals are making a survey at The Dalles. They will also survey Hood River. During the past few months fire surveys have been made of 50 towns and cities in the state and in most instances new fire equipment has been purchased and many hazards removed.

Frank F. Lischke of Milwaukie has filed application with the state engineer to appropriate 3700 second feet of water from the Deschutes river for power development in a series of plants at Metolius, Frieda, Coleman, Mecca, White Horse rapids and Pelton, in Sherman, Wasco and Jefferson counties.

WASHINGTON

Much interest is being manifested in Centralia in the organization of a women's auxiliary to the American Legion.

Kelso's postoffice has been enlarged and the postmaster has double the room in which to handle the rapidly growing business.

The stockholders of the Carrolls Farm Loan association have elected John Gadbaw president and R. H. Mitchell secretary treasurer.

During the week ended January 10, 5241 cars of forest products have been loaded, as compared with 3820 cars for the same period in 1918.

A Steam and Hoisting Engineers' union has been organized at Vancouver and obtained a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

County expenditures in Yakima county increased $655,387 in 1919 over the totals of 1918. The commissioners spent about $500,000 for road construction.

The apportionment of state school funds for January totals $713,327, or $165,116 more than January last year, due to the collection of a large amount of outstanding taxes.

The matter of the establishment of a cooperative store is being considered at Aberdeen by the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen. A total of $2000 has already been subscribed.

The Columbia Products company has bought the station of the Ellensburg Products company and taken over the business. Products will now be shipped to Vancouver instead of Seattle.

No agreement has been reached by building trades unions and contractors at Spokane. Unions have asked for wage increases of $1 a day and have refused to work on new contracts until the demand is met.

In a caustic letter to Governor Hart, the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor criticises the governor sharply for alleged evasion of the intent of the law by not appointing two labor representatives members of the industrial code commission.

The organization of the Yakima valley beet growers and the demand that $15 a ton shall be the minimum price for the 1920 crop has brought the heads of the Utah-Sugar company to Yakima to see what can be done in the way of adjustment. The minimum price last year was $10 per ton.

Automobile license fees amounting to $58,113 have been sent from Clarke county to the secretary of state. This money was collected in 1919 and was three times as much as ever before was received from this source. The big increase was partly caused by the difference between the license per horse power and the weight of the machine.

IDAHO

Reports of the Pomona granges read at the meeting of the state grange show prosperity and great development last year.

The Idaho Power company has asked the state public utilities commission to approve rates to yield an increased income of 60 per cent.

Influenza in a mild form has made its appearance at Lewiston. The city health depatment is in cooperation with the Red Cross. More than 50 cases are reported from Clarkston.

Boise headquarters of the Motorists' Protective Association of Idaho have been established and local branches are to be set up as quickly as possible in the various cities and towns in the state.

A large delegation of good roads boosters from Enterprise and Wallowa county, Oregon, will meet with the commercial clubs of Lewiston and Clarkston February 8 to plan for a road which will connect Lewiston with Enterprise, which will be an outlet for the trade of Wallowa county.

GENERAL

Ex-Premier Asquith is again a candidate for a seat in parliament from a London constituency.

Esthonia, Letvia, Lithuania and Poland have, according to reports, formed a defensive alliance against soviet Russia.

Withdrawal of $1,500,000 gold coin from the sub-treasury for shipment to Inda, has aroused interest of international bankers

The California industrial commission has the power to prevent newsboys and other street traders under the age of 14 from operating, says a decision of Attorney General Webb.

A special session of the Nevada legislature will meet February 7 to act on the federal suffrage amendment provided the suffrage leaders guarantee the expense not to exceed $980.

Margins of profit from 34 per cent on groceries to 75 per cent on table linen are taken by retail merchants of Montana, it is declared in the annual report of the state railroad commission.

The senate has no authority to demand of the secretary of the treasury information regarding the income of individuals under the income tax act, according to a ruling by Vice President Marshall.

Thirty-five acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie hero fund. Thirteen persons lost their lives while trying to save others and pensions aggregating $5820 a year were awarded dependents of seven of them.

Gross sales of Armour & Co. for 1919 were $1,038,000,000 and net income was $14,098,506. The net income represented a return of 1.35 cents on each dollar of sales and 6.74 per cent on the net capital investment.