Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matthew 7:12.

THE DRIFT TO HOOVER

AMERICAN politicians are driving the American people into new party alignments. They are unconsciously and fatuously forcing the people to find surcease from rotten politics in Herbert Hoover or some man like him.

Fifteen or 16 senators at Washington have broken up the attempt of the Democrats and mild Republicans to compromise on the treaty. Lodge seemed about to compromise, when the irreconcilables like Johnson, Borah and Poindexter warned him that they would bolt the Republican party if he yielded in the slightest from the position of the Lodge reservations.

The country is sick of it all. People are sick and tired of party politics. They are disgusted with the men who have deliberately made a political football of an agreement in which all the world engaged to end war and establish order over the world.

The world is different now. The country is different. Men's minds are different. The devastating war upset the old formulas. The tariff can no longer be brought forward by the Republicans as a cure-all for the ills with which the world is suffering.

Duties for revenue only is no slogan for the Democrats to propose as a remedy for an earth in turbulence. The political crimes that the Lodge-Johnson-Poindexter group are committing now in Washington will dull the appeal in the name of the grand old party among thousands of disouraged and disgusted Republicans.

There is nothing for either of the two great political parties to point to with pride since the armistice was signed. The Democratic congress that functioned so well in the beginning went to pieces in its last session. It got nowhere with reconstruction.

The Republican congress, called together in extraordinary session, has wasted seven or eight months in butchering the treaty to the utter neglect of badly needed reconstruction legislation.

No party has shown itself capable of coping with after-the-war problems. Partisans have kept the country in a state of war. Nearly 15 months after the armistice, we have signed no peace. All other big nations have reached a settlement with Germany, but we are still at war with the nations against which we fought for 19 months.

American statesmanship was never so incompetent and so disgusting. Other warring nations have solved most of their war problems but ours are untouched. Even the Bolshevists in Russia are gradually coming out of chaos. Yet the intelligence and good citizenship of the American people should have made settlements here easier than in any other nation on earth.

Such statesmanship as there is seems bound hand and foot in two-by-four partisanship. The struggle while the nation is fettered with war prices for life necessities is not for the welfare of the country but how to win the next presidential election.

All this dishonesty and duplicity in public life accounts fully for the trend of sentiment toward Mr. Hoover. It is a deeper and more profound sentiment than the politicians concede it to be. People, sick and tired of thimblerigging and bedeviled with the duplicity of partisanship are turning away in disgust from party alignments to Hoover because he is a man of principle, high above the mire of politics and completely outside the rings of rotten senatorial hacks.

There was a political revolution in America in 1916, when the West elected a president of the United States. The conditions are riper now for another in 1920 when the West, leading the most dramatic political revolution in the history of the country, may put a Far Western man in the White House. The ground swell is already audible in the growing drift towards Mr. Hoover.

Why not include the old county farm up on the Canyon road in the list of next summer's public camp grounds? It is within a few minutes of the city. It is wild and picturesque. Running water is available and fuel not hard to get. The county is making no use of it whatever. For not more than a nominal amount the farm could be put into condition to furnish pleasure and comfort for almost any number of auto tourists and if there are to be as many as are now expected only the use of so large an area of public property will meet the need.

SIX HUNDRED JOBLESS

SIX HUNDRED former service men in Portland are jobless.

Here is a thought: It is not merely for the sake of affording them employment that these boys deserve attention. It is not merely because they went to war and lost months, maybe years, out of their lives that interest should be taken in them. What of the effect of their idleness on society? The agitators are after them. The agitators are after everybody who will listen. They pour into their ears the siren song of the confiscation of property and its division as a common possession. They tell your returned service man that he went out to fight for the country, but that the country doesn't care for him. They whisper into his ears that he gave of his time and hazarded his all to defend the people, but that the people are not concerned about him.

It is an easy way to ruin a boy who may be 100 per cent worth while. It is for the moral and economic effect upon this community that effort should be made to place these men in employment where they will be self respecting and be surrounded by stable and desirable influences.

Men of affairs should be concerned in this matter. Who is more interested in a stable America and a sound social order than men of property and men of industry and men of commerce?

Possibly some of them have had an unsatisfactory experience in employing a returned service man. But that is only natural. It doesn't condemn all service men. Among thousands of them, there is naturally an occasional failure.

Besides, what man of affairs may not have a boy of his own who may be temporarily loosed from his moorings? If not now, he may have such a son tomorrow or the next day. If he has no thought of other folks' sons, who will be concerned with his?

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Because a family could not pay the rent in advance a Detroit apartment house landlord turned off the heat. The baby contracted double pneumonia. If it dies the landlord will be prosecuted for manslaughter. And he ought to be convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

THE TEST OF PURPOSE

BETWEEN radicalism and reaction the civilized world will pursue its little interrupted way of evolution and progress. This is the force of a recent cartoon in the Brooklyn Eagle. It is likewise a calming reiteration of historic fact at a moment when heat engendered by deportation of the Reds and prosecution of the I. W. W. throws off sparks in the form of multiplied proposals for anti-sedition laws.

Americanism will not profit from radicalism against radicalism. By its refusal to seat duly elected Socialistic members the New York legislature has made a contribution not to the solution but to the problem of unrest.

The framers of the Declaration of Independence were constructive. The radicals are destructive. The exalted and profound philosophy of a Jefferson could never by any strained comparison be likened to the mouthings of a Goldman or the bomb carrying of a Berkman.

The colonies followed their leaders into revolution against tyranny. The constitution provided for government by the people and embraced the means of its own modification when, in the evolving affairs of the nation, it should prove inadequate to meet the situations that might arise.

Intolerance is never intelligent. Intolerance is abhorrent to true patriotism. Direct action by radicals and the employment of their own gross weapons to suppress them are equally pernicious. Abuses which attach themselves to our political-social structure and seek thus to exploit the people can be cured by discerning public sentiment at the ballot box.

America is no place for the Red nor for the profiteer. They are alike baneful. When either or any aim destroyingly at the American government they are aiming at liberty, for our government in foundation, structure and vitality is liberty.

It is the first time that comment on Portland weather has dealt in superlatives exclusively. First it was the coldest snap, then the longest winter dry spell and now the heaviest rain. Next?

THE RAILROADS

NEARLY every publication which turns a sympathetic ear to the complainings of railroad capital makes much foreboding comment about that provision of the Cummins bill which proposes that a certain proportion of the surplus earnings of strong roads be used to strengthen the weaker lines.

The clause is spoken of as a discouragement to keen competitive relation between the carriers and destructive of the initiative and sagacity which make some railroads more profitable than others.

It is also to be suggested that the strengthening of the weak by the strong would put a premium upon poor management. Wouldn't it be better, while the railroads of the nation are still under the control of federal administration, to devise a broad administrative plan that will eliminate juggling, reorganize the lines on the basis of good credit, and retain coordinated, regional, federal supervision such as will unify service and make the public interest in transportation the paramount consideration?

It has all come out at last—Johnson, Borah, Knox, Poindexter and the rest of the 15 irreconcilable senators told Lodge they would split the Republican party if he made any change in his reservations. That is to say, they were against the treaty all the time. They have been posing before the country under false pretences. They want the treaty killed. They want a new peace negotiated with Germany. They are catering to the pro-German vote in America. And to the Bolshevist vote and the anarchist vote and other discordant groups. And some of them are openly and avowedly running for president.

IN THE PROBLEM

FEW realize the difficulties encountered by the Portland traffic police in the administration of the traffic laws.

There are the cases of the drivers who cannot read or write. And there are the others who do not take the time to read a book of traffic rules.

One of them was asked if he had read the rules. He said he had not but that his wife had.

An officer held a book of rules before a Japanese driver who had just driven his automobile into a motorcycle and injured its rider. "Have you ever seen one of these before?" he was asked. The Jap shook his head. "Do you know what it is for?" He again shook his head. "Can you read?" "Don't know." He knew nothing of traffic laws and did not know a book of rules from a phone directory.

A driver brought to the station to report an accident said he had never read the traffic rules, that no one had ever told him about them. He had driven a car two years. He said he had paid damages as a result of several accidents, because he didn't know whether he was right or wrong. "I don't know," he said, "so I pay."

In the light of these things, brought to public notice by The Journal's investigations, there is here a group who must be reached, or they will go on driving into other cars, injuring or killing occupants and demoralizing traffic. Those who cannot read or write learn nothing about accidents from the newspapers. In their ignorance they run amuck and safe drivers suffer.

And there is a considerable group of them. They are one of the factors in the distressing traffic problem.

The pen is mightier than the sword but the hand that slings the ink is no more subject to the infirmity of fatigue than the hand that wields the rapier. Down at Berkeley, General Pershing, after he greeted ex-service men, placed by the side of "writer's cramp" a case of "shaker's squeeze."

THE CHILDREN WON

WHEN two forces meet on converging lines one or the other has to get out of the way. This is precisely what happened when the welfare of the children encountered the interests of commercial concessions at the Portland meeting of the North Pacific Fair association. The children won. The objectionable concessions must go.

It will be possible now to hold the next state fair without the reproachful accusation that it has degenerated into a gambling center so far as its amusement concessions are concerned.

Other Northwest state fairs will have the same opportunity. The county fairs, such as the Multnomah county fair annually held at Gresham, will be similarly relieved. The fairs are ordinarily so scheduled that one follows the other. The concessions move "on circuit" so that if they are blocked in part of the territory losses would attend an effort to reach the other fairs that remain open to them.

Amusement concessions are pot boilers. The practice has been to lease them display space at fairs primarily intended for agricultural and industrial exposition. The funds derived from fees helped pay the bills. It was thought the gate receipts would be larger if people knew the "side shows" were in number within. Such enterprises served as a sort of naughty condiment to sauce the conventional exhibits.

But some time ago in Oregon the organization of children's pig, corn, bread baking, fruit canning, chicken hatching clubs was inaugurated. A frequent prize for distinctive achievement in youthful agriculture and industry was a trip to the state fair. When the children confronted at the fair games of chance and risque performance, the first thought was that the great state of Oregon would not permit an impropriety and that consequently these affairs were suitable entertainment. Then the spending money of the proud journey was paid out for a return of drabbed value.

To N. C. Maris, field worker of the state department of education and organizer in chief of the children's clubs, belongs first credit for the effort to oust undesirable concessions. Parents and business men and club women were quick to recognize the justness of the contention that children and all others should learn what was for their good, not their harm, at the state fair.

The decision of the North Pacific Fair association still leaves room for the exercise of judgment as to what concessions should be admitted. Some of them are clean and moral. But as a general rule concessions should be barred that employ any form of gambling device, that convey any immoral suggestion or that place crime and violence in attractive light.

WOOD ON FIRST BALLOT?

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, Jan. 28.—Looking at the cards for the Republican national convention as they are now being played, General Leonard Wood appears to be securely fenced off from any first ballot triumph, even though he should win most of the primary contests in the West, where his friends contend that he will sweep the prairies.

Unquestionably there has been some apprehension among the managers of other candidates over the reported strength of Wood, and the Wood people, relying upon the psychology of this impression, have done all they could to add to the idea that the general will be able to overrun the opposition and make it a first ballot affair.

* * *

Assuming that other candidates will for their own protection make common cause until they have laid Wood on the shelf, if that be possible, and then turn to make the choice among themselves, the fact develops that on the face of things they have the "situation well in hand." Here are the figures that show it:

There are besides Wood eight well defined candidates, and each one expects to have back of him a solid state delegation. That there will be only small defections, if any, in these delegations, is generally conceded. So the first roll call will show these figures: California, 26 for Senator Hiram W. Johnson; Illinois, 58 for Governor Frank O. Lowden; Indiana, 30 for Governor James P. Goodrich; Massachusetts, 35 for Governor Calvin Coolidge; New York, 88 for Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; Ohio, 48 for Senator Warren G. Harding; Pennsylvania, 76 for Governor William C. Sproule; Washington, 14 for Senator Miles Poindexter.

This accounts for 375 votes, made up exclusively from states that have candidates of their own. A little figuring tells that outside of the delegations from the Old South and the territories there is a remainder of 432 delegates, and it seems a conservative allowance to assume that Wood cannot capture more than three-fourths of them. Allowing only one-fourth of this number to the anti-Wood combination, this gives 108 to add to the 375 from favorite son states, a total of 483, or just 10 less than enough to nominate.

* * *

Up to this point no account has been taken of the delegates from the Old South and the territories, where the G. O. P. game is still played as it was in the days when Mark Hanna and Frank H. Hitchcock picked 'em up, and where ordinary currents of public opinion do not count for much in choosing delegates to the Republican convention. Roosevelt's great primary campaign of 1912, it will be remembered, broke down on the immovable rock of Southern delegates controlled by the Taft managers. For the most part the same men who played for Taft are still potent in the Southern territory, and for the most part they are not for Wood. In this Southern block are 167 delegates coming from states that do not furnish any Republican electoral votes: Alabama with 14, Arkansas with 13, Florida with 8, Georgia with 17, Louisiana with 12, Mississippi with 12, North Carolina with 22, South Carolina with 11, Tennessee with 20, Texas with 23 and Virginia with 15. To these may be added 10 delegates in the aggregate from the territories and the District of Columbia, 177 in all.

* * *

The mathematics of all this is not difficult. If the anti-Wood forces are practically assured 375 votes from their home states, and pick up one-fourth of the contested elections from the East and West, aggregating 483 votes controlled outside of the South and the territories, will they have much difficulty in adding enough from the black and tan cohorts to give them a firm grip?

If they swing the South and the territories solidly, as the Taft managers did for all practical purposes in 1912 against Roosevelt, they will have a total of 670 votes, when they need only 493 for a majority. Thus they have considerable leeway, and even though Wood were to capture substantially all the Northern delegates outside the states of the other candidates, his managers cannot even then be sure of control over the convention.

* * *

One of the details seen to by the other candidates is to advance favorite sons in every large state possible. Outside of Washington, which has only 14 seats, all the other favorite son states have from 26 on up to 88 delegates, equivalent to several New Hampshires, the home state of General Wood, which will have only eight votes. These large delegations will have persuasive arguments for some of the smaller sister states with uninstructed delegations as to why they should not be in a hurry about making up their minds. The figures as they stand indicate that the anti-Wood planners are good architects, and all the ingenuity of the Wood managers will be needed to tumble down the structure they are building up to stop him.

An Ancient Document of Historic Interest

Dedication of Oregon City Townsite By Dr. John McLoughlin.

In Oregon City you can see in the office of the county recorder the original plat of Oregon City, its flowing longhand still legible, with the signature of Dr. McLoughlin at the bottom of the page. The dedication of Oregon City reads as follows:

DEDICATION

John McLoughlin to The Public.
Dated (Acknowledgment) Dec. 2, 1850.
Recorded January 7, 1850.
Book 1, Plats, Page 2.

This is the original plat and is on the scale of 240 feet to the inch. So much of the town as lies between Washington street and the river was surveyed in the spring of 1844 by Jesse Applegate. The remainder of the town from block numbered 93 to 170, inclusive, was surveyed by Robert R. Short in the autumn of 1849. All streets except Sixth are 60 feet wide and cross each other at right angles. Sixth street is 60 feet wide on the hill or bluff and at the river, but is only about 30 feet wide at the foot of the bluff. All lots in that part of town surveyed by Jesse Applegate are at least 66 feet front and 100 feet back; the alleys in this part of town are 10 feet wide. Fractions of lots are marked on the plat. All lots in that part of the town surveyed by Robert R. Short are 60 feet front and 105 feet back; the alleys in this part of the town are 26 feet wide. Blocks numbered 96, 40, 102 and 152 are public squares. That part of the town set apart by red lines has been donated to the probate judges of Clackamas county in trust and upon conditions specified in the deed conveying it. Some lots are more than 60 feet front in consequence of an allowance made because of difficulty in measuring, the blocks being in some instances made more than full. The space between the edge of the bluff and blocks 33, 32, 31, 30, 73, 74, 75 and 76 is donated for a promenade for the inhabitants of Oregon City. All the space in front of the blocks on Water street not covered by the width of the street (60 feet) is reserved as private property. All of the space below the edge of the bluff in front of blocks numbered 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77 is reserved as private property.

The place of beginning for that part of the town which lies immediately along the river and under the bluff is at the northeast corner of block No. 1, as marked on the plat; the land mark being a black hewed stone planted in the ground at the place designated. The streets in this portion of the town parallel with the river from the southern end of the block numbered 1 to the northern end of the block numbered 4, bear north 35 degrees and 30 minutes east; from block numbered 5 to block numbered 9 they bear north 55 degrees east. The place of beginning for that portion of the town lying on the hill back of the bluff is at the northwest corner of block numbered 37, now owned by Judge Thornton, distinguished by a black hewed stone placed in the ground. Streets in this part of the town parallel with the river bear north 34 degrees east. All the streets, alleys and squares are donated to the city corporation for the public, the streets to be forever kept open, the squares to be enclosed if deemed expedient. All ferry rights are reserved along the entire front of the town.

(Signed) JOHN McLOUGHLIN.

I do hereby certify that the above, representing the town of Oregon City, and the distances, are correct.

(Signed) R. R. SHORT,
Surveyor.

Acknowledged before F. S. Holland, Clerk of the Probate Court of Oregon City, on December 2, 1850.

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.]

Mexico and Property Protection

Portland, Jan. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—Old Father Custom is the tyrant of tyrants. Thousands of Neros could never do what custom has done in China—tortured and crippled for life billions of baby girls. A custom once established and having been in vogue through the centuries we consider right and proper, however wrong, unjust, barbarous and ridiculous it may be. And so we honestly believe it is the duty of national governments to protect the property of their citizens abroad as well as at home. This is wrong in principle, a wrong which leads to more and greater wrongs, even crimes; it brews suspicion, distrust, disputes and enmity between nations, which often end with war. The government which has jurisdiction where a property is situated and which gets the taxes which that property pays is the one and the only one which is in duty bound to protect that property; and if that government fails in its duty the owner should pocket his loss. Is it right to use the taxes of Americans—who work and have the fruits of their labor in America for the benefit of their country—to protect the property of Americans in Mexico? Is it right that Americans should fight, bleed and die to save the "property" of Americans in Mexico? When Americans send money out of America for investment or exploitation in other lands, it (the capital) by that act bids goodbye to the American eagle, and the eagle should answer the parting salutation with the same word. But the noble, brave bird can't do that while man remains the base, servile slave of the most cruel of all masters—custom.

We should study the Mexican question, try to look at both sides of it, think, meditate and weigh. If the people did that, the president's much-condemned Mexican policy would be approved.

P. T. JOHNSON.

In Reply to Mr. Manning

Woodland, Wash., Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of January 15 was a letter by George W. Manning, saying he has not had a square deal. Now I am a veteran of the Civil war, and I think the ex-service men should have preference over anyone else. He says he was rejected from going into the service. But he was not barred from going to the sawmills and shipyards with wages from $4 to $12 a day. Would Mr. Manning have exchanged places with the boys who went over there and fought in the trenches in rain and mud and gas, while he was having all the comforts of a home in Portland? I for one am glad the American Legion is standing for the soldiers' rights now, so in future they may know that they earned all they can get. They have earned their laureis. As for me, any ex-service man will never go hungry if I can help it. H. B. CROUCH.

Hates Militarism

Yamhill, Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—As the father of one of the boys that helped to make the world safe for democracy and do away with militarism, I feel that I have a right to express my views on universal military training. In the first place, why a military government with the world made safe for democracy and the League of Nations to prevent all wars in the future? If we ape the kaiser and the Bolsheviki, then our boys have died in vain. How could our boys ever make homes for themselves if they were forced to spend the best part of their lives in a military training camp without pay? Why, it is nothing more than slavery. I love my country, government and flag, but I hate the system that would change that old patriotic hymn to read, "Oh, say, does that Star Spangled Banner now wave o'er the land of the rich and the home of the slave?" B. F. SIMMONS.

Demands Law Enforcement

Portland, Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—Why is it that men are selected for judges that seem to be in sympathy with the man that has the money? Our policemen are trying to see that all lawbreakers are brought before the judges for trial, but what encouragement for them to do so when the majority of them are let go free? If I am making $5000, $10,000 or $100,000 a year, what does a fine of $25 to $100 amount to? The people are tired of seeing wealthy men running amuck, killing citizens and then, because they are "business men"—with plenty of money—escaping their just deserts by paying a small fine. It is time the citizens called a mass meeting and decided upon some means to rid us of all such judges and see that every lawbreaker, whether rich or poor, gets what is rightly his due. IGNORANCE.

Shall Small Newspapers Live or Die?

From the Baker Herald.

Now comes the shortage of print paper, which is used for printing newspapers, and it is a shortage of serious proportions, actually threatening to cut off and kill most of the smaller newspapers of the nation.

With print paper at ridiculously high prices is attached the further announcement that it is very likely there will be no chance whatever to contract for future supply. This is due to the fact that the large city dailies already take 90 per cent of the mill output of print paper and they are seeking the other 10 per cent now. The large dailies make contracts at a much lower price than the country newspaper because of the delivery and the ease of handling the business, all of which prompts the mill operator to wish to sell his entire product to the metropolitan papers. But what is to become of an industry that has been active in building up every part of the United States, for if once the newspapers of the small cities and towns are killed every community will lose its identity and the large cities will command the trade, leaving the local communities as mere specks with a grocery store and a drug store to serve the people, for the bulk of business will follow the printed word. Department stores in the cities would feature their mail order departments and the local merchant, shut off from all chance of publicity, would be at the mercy of the city storekeeper.

At present many states are asking their congressmen to legislate the big papers to a smaller size by refusing admission through the mails of any paper of more than 36 pages. Just what will happen no one knows.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

New York seems to be having one of our well known "silver thaws."

Wonder if the Salvation Army will include a doughnut kitchen in plans for its new home in Portland.

* * *

That Furnas ranch over near Hermiston reported sold will be especially valuable in the winter time.

* * *

A Salem man who made a still was fined $500 and chances are it wouldn't have been much more had he made liquor instead.

* * *

When a woman doesn't happen to have a hatpin handy for protection against "mashers," an umbrella answers the purpose very well.

* * *

When a pompous person permits his chest to bulge and says, "You don't seem to know who I am!" he considers it your own fault if you haven't found out that he is as prominent as Fatty Arbuckle or as famous as "Babe" Ruth.

* * *

"I can hardly believe it," she said, when the handsome colonel admitted that twice he had been badly frightened. "But please tell me all about it. Was it at Chateau-Thiery or in the Argonne?" "No, I didn't happen to get in there. My scare came when I had to ask her father about it and when we had our baby christened."

SIDELIGHTS

Earnest warning in the La Grande Observer: "About five years from now several million people are going to kick themselves because they hadn't sense enough to hang onto their Liberty bonds."

* * *

Enterprise Baptists have just completed the putting of their church out of debt. They have a nice new church, and expect soon to have a pastor, the Reporter says. In lifting the debt Dr. Reid of Portland and the Rev. L. Loree of Cove, a farmer pastor, did valuable service.

* * *

Colonel Clark Wood is probably right at that when he says: "J. H. Clodius has sent a copy of the annual number of the San Diego Union to the Leader man. It is of such enormous size that it is easy to see where so much white paper goes. At that, we'll be bound that Joe would rather read the Weston Leader, which he receives weekly."

* * *

Will G. Steel, as commissioner of Crater Lake National park, is in receipt of a letter from George Melvin Miller of Eugene, the Medford Mail-Tribune says, inquiring about the possibilities of establishing an airplane landing field in the park, so that an air traffic service may be established between Eugene and the lake for the convenience of tourists who may wish to see this natural wonder but who are unable to spare more than a few hours for the side trip.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

What Sherman county isn't going to do is hardly worth thinking about, but what that favored section of a favored state is going to do—now as well as when the John Day irrigation project is a reality—is little short of monumental. Then will the county come into her own, with blossoms where now are thorns and with alfalfa where now is sagebrush. Just to start off with, Moro is about to erect a $75,000 hotel to care for the ever increasing tourist and transient trade of that city, and with other civic improvements for which great expenditures will be made, Moro will enter upon a period of astounding growth. Testimony to this effect is freely forthcoming from R. J. Ginn, Sherman county commissioner and storekeeper at Moro. Ginn is a guest at the New Perkins during the hardware men's convention.

* * *

When General Pershing was in Portland, Eric V. Hauser, owner of the Multnomah hotel, presented to the A. E. F. commander-in-chief a silver miniature bayonet. Tuesday Hauser received from the general this word of thanks: "Permit me to thank you for the handsome miniature silver bayonet which you presented me during my visit in Portland. I appreciate this remembrance very much indeed. I especially desire to thank you for the many personal courtesies which you and your sons extended me while a guest at your hotel. Cordially yours, John J. Pershing."

* * *

Frank C. Bramwell is a guest at the Hotel Oregon from Grants Pass. A few days ago The Journal mentioned a local hotel guest from the same neck of the woods who followed her signature with "It's the Climate." Bramwell goes that sentiment one point better in appraising the same virtue of his home community when he writes "It's the climate—no foolin'."

* * *

Dr. E. Rea Norris of Bend, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Norris of Oregon City, is at the Multnomah.

* * *

John Silvertooth has his unique name spread upon the register of the Cornelius hotel today. Silvertooth hails from Antelope, Or., where he thrives by means of a prosperous mercantile business.

* * *

Hardware men from far and wide overrun the lobby of the Imperial hotel, where they are holding their fourteenth annual convention this week. The visitors come not only from all Oregon points which boast an enterprising hardware merchant, but from Washington and Idaho, as well as from Eastern states. Emil Pell of Ashland, W. S. Hall of Siletz, J. C. Pritchard of Freewater, G. P. Lilly of Baker—these are a few representing widely separated sections of Oregon. Roy S. White is a well known member from New Plymouth, Idaho.

* * *

Mrs. C. Montcalm, buyer for a Portland department store, returned from an annual New York buying trip Monday night and found herself domiciled at the Portland for the time being. Mrs. Montcalm spent a big wad of money for her firm and as a result, it is said, Portland will present a replica of Fifth avenue styles in the fall.

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Senator M. E. Sinclair of Ilwaco, Wash., is a guest at the Portland while transacting business in the city.

* * *

E. H. Todd, for some time in charge of a Standard Oil company plant at San Diego, Cal., has been transferred to Marshfield, where he will go from Portland. He stopped here to take in the Standard Oil convention at the Multnomah, where he is a guest.

* * *

Astoria is represented on the Multnomah hotel register today by Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mathison. Mathison is an attorney at the city which adjoins the Tongue Point naval base site.

* * *

Mrs. T. Liniff boasts of residence at Long Beach, Wash., where there is to be next summer a great rush of pleasure seekers. And from that fact Mrs. Liniff derives some pleasure, too. She is proprietor of Driftwood cottage at the ocean resort. Mrs. Liniff is a guest at the Multnomah.

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E. L. Murphy and R. S. Roulon, Umatilla county stockmen, are at the New Perkins while they transact their respective affairs in Portland. Both register from Pendleton.

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W. Givens, who manages the Kent Elevator company at Kent, Wash., is visiting Portland from his headquarters at the Multnomah hotel.

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James Kline, fire warden of Whatcom county, Washington, is in Portland undergoing a surgical operation at a local hospital.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Here are two stories of Alaska and Alaskans. One of them is at first hand, being Mr. Lockley's own singular experience. The other presents Rex Beach as a person whose education in camp cookery has been sadly neglected.]

In the late summer of 1900, while walking along the streets of Nome, Alaska, I saw a crudely painted barber pole in front of a tent. The barber, in miner's garb, stood in the doorway of the tent. "What's the chance for a haircut, and what's the price?" I inquired. "You're next, and the price is a cartwheel," he responded. I stepped into the tent and took a seat in a barber's chair improvised from an ordinary wooden kitchen chair.

The barber tucked a somewhat soiled towel around my neck, he said: "I've been mining on the beach, but the streak of ruby sand ran out on me, so I decided to get a grubstake by barbering for a few weeks."

Click, click, went the scissors, and with every click he pulled several hairs out by the roots. "Hold on," I remonstrated, "you are pulling my hair out. I want it cut." "These shears are sure on the blink," he acknowledged. "The screw works loose and you have to cut a man's hair by main strength and awkwardness. I'll tighten the screw again."

The next half hour was a painful one. Finally he said, "Well, you've got a heap less hair than you had. I guess I've got off a dollar's worth." I handed him a dollar and stepped over to the ridgepole of the tent, where a hand mirror was hanging. I took one look and said, "What have you done to my hair?" He seemed embarrassed, and said, "Well, sir, you've got a hard head of hair to cut, for a fact. It sure does look as if it had been broke off instead of cut. I just put up my tent yesterday. This barbering game is a new one to me. You're the second man I ever worked on. You come around a few weeks later, when I've had more practice, and I'll do a better job."

I hunted up another barber, who nearly had hysterics when I took my hat off. "Your head looks like a relief map of the bad lands," he gasped. "You've got the most complicated haircut I ever saw. You didn't have your hair cut; you had it massacred."

I advised him to put the soft pedal on his alleged humor and get busy with his clippers. "I'd give $5 if I had a kodak. I sure would like a picture of your haircut," he mourned, as the clippers traveled over my head. "You sure have got more mountain ranges, foothills, swales, valleys and gorges on your head than any other man I ever saw, and I've been in the business 20 years."

* * *

G. F. Harris, whose home is at Oswego but whose office is here in Portland, is an old-time "sourdough." He was showing me a day or so ago some pictures of himself and his partner, Rex Beach, taken on their claim in Alaska. "Rex was a good worker, all right," said Mr. Harris, "but he had a lot to learn. He worked just as hard as I did with the shovel and at the rocker, but he let me do the cooking. Finally I got sort of tired of it, so I said, 'Rex, it's pretty near noon. You go on up to the cabin and get dinner. You will never learn younger.' He was always good natured and willing, so he assented. I waited for half an hour, but no call came, so I went up to see what was causing the delay. Rex was very much upset. He said, 'The tea is ready. The beans are ready. I've got the bacon sliced, but I can't locate the lard. I've hunted high and low for it.' 'What do you want it for?' I asked. 'Why, to fry the bacon with,' he answered, and then he wondered why I laughed till I cried."

One Hundred Per Cent Carelessness

From the Toledo Blade

If you have what is now called one of the six best cellars it is reckless to go away from home and leave it unprotected.

Olden Oregon

Discoverer of the Columbia Made Still Earlier Voyages.

Among the earliest adventurers in Northern Pacific waters were Kendrick of the Columbia and Robert Gray of the Washington, who reached the Northwest coast in 1788. In 1789 Gray explored the eastern coast of Queen Charlotte island and later entered the strait of Juan de Fuca. Subsequently Gray and Kendrick changed ships, the latter remaining on the coast for a time, while Gray, with his cargo of furs, proceeded to China and thence to Boston, his home port.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

The town of Oakland, 18 miles north of Roseburg, is completely closed so far as any public meetings are concerned, on account of smallpox.

Frank L. Chambers, a banker, has been elected president of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce.

After 27 years as editor and publisher of the Jefferson Review, G. W. Humphrey has sold the paper and will retire.

The Lebanon Electric Light & Water company is making preparations for the erection of a new plant on the north side of the canal and the west side of Main street.

Paul Marion of the Astoria fire department fell through an opening in the fire building Monday night to the floor below and was instantly killed. His neck was broken.

On request of Dr. Roberg of the state board of health, the Marshfield board of education has issued orders that all scholars in the public schools of that city be vaccinated.

The First National bank of Clatskanie has received a charter for a capitalization of $40,000. Norman Merrill is named as the principal in the application for a charter. This is the second bank for Clatskanie.

The Linn County Fair association filed supplemental articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office at Albany Monday to provide for a board of 30 directors and change the location of the fair from Scio to Albany.

W. E. Vann of Clatskanie lost his grip while washing windows in the fourth story of an apartment house and fell to the ground. He suffered the fracture of a leg and arm and several ribs and was internally injured. He died an hour after the accident.

WASHINGTON

There are approximately 3700 automobiles and motor trucks in Clarke county.

Two inches of snow fell in Centralia Monday night. The fall was general throughout that section.

Archie C. Shoemaker, an alleged I. W. W. secretary, is in jail at Pasco charged with criminal syndicalism.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Blehm were seriously burned in a fire which did heavy damage to their home at Walla Walla.

For the first time during this school year every district of Chelan county has a teacher and is conducting a school.

Lincoln's birthday, February 12, is to be celebrated in Vancouver by the Clarke County Republican club with a dinner at Hotel Liberty.

Fire destroyed the manufacturing plant of the Northwest Lead company at Seattle Monday. The loss was estimated at approximately $125,000.

Merrill Nibley, assistant general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company at Yakima, announces that the 1920 price of sugar beets will be $12 a ton.

Apple box manufacturers of North Central Washington have given notice that the price of apple boxes this year will be between 25 and 30 cents apiece.

Myrtle Anderson, aged 32, committed suicide at Spokane by shooting herself through the heart. She had recently completed a 60 day sentence for shooting her husband.

Over $500,000 profit was made by the Tacoma municipal light and water business in 1919, according to the report made to the city council by Commissioner Ira Davisson.

The sheriffs of the state will hold their annual meeting in Walla Walla February 5 and 6. Business sessions will be held in the day time, with theatre parties and banquets in the evening.

The Pacific Reduction & Chemical company, a new Tenino concern, organized to manufacture a device for the treatment of asthma and other bronchial troubles, has purchased the St. Francis hotel and the Clarkson foundry building in Tenino, the former to be used as offices and the latter as a factory. The price paid for the hotel was $21,000 and for the foundry $14,000.

IDAHO

The city health officer at Boise reports 383 cases of influenza under quarantine.

There are now 75 cases of influenza at Lewiston, among them eight teachers of the city schools.

For having a deer in his possession killed during the closed season, M. W. Edwards was fined $100 and costs at Nampa.

Owing to so many fatalities having resulted from the use of wood alcohol, Idaho has placed a ban upon sale of the stuff by garages.

E. A. Culver of Spirit Lake, Idaho, died suddenly of heart failure in the offices of his physician, where he had gone to receive treatment.

This promises to be the biggest year for construction ever experienced in Lewiston, at least $1,000,000 of new work being in sight for this year.

Property owned by posts of the American Legion in Idaho is tax free. Roy L. Black, state attorney general, passing upon a question put to him by Legion officials of Nez Perce, made this decision.

Members of the Lewiston Boy Scout troops have just received from the United States treasury department at Washington war service medals and bars awarded for exceptional service in the last Victory loan campaign.

GENERAL

The international seaman's union will send three delegates to the European convention of the International Seafarers' federation, to urge adoption by every nation of the American seaman's act.

Foreign oil companies will be granted provisional permits by the Mexican government on condition that the permits be valid only until the Mexican congress enacts a new law regulating the petroleum industry.

After a conference with the secretary of the interior, Senators Chamberlain and McNary have requested that the Klamath Falls post of the American Legion send a representative to Washington to discuss the proposed leasing of marsh lands to San Francisco contractors.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

The way the legislature acted the last two days of its extry session, it's a blessin' they adjourned when they did. In another two days they'd of tore up the state and swapped it off to the Japs or somebuddy for a life-pension each all around. It's plum surprisin' how much mischief and cussedness a legislature can perform in a few hours. We go to full lengths to git shut of Bolshevists, even shippin' 'em to Rooshy regardless of expense, but why we don't deport the legislature to the cannibal islands the day after 'lectin' of it is allus more'n I could ever savvy.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

The "Mullan tree," landmark of the old Mullan trail, the first highway connecting Montana and Idaho with the coast, will be preserved to posterity through the creation of a national monument area, says the Detroit News.

July 4, 1861, Captain John Mullan, leader of the party having charge of the survey and construction of the Mullan trail from Walla Walla, Wash., to Fort Benton, Mont., closed its work at the connecting point of the roads from the east and west, at the head of Fourth of July canyon, between Wallace, Idaho, and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. There he marked appropriately a huge white pine tree, which since that time has been known as the Mullan tree. Tourists seeking souvenirs of