Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

Published every day, afternoon and morning (Except Sunday Afternoon), at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173, Automatic 560-51. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 900 Mallers Building, Chicago.

Subscription terms by mail, or to any address in the United States or Mexico:

DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON)

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON) AND SUNDAY

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Where vain-glory reigns folly is prime minister.

THE PEOPLE'S REVOLT

"IN THE JOURNAL'S leading editorial in Wednesday's issue, it repudiates the party and President Wilson, cuts itself loose from the sinking hulk and joins the embryo Hoover-for-president party," says the Portland Telegram.

The Journal never belonged to any party. Its article contained not one word repudiating President Wilson. The president is not congress.

It was the inaction in the closing months of the Democratic congress and the bankruptcy of the present Republican congress that The Journal condemned, and it condemns both again.

In spite of its record of more big legislation in its first five years than had been passed in any generation before, the Democratic congress after the armistice was signed, did nothing. Of the Republican congress, called into extraordinary session to enact post-war reconstruction legislation, Floor Leader Mondell, a Republican, said that it filled up its time with everlasting debate, and with unending quarrels about the peace treaty. He summed up its entire accomplishments as confined to the following:

Building a bridge over the Minnesota river.

Granting citizenship to Indians who had fought in the late war.

Requiring that undelivered mail matter be returned to the senders.

Granting the cancellation stamp privilege to the Roosevelt Memorial association.

And authorizing the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Washington to give the same rights to women to vote and hold office as is now enjoyed by men.

Only hide-bound partisan newspapers fail to condemn such statesmanship. With the country full of unrest, with the high cost of living pressing down upon millions of the near submerged, with industrialism more bitter in its controversies than at any time in American history, and with many new and unfamiliar problems projected by the war clamoring for solution, a congress called into extraordinary session to find solution, dawdled and played politics. Its record is bankrupt. It is example of an utter collapse of the legislative branch in a time of crisis.

There is a country-wide revolt against this incompetency. In the splendid ante-war legislation secured through the leadership of Wilson, the country has seen the value of a real statesman in the presidency. That is why, with Wilson supposedly not a candidate, so many thousands are turning to Hoover.

Hoover is of man's stature. He is of the Wilson type. He seconded the appeal of the president for a congress that would support Wilson. He knew the value to the world and America of the Wilson leadership and urged that it be given a chance to function.

The drift to Hoover has a cause. That cause is the bankruptcy of congress.

Congress is, for instance, jockeying now with the railroad problem because it fears the wrath of the people. It intends to increase freight rates but fears to do so before election. The majority there has no thought and no concern beyond sparring for position in the coming campaign.

So many people in America were never before looking for real statesmen. The air is thick with the expressions of those who are sick and tired of partisan thimblerigging in the midst of national crises. Their thought is that there must be a great leader to hold the country to a middle course in these days of unrest on the one hand and dangerous old guardism on the other.

The drift is towards Hoover because in every position to which President Wilson assigned him in the war, he towered as an administrator. He knows the world and the world knows him. Mankind universal has confidence in him.

It is the habit of intelligent peoples, in time of great stress and under emergency conditions to think more of country and less of party, to hold more to men and less to political labels. It was that spirit that enabled America to win a five years' war in 19 months, and the same kind of spirit now would soon carry these United States back to normal and awaken thousands from their present present economic dance of death.

They were a family of 11, all but one in Montenegro, when the great war broke over the world. The father and four sons were killed in battle. The four daughters were carried off by the Germans and never heard from. The remaining son was an American sharpshooter in France. He was captured by the Germans but escaped. After being wounded and shell shocked, he returned to Denver and worked in a coal mine. The mother is on her way to join the son, but doesn't yet know that, by a mine explosion, even he has been taken from her.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP

WHATEVER may be the merits or the demerits of the controversy which has swirled about the Portland postmastership for so long, now that it has been brought to a conclusion the public will be given an opportunity to judge the fairness and the effectiveness of the new plan by which postmasters of the first class are now chosen.

No office requires a higher degree of business balance and executive tact for its successful and efficient administration than the postmastership of a large city. That quality must reside somewhere in the organization or the conduct of the office will fall below par. The postmaster of Portland must possess courtesy and forbearance in his contact with the public. He must know how to handle men without friction or contention. He must know how to evolve system and smooth running order out of all the potential elements of chaos twice confounded.

It used to be that postmasters were chosen because of political service or for political reward. Ability was measured more by the thought of probable votes than by the consideration of whether the appointee would be able to give high class individual service.

President Wilson has sought to change this condition by his executive order requiring that postmasters shall be selected for individual rather than for political merit. Outside the law or the test of civil service he has yet attempted to bring them within its scope. They must be qualified, must have business and executive experience and must meet with the ascertained and aggregated approval of those with whom they must deal and whom they must serve before they can pass the test and win the appointment.

That, at least, is the theory of the present order. Portland heretofore has not had the opportunity to see the theory work in practice. That opportunity has now come, and the results will be watched with more than usual interest. If the system works according to the theory of its inception then Portland, and the country generally, is to be congratulated over the abandonment of an outworn plan which has as often brought public grief as public good.

Four girls at Washington, D. C., planned to have a turkey dinner in their own apartment recently. A live bird was bought but neither wished to kill it. They hit upon chloroform, and by the combined efforts of the four, he was first knocked out and then dry picked and laid away in the clothes press. Next day the door to the press was opened, and to the consternation of all, out walked Mr. Turkey, gay as a peacock, but minus feathers. Screams brought the janitor and the janitor brought the axe. In spite of their troubles, the girls dined on turkey as per schedule.

WHY, SENATOR LODGE?

ONCE more efforts to reach an agreement upon the peace treaty have collapsed in the senate. This time, as heretofore, Senator Lodge has been the cause of the impasse. This time, as heretofore, the reservation proposed to article 10 has been the particular rock upon which the compromise committee struck, and stuck. It is difficult to understand why this should be so.

Former President Taft had drafted a reservation clause and it had been acceptable to the Democratic members of the committee. It has met the approval of Republican members of the committee, but when it was laid before Senator Lodge he turned thumbs down.

In substance, the Taft reservation provided, first that

The United States declines to assume any binding obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose.

Then came a proviso which said that congress, "which under the constitution, has the sole power in the premises" should consider each case as it came to determine and decide whether that particular case "should move the United States in the interest of world peace and justice to take action therein."

If language means anything to Senator Lodge the Taft reservation must have said that the power and authority to declare war, or abstain from such declaration, vested, under the constitution, in congress, and there alone. It must have meant that the United States, speaking through its congress, would stand master of its own destiny to stand aloof from, or to move to the assistance of, any nation or group of nations embroiled in controversy, according to the judgment and vote of congress.

What could be plainer or more definite and certain? The reservation stated that America would continue to do as it had always done; that it would reserve the rights and the independence of action it has always insisted upon and exercised; that it would judge its obligations to the world at all times and in each case, and move forward, or stand mute, as that judgment dictated.

Why, then, was the Taft reservation not acceptable to Senator Lodge? Does he insist that the power of control over its own course of action exercised by the United States government since the adoption of our constitution, has not been, and is not now, sufficiently absolute? If he does not, what is his objection? The Taft reservation did nothing less than to reaffirm the retention of absolute authority to take part in international affairs, or to refrain, in the hands of congress. What more could be done? What does Senator Lodge want? No treaty and no peace?

An exchange notes that, after a gift by John D. of another $8,000,000, the price of gasoline and kerosene advanced 1 cent per gallon. The oil trust giveth and the oil trust taketh away. Blessed be the name of the oil trust.

THE WRONG IDEA

THE Oregon system needs no "regeneration and purification." It is regenerated and pure as it is. What faults we suffer in government, in this state, are not those of our system but those of its administrators.

Are not the gentlemen who gathered in convention at Salem attempting to create superfluous and futile machinery?

If governmental conditions are out of kilter in Oregon there is no state in the Union where the people possess more instant and more potent power to apply the just and necessary remedies. There is no other state where public officials are more directly and immediately under the control of those who elect them to office, nor where officials listen more constantly to the voice of public desire.

It is very doubtful if the people are tired of too much politics, in the true sense of the term. Rather, they are sick of too many politicians, in the current definition of that term.

There are too many self-servers and too few public servants; too many who strive for and hold public office who depart from their duty to the public to turn their attention and their efforts to small and petty uses, forgetful of the promises they made and the obligations they assumed with their election.

The remedy is not to build new machinery with which to clear the political field of its vagrant weeds, but to dig up the weeds and cast them aside. With them out of the way the harvest would be clean.

Strong, upright, men and women of broad vision, and who stand for and would fight for good government and sane reform, can go unhampered to the voters of the state under its present machinery. Without the approval of the people they can not prevail, whether we have two parties or a dozen.

If those who aspire to political reform would give more careful attention to the election of big men and women to office; if they would insist upon the efficient and the well balanced; if they would insist that their servants serve rather than attempt to usurp the role of master and bend the electorate to their service; if they would decree that holding public office should be an ideal and not a game; then they would have no need for new parties or added political machinery. More machinery would be surplusage, ineffective and built only to rust and, sooner or later, fall apart.

"An eminent medical authority" of Paris propounds the theory that the higher the skirts and the lower the corsages the less danger there is of death by pneumonia. He makes no comment concerning their effect on the eyesight.

WHO OWNS AMERICA?

WHEN asked for information about changes in the Portland postoffice, J. C. Koons, first assistant postmaster general, is reported to have said:

It is the policy of the department never to discuss these matters.

Why not discuss them? Except technically, the country is not at war. The matters in question are not military secrets. Discussion of them would give aid and comfort to no enemy.

They are not matters so vital and delicate that public discussion would imperil international relations. They are not matters of state in which publicity would be incompatible with the public interest.

The postoffice department is not a secret service bureau. The dismissal of a postmaster and assistant postmaster, in this case at least, does not involve information to aid in the escape of criminals.

The Portland postoffice is not the first assistant postmaster general's postoffice. It is the people's postoffice and late action concerning it is the people's business.

Why shouldn't the people be allowed to know—not that it matters much except in the principle?

Who owns the United States?

Of two advertisements in a Kansas newspaper, one calls for a high school teacher at $75 a month and the other for a colored barber at a guaranteed wage of $25 to $40 a week. They say the purchasing power of the dollar is low. How about brains?

Oregon City's Interesting Past and Promising Future

Picturesque Incidents in Careers of Noted Pioneers Narrated.

One of the most interesting and picturesque characters that ever lived in Oregon City was Morton Matthew McCarver. General McCarver was a native of Kentucky but when a young man moved to the frontier, settling in Iowa. He settled on the right bank of the Mississippi river on the site of a former fur trading post. General McCarver saw in the natural amphitheatre formed by the limestone bluffs on the river's bank an ideal site for a city, so he laid out the city of Burlington. The first house to be built there was in 1833. In 1834 he laid out the townsite. In 1837 the town was incorporated and it was the capital of Iowa from 1837 to 1840.

In the fall of 1842 Peter Burnett, another noted resident of Oregon City, moved to Weston, in Platte county, Missouri. That winter he happened to get hold of a congressional report containing Senator Appleton's description of Oregon. He became greatly interested and upon learning that Senator Linn had introduced a bill in congress to give a donation land claim of 640 acres to each settler and an additional 160 acres for each child he decided to go to Oregon. He had six children, which meant that the family would be entitled to 1600 acres of land. His wife's health was bad, he was heavily in debt and he thought the trip to Oregon might improve his wife's health and enable him to pay his debts. He traveled throughout the surrounding counties making speeches and asking the settlers to organize a wagon company to go to Oregon.

One of the men to respond was General M. M. McCarver. While crossing the plains in 1843 General McCarver interested Peter Burnett in the plan of founding a city at the head of navigation on the Willamette river. General McCarver not having his family with him hurried on and reached Fort Vancouver some time ahead of Peter Burnett. He selected a site five or six miles above the mouth of the Willamette, not far from the upper end of Sauvies island, as the logical site for a city. As soon as Peter Burnett reached Fort Vancouver he was joined by General McCarver and together they went to their proposed townsite. They laid out the proposed city, naming it Linnton for Dr. Linn, the United States senator from Missouri. By the middle of January they had their cabins built and the Burnett family installed. From the latter part of January to May 1, 1844, General McCarver and Peter H. Burnett worked at cutting down the timber and grubbing out the stumps in the building of a roadway from Tualatin Plains to Linnton so the farmers could bring their wheat to Linnton to be shipped.

The settlers refused to buy lots or settle in Linnton, preferring to go to the little settlement by the falls of the Willamette, so General McCarver and Peter Burnett gave up their dream of founding the metropolis of Oregon and took up claims on Tualatip Plains.

The first election for the officials of the provisional government was held on the second Tuesday of June, 1844, and Peter H. Burnett, General M. M. McCarver, with David Hill and Matthew Gilmore, were elected from the Tualatin district, while A. L. Lovejoy was chosen to represent Oregon City and the Clackamas district, and Daniel Waldo, T. D. Kaiser and Robert Newell represented the Champoeg district.

Upon the meeting of the legislature on June 18 at Felix Hathaway's house at Oregon City General McCarver was chosen speaker of the house and Peter H. Burnett secretary of the legislature.

At the election held on April 8, 1845, General McCarver was again elected to the legislature of the provisional government and was again chosen to serve as speaker.

General McCarver and Peter Burnett were among the first to go to the gold fields when the discovery of gold in California was announced.

General McCarver was one of the 48 men elected to the California constitutional convention, which met in Colton Hall at Monterey on September 1, 1849, to form a state constitution, for California was never a territory but became a state, the thirty-first to be admitted to the Union.

General McCarver was jocularly known as "the gentleman from Oregon" though he represented the Sacramento district, because he protected the interests of Oregon so well and also because he upset the plans of W. M. Gwin, who desired to enlarge the boundaries of California to include what is now Nevada, Utah and Oregon, so that several slave states could be formed from the southern part. Semple, Hastings, McDougal, McCarver, Brown, Price and others combined to defeat Gwin's slavery plans and succeeded in having California come in as a free state.

Peter H. Burnett had been appointed superior judge. He announced his candidacy for governor. The election was held November 13, 1849. Burnett received 6716 votes. Sherwood 3188, Sutter 2201 and Geary 1475, so Peter Burnett of Oregon became the first governor of the state of California.

General McCarver died on April 17, 1875, in the third city he had founded, his house being the first built on the site of the city of Tacoma.

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.]

"Back to Sanity"

Salem, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—Is the world going crazy? This is what people are asking every day. Yes, it is going crime crazy, and unless the sane ones bestir themselves there will be a terrible sequel to some of the things going on today—emotional insanity, the duel of extravagance, the subtle influence to undermine democracy and enthrone autocracy. "Parade, pelf and plunder" seems the keynote of public and private life. The two old political parties accuse each other of every crime in the calendar from the stealing of nations to the buying of seats in the high places, and along comes the Bolshevist declaring they both are telling the truth, and that he is right. Aren't they all casting lots for Christ's garment, which was without seam? Some are put into jail because they are not religious and some because they are.

I have noticed the past 30 years a great increase of crime. The most dangerous is that which wears the livery of angels, using might to down right. Every evil under the sun is preparing to mask under patriotism, to the more effective concealing of its real aims. Life and liberty have become a byword. No one is settled. Everyone is waiting to see when sanity returns to earth again.

I love my country and home and honor the flag, and I would forever banish the false ideals so suddenly springing up everywhere. Every scoundrel, especially the profiteer, is using the cloak of patriotism for his purposes, but by far the most dangerous are those who screen their revenge and get applause for their dastardly deeds in the name of patriotism. Thoroughly disgusted, we read again the constitution and Declaration of Independence, so that we may regain our bearings. The patriot does not need to shout to the world that he is a patriot. Actions speak louder than words. Our farmer is our best patriot. He is not all talk and fight. He works. He is sane. All his business is of a useful kind. He is modest, not the least bit afflicted with poweritis. May his number never grow less!

MRS. K. BOWER.

Criticises the Cummins Bill

Portland, Jan. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—I note with pleasure some of your remarks in opposition to the Cummins bill, but I cannot understand why you have not made this opposition more severe. The Cummins bill provides for a validation of at least $8,000,000 in watered securities. I realize that this is disputed, but a close study of the bill will convince any person that such is the intent of its originators. Also the Cummins bill is practically identical with a plan of railroad control which was formulated in 1918 by the executives of the railroads. I have compared the bill and the plan and no important differences can be found. We may conclude from this that this bill is not the product of Senator Cummins but is the product of the railway executives, who desire a return to their own salaries, and they are being prodded to their act by the railroad bankers. This validation means at least $480,000,000 each and every year will be taken from the pockets of the common people of America. Further than that the Cummins bill necessitates a 25 per cent increase in rates and in the New England states the railway executives have already called for a 39 per cent increase. This means adding to the cost of living over the present at least 75 per cent. There is no occasion for this, and Walker E. Hines has repeatedly said that under the present system of control no increase in rates will be necessary. This fact is also vouched for by Woolley of the interstate commerce commission. The Cummins bill also provides that the government will immediately pay the railroads the indebtedness due from the government to the railroads but that the railroads shall have 10 years in which to pay their return indebtedness, or their counterclaim. This indebtedness is estimated to be $1,000,000, and the offset on either side was almost equal, so that this provision is equal to a gift of $1,000,000 to the railroad bankers. Also the bill guarantees the roads the present earnings for four months after their return to private owners. With this guarantees, no matter how inefficient, no matter what labor disturbances are caused, the railroad bankers would reap their profits.

It is time for the American people to awaken to the serious situation.

BERYL A. GREEN.

For the Good of the Public

Oregon City, Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Never has there been such a feeling of altruism. The community of suffering during the war has taught us sympathy for each other. The life solely for self is a disintegration.

The W. C. T. U. of Oregon City has opened a rest room near the end of the suspension bridge—a great convenience for residents on both sides of the river. Though in operation less than a month, its kindly ministrations have been so greatly appreciated that the business men have cordially cooperated in providing means for its maintenance, and urged a permanent location at the end of the new bridge with room built under the approach at the river side. Before the structure is begun plans should be perfected, that no waste be incurred in building. The large traffic over the bridge on the Pacific highway would find this convenience for ladies and children an incomparable boon. Only a block from the Southern Pacific depot, many people coming from Portland have an hour, more or less, to wait for trains and would gladly avail themselves of its comfort. Even heathen peoples provide shelter where travelers may stop on their journey. Surely our Christian civilization should not only provide shelter but add some necessaries of life to the wanderers who enter our gates.

Oregon City possesses many attractions—picturesque bluffs and parks, busy manufacturing plants, and the historic Willamette, producing power for many of this city's industries. Eastern people are amazed at the wealth of beauty which we take as a matter of course, and wonder at our lack of appreciation. The new bridge, costing $300,000, will be an inducement for thousands to ride up the Willamette, and a permanent, attractive, free rest room is an imperative necessity. The W. C. T. U., always alert to seize any opportunity to advance the welfare of mankind, has already opened an attractive place in this ideal location, and will unite with the Portland union in furthering its benefits.

MARY L. DRIGGS.

Comment on Things in the News

Portland, Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read your New York news report of the sleet storm which covered everything with ice. I notice also that Eastern people do not call such freezing rains "silver thaws," as so many chumps do in Oregon when a freezing rain breaks down timber and telegraph wires.

I also notice that a Chicago man concedes that "Portland can teach his town lessons." Quite a "let down" for a tough place like Chicago; but perhaps the Chicago man had read of Gus Moser's recent escapade in the state senate on straight party ticket skulduggery.

Why are Multnomah county voters such chumps as to send political parasites to the legislature? Either this county must combine its votes to send politically clean men to the legislature, or else every other county legislator in the state should combine to "sit down" on every measure Multnomah asks for until she gets ready to send to Salem clean delegations.

Think it over.

H. K.

See The Journal's Want Ads

Portland, Jan. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please tell me through The Journal where I should write for information in regard to collecting small amounts.

FRANK CASSIDY.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Arabic dictionaries of 500 years ago, which are still the great authority for students in that language, more than surpass the ponderous dictionaries of Europe, even the famous many volumed etymological index of Larousse, the monumental work of all modern tongues.

The Arabic dictionary most used by scholars familiar with no other language, which was made in the time of the great Caliph Haroun al Raschid, is in 20 quarto volumes and weighs close to 100 pounds. There is a 50 pound, 10 volume abridgment o fit, presumably for use at home.

Arabic dictionaries are of so large a size because each of the words that have been familiar in the daily life of the nomad Arabs for centuries has an enormous number of synonyma. The camel, for example, was the sole means of transportation across the thirsty deserts, and is characterized in 122 different ways.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Be glad.

• • •

Good Oregon weather.

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Here's hoping the "flu" "has flew."

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Who'll report the first rose of summer?

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Are you preparing to take a little Shriner into your home next June?

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Of course this being leap year, it will be the girls who will send the Valentines this month.

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Don't put off until tomorrow what you should do today. Fix up your income tax statement now.

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Now they're talking about putting a third tax on dogs in this state. "Man's best friend" apparently is doomed to be the "under dog."

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One of the jurors tentatively chosen for the I. W. W. trial at Montesano is named Steptoe. Opposing attorneys are just about decided that he can be depended upon to do his duty, no matter whose toes he may step on.

SIDELIGHTS

The "own your own home" sentiment is growing in Baker, and will materialize with full force as soon as spring comes, the Democrat asserts.

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Coming to Crane by motor in order to shop "is one of the most cherished Harney county methods of spending an afternoon," according to the American.

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The Lane county fair is to begin on September 22, and although no crops have yet been planted, it is none too early, the Eugene Register admonishes, to begin to get ready for it.

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Baseball fans at Spray, according to the Fossil Journal's correspondent there, are buying a two acre tract just back of the new school building, which they expect to improve with a good fence, grandstand and bleachers.

• • •

"One by one, district irrigation projects in Baker county," says the Democrat, "are maturing, and the good results to follow will give an impetus to the larger schemes and put our people on their mettle to see that government aid is forthcoming."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Praising the scenic attractions of the Silverton district in the Snoqualmie national forest, Ranger R. M. Filloon is at the Portland office of the forest service, discussing with the proper officials recreational projects for the coming season. "The scenery of the Snoqualmie is practically undeveloped," Filloon declares, "but it is easily accessible and possesses remarkable possibilities for summer homes, camping grounds and trails. The region is reached by a six-mile road up the south fork of the Stillaguamish river and is almost entirely surrounded by mountains whose peaks, not more than 7000 feet high, are perpetually covered with snow. Some of the trails are in good shape, but most of them shift for themselves. Among the attractions is Pilchuk peak, on whose summit a woman lookout is employed each summer. And women lookouts are successful at that job, too."

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William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific railway system, with his official party and local S. P. officials, left Portland early Saturday morning for an inspection trip over the west side tracks and the S. P. line to Coos Bay. The party was expected to return to Eugene on Sunday and from there proceed to San Francisco. Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific system, and his party of officials, have completed their inspection of the O-W. lines north of Portland and arrived back in Portland Saturday night.

• • •

Professor Ralph Philip Boas, recently elected successor to Norman F. Coleman as head of the English department at Reed college, arrived in Portland Friday with Mrs. Boas and their two children. They have taken up their residence in the Reed dormitory preparatory to the professor's assumption of his new duties today. Coleman's work as head of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen began today also. Professor Boas comes to Portland from Springfield, Mass., where he has been instructing in the Junior college and doing war work for the Americanization board of Massachusetts.

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Ralph Cronise, editor and one of the publishers of the Albany Daily Democrat, was in Portland Saturday night conducting a still hunt for a news writer who can satisfy the literary desires of the Linn county seat. Cronise was a member of The Journal copy desk staff until about a year ago, when he transferred his energies to Albany.

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W. N. Turner and Mrs. Turner, together with Alice M. Turner of Eugene, were week-end guests at the Seward hotel.

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J. S. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner of Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa, the seat of Canadian government, is a guest at the Portland.

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Mrs. William Corkey is the only woman member of the party of Irish folk who are in the city to discuss the several situations which have resulted in Ireland from the Sinn Fein movement and the demand for Irish home rule. Mrs. Corkey is the wife of the Rev. William Corkey, pastor of the Townsend Street Presbyterian church at Belfast, Ireland, and is as opposed to the Sinn Fein and to home rule as is her husband. Both are here with the Rev. Louis Crooks and the Rev. C. Wesley Maguire of Belfast, to speak publically against these issues. Mrs. Corkey herself appears on the lecture platform occasionally, but not at the meetings addressed by the men. She is held in reserve for appearance before women's clubs and like organizations which request a speaker. It is said by those who have heard Mrs. Corkey that she is an excellent speaker. Mrs. Corkey and the other visitors are at the Benson.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hamilton of Buxton, Or., are registered at the Multnomah hotel. Hamilton is engineer in charge of the work of the Utah Construction company at Buxton.

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Wanda Rosenstock and Mona Elce of Corvallis were week-end guests in Portland, where they found shelter at the Benson hotel.

• • •

Henry Gerlick, operating a sizeable sawmill property at Lebanon, home of Oregon's prize strawberries, found surcease from active labor in Portland over the week-end. He was a guest at the Multnomah.

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G. LaMar Tripp, lumber operator, who makes periodic trips through the Northwest, is at the Benson hotel from The Hague, Holland.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Concluding his sketch of Colonel Finzer, Mr. Lockley quotes him in relation to his further experiences while in service in the Army of Occupation in Germany, and regarding his present duties as inspector of educational and recreational work at the army posts of the Western department.]

There are about 30 camps and army posts in the Western department at which educational and recreational work is being carried on. Colonel W. E. Finzer of Portland is inspector for the Western division. A few evenings ago Colonel Finzer told me how it happened that he got into this work.

"I was sent into Germany in advance of the army of occupation on a special assignment," said Colonel Finzer. "Upon returning to Paris I found orders to return to Neuweid, Germany, as I had been assigned to G. 3, the operation department of the division's headquarters. Reporting there, I was instructed to organize an educational center for the Second division. There were 30,000 prospective students in our division, so I prepared and sent out a circular to every man in the division in which I listed the studies we would take up, in both the academic and the vocational departments. Each man in the division was required to fill out the blank and turn it in. On this blank they were required to tell just what schooling they had already had, if any, and to specify the subjects they wished to take up. In looking over the returned blanks I found scores and hundreds of college graduates. From these college men I selected 60 instructors for the academic department and 40 instructors for the vocational work. Some of my instructors were commissioned officers, and some non-coms, but the larger number were privates. I ran across a first lieutenant who had been a school superintendent, so I made him my assistant. I gave a dinner and reception to my 100 instructors and told them we could make our division the model of the whole army if they would take pride in putting the job across in a creditable manner. I gave my instructors the best billets I could secure and relieved them of drill and other military duties, so the job of instructor was a most desirable one. My men made good, and we soon had 4000 students in our army school. We continued the school work till early in June, 1919, when on account of the rather threatening situation in Germany our division moved forward to be ready for whatever might occur.

"I was made officer of civil affairs at Neuwied, having jurisdiction of a district embracing about 500 square miles. The transgressions by the civilian population of all military regulations came up to our department for adjustment. Smuggling, selling American goods to civilians, stealing, fighting and similar offenses kept us busy. I selected an officer who in civil life was an attorney, to serve as superior court officer. We held court daily and punished offenders by a jail sentence or by a fine.

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"Our boys were supposed not to fraternize with the German civilian population, but such an order could not be enforced, for, while American boys will fight with desperate valor in battle, when the fighting is over they are such a friendly lot that they made friends with the cats and dogs and kids where they were billeted, and before long the housewives had thawed out; for the way to a mother's heart is through her child. Soon the German women were rubbing goose grease on the doughboys' necks if they had colds, darning their socks, mending their blouses and looking after their comfort as though they were their own boys.

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"The commanding officer of this district was withdrawn and I was left in complete charge. It was like being the governor of a state, for mothers would come to me to plead for pardons for their boys or husbands, and all sorts of problems had to be met and settled.

"Early last August a representative of the Rhineland commission came to take over the work, so I went to Brest, and on August 14 started for the good old U. S. A. I was assigned to the war plans division of the general staff at Washington, D. C., in the educational and recreational branch, being appointed inspector for the Western department, which includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana and California. At many of the military posts in this department the soldier can study the construction and operation of gas engines, automobile construction and repairs, painting, carpentry, bricklaying, blacksmithing and dozens of other trades. Excellent work is being done at Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia.

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"The four big army schools in the Central West are Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Funston, Kansas; Camp Travis, Texas, and Camp Taylor, Kentucky. I have just been ordered to investigate the work at Camp Travis and to give them constructive criticism on their methods.

"Yes, my job keeps me on the go pretty constantly, but as my home is here in Portland, I try to arrange my trips so as to stop over here as often as possible."

Germany

By Charles Sorley.

[This sonnet was written by a 20-year-old English soldier who was killed in France in 1915:]

You are blind like us. Your hurt no man designed,
And no man claimed the conquest of your land.
But gropers both through fields of thought confined
We stumble and we do not understand.
You only saw your future bigly planned,
And we, the tapering paths of our own mind,
And in each other's dearest ways we stand,
And hiss and hate. And the blind fight the blind.

When it is peace, then we may view again
With new-won eyes each other's truer form
And wonder. Grown more loving-kind and warm
We'll grasp firm hands and laugh at the old pain,
When it is peace. But until peace, the storm,
The darkness and the thunder and the rain.

Olden Oregon

Early Belief in Atlantic-Pacific Strait at 60 Degrees North.

The early explorers and geographers of the Pacific ocean had an idea that there was a strait that opened on the Northwest coast, about 60 degrees north, and emptied into the North Atlantic. To this strait was given the name Anian. After his irruption into the Pacific, Drake made a search for the fabled strait, hoping to get back into the Atlantic and thus evade the Spanish in the Southern sea. He failed to find it. It was not till the memorable voyage of Captain Cook, who explored the Northwest coast, that it was fully established that the "strait of Anian" was a myth.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

There are five cases of influenza at Albany. Strict quarantine is maintained in all cases.

The Moose lodge at Sheridan has initiated a class of 15 into the mysteries of the order.

A mild form of influenza has invaded Canby. The high school and the grammar school have been closed.

The epidemic of influenza at Burns is on the wane. There are about 200 cases in the city and surrounding country.

Eugene J. Keller of Astoria, a senior has been elected president of the Agricultural club at the Oregon Agricultural college.

Seven teaching vacancies have been reported to the appointment bureau of the state university. Five of them are in high schools.

Several cases of smallpox and influenza are reported at Ashland. The school board has issued orders to vaccinate all pupils.

The slide on the Willamette Valley Southern track about two and one-half miles from Oregon City, caused by a heavy rainfall, has been cleared.

When the home of George E. Jackson at Klamath Falls caught fire a 4-year-old boy saved the life of his baby brother by dragging him to safety.

An appeal to the U. S. supreme court has been perfected by E. J. Frasier of Eugene, under sentence to serve from two to 20 years on the charge of forgery.

While physicians have reported nine cases of flu at Hood River, the disease is in a mild form. Employers have been notified to report all cases among their employes.

The millmen's union of Klamath Falls has reiterated its demand for an increase of wages to meet living costs. The state conciliation board will be asked to investigate.

New officers of Crowfoot Grange No. 314, which has its hall two miles southeast of Lebanon, have been installed by C. Miller, past master of Linn county Pomona Grange.

Governor Olcott has made requisition on the governor of Michigan for the return to this state of Fred Williams, who is wanted at Oregon City on the charge of forgery.

Harry L. Bown, county judge of Lane county, who has served in county offices the past 20 years, announces that he will not seek renomination but will retire to private life.

Despite the prevalence of the flu a large and enthusiastic meeting of Harney county landowners has been held at Burns to perfect an organization for irrigation purposes.

The state department of weights and measures has instituted an "honest measure" campaign which will be carried on throughout the state, especially in the larger cities.

Returns have been received at Hood River from the sale of 380 boxes of D'Anjou pears in England, which show a net price to growers of $3.68 for fancies and $2.87 for C grade.

Census enumerators in Harney county have covered the district with difficulty. First there was one foot of snow and the chinook which followed made the ground so soft it was almost impossible to get around.

A jury in the circuit court in Klamath county disregarded the instructions of the judge in awarding C. E. Jay a judgment of $50 damages for the loss of a team loaned to P. N. Grizes. The judge instructed that if a verdict was found for the plaintiff it should be in the full amount sued for, $200.

WASHINGTON

Some gambling boards and prizes confiscated by the sheriff were sold at Chehalis for $14.

Winlock has elected delegates to attend the county good roads meeting to be held at Chehalis February 7.

Only 79 unemployed ex-service men are recorded at the Spokane office of the veterans' welfare commission.

The Selah fruit growers, numbering about 250, have their own packing plant, capable of handling 250 cars.

According to word received at Centralia, J. L. Keys, a former resident, has been killed at Castonia, N. C., in an automobile collision.

An old paper drive has been started by Vancouver school children to assist in overcoming the paper shortage and provide student funds.

E. B. King, illustrious potentate of the Tacoma temple of Shriners, has been presented with a jeweled fez valued at $1500 by members of the order.

Six Chehalis men whose automobile was wrecked have enriched the city treasury to the extent of $100 in fines following their conviction of disorderly conduct.

Ernest Hopkins, aged 19, has been arrested in Grant county on the charge of attempting to poison his parents by putting strychnine in the water used for cooking purposes.

The Lewis county trades and labor council has passed resolutions censuring Superior Judge Wilson for reversing his decision on the question of a change of venue from Montesano in the case of he 11 I. W. W. members now on trial.

At the annual meeting of the Winlock cooperative creamery, reports showed that the company had the most prosperous year in its career. During the year 225,098 pounds of butter were made, or an average of 18,758 pounds a month. For its product the creamery received $131,661.

IDAHO

Work on the first oil well in Idaho has been started near Burley, being driven 30 feet the first day.

Snow on the Cascade summit near Ashton is now over four feet deep and well packed, according to trappers.

The board of trustees of Nampa school district are planning to erect a new grade school by issuing bonds.

An application from the Wood River Power company to extend its services to Lincoln county has been tabled by the state public utilities commission.

Confronted by the fact that Twin Falls is bonded to within $69,000 of its legal limit, the city council has decided to establish a park rather than a new library building.

The sudden thaw coupled with a rain has made Meridian roads almost impassable for automobiles. Two cars became stalled on Pine street and had to be pulled out by horses.

Influenza is reported to be raging at Caldwell and Nampa, but few fatalities have resulted. Offices, stores and public buildings are short-handed and hospitals are filled.

University of Idaho graduates and former students have been asked to cooperate in the back to school drive which will be launched in Southeastern Idaho February 2.

The heads of project committees of Washington county recently met with the state seed commissioner and adopted a program which will be pursued for the improvement of the seed and the soils of the county.

GENERAL

Ex-service men may reinstate their war risk term insurance at any time before July 1, under a new ruling.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass has disapproved the Western bonding plan for obtaining a fund of $250,000,000 for reclamation purposes.

The American relief administration has notified the state department that thousands of food packages sent by persons in America to starving relations and friends in South Central and Eastern Europe have been rotting in piles in Danzig since last summer with no prospect of reaching their destination.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

The way they're a-stickin' a man now fer dog licenses he might as well keep a airplane. Some bald heads can't be cured, but they can be kivered with a turpee-wig arrangement that looks as natchul as a set of false teeth.