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 week day and Sunday morning, 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.

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

Subscription terms by mail within the United States:

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

The great would not think themselves demigods if the little did not worship them.—Boitate.

IN OTHER CITIES

THE one-way traffic plan was recently defeated in the Portland city council. It has been in operation on several streets in Washington, D. C., for more than a year. Here is testimony conveyed to Captain A. J. Headley of the Washington traffic bureau, from prominent citizens relative to efficacy of the plan:

J. Clinton Hiatt, secretary of the and fire committee of the Northeast Washington Citizens' association:

As I am deeply interested in solving the traffic problems and having to some extent opposed establishment of the one way traffic rule, I feel that it is due you, after a test extending over a year, that I record myself as now being in entire accord with the plan. I believe that it has proven of inestimable value in eliminating very objectionable conditions at some of the most dangerous points in the city.

Howard S. Fisk of the Washington Star congratulates Captain Headley on making a street near the Star office a one way thoroughfare, and adds:

I also note that traffic has greatly improved since adoption of other one way streets in the national capital, which does much to relieve the congested conditions in the business district. Keep the good work up. The more you improve conditions the safer the city is being made for the pedestrian.

J. Clinton Hiatt, secretary of the Washington Safety First association, says:

We believe the one way traffic regulations have proved successful not only in reducing accidents but in expediting crowded traffic conditions. It is believed by the association that more such recommendations should be made and hope that you will kindly submit same at an early date.

L. J. Faulkner of the Washington Times:

I want to take this opportunity to express my approval of your one way traffic system as established in Washington. You are to be congratulated on this by no means small assistance to our traffic problems. Keep up the good work.

S. Grogan, Washington Post:

Relative to one way streets in Washington, I believe that, from the success of those now in vogue, the only criticism that might be offered is that we have not more of them.

Washington Board of Trade, committee on public order, writes:

After thoroughly considering the subject, the committee on public order has heartily indorsed the one way street system as a step in the right direction toward solving the many traffic problems confronting a city. The one way streets established in Washington have proven a great success. They eliminate the danger of congestion, permit easy traffic movement and—most important of all—safeguard human life. Traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, is growing every day, and the only way to meet the situation is the establishment of more one way streets.

R. N. Harper, District National bank: "One way streets are not only desirable, but a necessity."

The Washington Star says editorially: "More one way streets would not only promote traffic movement, but would lessen the chances of accident."

Captain Headley comments:

By one way traffic we prevented blockades, reduced the number of collisions, thereby reducing the number of deaths, injuries and property loss. If you are having collisions at any point due to congestion or angle of approach, one way traffic is the antidote.

Fifty per cent of the collisions in Portland are in the congested district.

H. H. Jackson of the Detroit traffic bureau says:

I beg to state that we find the one way streets solve a number of difficulties previously experienced in traffic conditions. We have 12 one way streets and are planning on several more. There is great advantage to traffic in this regulation and we find that the business places on these streets are able to get better service for loading and unloading purposes, shopping, etc. Property owners are in full accord with the system. I was in Portland in September and, from the short survey I had of the central part of your city I know that it would be of great advantage for you to have the one way street system. It was apparent to me that it could be employed to advantage.

The one way system will force itself into the Portland city council again. There is every reason to believe that its adoption in Portland will be marked with similar results to those found in Washington and Detroit.

Local business men who financed a copra consuming industry only to witness its removal to Oakland after the Palmolive Oil company secured control of it, will no doubt proceed with the financing of the new copra plant with a new determination to maintain local control. Copra makes an excellent return cargo from regions that furnish markets for many of the staple products of the Oregon country. The demand for the products of copra, or dried cocoanut, is large and constant. The copra industry is one related with peculiar contributory value to shipping, the marketing of local products and other forms of industry.

SAVING THE FLAG

SAILORS who go down to the sea in ships are an elemental breed of men. What they think they contend for. What they believe they fight for. What they oppose they fight against. Their hearts and their desires, their likes and their dislikes sway their actions more than logic or selfishness.

A few days ago an American merchantman was burned in Havana harbor. As the flames licked about the upper works, a common sailor, unnamed in the news dispatches, who had fought his way to safety, turned back again to the blazing ship, gathered the American flag left floating on its halyards into his arms, and plunging overboard, swam with it to safety.

It was not the bunting, the fluttering cloth, for which he risked his life. That was small in value and easily replaced. He saw more than that in the smoke enshrouded stripes and stars: the spirit of America.

We, of the land, applaud the sailorman. He saw the flag in danger, and went through fire to its rescue. Would we do, are we doing the same thing? Have we the same courage? Does the emblem have the same appeal to us in our thoughtless safety as it did to him, thoughtless of his danger?

When the world was aflame at its fiercest, we rallied about the flag to hold it safe from harm. Now the conflagration has cooled, but has not died completely down. The embers of unrest, of unreasoning discontent and of veiled disloyalty are smoldering still. Our flag is floating above them clean and unsullied by the trials through which it has led us triumphant. Are we, all of us, doing what we can to quench the coals that would scorch it? Are we all, heedless of self-interest, of selfish ease, of individual exertion or personal danger, doing what we ought to save the flag from harm?

Germany is sawing her great cannon into short lengths of crucible steel for the purposes of peace. The "Big Berthas" which threw shells 70 miles upon Paris have been junked and with them goes, it is said, the secret of their construction. Inventive genius is now spending its energies trying to invent a rocket that will carry a message to the moon or Mars. The high cost of living, industrial unrest and the profiteer we still have with us.

AFTER THEIR SCALPS

ORGANIZED labor, through the American Federation and its agencies, is going to wage "an aggressive campaign" during the coming political battle this year to secure the defeat of those hostile and the election of those friendly to its cause. The fight is to be carried clear down the line from national to state officials.

Organized labor has a great deal to fight for, and a great deal to fight against. It has a just cause when it fights injustice to the workers of the nation. The public, the great mass of which works with its hands day by day, is sympathetic with and will support the efforts of organized labor to better its condition so long as those efforts are founded on reasonable and just demands. It will part with organized labor should foolish leadership lead it away from what is right and just both for itself and those with whom it deals or contends.

The time is here when those who work and those who employ will have to realize that there is a third party at all times to their disputes. That innocent bystander, the general public, is demanding more and more that his well being shall be taken into account in times of controversy and contention.

And, as campaigns come and go, the public generally will lean more and more towards those men and those organizations which show most clearly that they stand for the best interest and the welfare of the nation and the people of it as a whole. The great majority of men stand for absolute justice and equity to all without regard to class. That group which stands for that condition will find favor with the people of America.

Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor have started out to "make congress do its duty." All the optimists in the world are not yet dead, it seems.

ON THE WRONG PREMISES

GOVERNOR EDWARDS, of New Jersey, like most men who start out to argue in defense of booze, takes his stand on a false premise and steps from thence to a specious conclusion. He contends, in his latest speech at New York, that "a great issue has emerged from the past, the issue of states rights and personal liberty."

The trouble with Governor Edwards is that he is just turned around. He has hitched his cart before his horse, with the dashboard under patient Dobbin's chin. The issue glimpsed by the governor's double vision has not emerged from the past but has departed into the past.

When, in the course of human events, it became necessary for our forefathers to write down the fundaments upon which they later based our constitution and our laws, they held it to be self-evident that, to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That rule is the cardinal principle of American government.

The wall of Governor Edwards about states rights and personal liberty is all bunk, and he, of course, knows that, too. He knows, also, that when three fourths of the states of the nation voted to banish old John Barleycorn, the one fourth remaining must join in kicking him across our borders, or else representative government under the constitution falls to the ground.

He knows, too, that the personal liberty which swells and grows with each succeeding "shot of hootch" has always been subjected to neighborly subjugation and control from the days of Edward the Confessor down to those of Edwards the professor.

But, after all, it would seem that the governor is up against it. He can holler until he is thirsty and still find no legal relief. If he feels that the declaration of independence is being trampled upon because he is being governed without his consent, or that the rights of New Jersey are being infringed because the midnight sirens of its mosquitoes must shriek in sober ears, the governor, individually, might secede and go south to Mexico where Carranza and personal liberty stroll arm in arm.

Last Saturday, Liberty and Victory bonds of various issues sold for prices ranging from 90.93 to 98.49, including the accrued interest. The interest rates vary from 3½ to 4¾ per cent. The securities have back of them all the property of the United States. They are as sound as Uncle Sam is solvent. It seems strange that market manipulation should be able to depress below par the bonds of the United States. But the condition warrants the tip that government securities represent today one of the very best investments for the thrifty individuals who are continuing their laudable habits of war savings.

MERCIFUL WASTE PAPER

PORTLAND had the first Red Cross store in the United States. It turned thousands of dollars into the Red Cross fund during the weary days of the war for use overseas. That store is still in operation, the only one of its kind in the United States to continue after the war's end.

During the last year it made and turned over to the parent organization more than $40,000 for use towards the maintenance of the local Red Cross chapter in its peace time fight against tuberculosis and for all the varied relief work it undertakes. Penniless service men have found in the store a friend in time of need which has clothed them without cost, helped them to eat and sent them on cheered and comforted when they needed cheer and comfort most.

Now the Red Cross store is attempting to gather in the waste paper of the surrounding community—the discarded newspapers and magazines which find their way by hundreds of tons into the garbage cans and the furnaces of the city. From this source it hopes still further to aid in the great work of mercy continually being carried on by the Red Cross, of which it is a working part.

It is not asking much of the people of Portland; only that they save for it and permit it to gather the waste that they cast aside. It wants to be permitted to convert a part of the city's wastage into acts of mercy. It seeks to transmute the dross we cast aside into bandages, medicines and expert nurses for those who fall sick and suffer without the ability to pay for proper care.

It has competition among the scavengers and the junk buyers who ply their quest for their own gain alone. But the Red Cross Shop is working for broken humanity. Portland ought to come to its aid. All it is asking is waste paper. That is not much to give.

The Seattle woman who served as justice of the peace during the war has decided to return to private life so that she can "darn her husband's socks." She will probably find that to be the most popular decision she ever handed down.

"It Takes All Kinds"

From the Detroit News

Some men are for everything that isn't. They are usually the unfit and suffer from exaggerated ego. They are failures in life, but instead of blaming themselves they blame the "sorry scheme of things entire." The world is all wrong. So they spend their time fixing up the world instead of themselves. Each one thinks everybody is out of step but him. They race madly from "ism" to "ism," seeking always for the freedom which man can find only within himself. They make up what Roosevelt called the lunatic fringe in every progressive movement.

Some men are for everything that is, and against everything that isn't. They have static minds; they hate to be disturbed, and any cerebral functioning outside their chosen groove annoys them. They've got a pretty firm grip on the world's supply of goods, or are friendly with those who have that grip. They are members of the firm of Grab & Hang On, and their slogan is "Us for Ourselves!" They are the antithesis of the little brothers of the fringe.

Most men are not for everything that isn't, nor are they for everything that is. Some of them have and some of them have not. They realize that the world isn't what it ought to be, but they are doing their best, beginning with themselves, to bring about a better adjustment. Being plain home folks themselves, most of them have an old fashioned faith that humanity is advancing and that, "as sure as God lives the future will be better than the past or the present."

These plain folks get confused sometimes and often very much annoyed by the tumult and the shouting of the extremists whose vocal power often is mistaken for numerical strength.

RECLAMATION HOPES LOW

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, Feb. 10.—A candid estimate of the situation in congress concerning appropriations in general and money for reclamation in particular leads to the conclusion that the chances of securing an authorization of $250,000,000, as proposed by Western governors and the delegation which they recently led to Washington, are close to zero. Hopes along this line, already low, were further punctured by the letter of Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, strongly condemning the proposal to issue bonds in that amount to make advances to the reclamation fund. Glass has since retired from the treasury to become a senator from Virginia, but there is no anticipation that David F. Houston, the new secretary of the treasury, holds any different view. Glass, in a letter to Senator McNary, referring to his admonition that appropriations be held down to the lowest possible figures, also objected to issuing bonds on terms that are preferential as against Liberty bonds. He also indicated that the treasury department will desire to hold the privilege in any event of fixing the terms of the bonds so as to adjust any future bond issue to the money market as it may appear when the bonds are issued.

* * *

It was clear, anyway, that a bonding measure for reclamation could not receive favor from the ways and means committee of the house, through which it would have to pass, and that it would not even have serious support in that committee. This same committee has just decided that it will recommend no more than $50,000,000 for the relief of the starving people of Hungary, Austria, Armenia and Poland, although President Wilson, Secretary Glass and Herbert Hoover testified before it that $150,000,000 should be provided. The friends of reclamation may concentrate on the irrigation committees of the two houses, where their friends are in a majority, and ask that a bill making direct appropriation be reported. In this way the subject may be actually placed upon the calendars to await a more favorable moment for consideration.

* * *

The senate, with a large proportion of Western members, is regarded with some hopefulness, but the house seems to be overwhelmingly against it. Senator Jones of Washington, who has all along contended that a direct appropriation should be asked, has suggested that the house committee on irrigation report a bill for $50,000,000 and try to put it through the lower branch.

"If the house will pass such a bill we can raise it in the senate, and perhaps get more in a conference committee," he said. "It seems to me the effort should be made in the house first. If they can pass it there, we can pass it. If they can't pass it, there is no use going through the performance in the senate."

Senator McNary, chairman of the senate committee on irrigation, is holding his committee in readiness to take up the question whenever an opening appears, and intends to call the committee for discussion of the subject as soon as a report comes on the bond bill from Secretary Lane, whose views have been asked as spokesman for the interior department.

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.]

Universal Training and Militarism

Weiser, Idaho, Jan. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mrs Barnes' recent contribution on the subject of universal training is a fair sample of all such articles. Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Spain did not keep out of the war because of their armies, but because they did not happen to be particularly in Germany's way. Belgium was in the way, and her army had no more effect in preventing war than a regiment of old women armed with brooms would have had. The real fact is that history records no single instance of any nation on earth keeping out of war by being prepared for war. Universal training means discipline, the bulwark of all tyrannies, and discipline is the father and mother of centralized government. And centralized government, backed by military power—preparedness, including universal training—begets greed, cruelty, arrogance and ambition on the part of those in authority. This condition invariably, soon or late, breeds the spirit of conquest—robbing and enslaving and butchering your neighbors—and this spirit never fails to lay a nation low in the long run. In such a nation, Rome for instance, the flower of her manhood is sacrificed from generation to generation on the altar of ambition and war; individuality and the initiative are drilled out of her people until they become mere cogs in the monstrous wheel of militarism; and always follows, eventually, degeneracy and degradation. Such is the history of the world, free to those who seek the truth instead of trying to prove theories.

It was always thus, and always must be, because war is the very essence of injustice and, whatever the apparent immediate benefits may be, must defeat its own purpose in the end, because it violates a divine law as wide as the universe in its operation. That law is: Nothing enduring can be founded on injustice. JAN JOSEF.

Rats and Railroads' Immunity

Grand Ronde, Jan. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is well known that nearly all freight depots are infested with rats and mice, and that freight in transit is more or less subject to being eaten by those rodents, especially such freight as is crated, like bacon, hams and salted meats. Who is the sufferer? After the freight has been delivered, hauled to its destination and opened the person sees the damage that has been done by the rats and mice. The merchant is up against it to collect damages from the railroad company, and the shipper's responsibility is now at an end, since the goods have been delivered in good order and so received by the railroad company. Not long ago a shipment of bacon was sent me to Tillamook instead of Willamina, lying there in the depot till the agent found out it was to be sent to Willamina. He wrote me that I had better get my freight before the rats had eaten it all up. Again I got a shipment. When I opened the crate I found that it had been eaten considerably by rats. Some of it was a total loss to me. I had paid for it c. o. d.

There will have to be an end to this kind of shipping. Either the railroad company will have to get rid of the rats and mice or the shippers will have to ship in tight boxes. I know there are hundreds of merchants suffering the same. I know they will be thankful to me for airing this abominable condition. It must be legislated on at our next session and a law passed to remedy this evil. Now get busy and help me; I know Hoover will.

M. PETERSON.

Mr. Bryan and the Wets

Portland, Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mr. Linscott and a few others of seemingly strange culture advance the idea that Mr. Bryan's prohibition stand would weaken his candidacy. I will not presume to speak for the entire nation, realizing that some large centers of corruption and foreign "kultur" are still active impediments to safety and decency. It becomes more evident daily, however, that a few "poor losers" have in vain been trying to create a wet (tearful) sentiment. State wide prohibition was resubmitted in Ohio last November to show that the returned soldiers are all wet, and alas! she went dry by 45,000, and the provision for 2½ per cent beer failed also. The federal amendment ratification fell short less than 1000, if I remember correctly. As for the Northwest, I feel warranted in saying that Mr. Bryan is by far the strongest prospect yet mentioned to beat the "rule or ruin" plutocrat party, and his prohi-ness would add to the people's admiration of his sterling character and absolutely unsurpassed comprehensive statesmanship and zeal for domestic and international righteousness, which means peace.

And I was never a Democrat.

C. A. REICHAN.

Mongolians in Central Oregon

Holdman, Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—I noticed in The Journal of January 21 that there is a movement on to settle the interior of Oregon with Japanese and Chinese and that business men, real estate men and some others look upon the proposition with favor, and that there doesn't seem to be any opposition to the move.

There isn't any question about the quality of the soil of that district. It is probably as rich as any in Oregon. There isn't any question as to the class of aliens that are taking up the land or as to the standard of living they maintain. Isn't it possible that those same business men who are prophesying prosperity for that immediate vicinity and for railroads handling business from that country, are considering immediate cash returns and overlooking the fact that there are millions of people that are good citizens in the United States that would jump at the chance to acquire and retain possession of that fertile lake land?

The facts that the American standard of living is such that we are not ashamed of it, that United States citizens require more advantages than the Mongolians, that it costs more to maintain Americans than Chinese, and that schooling the young Americans is considered essential, might be a very few of the reasons that those fertile lands of Oregon are lying idle at present. The thickly settled states of the East will furnish all the population the West can make room for, providing opportunities are good and that they do not have to compete with Japanese and Chinese.

There is no question that the aliens will lower the "cost of living" as well as the "standard of living," but not proportionately. I don't believe in selling the American birthright for a mess of pottage, even if it is a big mess.

P. C. KNAPP.

Would Subdivide Old Poor Farm

Portland, Jan. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is a world of meat in a little editorial paragraph published in The Journal on January 31. In order to drive home the comment I have to make I would like to quote it in full as follows:

"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."

Since the county is making no use whatever of the old poor farm why does it not divide it up into small tracts of one, two, three or five acres and sell it to people who would build small homes? There are over 200 acres in this piece of land. It is not wild as you say, but, on the contrary, is very beautiful and sightly, with easy access to the Canyon road, which runs alongside. Cut up into small homesites this land would support at least 100 families. It is less than 10 minutes ride from the city hall by automobile.

By the way, the county has just spent thousands of dollars improving and hard-surfacing the Canyon road. Then why let this land lie idle? The county should put it on the market and teach a lesson to land hogs.

SUBSCRIBER.

What Is Manslaughter?

From the Pendleton East Oregonian

Another Portlander has been acquitted of violating the traffic ordinance after having killed a little girl. Witnesses testified that the girl was dragged for a distance of 44 feet by the car in question and that the driver could not stop his car until it had gone a distance of 156 feet. Two witnesses testified that they had arrived on the scene immediately after the accident and that they could smell liquor on the driver's breath.

If all that does not constitute a law violation there is something rancid much nearer than Denmark.

Olden Oregon

Chinese Labor Question, One of the Northwest's Very Oldest.

The first Chinese labor to be brought to the Pacific Northwest was in 1788, when John Meares, a fur trader, brought 50 coolies to Nootka Sound for the purpose of establishing a fur trading post. The Spanish authorities, after they had put a stop to Meares' plans, sent the Chinese back to China. This trading post, by the way, brought England and Spain to the verge of war. The matter was adjusted by the convention of Nootka, which awarded Meares damages to the amount of $210,000 for the seizure of his vessels and other property.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Gretna Green, the rendezvous of eloping couples, was once the haunt of persons who exercised cupidity at the expense of Cupid, and innkeepers, ferrymen and tollhouse tenders exploited the couples who fled there. Any witnesses served to make the marriages recognized as legal, but the "professional witnesses" there, like the "marrying parsons" of some American towns, engaged "touts" to bring couples to them, and when the railroad from Glasgow to Carlisle started running the station platform at Gretna Green thronged with these obnoxious "commissioned men."

According to a popular legend, blacksmith shops were favorite meccas for eloping couples, but authority is lacking for stories of smiths who would pause while shoeing horses to help legalize marriages.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

There is no peace for the peace treaty.

* * *

They're raising a lot of cain again in old Kaintucky.

* * *

Speaking of "invisible empires," King Alcohol's is one.

* * *

They're after the rent profiteers in Chicago. Here's luck.

* * *

Ventriloquistic note: Many a candidate can throw his hat in the ring and still talk through it.

* * *

Oysters are now proclaimed a luxury. They never were a necessity—even in an oyster stew.

* * *

We read that the great guns that threw shells on Paris are now merely scrap iron. But Paris lives on.

* * *

We are anxiously awaiting the first showing of straw hats in the shop windows, as that will be the cue for us to get our old one ready for the cleaner.

* * *

There have been many senatorial investigations during the past year. Do you recall any improvement in living conditions or in the conduct of public affairs that has come as a result of any of the investigations?

SIDELIGHTS

"About the only way to beat the high cost of living," says the Salem Statesman, "is to become a mineralogist. The vegetarians are not immune."

* * *

The fellow who can look at the garden tools in the windows these spring days without feeling an itch in his fingers has something wrong with him somewhere, unless the Eugene Register is badly mistaken.

* * *

Nature story in the Drewsey Pioneer Sun: "E. J. Howard has a fine dog for driving stock. Last week he lassoed a wild young horse in the hills north of Drewsey and led him home with Master Dog behind driving. Whenever the horse pulled back the dog would heel him instantly and Mr. Horse would immediately lunge ahead."

* * *

"Large flocks of cedar wax-wings have been noted in various yards throughout the city during the past week," reports the Weston Leader. "Frozen apples still clinging to the trees afford food for the hungry creatures. The wax-wings are distinguished from all other birds by their combined exquisiteness of dress, gentleness of disposition, politeness of manners, almost lisping song and peculiar whispered conversation."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Some of Oregon's best known stockmen and wheat ranchers claim residence in Condon, where Dr. R. W. Hanneman does business. Dr. and Mrs. Hanneman are guests at the Multnomah hotel during a brief stay in Portland. The Gilliam county city is growing so rapidly, the doctor avers, that present building accommodations are not sufficient. To fill the requirement for business places several new structures are under construction. Among these is a new and modern hotel. Condon is the county seat of Gilliam county and ranks among the first cities in Oregon in the matter of grain exportation.

* * *

"Hello, Benson hotel?" a voice on the wire queried. "Is Mr. Smith of New York there?" The pretty girl at the desk fingered through the records, meditated upon several possibilities and returned to the telephone, determined that service should be maintained at all costs. "Sorry; we have no Mr. Smith from New York. We have Smiths from Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore and Boston—would one of them do?"

* * *

The beautiful Salmonberry country is to be more attractive than ever to out-of-door folk who travel during the coming summer, visitors from there declare. H. J. Pies, represented at the Portland hotel just now by Mrs. Pies, is building a new hunting lodge to replace the one in use for several years. Mrs. Pies says Pies couldn't do much to improve the hunting and fishing facilities of the Salmonberry, so he concentrated on a new lodge.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Spencer and Mrs. John Manning, all well known Portland folk, are guests at the Bellevue hotel, San Francisco, while visiting in that village. The Bellevue is managed by Al T. Lundborg, formerly manager of the Benson here.

* * *

W. R. Scott, federal manager of the Southern Pacific railroad system, left Portland Monday morning for San Francisco after completing a survey of all Southern Pacific property in the state. Scott became federal manager of the Southern Pacific lines north of Ashland on February 1, when they were transferred from the Northwestern to the Central Western region of the railroad administration. Scott expects his term as manager to be brief, however, in the event the government surrenders the roads to their private owners as contemplated.

* * *

W. H. Steusloff, member of the firm of Steusloff Bros., Inc., of Salem, is a guest at the Seward. The Steusloffs are among the state's most important packers of meats outside of Portland.

* * *

The most up-to-date professional appliances in the dental trade are on display at the Multnomah hotel, where the Dental Manufacturers' club, with headquarters at Chicago, has set up an extensive exhibit. John R. Stinson, manager of the club, and some 40 representatives of leading manufacturers are with the exhibit, which is expected to attract not only dealers, but users of dental supplies.

* * *

Major F. V. Dunham, who was a commissioner for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle in 1908, is in Portland as field representative of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, whose business covers the entire nation. Dunham is looking over the interests of association members in the Northwest. He is at the Multnomah.

* * *

Leslie Butler, president of the Butler Banking company at Hood River and quite a personage in his home town, is stopping at the Benson while transacting business in Portland.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Gregory, owner of the Toggery, a leading women's goods store at Dallas, is in Portland on one of her periodic shopping tours. Mrs. Gregory is a guest at the Portland hotel.

* * *

Charles Burggraff, architect at Albany, is in Portland, stopping at the Oregon hotel. Burggraff, his friends say, can utter more of a speech with a bite of sandwich in his mouth than any other member of the Albany lodge of Elks, in which he is "past" everything it is possible for a lodge officer to be.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright of Spokane and Helen Ardelle, the "girl candy manufacturer," and Mrs. C. Townsend, both of Seattle, arrived in Portland Sunday after spending several weeks in Southern California. Wright is associate manager of the Davenport hotel at Spokane.

* * *

Wasco isn't taking back talk from any Oregon community when it comes to doing business. The town is on the upgrade, as usual. John G. Burnett, banker at Wasco, is closely in touch with the town's business activity. He is in Portland, stopping at the Multnomah hotel. Wasco is an important distributing point for the north end of Sherman county, in which it is situated.

* * *

George F. Vick, whose firm, Vick Bros., is said to have sold more of a certain make of small automobile than any other in the state outside of Portland, is a guest at the Seward hotel while in Portland on a brief business trip. Vick Bros. originated that prominent trade slogan: "We sell automobiles and Fords."

* * *

O. P. Hoff, state treasurer and for many years state labor commissioner, comes to the big city occasionally from Salem. On the present trip he is domiciled at the Perkins hotel.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Here is stirring news of stirring times that will be in Portland next June. The Shriners are coming, oho, oho! or words to that effect—100,000 of them, it is very likely—and Mr. Lockley tells today what a vast deal has already been accomplished in the way of arrangements to take care of them, and what yet remains to be done.]

If you want to know just what "busy" means go around and see J. P. Jaeger, the jeweler. Mr. Jaeger is chairman of the entertainment committee for the Shrine convention, which will meet in Portland on June 21, 22, 23 and 24. Tommy Swivel is vice chairman, Mark Woodruff is secretary and the other two members of the committee are Harry P. Coffin and Charles Boon Jr.

* * *

"How many Shriners will attend the convention?" said Mr. Jaeger in answer to my question. "We are expecting 75,000 out of town delegates, but it looks now as though we might have 100,000. Do you know what that means in terms of cold cash to Portland? It means that between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 will be left in Portland as a result of their visit. It means much more than that, however. It means that if Portland maintains her reputation for hospitality we shall have from 75,000 to 100,000 boosters going back to their homes all over the United States telling the story of Oregon's scenic charms. It means that thousands of tourists will learn of the matchless charm of the Columbia River highway, of the beauty of Mount Hood, of the grandeur of the Gorge of the Columbia, of the awe-inspiring beauty of that sapphire sea of silence and mystery—Crater lake.

* * *

"Just glance at that stack of telegrams from all over the United States, making reservations for rooms. There are 150 temples in the United States. Over 80 temples have notified us that they will send delegates. We have already made reservations for 59 temples. There are more reservations made right now, five months before the convention opens, than were made last year on the opening day of the convention at Indianapolis or on the opening day of the 1915 convention at Seattle. Fortunately, Portland is better prepared, from the standpoint of hotel accommodation, to care for a big crowd than any other city in the Pacific Northwest. Only two cities on the coast are better equipped to care for transient guests, and those two cities are San Francisco and Los Angeles.

* * *

"Of the 80 temples that have already applied for reservations for their delegates the numbers range from 125 to 550 in number. Helena has pledged 550 Shriners. Lulu temple at Philadelphia will house and feed her own delegates, as they are to come in a special train, which will be parked here during the convention. Other cities to do likewise are San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Boise, San Diego, Fargo, Chicago, San Antonio, Reno and Tampa, Fla. We have secured quarters, so far, for over 25,000 delegates. Representatives of 40 temples have already sent men to Portland to definitely sign up for rooms. A few days ago a man from Tulsa, Okla., came. He had a certified check for $7000 to pay in advance for rooms. Freeland Kendrick of Philadelphia, the imperial potentate, with Imperial Treasurer Bill Brown of Pittsburg, has over 500 rooms for the imperial divan, 370 of these rooms being at the Multnomah hotel. When they learned the rate Mr. Houser had made they voluntarily increased it, with the statement that he wasn't getting enough for his rooms.

"The reservations coming in call for rooms at from $2 to $7.50 per person.

* * *

"We have divided the city into districts, and each district is being canvassed for rooms. Let me read some of the reservations already made. We have arranged for 40 cots in the police station at $2 each. We have secured the Y. M. C. A. building, and in the assembly rooms and halls we shall have over 500 cots. We have contracted for 250 beds and cots at the Multnomah club. The First Methodist Episcopal church is to care for 280 guests, putting them on cots in the church. The First Presbyterian has agreed to care for 300 in a similar manner. The German Turn Verein takes 250, the B'nai B'rith 250, the fire station at Sixteenth and Montgomery 50, Lincoln high school 800, Couch school 500, Shattuck school 500. The guests who secure a cot in the school buildings will be fortunate, for the schools are fitted with showers and swimming pools, and some have electric hair dryers, so these guests will live in luxury. We will put 200 guests on the boat Swan. The Betsy Ross, formerly the Northwest Steel company's cafeteria, will care for 300. The steamer Rose City will accommodate 207. The Rose City Park club, the Irvington club and other clubs have agreed to accommodate all the guests they have room for. We shall have 1000 cots in the armory, 400 at Reed college and 125 in Hill Military and still we are away short.

"If every preacher in town would ask the members of his congregation to bring cots and bedding to the church we should be glad to pay $2 per cot a night. Suppose, for example, the Mount Tabor Presbyterian church fixed up 50 cots in their Sunday school room. That would mean $100 a night for four nights, or $400. They would be at no expense, for the women of the church could arrange to take care of the matter, and as an income producer it would beat a social or church supper to a frazzle. Moreover, they would be helping to care for the stranger within our gates and helping to make friends for Portland. I hope the various churches will get in touch with us if they can use a few hundred dollars to good advantage. This means a lot to Portland and all of us must help make a good impression on our guests, so they will go home feeling kindly toward the Rose City."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

Red Rock precinct at Keating boasts of three sets of twins.

Two deaths from influenza and 90 new cases are reported at Portland. Elgin reports all schools and public gatherings suspended.

In a referendum vote the Portland Chamber of Commerce has declared against the proposed city zoning system by a vote of 270 to 65.

J. F. Stith, for many years postmaster at Grants Pass, is dead from heart trouble. He was a pioneer of Southern Oregon.

A bill has been introduced in congress by Representative Sinnott providing for the opening of the Klamath Indian reservation.

As a result of the refusal of the Albany school board to grant further increase for salary, four teachers have resigned.

If all millage tax measures to be voted on in May are adopted the state tax levy next year will exceed this year's by more than 100 per cent.

Records of the Jackson county farm bureau show that $16,000 has been saved to farmers through cooperative marketing.

A Leonard Wood club has been organized at Salem temporarily. Permanent organization will be perfected later.

That students at the state university are interested in politics is shown by the announcement that a Hoover club is in process of formation.

Medford has been named headquarters of the Episcopal church in Southern Oregon. The new district includes Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties.

An exhibit of prints of Persian textiles will be shown in the art gallery of the school of architecture at the state university.

Dr. E. V. Stivers, the "advertising parson" of Eugene, has been presented with a new automobile by his congregation.

The oldest resident of Keating, Henry N. McKinney, 84 years old, is frequently seen on horseback rounding up his cattle.

A heavy wind storm at Keating has torn down several telephone poles of the farmers' line, which is now out of commission.

Small sawmills in Lane county are closing down for want of cars. Mill owners say car shortage is as responsible for high prices for lumber as is the demand.

The Cove Woman's Civic Improvement club banqueted the members of the city council last Thursday and incidentally discussed local betterment problems.

The farm bureau of Jackson county has decided to retain a home demonstration agent for which the county court refused an appropriation in this year's budget.

Dr. A. Slaughter of Salem, who was arrested on the charge of criminal syndicalism, has denied that he is a member of the Communist party as has been alleged.

Nine young men and women will be graduated from the Salem high school this week. Professor Sweetser of the University of Oregon will deliver the baccalaureate address.

Hop buyers in the Salem district have made several contracts for a term of three years at 35 cents a pound. The acreage in Marion county will be materially increased this year.

According to the health nurse of Lane county there is no race suicide there. Families of 12 or more are quite common in the mountain districts and even a few families with 15 were found.

Six hundred acres of Indian land are to be sold at the Umatilla agency February 16. The appraised value of the land, which is in nine parcels, is $80,140, or a little more than $134 per acre.

A hardware store and a drug store have been robbed by thieves at Harrisburg. About $25 in cash was taken from the hardware store. It had been collected for the county on hunting licenses.

WASHINGTON

The flu epidemic at White Salmon is on the wane. All the schools and picture shows are closed.

It has been decided to change the name of the Winlock Community Relief club to the Ladies' Civic and Relief club.

Pomona Grange of Lewis county has adopted resolutions asking the government to retain control of the railroads.

John G. Lewis, former state treasurer, will probably be a candidate for the office again this year.

Mrs. Margaret Eastman, a pioneer of the Grays Harbor country, died at Montesano aged 85 years.

The influenza epidemic is decreasing at Walla Walla. It has been much milder than last year.

The county commissioners have approved plans for the highway extending from Harrington east and south.

The Raymond Lumber company's new plant has begun operations. It has a capacity of 110,000 feet every eight hours and employs 100 men.

Mrs. Alice H. Phelps of Seattle ended her own life by shooting herself through the head half an hour after the death of her husband from influenza.

The number of acres of state land under lease in Washington has practically been doubled during the last six years.

The school teachers of Pasco have requested they be given a 20 per cent bonus in addition to their regular salaries.

Farmers of the Lone Star section near Connell have invested in a bloodied Shorthorn bull with the idea of improving their cattle.

IDAHO

The state legislature will be asked for a substantial additional appropriation for the University of Idaho.

The Lewiston county council has begun work on the automobile campsite at Deisol park east of the city.

Business houses of Moscow closed one hour out of respect to the late John H. Itich, superintendent of schools, whose death occurred from influenza.

Deposits in the state bank at Plummer for the last two weeks have averaged over $140,000, an increase of $40,000 over last year.

By drilling a well 330 feet deep the University of Idaho has secured what is believed to be an abundant supply of pure water. It flows 200,000 gallons a day.

Representative French has written the Lewiston Commercial club that he will support the federal highway program in order to secure continued federal aid on road work now planned.

Good Roads boosters of Lewiston and Clarkston will entertain a delegation 60 highway enthusiasts of Wallowa county in a conference for joint action on the Lewiston-Enterprise road.

N