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[The calm, confident, cheerful and to
unto others as you would have them do unto you.]
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There can be no Christianity where there
is no charity.—Colton.



THE FREAR REPORT

CONGRESSMAN FREAR, spruce production prosecutor, has made a report.

It was as head of a congressional investigating committee that he appeared on the coast. His real role while here was an attempt to put into the record his sundry and divers speeches, his innuendoes and any other matter that could be used as campaign literature, all at the expense of the government.

He tried to blacken the character of almost every man connected with spruce production. Though they were in the army, under military discipline and had to obey orders, whether those orders led to Vancouver, the spruce woods or France, the soldiers in the spruce division were the special object of his anathemas, his ridicule and his insinuations.

He arrogated all virtue to himself and left the impression that Portland was a pest hole of crooks. Every mill and every woodsman and every logger connected with spruce production, was, in effect, held up by him as an enemy of the government. By his manner at the investigations, he seemed to assume that the whole Northwest, for its great work in supplying airplane material to the American army, was honeycombed with criminals.

In the mere hope of gaining some political advantage he tried while here to lay the groundwork for a propaganda to be spread broadcast over the country advertising Portland and the Northwest as an unpatriotic, profiteering people, collecting blood profits out of war activities.

Mr. Frear's report formally finds General Disque guilty of "ego," of having maintained a luxurious military establishment and of being wasteful.

But the most illuminating item of all is left out of the report—the Frear connection with the Stondall Land & Timber company. The telltale proof of that connection is in another column on this page.

Congressman Frear, as the face of the letterhead shows, was vice president of the Stondall Land & Timber Co., which was the holding company for the Pendleton Lumber company, of which Mr. Pendleton was president. The Stondall Land & Timber Co. owns 8000 acres of timber in the Yaquina district, and Disque recommended that the government railroad be built along the coast instead of over the ridge by the Frear timber.

As vice president of the Stondall Land & Timber company, and as head of the investigating committee, Congressman Frear finds Disque guilty of "ego" and of wasteful methods, but extols his partner, Pendleton, as a spruce superman.

THE PEOPLE AND THE AUDITORIUM

THE people of Portland never had any other idea than to pay the full cost of the Municipal Auditorium. They did not expect to transfer part of the building's cost to the shoulders of penalized individuals. They appropriated by vote more money than was spent. They set aside more money than was required for the Auditorium plus the claims that now rest against the Portland citizens and business men who became bondsmen for the unfortunate contractor of the building.

The people of the city would never by any formal or informal expression indicate a desire that the bondsmen should be wrecked financially because unanticipated war conditions boosted the prices of material and labor, and because there were unexpected additions to expense through favoring home industry.

The settlement of The Auditorium claims is to come before the city

council today. It should aid the city council to know that the people of Portland are as ready to pay their moral as their legal obligations. They do not wish to profit through the misfortune of individuals, who, in spite of adverse conditions, produced an auditorium built on honor and worth more than its cost. They were willing and are still willing to pay for The Auditorium; at least the money that went into its construction.

Congressional Prosecuting Attorney Frear, having indicted General Disque and the Spruce Production division, and having introduced all the evidence on behalf of the prosecution, has now filed his written argument for conviction and is ready to render his verdict of guilty.

A DISGRACE

CONDITIONS at the smallpox hospital have been a disgrace to Portland. Sanitation and cleanliness are fundamental curatives in illness. There was little pretense at providing them in the hospital.

The linen was filthy. Changes were seldom made, largely because there was not adequate help and partly because employees did not understand the need of sanitation.

A patient asked for a bed pan and a laxative. She was given the bed pan that night and the laxative two days later.

For public safety the city takes people affected with smallpox out of their comfortable homes and confines them in a place of isolation. The city has no right to take them away from comfortable surroundings and confine them in a pig pen. The citizen is entitled to every reasonable attention in the pest house that he would receive in an average home.

Mayor Baker was sound to the core when, after the Journal's exposure of conditions at the hospital, he emphatically demanded a change.

If this rich city cannot provide decent quarters and care for patients whom, on account of contagious diseases, it confines in places of isolation, it should go out of business.

REMOVING THE LID

IT WOULD be interesting to have the voters of Oregon tell themselves again in November, 1920, whether they yet hold the same opinion of the 6 per cent tax limitation amendment to the state constitution that they did in June, 1916. Then they said by a majority of 15,505 that they considered it a wise provision to write into the fundamental law.

Since that time various interests and organizations have contended, and still do contend, that the amendment was foolish, and even worse. Various public officials of state, county and municipal government have found it difficult to finance the units of government under their administration within the limits of the law. They have protested, and they do, that the engines of government will cease to function as they should unless the limitation governs is removed from them. There has been much talk but no completed effort at repeal. Now the Portland Municipal Civil Service association is thinking of coming into the breach to take the task of repeal upon its shoulders.

It is significant perhaps that the protests against tax limitation have mostly come from those who spend taxes and seldom from those who pay them. Until the clamor begins to spread to those whose pocketbooks bear the burden of government—state, county and municipal—The Journal will not believe that public sentiment is weary of the law. Therefore, it believes that much interest would lie in a new declaration by the whole people on the subject. It believes also that a new verdict in 1920 would be even more conclusive than the original pronouncement of 1916.

Generally speaking, the experience of the past three years has not furnished a fair test of the 6 per cent limitation amendment. The times have been abnormal and the costs of everything, very high, government included. The cost of public service, in every department, has risen out of all proportion to the normal scale of increase. The time will come when it will fall again.

The public has borne these costs without complaint where it has been shown they were necessary and just. It has chafed and does chafe at those which it believes to be unnecessary. There is a belief, more or less general, that public expenditures could be curtailed. There is an assumption, more or less definitely founded, that public business employs more overhead machinery to perform its given tasks than would be employed were the economies and the operating principles of private business to be applied to the conduct of the public business. There is a presumption, almost conclusive, that all business functioning through political control, whether national, state or local, costs much more than would be the case if the acid test of operative efficiency employed by commercial and industrial concerns throughout the country were applied.

But aside from these circumstances the taxpayers who pay the bills ought, in right and justice, to have the opportunity given them of passing directly upon proposed public expenditures. That is all the tax limitation amendment stands for. If the city commissioners of Portland—the board of directors of the corporation—want to

spend \$1,000,000 more in 1921 than the taxpayers—the stockholders of the corporation—have authorized them to spend, where is the danger or the injustice in putting the proposition squarely up to the stockholders?

If the people want to spend \$1,000,000 more for city government than the limitation permits they will say so. If they do not want to do so then it is the duty of the board of directors, who are, or should be, subject to orders from the public, to run the business on the money given them to run it with. That is all there is to the problem. The people have solved it once, and The Journal does not believe they want to change their answer.

Maeterlinck, who complainingly defines an American function as "a speech and a pitcher of water," ought to have a triumphal tour through Governor Edwards' state of New Jersey when his itinerary takes him there.

PUPPETS?

THE tone of the president's letter shows that he wants another puppet in the cabinet," said United States Senator New of Indiana when interviewed about the Wilson-Lansing incident.

Speaking of "puppets" what about Little M. Burger? Whose poor "puppet" was she in the unspeakable relations with Senator New?

What of New's bastard son, Harry S. New Jr.?

What of the testimony at the trial of Harry S. New Jr. for the murder of his sweetheart which directly charged that the cloud left on his life by his father made the son mentally morbid and was partly responsible for the tragedy?

If "puppets" are to be mentioned in contempt, what about Senator New's "puppets"?

This is a most remarkable generation. Not long ago the women of Paris inaugurated a crusade for sensible styles. Later the shoe-makers of the nation conferred at New York. They resolved to begin manufacturing shoes that will fit women's feet, instead of pursuing the ancient custom of fitting women's feet to the shoes.

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP

PORTLAND audience applauded the proposal that the newspapers should be censored as are motion pictures. But it was unthinking applause.

The public has never entertained so high an ideal for its newspapers as have publishers and editors. No board of censors drawn from outside professions would exercise so rigid a censorship as the men on the editorial and copy desks.

America's constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press has always been and is a priceless boon to Americans. It is the bulwark of American liberty. Only the fullest reporting of the affairs and acts of people, the interpretation of causes and the exposition of ideals can truly meet and serve the public need.

"Yellow journalism" is more repugnant to 99 per cent of news readers than it is to the smaller percentage which represents the discriminating reading public. The average newspaper would much prefer to publish the news of great constructive achievements and progress than those expressions of perverted human life which are known as crime and scandal.

But the responsible newspaper does not omit crime and scandal or deny them their due weight as news, because the very suppression not only would be an evading of responsibility but might act as a cloak to cover and encourage more violence and more perversion.

During the war the newspapers submitted to federal censorship of news that if published might have given information to the enemies of the republic. And even that censorship was more exercised within the newspaper offices than from the desks of governmental agents.

The newspapers of America have their censors. They are the men and women who produce the papers and who are guided by rarely erring news judgment, unflinching ideals and a keenly discerning leadership in public sentiment.

FLIRTING WITH OUR TOURISTS

TWO hundred million dollars is the sum England expects American tourists to spend in that country this year.

Britons have figured it out that the sum is sufficient to pay half the annual interest on Britain's war debt to America. They refer to this influx of money affectionately as "invisible exports." They say the effect is the same as would be the export of \$200,000,000 worth of British manufactured goods to America.

They are considering ways and means of making the stay of tourists in England as pleasant as possible. The money is even counted on as having an important effect in restoring the British pound sterling to its normal exchange value. If American tourist money is so prized by England, why not by America?

If worth so much to Britons, why not to us of Far Western United States?

clers, the snow peaks, the wonder spots and real sublimity of scenery. We have all that is picturesque, majestic and beautiful in nature. We have the great valley of the Willamette that in June time is another Eden.

It is true that we haven't so many cemeteries, so many soldier graves, and so many sites of human butchery.

But is not nature's loveliness a better thing to look at than are the places where the ferocity and fury of men were at the supreme flood?

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed by the writer. Address in full must accompany the contribution.]

A Clergyman on the Movies
Portland, Feb. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mr. Jensen of Jensen & Von Herberg has a letter in the Portland press and invites correspondence. Mr. Jensen contends that a film costs upward of \$100,000 to make. It is unfair to expect anyone to put that much money into a picture unless it was quite sure that it would stand inspection. He argues that it is not fair to expect a man to put that much money into a picture and risk having it slashed by some "whimsical" member of the censor board.

Mr. Jensen's logic and contention are wrong. The fact that a picture costs \$100,000 does not necessarily mean that it is a good picture for the citizens and children of Portland. If a picture is clean and wholesome it is good, though it cost only \$10. If it is bad it is bad, though it cost a million. It is Mr. Jensen's business to see to it that he puts his money into pictures which will stand inspection by an enlightened public opinion. In this instance, the censor board is centered in the city's censor board. What would you say of a grocer who would not put his money into a store before the community guaranteed to buy any kind of groceries he pleased to offer?

As to the "whimsical" member of the censor board, it may be well to remember that the movie man is interested in getting the \$100,000 back on his picture. The censor man, or woman, is serving without pay and is interested in the welfare and the careers of thousands of Portland's boys and girls. In this case I will take my stand with the whimsical censor.

Notice that Mr. Jensen uses his position as a movie man to bolster his position in his controversy with the censor board. At the Liberty last week he threw assertions and questions on the screen tending to prejudice the public against the censor board. The unpardonable sin. Eternal condemnation faces that man that commits the unpardonable sin. He is God's deceived. God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

I know not whether these men are innocent or guilty. I know absolutely nothing of the case, only of what I have read about it in the papers. Therefore I have no right to judge. But which is wiser—for a man to confess his crime, or to pretend to be innocent? The man who confesses his crime, or to pretend to be innocent, or to try to establish his innocence and be condemned everlastingly on the great day of judgment. (Rev. 21:8). Some of these men might live still longer. But what is that to compare with eternity?

I would not like to be found guilty of procuring and abetting a murder. I would not like to be found guilty of establishing a man's innocence when one knows well the man is guilty of the crime would be making war with Almighty God, the author of all law and order. The man who is found guilty of the crime shall be punished, and that not only with incarceration but with death penalty.

"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made he man." (Gen. 9:6). And again, "He that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword." (Rev. 13:10). OTTO MUEHLENBRUCH.

Work Shop and Show Stock

Halsey, Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—"We have done and done it now," according to ex-Mayor Harley who prepared all our "animals" for show stock, and have nothing to work any more. We sure will have to import some work "animals," because we must raise something to feed all those fat, sleek "animals" who are coming to show. Isn't it too bad? Even the poor old farmer has got it in his head to educate his children. What does he want to do that for? That old farmer would make a man who said for lumber and easy to control, but his offspring won't be so easy to manage. Too bad! Too bad!

Ex-Mayor Harley or any other of the sleek "animals" would have no need to worry if they were willing to let the old work horses have enough to keep them in just good working order, but then we have to stamp and save to make ends meet. It makes us want to jump over the fence and get into the other pasture, where it looks like there is plenty of grass. But it might be possible too many would jump the fence and get too many in one field. Then what about the grass? G. R. WALKER.

Olden Oregon

John Ball Seems to Have Been the Pioneer Schoolmaster.

One of the members of the unsuccessful Wyeth venture of 1832 was John Ball, who remained in Oregon and on January 1, 1835, was installed as teacher of the first school in the city. He was the second child of the Hudson's Bay employees at Fort Vancouver. In the summer he engaged in farming in the Willamette valley, with Calvin Tibbets. As an American settler arrived, and disliking the controlling power of the Hudson's Bay company, Ball embarked on a whaling vessel for South America. Ultimately he settled in California, where he was another member of the Wyeth party, remained in Oregon, finally settling at Clatsop plains.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The name palbearers for the friends of the dead who carry the coffin to the grave is of somewhat indirect significance. Pall comes from pallium, which means a cover or a mantle and may be used to designate any kind of rich cloth. In olden times it was used specifically for the heavy covering that was draped over the coffin at a funeral ceremony. And it is for this reason that the men who bore upon their shoulders the coffin came to be called palbearers.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

If Judge Lynch is to be fought with machine guns down South, I reckon he'll fade out faster'n John Barleycorn. The judge alled liked a big crowd with him when settin' on a case, but this new idea of turnin' real rifles and machine guns onto him and his friends is likely to leave the judge a-buntin' fer kiver all by hisself.

LETTER LINKS SPRUCE INVESTIGATOR WITH TIMBER TRACTS

STONDALL LAND AND TIMBER CO., MADISON, WISCONSIN.
CAPITAL \$400,000.00

ALBERT M. STONDALL, President
W. A. HORNER, Vice President
ALFRED T. ROGERS, Secy.
THE JOSEPH M. BOYD CO., Treas.

COL. STODDARD, President
Spruce Production Corporation,
Portland, Oregon.

DEAR SIR:—

We are very much interested in the pamphlet gotten out by your company for the sale of the property which belongs to the Government in Lincoln County and up in Washington. Could you provide us with a half dozen copies? If there is any expense connected with this, we will be glad to meet it.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

YOURS TRULY,

Agnes Rogers

Above is a photographic reproduction of a letter which was filed in testimony before the congressional spruce investigating committee at Washington, D. C., by General Bruce P. Disque, formerly commander of the spruce production division. On it appears the name of Congressman James A. Frear, chairman of the committee, and Frank R. Pendleton, who was president of the Stondall Land & Timber company of Madison, Wis. When the letter was introduced Frear said he had been elected to the office 10 or 12 years ago and that it was purely honorary. A commercial agency report, however, stated that the concern had been "recently incorporated." The Stondall company became the holding company for the Pendleton Lumber company, headed by Frank R. Pendleton, who was Frear's star witness against the spruce production division during Pacific Northwest hearings held by the committee.

Maps show some 8000 acres of timber land belonging to the Pendleton-Gilkey interests, with Frear in the background, which would have been tapped had the spruce production division's logging road been built, as Frear said it should have been built, across the ridge into the Silet, basin instead of on the route chosen by the coast. Frear has not admitted personal interest in the Yaquina district timber holdings.

Miss Helen Krebs, Oregon Red Cross nurse, will continue in Eastern Oregon the work she so splendidly started as a member of a base hospital nursing staff in France during the period of the war. Miss Krebs has just been instructed by American Red Cross headquarters at Washington, D. C., to apply for a passport to Eastern Europe where she will be assigned to duty. Miss Krebs was graduated from the Multnomah county hospital training school for nurses. She joined the United States army nursing school, November, 1917, and served with a base hospital in France. She is a member of the American Legion.

W. B. Patterson, Portland architect, has been confined at Roseburg with influenza, according to word to friends here. Patterson is at Roseburg in connection with the business firm of which he is president. He was improving after the most grave illness had passed early last week and expects his own prompt recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kunkel of Oregon, Mo., are registered at the Multnomah while enjoying a trip from the severe Middle Western winter climate. Three towns in the United States bear the name of Oregon: Oregon, Mo., Ill., and Wis. The Missouri town doesn't amount to much more than the others as to size, but each has its own aspirations toward greatness in population and business.

R. E. Klepper, Seattle commercial traveler and brother of Milton Reed Klepper, Portland man much in print, is a guest at the Portland hotel while here on his periodic business trip.

C. K. Spaulding, owner of extensive Oregon timber and lumber mill interests, as well as sidelines whose products come directly from the lumber business, has been in the city for some time on business. Oregon timber is bringing a higher price on the general market than ever before in history. Spaulding and other authorities declare, "Finishing lumber is selling for \$100 a thousand feet, and for even more. Regardless of which, the lumber dealer is hardly making the profit that is collected in some other industries. But 10 years ago the man who said for lumber would ever sell at \$10 a thousand would have been put in a padded cell, it is said.

L. J. Allen, school club specialist for the Oregon Agricultural college, is at the Seaward hotel with his mother, Mrs. Allen of Corvallis. The scene of Allen's youthful pranks was Cove, at the Seaward hotel.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Here is the concluding installment of the very good story of Edgar Schenberger, a good American of himself and a successful one, too, in a business way, and who has achieved a substantial success in life. This is the second installment of Mr. Lockley's story of him. The first was published yesterday.]

Edgar Schenberger's career in Portland is a lesson in thrift preeminently, and in all other things that a citizen should know. Shortly before he left Portland, last Saturday, on a visit to his relatives in his native land, Round Bay, he told me about his struggle here, and of his final success. He said: "I decided, since I could not work for others, I would work for myself and have an engraving company of my own. I had no money, no credit, no friends; but I had faith in the future, and plenty of time. I went to the city and drew up a business plan. I went to Captain William Gadsby and suggested that I make a drawing of a four-room flat, making the drawings of the appropriate furniture of each room—kitchen, bedroom, dining room and living room—the design to be used in his ads. He paid me \$25 for my work.

"I rented a basement room in Lowndale street for \$3 a month and started to work. I had a sign made and put it up. I went to Will Lipman with a sketch, which he liked; so he ordered a cut of it for his ad in the next day's paper. I left no address. He was afraid I wouldn't show up. He sent me a letter and a taxi and spent several hours hunting all over town for me. I had the cut out in time, all right.

"I ordered a 'router' at \$200. I raked and scraped every nickel I could get my hands on to make the first payment of \$25. Soon I moved to an upstairs room at Second and Washington streets. During the first year I was closed by

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

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The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.