The Oregon Daily 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]

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Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.
Luke 11-1.

WHY NOT BUILD?

IS THE Portland city commission sincerely attempting to find an equitable and permanent solution of the street railway problem? Or are certain members of that body searching for obstacles to place in the way of an equitable adjustment, the ultimate result to be increased fares?

Several months ago the city, at considerable expense, employed J. P. Newell as consulting engineer. He worked for months on the street railway situation. He presented a tripartite plan of railway operation, investigated the condition of the Portland railway, studied municipal ownership at Seattle, and submitted reports.

Apparently the only reason for the manifold investigations was to enable him to testify before the public service commission. His tri-partite plan was shelved because Commissioner Pier refused to act on a committee to study the entire railway problem. Other reports have been filed by the council.

In his testimony at the recent hearing, Newell declared that ownership and maintenance of the rails by the city and elimination of fixed charges against the company would, in all probability, result in permanent solution of the railway problem and would provide an equitable distribution of burdens. No question as to the constitutionality of the moves was then made by the city.

The public service commission searched for an equitable and lasting adjustment of the railway situation. It attempted to keep fares down and distribute burdens where burdens should fall. Recommendations were made to the city council. Although the recommendations as to rails may or may not have been good public policy it remains apparent that certain commissioners were far more diligent in searching for flaws in the public service commission's recommendations than in finding a constructive solution of the railway problem at the discussion between the two bodies. Commissioner Bigelow's questions finally became so destructive that Mayor Baker questioned if the meeting was called to attempt a constructive adjustment or to throw monkey wrenches into the machinery. Now it is asserted at the city hall that the proposal of the public service commission is unconstitutional.

In the meantime the railway problem is here. It is pressing. Is Mayor Baker the only man at the city hall who is endeavoring to find a permanent and equitable solution? Are certain other members of the council attempting to block all constructive action at the expense of the car riders, the company and the general public?

It is easy to find reasons why things should not be done. But the public wants men at the city hall to do constructive work.

Autoists and pedestrians who question the desirability of coming to a stop before crossing dangerous intersections should reflect upon whether it is better to come to a dead stop or stop dead.

THEIR PROTESTS

OBJECTION to legislative selection of members of a consolidated port and dock commission is very widespread in Portland.

That plan practically puts the control of the harbor, terminals and the whole scheme of port development under direction of the Multnomah delegation in the legislature. What private corporation would entrust the direction of many millions in property and the future development of the maritime interests of half a billion worth of property to the Multnomah delegation, comprising always a number of politicians along with a few good men? It is not a sound plan for the public to do it.

But we are told by some excellent lawyers that the authority to appoint the merged commission cannot be delegated by the legislature. Do all lawyers concur in that view?

What do the attorneys of the Port of Portland commission and of the docks commission think about it? Both are in the public employ. It is their business to expound the law and the constitution when such questions are an issue.

If it be found that the levying of taxes and issuing of bonds by the merged commission will be of doubtful authority under other arrangements than legislative appointment of the commission, then it is somebody's duty to provide safeguards whereby a great ten million dollar undertaking and the future of the port shall not become a football for legislative hocus pocus.

We want no future spectacles of some insignificant member of the Multnomah delegation rising in his place and moving that some member of the great merged commission be removed and that there be substituted some member representing some secret group or element about whom nothing is known.

The federal reserve bank reports a new national "hesitation" to pay extortionate prices for necessaries. The United States department of justice reports some success from its campaign to induce the people to buy and eat cheaper cuts of meat. Eggs, by the way, and despite the Easter season, are lower than for a long time. Do these constitute signs that the American people are changing their mad dance of extravagance into a hesitation waltz which in time will slow down to a very proper one-step (at a time)?

AN OREGON FIRST

FORMERLY the poultry activity at the Oregon state hospital was not profitable.

Dr. Steiner requested the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural college to take direction of it. A graduate of the college was placed in charge. Last year the profits of the poultry industry at the state hospital, with labor and all other cost deducted, totaled more than $11,000.

This is information contained in a story by Fred Lockley, printed in Thursday's Journal. It was a story about James Dryden, head of the poultry department at the college, whose development of egg-laying strains in poultry is one of the marvels of America.

Once, a hen that would lay 200 eggs in a year was dreamed of as a possibility. The 300-egg layer was scarcely looked upon as attainable. Not only has the 200-egg limit been passed, but Mr. Dryden has nine hens on the college farm with records of over 300 eggs a year each. He has a pen of 57 Barred Rocks with an average of 209. One of them laid 308. He has a pen of 60 Oregons with an average of 222 and a fraction.

The average of ordinary farm poultry before Mr. Dryden began his great work at the Agricultural college was below 100 eggs per year. As in the case at the Oregon state hospital, the introduction of strains developed at the college and the information on feeding and care of poultry radiated from there, has added enormously to the egg production of the state. Within a few years Oregon imported poultry and eggs from far away states by the carload. We did not produce enough for our own consumption.

We have not only wiped out that stain, but the Oregon egg strains are sought throughout the civilized world, even in far away Australia. They are famed in England and made the subject of widespread discussion in poultry journals there.

It is a known fact that the work of the poultry department under Mr. Dryden has added to Oregon's wealth production many times as much as the entire cost of maintaining the Agricultural college from the beginning to the present.

The Walla Wallans who on April 1 saw bread prices fall 1 cent a loaf, butter 5 cents a pound, while eggs went down to the lowest price quoted in three years, are doubtless still waiting for some one to wake them up or yell "April Fool."

SEATTLE SAYS SO

TWO governments cannot live harmoniously under one roof any more than two families can domicile themselves amicably under one shelter. The discovery of this fact, however, must be credited to Seattle. Instead of doing the logical and expected thing, merging the city and county government, the people of the impulsive community on Puget sound moved city and county government bodily into one shelter. They merely placed both under one roof. Now, based upon experience, the following comes from the Seattle Times:

Can one imagine anything more unscientific than the present system?

Take, for instance, the matter of taxation.

County, city, port and school district each has its levy—four of them, where one would suffice.

Think of the duplication of effort—of brain labor and of manual labor—represented by this division of authority and responsibility.

Four sets of directors and four working staffs—and each performing a part of the single task of governing the people of King county!

How long would any private business survive if conducted in such a wasteful, slipshod, extravagant manner?

The testimony from all cities is the same—two-headed government is wasteful government. Double, treble and quadruple sets of officials function in similar fields and capacities. They enlarge the overhead. They increase taxes.

The only serious objectors to consolidating double-headed government into one well arranged, simple and scientific government are the politicians.

The "United States of South America," why not? It is a dream and a campaign slogan in several of the republics south of the equator. The proposal involves a coordination of states and federalization of government, which is proper. But it also suggests an absorption of weaker countries by the stronger, and this is open to suspicion. The big fellow rarely eats the little save for the purposes of his own digestion.

WHEN LEAGUERS COME—NO 5

WITH the counting of the returns from the first election after the organization of the Non-partisan league in North Dakota a startling revelation was made to league leaders and business men alike. The towns had voted with the league. Some of the city folks had joined with the farmers in electing candidates pledged to the legislative program of the Non-partisan league.

No organization work had been done among city folks and the league papers had not reached them. Every influence to which the city folks had been subjected was antagonistic to the league. City papers had opposed the league, saying that it was a war waged by producers against consumers, yet many consumers had voted with the producers.

League leaders, business men, editors and politicians were amazed—and then the truth came home to them. Wage workers and salaried people had joined with the farmer in hitting at the middleman. They had come to understand that the avaricious middlemen in North Dakota had been wielding a two-edged sword which cut the consumer as deeply as the producer.

It was indeed a significant revelation and it accounts for the phenomenal growth of the league in North Dakota and its rapid spread to other states. If the league was to rely exclusively on the farmer vote it must confine its activities to states like the Dakotas, which are largely agricultural in character. But with the consumers interested there was no limit to what the league might accomplish.

A. C. Townley, the league leader, was possessed of sufficient vision to grasp the possibilities of the situation. The name of the league was immediately changed from Farmers' Non-partisan league to the National Non-partisan league. The general headquarters was moved from Fargo, North Dakota, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and the league became national in scope.

Organization work was begun in Minnesota, but along lines which would appeal to city folks as well as the farmer. Rural communities were organized by the Non-partisan league. Organized labor in the cities joined the movement, and salaried people were organized into the "Working Peoples' Non-partisan league."

A joint labor and farmer program was agreed upon. Candidates were selected and the new movement was largely successful at the polls. It had taken time for Non-partisan league leaders and the heads of organized labor to work out and agree upon a plan of campaign and legislative program, and after these details were adjusted only a few months remained before the primary election, but even with this handicap the farm and labor organizations elected 40 per cent of both branches of the Minnesota legislature. Since the last election hundreds of organizers have been combing the farm districts, and the ranks of organized labor have been augmented so that even the enemies of the league admit its probable victory at the June primary election. The organizers who are slated to come to Oregon and Washington in June are being held for work in Minnesota and North Dakota until after the June primaries.

Since the last election the league has extended its organization to eight other Western states, and in 60 days it opens its Oregon campaign. In all these states it is appealing to the consumer through its cooperation with organized labor and the railroad brotherhoods.

The league is now a national institution with ambitions for national influence. Through the several league states it is working for the election of United States senators and congressmen who will vote and work for a system of distribution under which the federal government will supplant private business in a system of exchanges between the producer and consumer.

Thus, the league idea embodies revolutionary action in the distributive, financial and commercial system. It seriously proposes to eliminate a very large part of the business agencies through which exchange is now carried on. In effect it proposes the destruction of the resources and occupational arrangements of a very large group of people, taxing that group for part of the means for instituting the order ordained by another group.

In every state it has entered, the league has been opposed by a campaign of negation. In every state the sole reliance of the business life has been denunciation and vituperation. In every state that manner of opposition to the league has signally failed. It is the fact, in spite of statements often made to the contrary, that in every state which the league has entered it has made steady gains and is still gaining.

And here is the point in this article: Will business people meet the proposed invasion of Oregon with plans which have universally failed elsewhere, or will they adopt a constructive policy?

THE COMING OF THE LEAGUE

What the Reception That Awaits It Is Indicated by an Oregon Farmer, With His Reasons.

[The following article is by A. L. Mason of Hood River, a producer, and was written as a communication addressed to the editor of The Journal.]

In The Journal of March 31 is an editorial entitled, "When the Leaguers Come," which is worthy of careful study. You certainly have told the truth. If our business men and our legislative bodies did not ignore the requests of the farmers and organized labor in seeking better laws and better remuneration for their produce and labor, the Non-Partisan league would not be coming to Oregon. Some of us farmers are not frightened over the league's coming. If the seed has been sown which produces such an organization, and the farmers should make an effort to better their condition in Oregon as well as in other states, I do not believe they should be censured.

* * *

Your editorial tells of many wrongs in other states where the league has entered and is trying to better conditions, but you leave it to the reader to name the wrongs in Oregon. Well, some of us surely can name them. There are too many of them to name in this article, but permit me to ask some questions: Is big business in Oregon trying to give the farmers good roads over which to haul their produce, with as much zeal as they exercise in giving us so-called post roads and scenic highways? Will big business and the politicians give us farmers a law guaranteeing 6 per cent interest on our investment, as they are doing with the monopolistic public utility corporations? How many of our business men realize just what the Cummings railroad bill, which is now a law, has done for the producers and consumers of this nation? It is so full of unfairness that it makes an honest man shudder to read it. I can not go into its details now, but suffice to say that it will be necessary to increase the rates $700,000,000 a year in order to pay 6 per cent interest on watered stock and increased values. If our rates are increased just a little more on a box of apples to New York it will mean that our industry will suffer a loss that will drive many to the wall.

* * *

We may need a Non-Partisan league in Oregon, as our public service commission sometimes follows precedent and occasionally ignores public service contracts and raises rates in order that big business may have a just interest on investment. We farmers have no such guarantee and are not even honored with a fair price for our produce. We apple growers in Hood River valley must sell our cooking apples to the cider man, and you people in Portland must either go without apple pie or pay two prices for the apples. Now there is a reason for all this. How many business men in Portland are trying to find out what it is? The gulf between the producer and the consumer is entirely too wide. Are all of us doing our duty to bridge this gulf? I do not know just what the league will do for us farmers in Oregon, but it surely can not make matters any worse. Did you ever hear of the Commercial club or any other business club in Portland trying to help us farmers get better prices for our produce, or give us better roads, or better conditions in general, except for ulterior purposes? I wish all of them would read your editorial. It will do them good.

* * *

Your closing thought is a gem: "A movement which is the outgrowth of unsound and unfair economic conditions cannot be successfully opposed by vilification of its leaders." Every word of this is true. It was my pleasure to listen to an address by a representative of the State Taxpayers' league a few nights ago. At least 75 per cent of his talk was vilification of the Non-Partisan league's leaders in North Dakota. His speeches are giving the league some excellent advertisement. If the league ever comes our people will have been informed that its leaders are "a bunch of grafters and liars. Beware! Beware!" If he had told us what was wrong with the principles advocated by the league and had told us a better way to right our wrongs, then we might not want to join the league; but he did not.

If the league will help us get better prices for our produce and better laws for the upbuilding of our citizens, our state and our nation we can not make a mistake in giving it a trial. So here is hoping it will come. We have already been christened "fools of the family," and if our foolishness does not make our reputation any worse than our past and present, we may still be respected.

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.]

A REBUKE

Placer, March 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—To place the blame for the defeat of the League of Nations on President Wilson, as the Telegram is bound to have it, is outrageous. In what way has Wilson turned in his policy, that he must be held responsible for the senate's action? His desire before the United States senate was the same as at Versailles. He has fought for the best league. It is a discredit to any newspaper to publish articles regardless of truth, for gains in partisanship. Any paper has a right to select its party, but it should carry itself on a higher plane than that of misleading its readers to gain its ends.

If we are autocrats, let us be autocrats. If we believe in democracy let us not condemn its leaders as autocrats.
N. H. Blalock.

FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN?

Portland, April 1.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you please encourage in the columns of your paper the necessity and desirability of the people having free school books and dental work furnished by the state for children? So long as the cost of living exceeds the wage received, correspondingly shall our children suffer in health and learning, because poor teeth impair digestion and retard physical and mental progress. If there is not enough money for food and clothes how can expensive dental or medical service be provided?
J. A. Chapman.

THE PROBLEM FROM THE FARMS

Portland, March 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—I'm no Quaker, in any sense of the term, but I feel "moved" to applaud you on coming articles on "When Leaguers Come," and the two that have come out. Again, you are giving us the right tune, in the right key. I won't say the subject is more important than you think for you must think it of great and present import, to take the stand you now do. But I will venture that the "movement" has even wider underlying causes and potential aspects of growth than you have yet touched on in detail. As a rheumatic is sensitive to changing conditions of the atmosphere, so I have felt for a long time a something coming from the farms, and have feared the development or rising in this country of an "agrarian question" quite as full of—what shall we call it, menace or consequence?—as the "labor" problem of the cities.
C. S. Rorer.

A VALUED TESTIMONIAL

Portland, March 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is a pleasure to me to be able to say that I have been a constant reader of The Journal ever since its first issue appeared from its former home, the Goodnough building. The Oregon people owe a debt of gratitude to the editorial staff of The Journal, for its fearless defense and bold advocacy of every useful measure or bill enacted into law which has marked the political progress of this state, which they can never pay. The Journal editorials cannot be recommended too highly to every student of the English language as splendid examples of clear, forceful English that calls a spade a spade and that can be read and understood by "the common people" everywhere. Almost without fail, The Journal editorial page brings to the home a digest of topics of local, state and national interest.

It is surely gratifying to note the spirit of prophecy expressed in your climax of "Hiram's Referendum," in The Journal of March 26, when you say, "The uproarious applause of the senate galleries at Washington for Lodge reservations was not the voice of the American people, as all the treaty rippers will yet discover."

That is but one of the several things the Lodge, Johnson, Borah and Pointdexter crowd "will yet discover." They will "yet discover," and before long, that Woodrow Wilson was either not so sick a man as their yellow press tries to make people believe, or that he is recovering with miraculous rapidity his former health and vigor. They will further "yet discover" that when this fake proposal to declare a state of peace between the United States and Germany has been turned down by President Wilson, their doubts regarding a "third term" will be gently removed by Woodrow Wilson.
John L. Schuyleman.

IN REPLY TO H. SPEISER

Portland, March 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—H. Speiser, in a letter to The Journal, opposes universal training on the ground that the League of Nations is merely a league of diplomats, that war is barbarous, and that there is no matter whatsoever that cannot be settled by arbitration. He then advocates ostracism for nations who are predatory or who insist on war. In other words, if any predatory nation, like Japan or Germany, or (who knows?) England, wants to slice off a bit of our territory or sink our navy we must not be so barbarous as to go to war with it. Arbitrate it if they will arbitrate, and if not, then ostracise them. Fine logic! But why be so cruel? Why not invite their king over to see his new possessions, and then slap him on the wrist?
A. Barnes.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Cyrus R. Teed, better known as Koresh, recently compounded one of the most curious theories, constituting the basis of the socalled "Cellular Cosmogony." According to this theory the earth is a hollow shell, and we live on the inside. The sun, moon, stars and the other planets are said to float in space inside this hollow sphere. The physical world, according to this theory, is a shell composed of seven metallic, five mineral and five geological strata, with an inner habitable surface, land and water, the inner surface being concave. The seven metallic layers are the seven metals, gold constituting the outermost rind of the shell, or crust, which is several miles in thickness, beyond which is a vacuum. According to the Koreshian philosophy, the earth is about 25,000 miles in circumference, but instead of curving outward, it curves inward—that is, it is concave instead of convex.

Olden Oregon

Among Pioneers the Gentle Art of Romancing Had Devotees.

One of the elements of the early population of the Oregon country was that class known as the "mountain men," in distinction from those connected with the missions. These mountain men were adventurous spirits who had attached themselves to the fur trade and wandered over the Rocky mountain region. Some of them were original characters and gifted with great power of imagination. Moses Harris, known as "Black Harris," or "the Black Squire," had this capability of story telling. One of his stories was about a petrified forest he had seen in his travels and in which were preserved in all their naturalness the leaves and birds, whose mouths were still open in the act of singing. Another mountain man who drew the long bow was Stephen Meek, one of whose famous stories was of a native woman with hair 18 feet long. In moving about her hair was done up every morning in the form of a pack and carried on the shoulders of an attendant.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Tad Schlagmeier never could see no sense in readin' or writin' till the teacher told him about books that told how to fix up pelts so's to sell 'em. Tad 'lows there may be somethin' in it fer him and so he's buckled down to hard study five days in the week, which is likely to last fer a week or two, or until a natchul boy of seven like him gits a fit of fishin' or somethin'.

SIDETRACKING SERVICE MEN

From the Salem Capital Journal

It is to be hoped that now congress has finally rejected the peace treaty, it will proceed to carry out some of the construction legislation necessary for the nation's welfare, which has been before it the past year. Of all the subjects upon which action was requested by President Wilson, only one question has been settled—the return of the railroads. All the other great issues are still pending. Most disgraceful of all is the failure of congress to do anything for the ex-service men. The treatment accorded those who sacrificed everything for the nation's welfare in the hour of need is contemptible. Only upon insistence of the president was care of the wounded provided—for the balance of the program congress marks time. Former soldiers, sailors and marines are victims, along with peace, of partisan politics. To pass relief legislation might react favorably to the Democratic administration, and to refuse any action might injure the administration—hence the 4,000,000 ex-service men can wait for glittering platform promises of the next election.

It was early in December, 1918, that the president requested congress to enact legislation caring for the war veterans. He renewed his request in May, 1919, and again in December, last. But nothing has been done. Tired of waiting, the veterans are now demanding relief, either in the form of bonus or such other method as is deemed advisable—but congress has so far turned a deaf ear, declaring that bonds or money, to the extent required, would demoralize the government's finance. At the same time they have no scruples in letting the profiteers demoralize individual finance. The government, which loaned billions to our allies and has spent hundreds of millions for the relief of starving humanity, cannot afford the money needed to reimburse the service men for a portion of their financial sacrifices, say the leaders of congress, many of whom insinuate that the action of the service men is unpatriotic—thus adding insult to injury.

Of course, the nation never can repay the debt owed to her defenders, but it can at least assist in reestablishing them in civil life and reimbursing to some extent their actual money losses. There is no comparison between the patriotism of the service men and the patriotism of a congress that refuses to enact reconstruction legislation, and refuses to ratify a peace acceptable to the rest of the world.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick"—and certainly congress makes us all sick.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

"Wood Money Is Flooding Entire State."—Headline. Beware of counterfeits.

* * *

We know a number of bores that might make themselves useful as prospectors in an oil field.

* * *

Every cloud has a silver lining. The late snow storms assure us plenty of water for next summer.

* * *

A man must have vast contempt for the police department when he tries to make away with a whole flock of motor trucks.

* * *

Tombstone cutters have been granted a raise in wages. Here's hoping they won't have a chance to work on our name for a long, long time.

* * *

It's no trick at all to start an argument these days. All you have to do is to express your political convictions loud enough for some one else to hear.

* * *

Report from Washington is that a reduction in the price of shoes may be expected, and if it proves to be enough of a drop we may be able to buy ourselves a pair of summer "kicks" after all.

SIDELIGHTS

Corvallis high school students are elated to find that they cleared over $100 from their circus last Saturday night.

* * *

"Another snowfall of an inch or less last night makes the last week in March the banner one for the winter in the fleecy line," says the Coquille Sentinel of March 26.

* * *

"Another thing, have you ever stopped," asks the Salem Statesman, "to think that the debts you are now piling up to buy stuff worth 50 cents on a dollar will later on have to be paid with dollars worth just 100 cents?"

* * *

With such unfavorable weather conditions as have prevailed in that part of the world, the Eugene Guard confesses a disposition to let the pioneer talk who can remember way back in 1860 when the river was frozen over solid for several months."

* * *

"Yes," admits the Bend Bulletin, "it was a windy and a dusty day, the worst ever seen here. But wouldn't you rather live here and suffer even occasional storms like yesterday's than back where the tornado and the cyclone kill and destroy?"

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Friday was a lucky day for George Thompson of Milton, Or. Thompson, it happens, is a guest at the Multnomah hotel. His happy young life was about to be thrilled by a trip "up-town," when he suddenly discovered his wallet, which had contained $750, missing. There was a streak of dust between the point of discovery and the Thompson quarters at the hotel. High, low and in between Thompson searched for the vanished wallet—it was gone. At the office, frantic for fear he'd have to wire his bank for the price of a return ticket, Thompson entered vigorous demands for information. He could identify the wallet, he said. It was handed over, intact, by Greeter Binder. Lena Garnasky, as the climax of the story told by "Patsy" Clark reveals, is the heroine. Lena had found the purse under Thompson's bed when she straightened his room. She was rewarded with a $20 bill.

* * *

Speaking of automobile roads! A pause should follow that lead, a pause indicative of a falling vocabulary on the part of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. St. John, all of The Dalles, who "put in" at the New Perkins Friday after "touring" from their home city. As a matter of fact, there is no word quite adequate to describe the road condition between The Dalles and the end of Columbia river highway paving. The trip, the visitors declare, is not one of pleasure and should be carefully avoided for the present. Automobile bus lines which usually operate to Hood River and The Dalles refuse to go beyond Cascade Locks.

* * *

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Belle T. Hoge and Miss Jessie Hoge were honored guests of the women of the First Congregational church at a farewell reception. Mrs. Hoge and her daughter, long residents of Portland, will leave Monday, or soon thereafter, for Long Beach, Cal., where they expect to make their home, at least for the present. A great many friends of the departing church folk were present at the reception, for which open house was held after 2:30 o'clock.

* * *

Independence, second city of Polk county, whose periodic ambition has been to acquire right and title to the Polk county court house, has a delegation at the Imperial in the persons of Ross Nelson, I. E. Irvine and M. V. Walker. Nelson is distinguished in his home ballwick as the personal destination of the nickels, dimes and quarters that cross the window sill at the Independence moving picture show, which Nelson owns.

* * *

C. A. Nutt of Rainier is a guest for the time being at the Cornelius hotel. At the same hostelry are registered Mrs. C. L. Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence K. Sheeder of Clatskanie.

* * *

William D. Van Norman, former resident of Minneapolis, Minn., who is now making his home at Spokane, is a guest at the Multnomah with his family, en route home after spending the winter in California. Van Norman is one of the oldest contractors in the Northwest, in point of service, and naturally had subject for a friendly review of the old days with Eric V. Hauser at the Multnomah. Hauser himself is a product of "the cities," St. Paul and Minneapolis, whose residents like to refer to themselves as residents of the Northwest.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas B. Kay and daughter Marjorie, residents of Salem, are guests at the Seward hotel. Mrs. Kay's household is legally, though sometimes not officially, headed by Tom Kay, formerly state treasurer and president of the Salem Woolen Mills company.

* * *

A conference of managers of the J. C. Penny company stores in Oregon is on the boards at the Multnomah hotel and store managers from many Oregon cities are registering there to be on hand for all events. M. J. Maynard of Milton, Fred Soll, Baker; E. V. Blair, McMinnville, and others are among the managers who had answered to the roll call Friday.

* * *

C. W. Shurte was a merchant at Heppner when the town was young and green. Now that it has grown up into the class that requires highly up-to-date machinery and equipment Shurte has transferred his energies to the management of a machinery business. It is in connection with business affairs that he is in Portland, registered at the New Perkins hotel. He is accompanied by C. W. Burgess of the same city.

* * *

The Portland hotel is the local home of Boise, Idaho, folk who travel this way, thanks to the presence as the presiding dignity of R. W. Childs, whose first love was Idaho. Boise people on the Portland register just now include Mrs. Helen M. Regan, Mrs. J. O. Athey and Joanna Kerr.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The introduction in Oregon of a new industry, and one quite out of the ordinary, is foreshadowed in Mr. Lockley's article today. One of those to whom the initial experimentation has been committed is quoted concerning this industry, which, having to do with roses, would seem to have been guided to the best of all possible states for such an enterprise.]

They are tearing down the old Brumley house in Eugene. It was built in 1855 by J. L. Brumley, of hand-hewn cedar. It is located at Tenth and Lawrence streets, but when it was built it was on a nine acre lot in the suburbs of Eugene City. In the early '60s it was bought by W. T. Osburn, whose son, W. F. Osburn, is proprietor of the Hotel Osburn, which stands on the site of Eugene's first hotel, run by Bailey and Hadley in the late '50s. The property on which has stood the old Brumley house, the most pretentious in the city when it was built, was recently bought by the Catholic church as a site for a school. The house itself was retained by Mr. and Mrs. Osburn. The hand-hewn cedar planks and hand-made nails will be utilized in the building of a summer home on their 11 acre tract on the river road near Eugene.

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"We are planning to start a new industry on this place," said Mrs. Osburn. "The United States department of agriculture is sending us, without cost, enough roses to plant an acre tract. They are the oil-bearing roses, such as are grown in the South of France. They originally came from Persia, and today the two principal sources of attar of roses are Persia and Southern France. After investigation and comparison of the climatic conditions of the Willamette valley and the rose-growing district in France the department of agriculture is convinced that a profitable attar of roses industry can be developed here. As you know, attar of roses is the basis of all perfumes, and it is very expensive. In Persia the primitive method of securing the oil of roses is still followed, the roses being picked at dawn when the dew is still on them. The petals are placed in crocks and a little water is added, and under pressure the oil floats and is drawn off. We will obtain the oil by distillation.

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"When we built the Hotel Osburn, in 1910, it was the realization of a dream, for we had long planned to come back to my husband's birthplace and erect a hotel of this type. He was born here, August 28, 1855. He learned the printing trade on H. R. Kinkaid's paper here in Eugene, and then went to San Francisco, where he worked on the Call and the Chronicle. For 16 years he was a compositor on the Oregonian, during all of which time he was secretary of the Multnomah Typographical union. He was printing expert at the state printing office under Frank Baker.

"I met my husband in the Oregonian office. When I came from Sacramento to Portland in 1889 I was a widow with two sons to support. I set type on the Oregonian and later was a proofreader there. I worked eight years on the Oregonian. Mr. Osburn and I were married July 23, 1898, at Winnipeg. We lived there two years.

* * *

"I came to the United States when I was a little girl, and have always had great sympathy for those who come from Europe to America. While I was at Winnipeg my sympathies were deeply stirred by the plight of exiles driven from Russia because they refused to recognize the authority of the Orthodox Greek church, the official religion of Russia. These Doukhobors believed in the law of love in place of the law of force. They held their property in common. They refused to bring suit to redress their wrongs. They believed the Sermon on the Mount meant just what it said and that it took precedence over the ordinances and regulations promulgated by police courts. So they came into disrepute with those who worship authority. More than 7500 settled on the virgin prairies of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. I became a co-worker with Prince Alexander Hilkoff, a disciple of Tolstoi. When I came back to Oregon I succeeded in effecting a settlement of these exiled Russians, who purchased a 1000 acre tract in Linn county. Twenty-three families came to get things started and they were to be followed by 2500 more. Unfortunately, they are not a worldly wise people, and they bought a tract of 'doble' land at $60 an acre that was unfit for agricultural purposes. So they gave it up and went back to Canada.

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"In the summer of 1914 Mr. Osburn and I were in China and Japan and were planning to go to Europe, when the war broke out and we had to forego our trip. We are planning to go next year. I am going to France to investigate the attar of roses industry and learn methods of growing the roses and extracting the oil. From there we hope to be able to go to Italy, Germany and Russia. I speak German and Russian, so I shall get along all right. I have always loved Italy. You know I believe in theosophy, and I believe that in some far gone day I lived in Italy, I love it so. Chickens come home to roost; so do thoughts. If you hate people the hatred reacts on your own character. If you love mankind you are on the upward path and the world radiates love and friendship to you. Hatred and revenge are two-edged swords that are sure to injure the wielder as much as the one assailed. Life is too short to harbor hatred. To my mind, the best monument we can leave is the memory of our acts of kindness to others."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

Salem has entered the Pacific Coast fire-prevention contest for the Thomas H. Ince cup.

The Prineville Commercial club has indorsed the 2-mill tax measure for elementary schools.

Occidental lodge of Odd Fellows at McMinnville celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last week.

A fully equipped still with several gallons of home-made whiskey has been located at North Bend.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the United Box company of Astoria, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Figures on house construction at Corvallis show that a house which cost $3000 in 1915 would cost $7800 if built now.

Marion county is preparing to install a paving plant at Mount Angel to be used in the improvement of roads in that vicinity.

Six boys from 11 to 16 years have been arrested at The Dalles on the charge of breaking into and robbing two grocery stores.

Charles Churchill, near Roseburg, has been fined $50 for failure to clean up his dairy barn and otherwise comply with the state laws.

There are stored at Astoria approximately 150,000 barrels of flour ready for export, and more is coming in at the rate of 4000 barrels a day.

As the result of a campaign in Lane county, 72 new members have been added to the roll of the Lane county Pure-Bred Livestock association.

A jitney service between Corvallis and Eugene is to be established shortly by a Eugene company. It will do an express and passenger business.

About 7000 feet of lumber has washed ashore on the beach near Newport. It is believed to be a part of the deck-load lost from a schooner near Bandon.

Amid the din of fire sirens, automobile horns, church bells and mill whistles, the Baker Y. M. C. A. initiated a four days' drive for $30,071 last Tuesday.

Under the direction of a millinery expert sent out by the Oregon Agricultural college extension department, the women of North Bend are reducing the high cost of living by making their own hats.

In the room of two men arrested at The Dalles for drunkenness was found a collection of 22 empty bottles of ginger extract, five large bottles of wintergreen extract, as well as bottles which contained cologne and lemon extract.

WASHINGTON

Centralia school children since the first of the year have invested $2621 in Tarift Stamps.

May 31 to June 5, inclusive, have been announced as the dates of Centralia's 1920 Chautauqua.

Charles W. Hall has been elected chairman of the Vancouver school board succeeding Frank E. Vaughn.

The right of employers to combine to maintain the open shop policy has been upheld by Judge French of Seattle.

Between $600 and $700 has been obtained from Aberdeen merchants by a man presenting worthless checks.

Theodore Callson of Aberdeen must stand trial to explain why 27 quarts of moonshine were hidden in his barn under an oat bin.

Engineers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will attend a conference April 6, called by the Associated Engineering Societies of Seattle.

Hundreds of teachers and others interested in education are attending the Inland Empire teachers' convention now in session at Spokane.

The Interchurch World movement has been formally organized in Lewis county by the appointment of vice-chairmen for the various districts.

Validity of the land settlement act passed by the 1919 legislature to provide farms for soldiers has been upheld by the state supreme court.

Ambrose McAfee, the first permanent settler in the Humptulips district, is dead. He settled there 36 years ago and engaged in cattle raising.

For the first time since the burning of the Pasco postoffice last December patrons are now enjoying former facilities. New boxes have been installed.

The Walla Walla Commercial club has decided on a cleanup campaign. A captain in each block in the downtown district will be named to see that the block is kept clean of refuse.

IDAHO

State receipts from motor vehicle licenses during January and February total $6160.

The state game warden is instructing his deputies to arrest all hunters who cannot produce a license.

Striking cooks and waiters have opened a restaurant in Boise, giving employment to 25 union men and women.

The enrollment at the University of Idaho is now 1115. The increase is due in some respects to the vocational training law.

Instructors of the University of Idaho and at the Idaho Technical Institute will be elected at a meeting of the state board of education, April 9.

Captain Albert H. Conner has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the nomination for United States senator on the Republican ticket.

Miss Leona W. Logue, a teacher at Gooding college, has announced her candidacy for the office of state superintendent of public instruction.

Suit has been brought by the state against former Adjutant General Moody for the recovery of $1219 of state money alleged to be unlawfully withheld by him.

The United States senatorial committee investigating charges of manipulation against certain officials of the Federal Grain corporation, may hold a session at Boise soon.

It Was The Journal That Forced the Assembly Into the Discard

The year 1910 witnessed the last rally in Portland of the friends of the political assembly. The assembly itself was an attempt by political manipulators and their tools to nullify the direct primary law. Called ostensibly to aid in the selection of, and to urge qualified citizens to become, candidates for responsible public office, the assembly was used to further the schemes of every form of selfish interest. It was the agency of selfish institutions and individuals who work best in the dark because their deeds are far from righteous.

The Journal exposed the methods of the assembly of 1910 in Portland. It revealed the inconsistency of the Oregonian's position in fathering and defending the assembly. Among the startling features of the assembly exposure was the "back room slate," of which typewritten copies were circulated at the district conventions where delegates to the assembly were named.

The election gave evidence of the decisive rejection of the assembly by the people. Jay Bowerman, an assembly candidate for the governorship, was defeated; Oswald West, avowedly against the assembly, was elected governor.

Portland and Oregon have been freed of assembly practices and assembly evils ever since that time. It was one of the turns in the political history of Oregon which showed that the people, given sincere and energetic newspaper leadership, had for all time put the ban upon political boosism and skulduggery.