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]

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 RATES
By carrier, city and country.

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One week	$ .15	One month	$ .65
DAILY		SUNDAY	
One week	$ .10	One week	$ .05
One month	.45		

BY MAIL, ALL RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One year	$8.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	4.25	One month	.75
DAILY (Without Sunday)		SUNDAY (Only)	
One year	$6.00	One year	$3.00
Six months	3.25	Six months	1.75
Three months	1.75	Three months	1.00
One month	.60		
WEEKLY (Every Wednesday)		WEEKLY AND SUNDAY	
One year	$1.00	One year	$3.50
Six months	50		

These rates apply only in the West.
Rates to Eastern points furnished on application. Make remittance by Money Order, Express Order, or Draft. If your postoffice is not a Money Order Office, 1 or 2-cent stamps will be accepted. Make all remittances payable to The Journal, Portland, Oregon.

It is not the variegated colors, the cheerful sounds and the warm breezes which enliven us so much in spring; it is the quiet, prophetic spirit of endless hope, a presentment of many happy days.—Margot Opitz.

HALF BAKED INQUESTS

IS THERE no constituted authority in Portland to protect the interests of the public at coroner's inquests?

When people are killed in automobile accidents at the rate of one every 10 days is it the duty of no one to appear at inquests and see that the law of the realm is applied?

Is there to be no inquiry as to whether or not the driver was guilty of negligence?

Within the last three months there have been five inquests. In one or two instances public prosecutors have been present to bring out the facts. In every case a defense attorney has been diligent to elicit information favorable to the release of the defendant.

At the inquest into the death of C. V. Smith, held Thursday evening, representatives of the traffic bureau were present to explain traffic law. But there was no prosecutor to bring out points that applied to the case under trial, no one to question thoroughly the expert or other witnesses. Testimony that was favorable to the defendant was ably emphasized by the defense attorney, and that which was unfavorable was left in the minds of the witnesses.

Inquests are held to inquire into responsibility for deaths. All facts are supposed to be laid bare to the jury, not just facts favorable to the defendant. If the coroner's jury decides a man is innocent of negligence in automobile cases, he goes free—is not even tried in municipal court. The matter is ended with the decision.

Yet, with failure of state attorneys to appear, the juries are called upon to decide a case with only one side presented. It would seem that the public is entitled to some protection from those who are paid to protect it in such cases.

Among all the hopeful individuals who "offer themselves reluctantly as candidates for public office at the urgent insistence of many friends" has there ever been one who admitted that he was running on his own initiative and to gratify his own vanity?

THE WAY OF MOTHERS

HE wore a necktie and a round, black felt hat. Even his coat was belted. All his garments had been selected, even to the stubby bull dog shoes, to bear out the idea that he was daddy's man and mother's big boy.

Little sister, with her fringed hood and longish, cream colored coat of the kind that proud parents place upon tiny tots when they take them down town — little sister sat on mother's lap. But the boy, in his mannish hat and tie and coat sat straight-backed upon the seat of the car, his bright eyes aglow with interest in his surroundings, his apple cheeks pink with health, his stubby shoes swinging free a good eight inches above the floor.

Daddy was perfectly unconscious of all the kindly glances the little man attracted. He kept his head up and looked at the car cards. But mother visibly expanded with pride, and her eyes strayed fondly from her boy to little sister.

The streetcar went on its way. The conductor monotonously called the streets. The bright eyes drooped and closed. The little head, with its round black felt hat, nodded and came to rest against daddy's arm. And presently daddy's head nodded and his eyes closed. The two slept. Both were merely boys, one bigger than the other. But mother stayed wide awake and watched still proudly over all her little brood.

That is a way that mothers have.

By unanimous vote in each instance, the Salem Commercial club of 750 members, the Salem Salesmen's club and the Federated clubs of Marion county indorsed the higher educational millage bill, the teachers millage bill, and the 4 per cent road amendment. This is very good answer to those who, when the Marion County Taxpayers' league condemned these measures, began to demand the removal of the state capital from Salem. Salem is all right and the statehouse should remain just where it is, in the heart of one of the beautiful cities of the West.

RIVER BOATS

WHY should the development of inland waterways be left to impulse? Why should the organization of boat lines be considered peculiarly the field of the promoter? Why should it always be assumed that boat service will be uncertain? Why should it always be inferred that boat lines will be defeated by the adverse influence of railroads?

The war showed that the railroads of the nation were unequal to the emergency. Supplemental water transportation was organized directly by the government under the compulsion of necessity. It was clearly shown that there is no economic competition between the two modes of transportation. On this basis it was predicted that the war would be followed by an era of water transportation organization. So far these predictions have not been realized.

Yet Walker D. Hines, retiring as director general of railroads, recommended a thoroughgoing experiment in development of inland waterways. He added that he would be disappointed "if that experiment does not show a complete economic justification for these methods of transportation."

Director Tomlinson of the division of inland waterways reported that on even the New York barge canal, power barges could be operated at a profit. Losses in handling freight by water on the Mississippi were found to be directly traceable to excessive terminal charges and the high cost of repairs.

The testimony of railroad men has frequently been that rail transportation cannot compete with water transportation in the movement of imperishable staples not dependent upon speed. In discussing transportation on the Columbia why not learn through efficient organization if profits may be found in handling grain, lumber, livestock and merchandise.

At least one man laughs when April showers turn into downpours. He is the man who will direct Rose Festival events in June, and who doesn't see how the weather could possibly be wet both now and then.

IF MERGED

ARE two governments in Multnomah county to forestall indefinitely improvement of Foster road? Are adjoining streets to remain next to impassable, waiting for the main artery to be paved, which in turn is to wait for a dual government system, now extant in this county, to function?

For three years Foster road has been almost a quagmire. For three years nearby property owners have asked that it be improved. And for three years, two governments have dickered over which is to improve the stretch between Fifty-second and Eighty-second streets.

County roads are widely different from city streets. They are constructed with an 18-foot roadway and on high grade. City streets are wider and are constructed at grade level.

County commissioners contended that the county should not pour money into improvement of the stretch, inasmuch as it is within the city limits, and will likely be taken over as a city street. If they paved the road and the city took it over the pavement would be ripped up, the roadway lowered, and the stretch paved at grade level.

The city, on the other hand, refused to take over the strip until property owners signified their willingness to bear the expense of improvement. Sparse settlement, however, made the burden too heavy for abutting property.

Finally the county came to the rescue with an offer to bear part of the expense, the road to be taken over as a city street, and property owners to pay the remainder. After three years, there is now a possibility that, after agreement between the two governments, Foster road will be improved, and the remainder of the district can then be hard surfaced, with adjoining streets connecting with the main artery.

The delay is not chargeable to incumbent commissioners. It is invited by a double system of government, with the accompanying quibbles, bickerings and debates. Such things could be avoided by consolidating the two governments.

WHEN LEAGUERS COME—No. 16

THESE articles were planned by The Journal as an effort to avert here a class struggle between certain groups of population in the state, expected to take place when organizers of the Non-partisan league enter Oregon to campaign for membership. It was hoped that full discussion of the aims, purposes and programs of the league would cause the business world of the state and the farmers to reach some understanding that would deprive league agents of the ammunition which they have used so successfully in spreading their gospel in other states.

It is private business that is particularly threatened because it is proposed by the league to substitute several kinds of state-owned business for business enterprises owned and operated by private individuals. But, in spite of the sweeping gains made by the league in neighboring states, private business in this state seems unconcerned and not disposed to take seriously the announcement that within 60 days or so experienced and highly trained organizers will begin a campaign of recruiting in Oregon.

On this page is a letter that is typical of many that have come to The Journal. It is from a Linn county farmer who sold his potatoes at 1½ cents a pound, while his son, who is a resident of Portland, is now paying 11 cents a pound for potatoes of an inferior grade. The farmer sold his eggs last spring, he says, at 25 cents, and his son paid 90 cents for cold storage eggs the past winter, though government reports show that 5 to 6 cents a dozen is the entire cost of storing, candling and handling eggs for an entire year in cold storage.

He mentions the drop in the price of bacon from 46 to 20 cents, which occurred in Albany at the opening of the United States army store, and thinks that the former price was over high.

He is one of hundreds, indeed thousands, who cannot understand the great spread between prices paid farmers and those exacted from consumers. It is plain from his letter that he is almost ready to welcome the advent of any movement that will tend to eliminate the speculative and gambling influences through which there is so much profiteering in foodstuffs. Yet a prominent Portland business man recently stated that the farmer has no grievance, and that the interests of the farmer and city worker are diametrically opposed.

Reference to potato prices since the 1919 crop came into the markets shows that the Portland retailer was buying potatoes of the wholesaler on October 15 at $1.60 to $2, on November 15 at $1.85 to $2.50 and on December 15 at $2.50 to $2.75. By the latter date, most of the Oregon crop had passed out of the hands of the grower. The same potatoes are now going to the consumer at $11 to $12 per 100.

The profits made on the crop did not go to the producers. Nor is it the understanding that they went to the wholesalers or the retailers in Oregon. An organization headed in Pittsburg by a millionaire operator cornered the market and the assertion from all quarters is that it has taken the enormous profits reflected in the spread by the price to the growers and the extortionate figures now exacted from consumers.

To begin with, such profits never should be made on a staple or any other foodstuff. Whatever profits made on the crop should have remained in Oregon for the benefit of Oregon producers and Oregon distribution. They should have gone for better farm and city homes, for clearing and improvement of land and payment of mortgages, for farm and home comforts for the housewife, for payment of local store bills and for savings deposits in the banks.

The food gambler who makes an illegitimate profit in effecting an exchange between producers and consumers injures the consumer, the producer and the other business men of the state. He injures the producer by paying him too little for his product. He injures the consumer by charging him too high a price. But he injures the legitimate business man of the state because he harms him in three ways: First, by absorbing the profit which should go to the producer, and the savings which should go to the consumer. These profits and savings should be used in other transactions in which legitimate business men would have a share.

Second, he causes great discontent and dissatisfaction which has a tendency to bring on just such denouements and movements as the Non-partisan league, and in which there will be destruction to legitimate business along with illegitimate business.

Third, he brings about a general lack of prosperity in which all business men must participate and from which all suffer.

These conditions are to be brought to the test if the league carries out its announced purpose to invade Oregon. If the situation is to any considerable extent reflected by the Albany farmer's letter one of three results may be expected:

First, a struggle in this state to establish a system of state owned enterprises for exchange between consumer and producer as advocated by the Non-partisan league, with state capital in direct competition with private capital.

Second—A struggle to require government supervision of the prices of foodstuffs, possibly consented to by business, producers and consumers.

Third—Introduction of an extended system of cooperative marketing similar to that so successfully inaugurated in California under supervision of the state market commission. The last is a system of market exchanges which has worked satisfactorily alike to producer and consumer and has been immensely profitable to the business world by making California one of the wealthiest states in the nation. The great prosperity and per capita wealth of San Jose and Fresno, which have been more directly affected by the cooperative movement, are notable examples.

But the apathy of some business men and the stubbornness and incredulity of others, coupled with the proposed invasion of the league makes the first with its certain awakening of class passion and bitterness the present most likely denouement, though, by all means, the third is the true solution.

THE TREATY AND THE SENATE

NO. 10

Three Reservations Reviewed, One of Which Is That Relating to Labor's Interests.

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, April 17.—The present series of comment on the Lodge reservations to the treaty of peace now comes to reservation No. 11, which is minor in importance and reads as follows:

"The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant breaking state, as defined in Article XVI of the covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than such covenant breaking state, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the nationals of the United States."

This refers to the penalties prescribed for breaking the covenants of the league, among them "the prohibition of all intercourse between the nationals of the covenant breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not." Senator Wadsworth, who made the argument for this reservation, declared it necessary because there are so many foreign born unnaturalized citizens of other countries in the United States, and great hardship might be inflicted upon them if they, through the act of their mother country, were cut off from business and employment. Senators Trammell and Hitchcock, replying, insisted that future American policy is the Americanization of those who live here, and that foreigners can protect themselves from any such consequences by applying for citizenship. They asserted that it puts teeth in the league to have a provision of this sort, tending to cause a nation to think twice before it will break its covenants and place its nationals in other countries under the disabilities named in the covenant. The reservation was adopted by a vote of 44 to 28, the affirmative vote including five Democrats.

* * *

The next reservation in order, No. 12, is also of the minor order. It reads:

"Nothing in articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany, shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States."

This is a reservation to the treaty, it will be observed, and has nothing to do with the League of Nations. It was explained by Senator Wadsworth as an effort to "see to it that in the event of American citizens having had rights or interests in property which has been dealt with by our government as owned in whole or in part by enemy alien interests, they shall have their right hereafter to appeal to the courts and not be debarred by the language of this annex, which otherwise, if no reservation is adopted, confirms everything that was done and closes the door against all persons." Wadsworth admitted his inability to give any concrete case to back up his fears, but said he felt certain that American citizens who were minority stockholders in German-owned concerns taken over by the alien property custodian might be injured.

Senator Walsh of Montana declared the reservation entirely unnecessary because any American owning such stock or holding any interest in good faith and in fact, and not as a dummy for German interests, has a right under the constitution to go into the courts and make good his claim, and the treaty would have no control over or effect upon the settlement of such a claim as an internal adjudication by this country. No one seriously disputed the correctness of Walsh's statement. Lodge merely said that it did not trouble him "if we are overprotecting the rights of American citizens." This was practically all the discussion prior to the vote, which adopted the reservation, 45 to 27, seven Democrats on this vote being recorded in the affirmative.

* * *

Reservation No. 13 is also one relating exclusively to the treaty apart from the league. It concerns the labor provisions, regarded by many as one of the most hopeful and helpful things coming from the peace conference at Versailles, marking the first period in history when statesmen negotiating a treaty of peace have concerned themselves with the interests of labor. The declaration of the preamble of this part of the treaty asserts that "universal peace can be established only "if it is based upon social justice," and an international organization is established to make this purpose effective. The reservation of the senate says:

"The United States withholds its assent to Part 13 (articles 387 to 427 inclusive), unless congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said part 13, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution."

The effect of this is to postpone the whole question of participation. It is not within the purview of this commentary to discuss the desirability of such participation. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, indorsed it strongly, and so did the federation and labor bodies generally, in this and other countries. So did eminent publicists and students of labor, social and economic questions. On the other hand, it was subject of frequent assault at the hands of Senator Sherman of Illinois, Senator Thomas of Colorado and others prominent in opposition to labor matters.

The reservation was adopted by a vote of 44 to 27, six Democrats voting in the affirmative.

The next article in this series takes up the discussion of the reservation regarding voting power in the assembly of the league.

FOR THE RAINY DAY

From the Woodburn Independent

Not to be pessimistic, but some day, and it may be some years yet, we will again have hard times, free soup houses, cities with idle men by the thousands. It is different from that now, yet now is the time to prepare for the hard times period. The best way to prepare for it is to purchase a tract of land and have it to fall back upon when there is nothing else in sight. Even if the day of hard times is far distant, this cannot be viewed as other than sensible advice. It is said that the time to buy is when every one wants to sell, and the time to sell is when every one wants to buy, but whether that is true or not, we know that the time to buy is when one has and can spare the money to make the purchase. It is the same as putting it in a bank. It is saving one's money, something all should be doing in order to provide for the "rainy day" that is sure to come.

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.]

WHEN LEAGUERS COME

Albany, April 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your articles on the Non-partisan league are causing a great deal of discussion in this part of the state. The facts which you state have long been known to farmers, but this is the first time Portland people have shown any interest.

Last fall I sold my potatoes at $1.50 per 100 pounds in carload lots, and now my son, who lives in Portland, is buying potatoes that are not so good for 11 cents a pound, or $11 per hundred pounds.

Bacon has been selling in Albany all winter for 46 cents a pound, but when the war department store opened in Albany and began selling bacon at 23 cents, the local merchants cut their price to 20 cents. If the merchants can sell at 20 cents a pound when there is competition, why do they charge 46 cents when there is no competition? And I heard a merchant say it was an outrage for the government to open the government store and compete with merchants who have to pay taxes, but I don't think so.

Eggs which I sold last spring for 25 cents a dozen were put into cold storage and sold to my son last winter at 90 cents a dozen. This is a profit of 65 cents a dozen, but the government experts say 5 to 6 cents a dozen is the outside price it costs to pack, store, candle and freeze eggs for one year.

When the Non-partisan organizers come to Linn county they will get the membership of many farmers in this neck of the woods, and they will get my son's membership, though he lives in Portland and is not a farmer any more. This county gave just as many boys to the war and gave just as much in Liberty bond drives and to the Red Cross as any place else, and I don't think we are traitors or anarchists; but we will support any movement, like the Non-partisan league, that will build some state cold storage warehouses so we can store our own eggs and not be forced to sell at the speculator's price, which he triples when he sells to Portland people.

If it is to be a Socialist to believe that 11 cents is too much to pay for potatoes that sold for 1½ cents three months ago, then I am a Socialist, and so are many other potato growers. A Subscriber.

WHEN LEAGUERS COME

White Salmon, Wash., April 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I would like to answer N. U. Carpenter's criticism of me and my letters advocating the rights of farmers to organize for political action. I have not written with intent to attack bankers, but the American Institute of Banking sent a speaker to Portland who maliciously attacked the Non-partisan league and I do not intend to see it falsely accused without putting up what fight I can. Permit me to say to Mr. Carpenter:

The state of Oregon lends to bankers, at 2 per cent, money raised from taxes on farmers' lands. I favor legislation admitting the farmer to equal opportunity to use state moneys as cheaply as bankers or any other class use them. What justice in allowing bankers to drag down 6 to 8 per cent or more on state funds the farmer borrows? The Non-partisan league is a going concern which will secure for Oregon farmers and business men rights it has secured for North Dakota farmers and business men, who have use of state funds as cheaply as bankers have, paying, of course, the cost of making the loan.

If you have been in the banking business over 20 years and have not yet found that the credit system of this country is thoroughly organized into an all-comprehensive system terminating in Wall street, I advise you to try financing a line of steamers, a copper smelter, a stockyard or a hydro-electric plant through a bank, and see upon what street in New York you find yourself in the end. And then I advise you to read "The New Freedom," by Woodrow Wilson.

You say it is up to me (and I suppose you include my fellow workers) to see that the government represents the people rather than special interests. That is the most obvious fact before the people today, and that is why they are organizing to place in power men from their own ranks who will smash the political machine of big business, and reestablish liberty, justice and equality of opportunity, looking out for people first and profits second.

You ask what farm product is cheap these days. One of the causes of unrest lies in the fact that they are all cheap to the producer and dear to the consumer. But at last, the great majority of consumers and producers know they suffer from the same malady, and they will see to it that nothing comes between producer and consumer except reasonable cost of distribution.

In the same issue of The Journal containing your letter is an editorial concerning the production of meat. Write to the Washington State college, and it will send you a copy of an extensive report disclosing the fact that the wheat crop of 1918 (I believe it was) was raised at a loss.

Paul McKercher.

MAKES A DIFFERENCE

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Well, my boy has discovered one thing since he returned from the war."

"What's that?"

"He's found out that he has to be formally introduced to a lot of girls who used to be tickled to death to dance with him when he was wearing his uniform."

Olden Oregon

Inflation and High Prices Following Gold Discovery in California.

The first expansion of the medium of exchange in Oregon followed the discovery of gold in California. Gold dust took the place of beaver skins and wheat. Prices rose accordingly. Beef went up to 12 cents a pound, pork to 16 to 20 cents, butter to 62 to 75 cents, flour to $12 a barrel, potatoes to $2.50 a bushel, apples to $10 a bushel.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

The Samaritan religion is closely akin to that of the Jews, differing only in that the Samaritan canon of Scripture is restricted to the Pentateuch, or "Five Books of Moses," while the later writings, including the Prophets and Psalms, are repudiated by the Samaritans as uninspired, says John D. Whiting in the National Geographic Magazine. The Samaritans maintain that they are the remnants and descendants of the tribe of Ephraim, and that the split between them and the Jews came about through the maladministration of the priesthood by Eli's sons. The Samaritans look upon the Jews as dissenters from the faith of Israel, and the forming of a center of worship in Jersulam by the tribe of Judah is condemned on the ground that the land of Ephraim figured in the earliest history of the Hebrews, and that the first Israelitish altars were erected in Shechem. While the Jews have scattered all over the world since the captivities, the Samaritans have during the same lapse of time lived in the land of their forefathers among Semitic peoples akin to the Hebrews.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Vale, Vail.

* * *

Now the Bolsheviki seem to be putting the burr in Berlin.

* * *

Will someone please start the overall fashion in Portland?

* * *

Our idea of an optimist is any man who tries to be elected vice president of these United States.

* * *

Huirt, alleged "Bluebeard," is chained to his hospital cot after his attempt at suicide. They evidently don't want him to be Huirt.

* * *

New York elevator operators are on strike, which makes us more happy than ever that we haven't an office in the tower of the Woolworth building.

* * *

While it's in town helping to recruit men for the army, why not turn the big searchlight on the rent profiteers so that everyone may see what they look like.

* * *

Some men think they can dodge their taxes, ignore the constitution, forget all the requriements of good citizenship, and still be patriotic because of their readiness to damn the Socialists.

SIDELIGHTS

The Medford Mail Tribune notes without comment that the dandelions that were exterminated last summer are back this spring thicker than ever.

* * *

"With a larger membership than the old club has enjoyed in recent years, and a monthly dues sufficient to take care of all expenses, the prospects for a successful organization are exceedingly bright," is what the Coquille Sentinel says of the recently organized Coquille club.

* * *

"B. B. Herrick, who has served for nearly 24 years as official surveyor for Marion county," says the Salem Statesman, "has filed his declaration of candidacy for re-election. As usual he is the only candidate for this office. Mr. Herrick's name is on nearly every transfer entry recorded in Marion county."

* * *

"The members of the new chamber of commerce," testifies the Medford Mail Tribune, "have selected an "admirable board of directors, all representative men of ability, public spirit and vision. Under their direction, with the resources now available, the chamber should be of conspicuous service to this community and to every district in Southern Oregon."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Canada is facing the salary problem among school teachers just the same as is the United States and every school board therein, although in the dominion there appears to be no marked shortage of teachers, says Mrs. Irene K. Moody, chairman of the school board at Vancouver, B. C. Mrs. Moody has just returned from California and stopped in Portland to visit local school offices. Vancouver, the visitor says, is paying a little better in the high schools than Portland does, but the wage scale for grade teachers is not so good. Vancouver ranks first among Canadian cities in the education of subnormal children, Mrs. Moody asserts. Miss Grace Gillett, supervisor of domestic art for the Portland school system, is hostess to Mrs. Moody during her visit in Portland.

* * *

Charles L. Springer, business manager and part owner of the Corvallis Gazette-Times, only daily publication in the Oregon Agricultural college town, is stopping at the Multnomah hotel while transacting business in Portland. "Business," it appears, upon probing the real cause of the presence of this active Benton county citizen, is actually a Shrine ceremonial. Springer has many good friends in Portland and if they get a chance they will make the sands under his feet most blisteringly warm for a few minutes.

* * *

Mrs. Mark Hayter, who runs the household of Dr. Mark Hayter at Dallas, is a guest at the Cornelius hotel, but how she ever managed to get away from that native son of old Polk county long enough to come to Portland without him is a mystery the doctor's friends are unable to solve.

* * *

Preacher, farmer, legislator and consistent prohibitionist is W. P. Elmore, who, with his good wife, is registered at the Perkins hotel from his home at Brownsville. Many times a member of the state legislature, Elmore is counted as the "father" of Oregon's prohibition law, and one of the most consistent workers for application of local, state and national statutes controlling the liquor traffic. "My long service at Salem was practically ended when the state ratified the national prohibition amendment," Elmore said. "I have been fighting for the dry cause for a good lifetime and only now can I feel that the work is done."

* * *

Mrs. Frank W. Settlemier of Woodburn is in Portland, the reason being that friend husband arrived the day before. Mrs. Settlemier is registered with hubby at the Imperial and from there will direct her shopping tour and her visits among Portland friends.

* * *

George W. Peavy, dean of the school of forestry at the Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis, is registered at the Multnomah hotel. The dean is in the village to participate in the Shrine ceremonial.

* * *

"Have you registered?" The question is being hurled from behind local hotel desks at every permanent guest of the city's hostelries. The campaign to see that every guest is prepared to do his duty at the polls is under the official auspices of the Greeters of Oregon, and thus far not only some highly valuable campaigning has been done, but some very humorous and pathetic replies have followed the question.

* * *

A. A. Roberts, chief of police at Pendleton, is stopping at the New Perkins during a sojourn in our midst. Al Roberts was for a number of years a deputy United States marshal in Portland and since he went to Pendleton has extended his friendships throughout the state, and his reputation as a police officer is nation-wide.

* * *

R. C. Craven of Albany, N. Y., and W. R. Scott of Albany, Or., are among guests at the Multnomah hotel. Craven is a lecturer for the American Humane association and Scott is in charge of the Albany cannery, where the famous Paul's jams and jellies are manufactured for and sold by the Puyallup-Sumner Fruitgrowers' association, under Puyallup, Wash., labels.

* * *

A. C. Marsters, Roseburg, Or., banker, is a guest at the Imperial hotel. Another Oregon banker is represented by his wife, Mrs. George W. Johnston of Dufur, who is a guest at the Cornelius.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Jackson are stopping at the Multnomah hotel while the former prepared for, executed and now rests from the strain of a fistic encounter at the boxing exhibition at the Armory Friday evening. The same hotel is host to Harry Mansell, registering from London, England, another pugilist.

* * *

Frank H. Sherwood of Rainier is at the Cornelius hotel. Sherwood is one of those "you furnish the bride, I furnish the home" fellows, who makes a living from the furniture business.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[A descendant of men who in the old days did their part in making New Bedford famous talks to Mr. Lockley about the adventures of his ancestors, and of his own, scarcely less perilous. This eminent traveler, commissioner and educator is quoted by Mr. Lockley to the extent of a two-installment article. This is the first.]

David P. Barrows, president of the University of California and commander of the American Legion of his home state, spoke at the Civic league luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce recently. With him I spent an hour during the afternoon, and it was my good fortune, with Mrs. A. C. Newill and President Campbell of the state university, to be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. B. Nicholson at a tea given at the Benson in honor of Dr. Barrows. Mrs. Nicholson first met Dr. Barrows in the Philippines. Later they met in Siberia, where Mrs. Nicholson's son was a cavalry officer. We ate our tea in the European fashion, which means that we spent two hours at the table.

* * *

Omitting a hundred interesting side lights, I am going to hit the high spots of Dr. Barrows' talk on Siberia, Russia and the Philippines, and his experiences in the army and in educational work.

"No, I am not a son of the Golden state," said Colonel Barrows. "I missed that privilege by nearly a year. I was born in Chicago on June 27, 1873, and when I was less than a year old my people moved to California. If you take an interest in genealogy you will find that I am the ninth descendant of the Barrows name in America, so you see we are rather early settlers in Massachusetts. My mother's people, the Coles, are also oldtimers on the Atlantic seaboard. Her father was a New Bedford whaler. My great uncle was considered one of the best harpooners in the fleet. He was killed by a whale when but 28 years old, off the Siberian coast. He harpooned the whale. It sounded. They stood by, paying out the rope as it dived. It came up almost directly under their boat, and with a blow of its tail crushed the boat, killing my uncle. It was the day of three-year voyages for oil and bone. My grandfather did not hear of his wife's death till she had been dead more than a year.

* * *

"My people bought a stock ranch in Ventura county. With my sister, I went to Pomona college. We were graduated together in the first graduating class, that of 1894. From there I went to the University of California, where I studied political economy under Bernard Moses, whom, strangely enough, I later succeeded when he retired in 1911. From Berkeley I went to Columbia, where I put in a year. The next year I studied at Chicago university, where I received my doctor's degree. My father died in 1898, so I took up the work he left and was administrator of his estate. In 1900 W. H. Taft cabled me to come to the Philippines. I met Pershing there, and he was every inch a soldier. He won his star through merit, not through pull. He was a daring captain, resourceful and capable.

* * *

"In 1902, after the insurrection was broken, I became the first chief of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes. It was lots of fun. The Igorrotes are wonderful scouts and wonderful soldiers. I had some very interesting and at times somewhat exciting experiences with the head-hunting tribes. Most of the Igorrotes live in Benguet, Lepanto and Bontac, while the Negritos, Ifugoas, Kalingas, Tinguians and Ilongots are in Luzon. We speak of the Ifugaos as belonging to the wild tribes, yet they have built the most wonderful irrigation works and terraced gardens you will see anywhere, for the cultivation of their rice crops.

* * *

"When I took over the work every tribe seemed to be at warfare with every other tribe. I remember being in one place where from the hillside I could see seven villages, each at war with every other and the inhabitants of which were always lurking along the trails to get a head from some unwary villager. Some people collect souvenir spoons and others have stamp collections, but the wild tribes of the Philippines are inveterate collectors of heads, which practice, of course, is very disconcerting to the individual whose head they decide to add to their collection. The collecting of heads is more than a mere pastime; it is a religious rite, and they believe the rice crop will not do well if the gods of the soil are not appeased by the taking of life.

* * *

"We built trails all through the mountains, established markets, introduced baseball and athletic contests, and almost before we knew it the warring tribes were holding athletic meets. They took to baseball like ducks to water. They picked up English readily and soon became very fond of Americans. After a few years Mr. Taft appointed me head of the educational department for the islands. During the succeeding six years I was on the go constantly, establishing schools and putting our program across. When you remember that there are 3141 islands, having an area of about 120,000 square miles, you will realize that I had a man's size job. But I never had more pleasure in a job, for in spite of its vastness one could see results."

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Some folks must jist aggravate the good Lord when they pray, 'cause they're so durn mean. I knowed a feller once that prayed fer the Lord to help a pore widder that he'd tuck a sewin' machine away from that she'd earned a mighty skimpy livin' with, 'cause one of her children was sick and she skipped a payment. I got the floor right after him and told the Lord all about the facts in the case and then had to lick the feller after meetin' was dismissed.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

Mrs. Goss, 56 years old and known as the mother of Canyon City, is dead after a long illness.

A band of 27 pieces has been organized at Roseburg. It will receive financial support from the city.

The Masons of Medford are contemplating buying the St. Marks church hall building as a lodge home.

Having lost their bees last winter, a number of Hood river orchardists have received a new stock from California.

John C. Kendall of Marshfield has filed his candidacy for representative from Coos county in the Republican primary.

Owing to car shortage one box factory in Klamath county has been shut down. Others will follow unless the embargo is soon lifted.

Steps are being taken at The Dalles to interest sawmill operators and furniture manufacturers in the timber resources of the county.

Plans are being made at Baker to entertain several hundred visiting Masons April 29, on the occasion of the Scottish Rite reunion.

The Dalles chamber of commerce has elected new officers as follows: W. H. Wilson, president; L. Barnum, vice president; N. A. Bonn, treasurer.

The voters of Dallas school district have voted to allow the school board to increase the tax levy beyond 6 per cent to provide for salary increases.

Decrees defining and describing the rights of water users on Three creek, Snow creek and Hood river have been issued by the state water board.

The county court of Douglas county will make a rebate as soon as it is shown that it has exceeded the 6 per cent tax limitation in the adoption of this year's budget.

Claiming serious injury to himself and to a carload of horses in transit, Melvin Hansen of Eugene has filed suit against the United States railroad administration for $6000 damages.

In the contest of water rights in Klamath county the state water board has executed a stipulation whereby the flow of Cherry creek is to be divided among all users until definite action is taken.

Notwithstanding the Roseburg city council refused to put on the ballot a proposal to issue bonds to the amount of $7000 to purchase an aviation field, citizens are discussing the calling of a special election to vote on the question.

WASHINGTON

The water rights of Wenatchee in the Squilchuck and Stemitt creeks have been sold for $33,000.

Civic improvements totaling about $30,000 have been ordered by resolution of the Newport town council.

During March the Yakima valley chapter of the Red Cross aided 305 individuals, spending $1121 for them.

Plans are being discussed for the establishment of a dehydrating plant in Spokane county to handle cull apples.

Thomas H. Phillips of Tacoma has been elected president of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades conference.

The wholesale price of potatoes at Davenport is 5 cents per pound, and the retail price 6½ cents with limited supply on hand.

The officials of Yakima promise to pass an ordinance requiring standard pasteurization of all milk sold within the city limits.

Owing to complaints that gasoline sold in Seattle is of inferior quality, a new ordinance is being prepared to require a higher standard.

Posses with bloodhounds are searching the hills near Black Diamond for George Rasovich, accused of the murder of Pete Cheloyich.

Hay prices at Prosser have gone sky high. Offers as high as $35 a ton have been made and by June 1 it is predicted $40 will be asked.

Pine City reports that the warm weather is putting the grain crop in more favorable condition, and progress in spring seeding is well advanced.

Seattle restaurants announce a boycott on potatoes until they reach a normal price. Hoquiam has taken similar action, and Aberdeen restaurants have promised to follow.

During the week of April 19 E. M. Hubbard, livestock expert from the extension department of the State college, will work with County Agriculturist Flagg in the farm bureau communities of Lewis county.

IDAHO

The council of the state federation of women's clubs has been called to meet at Gooding May 18.

A city bond issue is to be voted on this month to raise funds to complete Preston's water system.

As the result of a war among dealers, the price of gasoline has been cut at Lewiston to 28 cents.

Boise and Nampa councils, Knights of Columbus, held a joint initiation last Sunday, taking in a large class.

An airplane has been chartered by the Arco Realty company to carry prospective land buyers from Boise and Ogden to Arco.

State Commissioner of Immigration Barber has offered to assist the Knights of Columbus employment committee in placing ex-service men in agricultural pursuits.

Officials of the Northern Pacific have notified the state public utilities commission that the request to install telephone facilities in the station at Greer has been complied with.

Governor Davis has referred to commercial clubs a proposal that the state cooperate with the National Air Lines association in establishing an aerial highway across the state.

The Journal Has Vigorously Urged Reforestation of Denuded Lands.

"Timber will be to Oregon what oil is to Southern California," said a business man a few days ago. He referred to the fact that in Oregon is to be found about one-fifth of the standing timber of the nation. There is more standing timber in Oregon than in any other state of the union. Estimates for the state indicate the almost incalculable amount of four hundred to five hundred billion feet; for the Columbia basin, between six hundred and seven hundred billion feet.

But timber is not like oil. When petroleum is taken from the earth it is gone. Timber can be grown again on the land whence the first cutting was taken.

It has for years been the insistent argument of The Journal that reforestation should accompany deforestation. There are millions of acres in the state that will never be so valuable for any other product as timber. Where commercial cutting proceeds, however, the rule has been to leave the land denuded, with no attempt to replant it and only the effort to keep fire from it that would endanger adjacent green and uncut timber.

The United States is cutting timber about twice as fast as timber is growing. At the present rate, in less than 100 years there will be a serious shortage. Systematic reforestation is an obligation which this generation owes to the generations that are yet to come.

When The Journal, along with other believers in protection, conservation and reproduction of forests, urged a national forest policy there was derision as well as approval. Now, at least, there is a reforestation policy affecting national forest lands. And there is assurance that a steadily gaining public sentiment will direct the establishing of a general policy affecting the timber supply before many more years have passed.