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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Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee.—Shakespeare.

TAFT ON JOHNSON

THAT Senator Johnson's strength centers in pro-Germans, Sinn Feiners, radical labor men, Non-partisan leaguers and Socialists is the statement of William Howard Taft.

In the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Republican, to which he is a regular contributor, Mr. Taft makes a bitter onslaught on the California senator. He says:

Orthodox Republicans would be much pleased if Mr. Hoover would beat Mr. Johnson in California, which would prove that Johnson's strength comes largely from the elements that would not support any candidate but himself on the Republican ticket and that his independent candidacy would weaken, not the Republicans, but the Democrats. Indeed, this might follow even though he were to nose in ahead of Mr. Hoover in the California primaries.

Mr. Taft goes on to say that:

Senator Johnson's record shows no real Republicanism at all. It is only Johnsonism. He has used the party when it suited his purposes and condemned and punished when it did not.

It is true that Senator Johnson bolted the Republican party in 1912. But he was not the only man who left that party. Generally speaking, five million Republicans who participated in that great split, did so on principle and as a protest against reaction and special privilege.

Impossible as it is to agree with Senator Johnson in his hostility to the peace treaty, it is only fair to him to say that he is not as culpable as Mr. Taft indicates, in his bolt of the party in 1912.

It is also charged that Senator Johnson knifed Judge Hughes in 1916. But it is equally true that the reactionaries, in control of Republican politics in California that year, ignored Johnson when Judge Hughes visited the state.

Whatever else may be said of Johnson, his record has been one of consistent opposition to standpatism. There is an unbridgeable gulf between him and the Harding-Watson-Penrose type of Republican. What is more, if he goes to Chicago well backed up with delegates he will be a problem to the reactionary chiefs who are planning to control the convention.

In his insistence that Johnson is backed by pro-Germans, Sinn Feiners and other forces hostile to the peace treaty, Mr. Taft is correct. His opposition to the treaty naturally drew them to him, and it was doubtless to rally them under his standard that Senator Johnson opposed the League of Nations, fought the peace treaty and helped throw away the moral fruits of the great war.

It is to be hoped that the city's announced campaign against profiteering landlords will not fall by the wayside.

THE SOLDIER'S FUTURE

OREGON led the nation in voluntary enlistments of soldiers for the world war.

Oregon stands at the bottom of the list among states whose returned soldiers have reinstated their war risk insurance.

The first is a splendid record of patriotism.

The second is a humiliating confession of lack of business judgment.

The war risk insurance lapses in Oregon are so numerous that the governor of the state has issued by letter an appeal which reads:

It has been brought to my attention that in many instances service men have failed to continue with their war risk insurance and have allowed the same to lapse entirely. It is my sincere hope that every resident of Oregon who is privileged to carry this class of insurance will see to it that he avails himself of the opportunity. Present protection, the safeguarding of loved ones in case of death or misfortune, and proper thought for the accumulation of savings all tend toward the necessity for continuing this class of insurance.

I understand that difficulties which have encountered the administration of this act in the past have been cleared up in a large measure and, as a result, this insurance is now on a high standard, giving ample protection at a low cost. Business men who know and believe in life insurance may in some measure show their appreciation to ex-service men by strongly advising all of them to reinstate and retain the insurance privilege gained by their service to our country.

Ex-service men are given by the government the privilege of reinstating their war risk insurance within 18 months after the date of discharge. With most of the men from Oregon the privilege expires on July 1, 1920. Reinstatement is accomplished by filling out a health certificate and sending it with two months' premium only to the local bureau of war risk insurance. When it is known that the premium per month per $1000 for a man of 25 is 66 cents and for a man of 32 is 71 cents, the inexpensive desirability of continuing such insurance is perfectly apparent.

Every man ought, for the sake of his own credit and for those dependent upon him, to have insurance. Ex-service men are afforded unusual opportunity by the government for insurance protection.

Vital statistics show that 40 years hence 36 of any average group of 100 men, 25 years of age, will be dead. Of the remaining 66, 54 will be wholly or in part dependent upon others for support. It goes without saying that the certainty of the human future is need.

Who is silly enough to deny the advisability of preparing for such a future?

Contributions to the Mary Frances Isom memorial fund should constitute a spontaneous appreciation of the monumental public service rendered by the late librarian of Portland. If you wish to give a dime or a dollar toward the memorial tablet which is to be erected in honor of Mary Frances Isom in Central library, send it to the editor of The Journal. The fund when complete will be turned over to the library board. Your name should be on the list of contributors.

AUTO CRASHES INTO HOUSE

AN AUTOMOBILE crashed into another machine at East Twelfth and Stark Tuesday, veered across the street, went through a woodpile and then into a building. It hit about everything in sight, so to speak. Witnesses declare the car entered the intersection at a speed above 20 miles an hour.

What opportunity had the machine that was hit to escape? Had the woodpile been a mass of women and children, what would have been the result? Or what would have happened had people been where the building was? What are the chances of anything or anybody in the neighborhood with an automobile hurtling into an intersection at a speed that witnesses say was 35 miles an hour? And what opportunity is there for anything to avoid a machine flying about the street, to one side, then the other, through woodpiles and houses?

There are collisions in Portland to the number of about 900 a month. More than 800 of them occur at street intersections, and about 750 of that number are caused by lack of control of a machine. That was the reason that an automobile, woodpile and buildings were smashed up by one auto. The driver had no control. He went into an intersection totally unable to stop.

At Third and Oak Wednesday evening, an auto went into the intersection above the speed limit. A street car was bound north. The driver couldn't stop his machine. To avoid the car he threw on more gas. In his rush the driver missed a pedestrian by inches by veering over to the left side of the street.

He, too, went into an intersection without control. Many drivers do. That is the reason that sane drivers and pedestrians are demanding that the law be rigorously enforced both by the police and municipal judge against reckless operators of machines. It is also the reason that a full stop ordinance at intersections is looming as a possible regulation to guard life and limb at street corners.

Definition of a modern Job: A man with an arm and temper inflamed by vaccination who is forced on a muddy road to change a tire that has blown out at the end of 300 miles although guaranteed for 7000, who finds that the rim of his spare sticks and refuses to be hammered on and who, in spite of the ache, sweat and mud, refrains from using Bible language backward.

WASTING WHITE PAPER

WHY doesn't the government set an example in the economy of paper?

The paper shortage is acute. It is difficult to secure enough for the dissemination of information and news. Federal measures to relieve the shortage, or, at least, to bring about more equitable distribution, have as yet had little effect.

The twelfth federal reserve district is now engaged in sending out a certificate of service to the thousands of men and women who helped sell Liberty bonds. Presumably the same plan is being followed in the other districts. The acknowledgment occupies one page of a four page folder. The other pages are blank. The name is inserted by typewriter. The printed matter is ornate. The expense of preparation and publication must have been large. The recipients did not do their work for a printed folder.

Paper and man power could be better utilized in other ways.

A paroled prisoner from the Joliet, Illinois, penitentiary recently scaled the prison walls from the outside and sneaked back into his old cell. "The only way to beat the high cost of living is to be in prison," the convict explained to the warden. Although he is one of the first men to scale the walls from the outside to get back to his old cell, the Illinois prisoner is not the first one that the cost of living has sent behind the bars.

HOWLED HIM DOWN

WHAT if everybody acted as the United States Chamber of Commerce delegates did yesterday at Atlantic City when they howled down a labor man who, on their invitation, endeavored to address them?

Their spirit of intolerance is the spirit that stands in the way of solving industrial problems. It would have been better for the delegates to have heard what he had to say and then to have weighed it and considered it.

For argument's sake, let it be granted that he was wrong. Why not get his viewpoint and thereby, if he is wrong and they are right, be in position to soberly and seriously combat his contention?

It was just such a performance that led to the establishment of the Non-partisan league in North Dakota. The farmers were told to "go home and slop the hogs." They went home and slopped the hogs, and then did something else. The spirit of intolerance with which they were greeted aroused their indignation, and they revolted against the oppression of the milling and elevator trust. And once in full career of revolt, they did not stop with the grain trust, but struck at the business interests of their own state.

The howling down of the labor speaker at Atlantic City was a spirit of hate. Until the whole world gets away from the hate and hatreds sown by the war, there can be no true advance toward a sane social order. There is enough unrest in every land without further encouraging it by refusing to listen to the messenger from one group who seeks to explain his viewpoint to some other group.

The delegates to the United States Chamber of Commerce ought to set a better example. There are a great many people in America besides United States Chamber of Commerce delegates. The stir which Hiram Johnson is making in the political world should warn them that there is a strong sentiment in America that is wholly out of harmony with their ideas of how to run the United States.

At a meeting of Washington County Pomona grange at Hillsboro Wednesday, with more than 200 people in attendance, the millage bill for higher education was indorsed with but one dissenting vote. The gathering strength of the measure is one of the notable features as the day for the special election approaches. There is a feeling throughout the state that Oregon cannot afford, by failure to provide funds, to have young men and young women turned away from the educational institutions next year.

THE SUGAR BANDITS

BETWEEN 26½ and 27 cents a pound for sugar to consumers ought to be ample occasion for governmental investigation into the sugar business.

If the refiners can raise sugar to 27 cents they can, with equal ease, advance it to 50 cents a pound. If the refiners can increase the price of sugar to such absurd levels, and if the oil trust can raise gasoline to the present ridiculous figures, what commodity is there that cannot be similarly increased in price?

The American people are being humbugged, buncoed and plundered. They have been abandoned in their extravagance, and from that the profiteer has taken his cue until common banditry in the necessaries of life is being practiced with the boldest hand ever seen in this world.

It is a crime and a shame. The reddest of the Reds are not on the lower levels of life.

If all her women of 21 and over are given the ballot in England, the woman suffragists will outnumber male voters by 500,000. If, as stated, no English wife has ever yet succeeded in being the head of her house, mere man in England may be in fair way to see fireworks in legislation and new laws with pink and lavender trimmings.

PETS AND PATRIOTS

THE child who loves animals and the man or woman who loves children are people who meet the basic requirements of good citizenship.

In both the instinct of protection is well developed. People who protect are rarely destroyers except in defense and then they destroy the vicious. They are rarely parasites, for the obligations of protection call upon them for productive energy. Less often do they exploit others, for in the world of honest work the spirit of fair play is engendered by sympathetic knowledge of the problems of others.

People who love children desire for them good schools, good government, justice and equality of opportunity. Therefore, they will help stamp out that strange, foreign-born, exotic product called radicalism.

It is obvious, then, that there is something strikingly valuable as well as quaintly picturesque in the pet parade of tomorrow. The little folks with their kittens and puppies, their birds and rabbits, their goats and lambs and pigs, giving evidence of affection in the excellence of care, will not be the youngsters who in a more advanced stage of adolescence steal automobiles and break into stores.

The grown-ups at the sidelines carry away from their viewing of the pretty, pathetic processional something that helps the heart of maturity, continue beating with the thrill and warmth of childhood.

CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS IN OREGON

A Third Quintette Ambitious to Be National Convention Delegates—What They Promise

John H. Stevenson of Portland, candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention from the Third district,

was born at Forest Grove, December 28, 1879. He received his education in the public schools, served as a newspaper reporter for the seven years ending September, 1907, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1907. He served as deputy district attorney of Multnomah county, 1907-8; was for three years municipal judge of Portland and during 1918 was exemption officer for the Emergency Fleet corporation at Portland.

Judge Stevenson's slogan is, "I will carry out the mandate of the Democratic majority," and he says in his platform, "I believe in the principles of the Democratic party as declared and carried out by its founders and statesmen from the beginning. I believe in the achievements of the administration of President Wilson and stand for an Americanism unsullied by political claptrap and party propaganda. The Democratic party having demonstrated its administrative superiority by guiding the nation triumphantly through the greatest of all wars, I believe it should be continued in power until the crisis has been safely passed."

* * *

Thomas H. Crawford of La Grande, candidate for delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, was

born in Washington county, Ark., March 19, 1848. He graduated at Oregon Agricultural college in 1874, and studied law under the guidance of Judge Strahn and Judge Kelsey of Corvallis. He served as circuit judge of the Tenth judicial district for two years under appointment by Governor Chamberlain and has been a practising attorney in Union county since 1878. He was elected delegate at large to the St. Louis convention of 1916.

In his platform Judge Crawford says: "I approve of President Wilson and his policies; am in favor of the League of Nations either with or without interpretative reservations; am unalterably opposed to the Lodge reservations. I do not approve of the United States becoming a member of the league where other nations agree to preserve the United States, its territory and political independence from external aggression and the United States refuses to agree to do anything for them in return. To ratify the treaty and league with the Lodge reservations would place the United States in a most humiliating, servile position in the eyes of the civilized world."

* * *

M. Z. Donnell of The Dalles, a candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention from the Second district, has been engaged in the drug business at that place for the past 30 years. He has served as county treasurer of Wasco county for two terms, and has been a member of the city council of The Dalles.

Mr. Donnell has chosen, "Adopt League of Nations with American reservations; suppress Bolshevism with a strong hand" as his slogan, and in his platform he says: "I believe strongly in the League of Nations, and believe that the treaty should be adopted without reservations or resubmitting the treaty to other signatory powers for further action on their part. I will obey the will of the people in reference to candidates as expressed at the primaries, but my personal preference is for the nomination of candidates who favor the League of Nations."

* * *

Lee M. Travis of Eugene, candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention from the First district, was

born in New York, June 20, 1874. He graduated from the University of Oregon and the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee of Lane county for the past 16 years. He was a delegate to the national convention at Denver in 1908, and served as a member of the commission which selected the site for the Oregon building at the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

In his platform Mr. Travis says: "I believe in the principles of Democracy and heartily indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson, and believe the treaty he brought home from Versailles should have been ratified by the senate promptly."

* * *

Charles H. Carey of Portland, candidate for delegate at large to the Republican national convention, was born at Cincinnati, October 27, 1857, and received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of that city. He graduated from Denison college and from the law school of the Cincinnati college. He came to Portland in 1883 and began the practice of law with the law firm of Thayer & Williams, and has been actively engaged in this profession since.

Judge Carey states in the slogan adopted by him, "Prefer Wood or Hoover; favor prompt peace treaty; restricting league covenants." In his platform he says, "I am earnestly in favor of the early adoption of the peace treaty, including the League of Nations provisions, with such limitations as will safeguard American interests. I hope to aid in formulating a strong declaration in the Republican platform and to help select as the next president a man of broad vision and progressive policies in thorough sympathy with the ideals of the people of Oregon and of right thinking Americans everywhere, who will perfect and make successful a plan designed to discourage war and make a repetition of the recent horrors unlikely. I prefer Wood or Hoover."

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.]

AN OPEN LETTER

Eola, April 24.—To the Commissioners of the Newport Port District. Gentlemen: From press and private reports I understand you are considering the question of leasing or buying the railroad line extending north from the Newport district that was constructed by the spruce production division of the federal army. Is such report true? And, if so, for what purpose do you intend to lease or buy it? I ask these questions as a non-resident taxpayer of Lincoln county, who is actively interested in various public movements and activities of all communities that tend to react and affect the welfare of our country as a whole. I would infer from current reports that you were contemplating leasing or buying such railroad line from the Spruce Production corportation, with the intent of releasing it to some private logging and lumbering operators. Is such the truth? And, if so, why is such procedure necessary or wise? Why cannot prospective timber operators and the Spruce Production corporation deal with each other direct, without you creating the taxpayers of the port district any responsibilities or liabilities?

I consider that port districts are created primarily to improve the channels of navigable streams, and also to improve the docking facilities for that class of vessels that navigate the waters of any port district; and, further, that it is not the public duty or business of port commissioners to finance or sustain the commercial credit of private timber operators; nor is it their duty to salvage defunct logging railroads, even though it is owned by the Spruce Production corporation.

I would ask that you answer this letter through the public press before you take any action to purchase or lease such railroad. And I will say further that if you ignore my request and proceed to buy or lease such railroad from the Spruce Production corporation, I will follow it up with a self-explanatory letter to the general public, giving it greater press publicity than is given this letter.

Without questioning anyone's honor or motives, I hold that the more open publicity and the more free discussion we can have regarding governmental policies, plans and activities, the less likely we are to make serious blunders and mistakes.

George C. Mitty,
Salem, R. 2, Box 158.

THE COST OF THE JUNKET

Portland, April 22.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In The Sunday Journal of April 18 we find the following headline: "Big Delegation of Congressmen Will Voyage to Orient." I also find that Congressman Randall of California was elected chairman of the congressional committee and that 136 congressmen and senators have written acceptance of invitations to join the party; also that the army transport Great Northern will be assigned for the use of the party and will leave San Francaisco July 5, making a 60-day cruise. The party will visit Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, China and Korea, also Vancouver, B. C. Kindly inform me who pays for this? Is it not a fact that congress makes an appropriation for the expenses of this trip?

Dr. W. Coyle.

[The ship is to be furnished at government expense, but each passenger is to pay $1.25 a day for service of meals.]

IDLE LAND IN CITIES

Portland, April 14.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I read an article in The Journal of April 8 by George Bylander in regard to idle land in the city and its assessment. I agree with him that the taxation is not just on such property, and the man that improves his little tract foots all the bills for the speculators. It is no use to say they do not. The residents in the vicinity of such tracts know. And the trouble is the rich holder knows it and sits back and laughs at the one that is enhancing the value of his idle land by improving and making a home for his family. New Zealand made such aristocracy come to time. The toilers taxed their lands so much that they were glad to sell to ease their own burden. But under our laws they get rich by the sweat of the toilers who build up the country and the cities alike. Where's the justice? The wealthy land speculator can exploit to his heart's content, because he can control the lot problem, and pull the law's wires for his own advantage.

OLDTIMER.

Olden Oregon

How Settlers Acted When News of Gold Discovery Came.

When the news spread in Oregon that "much gold was found on the American river" in California, an exodus took place. Reapers left ripened harvests standing. Even land claims were deserted. Few remained in the state who could possibly leave their business or their families. Tools were dropped in the shops and work left unfinished. Women and boys had to work the farms if they were worked at all. Many who had not the means were "staked" by those who had, on the basis of sharing the fruits of the venture, and, it is historically recorded, these trusts reposed in the men of Oregon were, as a rule, faithfully carried out.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Till some of our sugar profiteers is landed in jail the average housewife won't take much interest in the proceedin's to jail the I. W. W. loafers. She'll most likely consider it a waste of ammunition. We had a one-lunger in New Mexico hangin' round the ranch oncet back in the 70's that spent a heap of money buyin' ammunition to shoot woodrats and lizards and sich. Ma got after him to shoot the coyotes that ketched our chickens in broad daylight, and One-lunger dodged the responsibilities of the occasion continual, so at last she broomed him down the road t'ward Membres and he sent the $4 he owed us fer a week's board back by mail.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Captain Frank Winch, friend of the late Colonel W. F. Cody, universally known as "Buffalo Bill," relates the secret of Cody's snap shooting. Colonel Cody's best humored days were when he missed the fewest shots. Two weeks before his seventy-first birthday, the colonel scored 49 out of 50 shots aimed at balls thrown in the air. Colonel Cody never wore glasses while in the exhibition arena, but he was never seen reading without glasses. His eyesight in later years failed rapidly, and he could not have seen the sights on his rifle, and yet, season after season, until his last year in public life, his number of hits averaged better than 96 per cent. he never once taking deliberate aim. Practice was this marksman's maxim, and the advice he gave Captain Winch on becoming a snap-shooter was, "Shoot, hit and then think."

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

A pretty girl can teach a man anything but common sense.

* * *

No man over 50 should marry a woman who isn't a good nurse.

* * *

If a girl gets only one letter a year she always reads it on the street.

* * *

Men bet on horses, but horses never bet on men. Horses have horse sense.

* * *

The plainer a woman the longer it takes her to select a becoming bonnet.

* * *

A young man may be as old as he feels, but he is seldom as rich as he looks.

* * *

A girl doesn't really believe that a young man never made love to another girl, but she says she does.

* * *

A contemporary remarks that just about the meanest man in the world nowadays is the practical joker who sprinkles rosin on the ouija board.

* * *

In Spain, wine cellar workers are on strike. Can you believe it—a wine cellar worker on strike? Not in these dry United States, anyway, would such a thing happen.

SIDELIGHTS

Eight school districts including and centering at Florence are petitioning for the formation of a union high school district.

* * *

"Anyway, the higher the cost of building, the longer the vacant lots remain for juvenile ballgrounds," is the way the Albany Democrat partially consoles itself.

* * *

Questionnaire in last Monday's Eugene Register: "While we are talking of laws for this and laws for that, why not a law declaring it a high crime to do anything but fish on days such as yesterday?"

* * *

Nature story from the Salem Capital Journal: "Three large gray hoot owls shown in the window of the Hauser Brothers store were captured by S. Earl Taylor and were members of a family of four that have made the district north of this city their headquarters for several weeks. Two of the owls were youngsters, not yet a year old, but nearly full grown. Mr. Taylor plans to give the birds to some park. One nature lover observed it would be a good plan to give them their liberty, as this species is given credit for being efficient rodent eradicators."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Hugh Wiley, fictionist extraordinary, is a guest at the Multnomah hotel, viewing again the scenes of his activities when he was a resident of Portland and, as he admits, could scarcely make a living at his profession of engineering. Wiley has had published in the Saturday Evening Post a splendid series of fiction stories since his return from France, where he served with Company E, Eighteenth railway engineers. One of his latest and most remarkable stories was "Hop," which appeared several weeks ago. It was the first notable work he did following his recent declaration in Portland that, although he knew nothing of Chinese life or people, he proposed to study them for fiction purposes. His friends declare "Hop" shows the great capacity the author had for the study he had outlined for himself. "As an engineer I wasn't up to much, I guess," Wiley says. His friends and those who admire his stories bear testimony to his success as a writer. Wiley is making his home in San Francisco.

* * *

C. C. Hall, supervisor of the Santiam national forest, was in Portland Thursday from Albany, where the headquarters for his charge are established. He was a guest at the Hotel Oregon. Hall came to town to accept delivery of an automobile truck allotted to his district by the forest service. Hall's truck, secured from the war department surplus stock, is similar to that which will be driven back to the Oregon national forest by Forest Ranger Joe Graham. Graham's machine is en route to the Bear Springs road in the Oregon reserve.

* * *

Melvin G. Winstock, motion picture distributor and recently appointed agent in Portland for a large producer, will welcome Mrs. Winstock from Seattle when she arrives at the Benson hotel tonight. Winstock was formerly a resident of Portland, but moved to Seattle when his interests were transferred there. His business being again in Portland, he and his family will take up their residence here.

* * *

Harry Banfield, member of the firm of Parker & Banfield, general contractors at Pendleton, is a guest at the Multnomah hotel. The company is said to be erecting buildings at Pendleton valued at $500,000. Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Roberts of Pendleton are stopping at the Imperial hotel.

* * *

W. H. Shaw of Bangor, Maine, and his sister, Annie H. Leighton of Portland, Maine, are registered at the Cornelius hotel during a brief visit in Portland. The travelers are en route to their homes from California, where they have been enjoying an outing.

* * *

Portland is entertaining R. S. Kingsley, who owns a general merchandise store at Hermiston, Or. He is stopping at the Multnomah hotel while inspecting the wholesale stocks about town. From Athena, another thriving Eastern Oregon city, come Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dudley who are guests at the Imperial.

* * *

Mrs. W. M. Dillon of Sterling, Ill., and Mrs. H. L. Eshleman of Lancaster, Pa., are traveling companions registered at the Hotel Portland while seeing the sights at this end of creation.

* * *

C. B. Clark, coast manager for an automobile accessory, is registered at the Multnomah hotel from Oakland, Cal., while in Portland to hold a conference with numerous Oregon agents.

The resignation of Edwin Rawden as superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Saloon league has been announced, and Rawden intends, he declares, to return soon after May 1 to Michigan, whence he came to Oregon more than two years ago to take charge of the league's work. Although he has devoted the past five years to the Anti-Saloon league, Rawden will resume the practice of law in his home state.

* * *

William G. Tait, president of the First National bank at Medford, is a guest at the Multnomah hotel, being in Portland to attend to business affairs. Another Southern Oregon citizen present is R. M. Knight of Roseburg, a guest at the Imperial.

* * *

A. B. Cade, superintendent; F. W. Graham, in charge of immigration, and C. N. Bolander, all of the transcontinental freight bureau, with headquarters at Seattle, are at the Multnomah hotel.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[A high tribute is paid by Mr. Lockley to an old comrade of his "Y" work in France in the days of the great war. This comrade was killed by Turks while engaged in relief work in Armenia.]

A year or so ago the news that the Arabs resented the presence of French troops in the Plain of Bekaa, or that there was serious unrest in the Merj Ayun district—which, by the way, is about 20 miles inland from Tyre and to the westward of the upper Jordan—would have meant nothing to me. It does now, for the unsettled conditions there have cost me the loss of a much loved friend, a man I had learned to respect and admire. James Perry was recently buried, with full military honors, near Marash, at the foot of the Taurus mountains. Jim Perry was in charge of the "Y" work in Constantinople and throughout Asia Minor and Armenia. He and his comrade, Frank L. Johnson, who was also a veteran of the overseas service of the Red Triangle, were killed while going from Aleppo to Marash. During the war, more than 125 "Y" secretaries were killed or badly wounded by high explosive, shrapnel, machine gun bullets, in air raids, or gassed. Now, when the war is over, the "Y" secretaries are still giving their lives in the service of humanity.

* * *

I met Jim Perry first at Bordeaux. Perry was in charge of the Tourney "Y." At that time, January, 1918, there were but a few of us in the work in Bordeaux. We met in daily conferences and discussed our problems. James Perry, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Merriam, Tennessee Smith, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Ethel Harriman, Mrs. Held and myself, in these daily conferences got to know one another very well. Many a time when I have come in long after midnight, Mrs. Held or Dr. Merriman would get me a cup of chocolate and some biscuits. I became very fond of my fellow workers because of their integrity of character and their willingness to serve.

* * *

Perry graduated at Colby college and later at Hartford Theological seminary. He went to France in 1915 to do "Y" work for the prisoners of war. When America came into the war he took charge of the war activities at Bordeaux. His acquaintance with the French people, their language, ideals and traditions, was invaluable in maintaining cordial relations. He had a charming wife and two lovable children. He had the soul of an artist. I shall never forget a Sunday dinner at their home in Bordeaux on a beautiful day in early spring. It seemed like a bit of heavenly peace dropped down into the midst of wartorn France. With Mr. Perry and some other "Y" workers, I served on a reception committee when a number of French wounded officers and men were awarded decorations for gallantry.

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One of our fellow workers at Bordeaux was an Armenian. When he told us of the Gethsemane through which his country was passing, Mr. Perry was deeply moved. And now "Jim" has laid down his life in behalf of Armenia. Because of his knowledge of French, Perry was transferred from the Bordeaux area into the Foyer du Soldat work as a regional director. At the signing of the armistice he took up the work, as director for the Y. M. C. A., in Armenia and Asia Minor. Not only did he organize "Y" activities, but he was a dispenser of Armenian relief funds.

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To understand the reason for his death it is necessary to know something of the political situation of the country whose starving people he was trying to save. Hussein, the king of Hedjaz, and his son, Faisal, while not using the regular Arab army in the dispute over their boundaries, have apparently been unable to control the irregular force of Arab nationalists, over 30,000, who have been opposing the French troops in Arabia. When France agreed to the formation of an Arab state the emir agreed to a French mandate for Syria. Included in this Arab state were the four important cities of Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. French officers were assigned to advise and assist the emir to govern the district. In the Bekaa region, claimed by both the Arabs and the Lebonese, the policing was intrusted to Arab gendarmerie under the supervision of French officers. Friction arose over the mixed control. Trouble also developed at Beirut and in Lebanon. In Cilicia the Turkish nationalists were bitterly opposed to French control. On January 20, five Americans, with a French officer, enroute to Aintab were fired on by Turks. The following day the Turks began killing the Armenians at Marash. During the following two weeks from 15,000 to 18,000 Armenians were slaughtered. Thirteen hundred women and children fleeing from Marash to Adena were overtaken by the Turks and after unspeakable brutalities were slaughtered. General Normand and Colonel Bremond, with a small force of French troops, made a heroic effort to rescue the Armenians, but were compelled to fall back with heavy losses.

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C. T. S. Crathern, a Y. M. C. A. secretary from Boston, with 17 other Americans, members of the American committee for relief in the Near East, were besieged for 24 days in the mission compound at Marash. Near Houran, in Palestine, on February 4, Turks and Arab nationalists attacked the French troops, killing over 400. On this day James Perry, with Frank Johnson, started from Aleppo for Marash. Perry had traveled this road scores of times. They secured a Reo truck belonging to the Near East relief committee and preceded a 15-wagon relief train toward Marash. They were fired upon and killed, whether by Turkish brigands, or by Turkish villagers who mistook them for French, is not known. When the news came of their death, two Americans with an escort of 300 French troops went to get their bodies, but were repulsed. The following day some American relief workers at Aintab, 15 miles distant, secured their bodies.

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Frank Johnson, like Jim Perry, had made good as an overseas "Y" secretary. He had been cited for gallant conduct during the Chateau Thierry offensive, winning the D. S. M. and the croix de guerre. When killed he was on his way from Egypt to Bombay. Mrs. Johnson, at Aleppo, and Mrs. Perry, with her two little children, at Constantinople, await the return of their husbands, who, martyrs to the cause of humanity, lie in a mission cemetery of the Central college of Turkey, in the land of the martyr nation, Armenia.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

At a meeting at Hillsboro addressed by James Stewart, the 4 per cent road bond issue was indorsed unanimously.

An O. A. C. demonstrator is about to show the girls of the Waldport Cooking club the approved method of putting down eggs in water glass.

The Jersey Calf club at Shedd will exhibit on May 6. Fourteen of 29 members are owners of registered purebred heifers, and the rest own high grades.

A cherry banquet is proposed by the Chamber of Commerce of The Dalles for Shriners who pass through that city on June 21. Cherries in all styles will be served.

Hood River county is making fine progress with fund raising under the interchurch world movement. A number of churches have reported quotas raised.

Washington county Pomona Grange has indorsed the millage tax for higher education and elementary schools. Out of 200 present only one adverse vote was cast.

Construction of the Roosevelt highway and development of the state's ports were stressed by B. F. Jones, Republican candidate for secretary of state, in an address at Salem before the Rotary club.

Being short handed in his office, while the coming election itself vastly adds to his duties, Sam A. Kozer, candidate for secretary of state, will not be able to leave his duties to make an active campaign.

Fish lake and Clear lake, near the summit of the Cascades, about 70 miles southeast of Albany, are to be made accessible to auto tourists by the forest service, working in connection with state and county on the road over the Santiam pass.

WASHINGTON

It is reported that hay buyers from Canada have cleared up the lower Yakima valley, bidding No. 1 up to $38 a ton.

Highway improvement contracts totaling $211,948 were awarded by the state highway commission at Olympia this week.

The Northwest Expressmen's association, at a meeting in Spokane, passed resolutions demanding an increase of $48 a month in wages.

Spokane on the first fund raising day in the interchurch world movement, raised over $110,000 of its quota, which is somewhat over $328,000.

Funds have been apportioned from the Knights of Columbus $7,000,000 surplus war service fund for an ex-service men's night school at Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carter of Morton celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last Saturday, both at the age of 75. They were married at Granger, Minn.

Donald N. Ford of Chehalis, a high school senior, age 17, is dead after a brief illness. He was a son of W. J. Ford, cashier of the Security State bank of Chehalis.

Spokane's Central Labor council, while indorsing the good intent behind the overalls movement, has declared that the solution is to be found not in overalls but in old clothes.

Jesse and James Holbrook, dairymen of Lexington, have bought the Walter Clark and Charles Clark farms, a total of 282 acres, which they will use in connection with their established business.

Yakima teachers ask that the salary maximum be raised from $1500 a year to $1800 and the minimum from $1200 to $1500. The school board has replied by saying it will levy to the full legal limit, 10 mills, and divide any surplus with the teachers.

IDAHO

C. E. Rose, who was superintendent of schools at Boise 16 years, has been elected superintendent at Tucson, Ariz., at $6000 a year.

Idaho woolgrowers are aroused over the overalls movement, declaring it is a blow at their business in the interest of the cotton growers.

Because the bonds carried only 5 per cent interest no bids were received by the state treasurer for the $52,000 issue authorized by the legislature for improvements at Lava Hot Springs, in Bannock county.

According to the Pacific Builder and Engineer, published at Seattle, E. W. Houghton, architect of Seattle, has been employed to commence at once plans for a seven-story and basement fireproof theatre building for the Lemp estate of Boise, to cost $200,000.

Charles Rathbun, alleged defaulting auditor of the Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water company, has been bound over to the district court, in which an information will be filed. Rathbun is said to have confessed embezzlement of $14,500, but deeded his house and personal property to compensate for the loss. The state then brought action, charging a felony.

The Story of the Story of Steven Steptoe and How It Joins His Picture.

Some people insist that newspapermen are born, not made. They credit them with a sixth sense essential to the fourth dimension. Emergencies and the unexpected are their routine.

We are still talking about the illustrative tumble of Steven Steptoe the steeplejack.

Only now we intend to tell how the story of the fall, as well as the picture, is got into the paper.

The photographer happened to catch sight—and photographic image—of Steven Steptoe the steeplejack as he tumbled. But it was the telephone that brought to the city editor from the ever vigilant reporter at the police station the brief message, "Man killed at Twelfth and Alder. Want me to cover it, or will you send someone?" The office is closer to the scene of the accident. Something else may happen at the police station. The city editor dispatches a man to the place. Once leg work counted. It does now to a great extent. But streetcars and automobiles help in these modern days. The reporter arrives there about as soon as anybody else, but is the only unhurried person in the crowd. He gets the name, address, family history, previous accident record and miscellaneous information about Steven Steptoe. Likewise he gets the name of the physician (who is generally opposed to advertising but doesn't mind seeing his name in the paper), and learns whether the coroner thinks an inquest is necessary. If it is near edition time he telephones the story; if not, he gets back into the office and gets up the story, using the least possible number of words graphically to tell the complete story, putting the essence into the first sentence or paragraph. The story is written on a typewriter. It passes through