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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Men in general judge more from appearances than from reality. All men have eyes, but few have the gift of penetration.
—Machiavelli.

PORTLAND'S POPULATION

PORTLAND'S population under the new census is 258,288.

In 1910 it was 207,214. The gain is 51,074, or 24.6 per cent.

Under the 1910 census, the population of the state was 672,765. If the increase up-state is in the same ratio as Portland, Oregon's population will be 837,265. It is doubtful if the growth up-state has kept pace with the Portland increase.

Some expected a larger total for Portland. Observers who observe have learned that the expected in population always exceeds the actual. The count always falls below the predictions.

Anyway, it isn't the numbers but the character of the people that make a city. The true question is, what percentage of the people use library books, how high is the percentage of home owners, are the tenement districts large and crowded or small and sparsely peopled, is there an abundant supply of pure water and the purest of milk, is there work for every hand or are thousands unemployed, is there a high or a low percentage of the very poor?

A city of 258,288 Igorrotes would not be a Portland. The numbers would be there but not the schools and churches and libraries and industry and enterprise and vision and spirituality.

The larger growth of Portland is yet to come. The 1930 census will show far more than a 24.6 per cent increase. The tide of trade is shifting westward. The Orient is going to develop and going to draw tremendously from America the means and implements of that development.

Portland senses it in the unusual number of industries and branch houses of big industries now coming to the Pacific coast. The East senses it and is also preparing for it.

The Pacific ocean is to be the next great theatre of trade activity due to the awakening of China and other Oriental countries. In 10 years the advance in that great world movement will be very apparent. Portland with improved terminals, with deepened and ever deepening channel to the sea, with a new and intensified conviction of the vital importance of tying distant markets to us by ship lines, and with a settled and definite realization that this port is to play a great and increasing part in the foreign commerce of the world, such a Portland is certain to have a ratio of growth much beyond anything she has yet seen with the possible exception of the decade between 1900 and 1910, when the city's actual increase in population was more than 128 per cent.

The Portland that is to be, will be all that Portlanders could wish it to be.

Ouija boards are said to work best when the operator has sensitive hands. And, it might be added, when he has an ivory head.

PRESIDENTS AND PRESIDENTS

WHEN the president of France fell from his train yesterday, he was not missed until his party had journeyed an additional 40 miles.

Presidents are so abundant in Europe that their comings and goings, their uprisings and downsittings are little heeded.

In America, when the president sits in the sun on the south porch all the newspapers announce that he didn't sun himself on the east porch. Senator Fall watched the president during an interview and hastened out of the White House to blazon it to the country that the president's left foot didn't once move in the whole 45 minutes.

When the president of France fell from his train, the workmen who went to his rescue thought him crazy when he told them he was their chief magistrate.

All of which goes to show that there are presidents and presidents, and that in France the president is but a sideshow to the government and the premier.

The exceptional service which The Journal afforded its readers in providing them with down-to-the-minute election returns was the result of the cooperative effort of staff members, many of whom were on duty very long hours, and of an extra force of 50 compilers and adding machine operators. County Clerk Beveridge and his deputies afforded all newspaper representatives every consideration tending to accelerate the work of compiling the returns in Multnomah county.

IN THE ELECTION RETURNS

THOUSANDS voted for Senator Johnson because he was a Pacific coast man.

They did it in spite of his treaty ripping. The thought of a near neighbor in the presidency touched them more closely than the more distant issue of an international relation, such as the League of Nations.

Johnson was supported by the anti-Britishers of whom there were thousands, by the hyphenates of whom there were other thousands, and besides others of lesser numerical strength, by thousands of former Progressive Republicans, the latter of whom ignored his no-league policy in order to vote for a progressive.

Johnson had the benefit of a badly divided field. Approximately one seventh of the Republican vote went to Hoover in spite of his request to his friends not to vote for him but to throw their strength against Johnson. About the same number of votes went to Lowden. And a still larger number went to Wood.

The lesson of the vote is very apparent—Oregon has little sympathy with the Johnson idea of no-league. The people of this state want a League of Nations.

Though their attitude was vague, Wood and Lowden were proclaimed and accepted as favorable to a strong League of Nations. Hoover is emphatically for such a league. Add to the votes for them the entire Democratic vote and possibly one third of Johnson's vote and you have a total that makes the no-league support of Johnson a very minor factor in the public sentiment of Oregon.

If the Republicans had centered on Hoover, Johnson's regiments, by comparison of totals, would have been but a corporal's guard. It was a great Republican opportunity passed by. Even in spite of his own appeal for his name not to be voted for and the strong and well organized campaign to center on Wood, Hoover received a generous vote. Imagine for one moment what that vote would have been with Lowden and Wood out of the field.

In all this expression of sentiment, people may not be agreed on what kind of a league they want. Wood, as a militarist, is doubtless far from the ideas of most of them as a fit man for representing America in an international administration of human affairs for securing the peace of the world. But he polled nearly as many votes as Johnson, and to it there is to be added the Lowden and Hoover strength.

The Oregon decision should help guide the Chicago convention. People in other states are doubtless much like those in Oregon. They do not want the fruits of the victory thrown away by the Johnson-Borah plan. Nor by any plan that scuttles the covenant.

The One Million club is an organization launched in New York to induce its members to forswear extravagance and practice economy. It is a near approach to the boycott. It is an omen of what is in the individual mind. Speculators in flour, meat, sugar, potatoes and bread have carried the thing too far. The worm is turning. The necessaries of life must go lower or under-consumption and attendant piling up of surpluses will result.

MR. REDFIELD'S ADDRESS

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, former secretary of commerce, has come to Portland as president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. He urged that the American government deny recognition of the soviet and that American citizenship combat the propaganda which seeks not only the recognized and permanent establishment of the soviet in Russia, but in America as well.

The picture which Mr. Redfield drew of Russia under the soviet made liberal use of dark and lurid colors and depicted a misgovernment which, like vice, could only be embraced when pitied. A woman, for instance, is exempt from industrial toil only for a short time before and after childbirth. A mother's care of her family is not contemplated. A farmer who has one laborer is not allowed a vote, but the laborer is. Professional people and employers have no vote whatsoever. As Mr. Redfield says, it is a case where the bottom has come not to a level but to the top.

And, in the meantime, under the government of the soviet, Petrograd's population has decreased 1,500,000. Typhus stalks through the land. There is not enough for the people to eat. Plague and suffering prevail. Foreign trade is at a standstill. The elimination of Russian wheat helps account for the high cost of the loaf in Portland because of the effect upon the price of grain. The elimination of Russian calfskins explains part of the high price of shoes.

The linen mills of Belfast are at a standstill because the supplies of Russian flax are cut off. The gold which the Russian soviet claims to possess and to be ready to pay for goods ordered in this country is, according to the former secretary of commerce, gold that was sent from Roumania to Petrograd for safe keeping at the time of the German invasion, only to be seized by the Bolsheviks. It is, also, gold which constituted the reserves of the Russian banks and which was seized by the revolutionists without right, title or warrant of law.

The soviet government is a dictatorship surpassing that of the days of the czars. It is government by a minority. It disregards the rights of the majority. It enfeebles the productive power of a great nation. It perverts the ballot box. It is altogether un-American.

Ten thousand Chicago families refused to move on moving day, May 1, because they had no place to go. Thousands who did move left their apartments without warning because the rent was advanced 50 to 300 per cent. Some have gone to tents in the suburbs. These things will figure in the presidential election. When families are homeless, or when they are ordered out and have no place to go, radicalism has a favorable recruiting ground.

HIS BAD MANNERS

TWO Portland men drove to the Union station Saturday night to meet two New York business men. One Easterner has several million dollars invested in Oregon industries.

Two taxicabs preceded the auto to the station. They parked to load. The automobile parked behind them. As the New Yorkers were entering the car, a policeman bustled up and yelled, "Say, how long have you been driving a car in this town anyway?" His manner was bullying and gruff, according to the Portlanders.

"If I am wrong, why not tell me politely?" the driver asked.

"If you open your face again I'll take you to the station," is the reply quoted from the policeman.

To avoid further trouble in the presence of his guests, the driver took them to their hotel and reported the incident to the captain in charge at police headquarters.

He declared, after the interview with the captain, that the latter was as gruff as the officer. The captain told the driver that the man at the station was the most polite officer on the force.

Visitors are not greatly impressed with a city in which police officers ride rough shod over people who attempt to obey the law. Nor do Portlanders relish a verbal attack by a roaring policeman. The results from a few polite words in most cases would be equal to, if not better than those obtained by a denunciatory broadside from the bluecoat.

And of all places to practice strong arm methods, the Union station should be the last.

A Boston city boy returned home from his first visit to the country. "And say, Ma, out on the farm," he said, "they get milk from cows that is just as good as any." And there are some grownups in the city who know little more than that about things out on the farm. And that is one reason why it is so hard to convince some of them that the farmer has grievances.

ITS POVERTY

ORDINARILY a government bulletin is a government bulletin. But the department of labor's report on labor conditions in Porto Rico is a study in sociology. It conveys, perhaps, the first clear understanding first of the people, second of the conditions under which they live, and third, of the obligation which this government has assumed in respect to them.

In the beginning it appears that the island, which contains 2,063,732 acres, was inhabited by Indians who were friendly with the early Spaniards at the cost of their extinction by slaughter and social disease. Negro slavery was introduced early in the sixteenth century, but although it is the common impression the population is composed of blacks, there are by last census 722,791 whites, 334,236 mulattoes and only 49,915 negroes.

Where the birth rate is 492 in the United States, it is 725 in Porto Rico. In times past the infant mortality was great. Now preventive measures are proving their effectiveness and the population is increasing rapidly.

But the total wealth of the island is in the hands of 15 per cent of the population. Many of the remainder are under-nourished. There is little milk for the children. Meat is almost out of reach and codfish is a staple article of diet. Improper nourishment invites disease and sloth. Hookworm is prevalent. Wages are low. An agricultural laborer at his best may not receive more than 60 to 75 cents a day. Living standards are of the lowest. Ignorance rules. Seventy-three per cent of the mulattoes, 71.4 per cent of the blacks and 63.3 per cent of the whites are illiterate. And the report states:

But the principal difficulty in educating the Porto Rican lies in the bad economic condition in which he finds himself. Porto Rico is on one hand an island of wealthy land proprietors and on the other hand of landless workers.

Twenty years of closer contact with American institutions is, however, arousing among the Porto Ricans a desire for improved conditions. The demand for fair wages with which to buy better food and to provide better living quarters and clothing is growing.

But as long as Porto Rico remains in its present status it furnishes America with a warning against the evils of the industrial control of the many by the few.

That such a condition as is described in Porto Rico should long continue to exist under an American protectorate is unthinkable.

CANDIDATES AND THE LEAGUE

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, May 25.—The attitude of candidates for the presidency on the League of Nations can best be told by letting each one speak for himself. An examination of recent speeches and statements shows that on the Republican side those who stand most strongly for the league are Herbert Hoover and General Wood. Senator Johnson and Senator Poindexter are irreconcilables, opposed to any league, while Governor Lowden and Senator Harding are in between. Lowden is the only one whose position seems to have shifted since the campaign warmed up. His utterances indicate that he has modified his earlier declaration for the league and is now, in effect, against it.

On the Democratic side there is no candidate opposed to the league, and the question is how far they would go in accepting reservations. McAdoo, Palmer and Cox are opposed to the Lodge reservations and favor going no farther than interpretative reservations, as outlined by the president. This is also true of Hitchcock. Owen voted for the Lodge reservations and puts emphasis upon immediate ratification. Bryan occupies the same position. Champ Clark has avoided committing himself.

* * *

Herbert Hoover, in a statement at New York on March 18, the day before the treaty was voted on, said: "Regardless of what any of us may think should have been the provisions of either the league or the treaty, we and the world should not be kept longer waiting for a settlement. The reservations should satisfy the most timid as to entanglements and, despite the feeling of the president and his associates that the strength of the league is somewhat undermined, I believe that they should also accept. I do not believe that the reservations destroy the possibility of the creation of a potent organization to mitigate the dangers in front of us."

In his telegram to the Hoover club of California, announcing his candidacy, Hoover said: "I understand there is a great wish among the Republicans of California to have an opportunity to express themselves in favor of the League of Nations with proper reservations safeguarding American traditions and interests as opposed to the extreme view advocated against any league at all. I differ just as strongly with this view as I differ with the extreme view taken by the president on participation in purely European affairs."

In a statement issued at New York on April 28, Hoover said: "It is now a dozen years since Republican leaders, including Roosevelt, first proposed a league. This ideal cannot be ignored by the party. Its living force will insist upon our joining the organization of the moral forces of the world, to reduce armament, check militarism and relieve oppression."

* * *

General Wood, answering a letter of inquiry from Senator Borah, February 11, took the position he has since maintained: "I believe that we should accept the League of Nations as modified and safeguarded by existing Lodge reservations."

At Omaha, on April 17, Wood said: "The League of Nations comes in as part of our foreign policy. The League of Nations is an important thing and a very vital thing to the American people. My idea is that we should accept the league with reservations which absolutely and completely Americanize it."

* * *

Governor Lowden, in a letter to Senator Borah, January 5, said: "I hope that the treaty may be promptly ratified with the reservations, in substance, already adopted by the senate. I do not see how permanent harm can come from it, and I do see the possibility of great good."

But at Chicago, on April 10, Lowden revised his view to the extent of complaining that the league plan is wrong and that, instead, this country should have gone on with the Hague plan for an international court of justice. He expressed the hope that "when the Republican party is in power" it will proceed to that end.

* * *

Johnson and Poindexter are bitterly against the league and their position does not require further definition. Senator Harding, who stood by the Lodge reservations in the senate, does not say much about the treaty in his speeches.

* * *

Turning to the Democratic side, this is the view of William G. McAdoo, expressed in an interview in Washington, March 10: "I have always been for the ratification of the treaty without reservations, so that we might enter the League of Nations on a basis of equality with everyone else, but if there are to be reservations I believe they should be merely interpretive, so that the substance will not be changed."

The same position has been taken by Attorney General Palmer in his speeches in Michigan, Georgia and elsewhere; by Senator Hitchcock and Governor Cox. Senator Owen in his "platform" says "take the peace treaty immediately," and he is ready to take it with the Lodge reservations, as shown by his vote in the senate. William J. Bryan has favored accepting the Lodge reservations, on the theory that the majority of the senate should be allowed to decide the question for that body. Champ Clark, if he has any decided views on the reservations, has not made them known.

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.]

NULLIFYING A GREAT SACRIFICE

Portland, May 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—The war against autocracy, militarism and threatened worldwide domination was won by the patriotic citizenry of the United States, regardless of political affiliations. They unitedly exerted the power of the nation and used that power efficiently and expeditiously. The people were under an inspiration of service to themselves and the whole world. Nothing short of a threatened disruption of the whole social and political fabric could have brought them to the point of making such awful sacrifices.

Good judgment prevailed at the council of Versailles, and a scheme was devised, the league covenant, to prevent a recurrence of such a war by prohibiting any one or more nations from proceeding aggressively against another. Moral suasion was first to be applied, but force if necessary. Our vaunted Monroe doctrine was to be applied to the whole world, with a world league to enforce its mandates. But when it came to the point of America taking the one step farther, our Americanism, which had held sway for more than two years, was displaced by a false "Americanism," championed largely by the very elements in the country against whose disloyal activities strenuous laws had to be enacted. The recent primary elections in various states in which these elements have a very potent voting power have placed Senator Hiram W. Johnson in a position of being a very formidable contender for the Republican nomination for president, and his first slogan of a seven word platform is "Americanism." Johnson's kind of "Americanism" was clearly shown by his getting 40 votes out of a total of 47 in a German and Swede precinct of Nebraska!

But the great pity of the whole matter is that this same Johnson as a senator, with others of the same brand of "Americanism," dominated the Republican majority in the senate and secured the emasculation of the peace treaty and league covenant, so as to render the United States impotent in enforcing the terms of the peace treaty. From a high pinnacle of fame, respect and honor on November 11, 1918, the United States has been brought by the kind of "Americanism" exercised by Johnson and his allies to a position of disgrace, dishonor and contempt.

B. F. Wilson.

THE INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT

Portland, May 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is refreshing to note that as great a body of Christians as compose the Swedish Missionary conference, as published recently in your paper, has failed to indorse the so-called interchurch movement, that is so nearly universally popular at this time. This conference is right, from its viewpoint, and from the viewpoint of many individuals who are connected with the churches that have in an official capacity joined in the movement. It is well known that today many so-called evangelical churches are divided into two distinct camps—those who stand by the Bible as inspired of God in a special sense different from every other writing in the world, and the followers of German rationalism, who proceed to tear the Bible into shreds, and reject the most of it entirely, and reduce to no authority the remaining portion. And further, Christendom has for many years been divided into those who believe in the divine sonship of Jesus Christ, and those who deny this and teach that the Christ was the "son of man" and was not different in kind from any other man. Many other divisions of minor importance also exist, and for anyone to suppose that all these jangling doctrines, or the people who profess them, can be united into an interchurch movement in a single goal must have studied human nature to little purpose. It simply cannot be done.

But what, perhaps, is the real meat in the cocoanut is the "drive" for this billion dollars. We have been so accustomed to these huge drives that we naturally expect to meet them on every street corner, and this movement may succeed in its "drive," but that it will accomplish anything for the advancement of pure religion in this world is absolutely unthinkable. These Swedish brethren deserve the thanks of those who still think that "not by might nor by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord" is still the way to extend power of the Christian religion.

L. N. B. Anderson.

A CHAMPION OF THE POLICE

Portland, May 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—If there is a hell on earth I believe the police force gets the biggest share of it. You say the police should make every effort to arrest every automobile driver that disregards the law in crossing intersections. I say so too. But, if the speeder didn't kill someone or knock someone out of commission, would not the police get a black mark from the chief and from the judge for haling a reckless driver into court? Did not the judge give them a dressing down for bringing two into court for being drunk and driving a car? Suppose they had arrested these men before they had got into their car. I am sure they would have been severely condemned for it. Did not the judge black the eye of a policeman for arresting a man a week ago for being drunk? He told the officer to go and get larger game.

I see the police have orders from the chief to help clean up. He orders them to speak very low. They must smile and motion to the lazy citizen to clean up the dirt that he has let accumulate. There are people in Portland who should be in jail for the filth they throw out in their back yards and on other people's property. How can a policeman do his duty when he is being called down by his chief and the magistrate. I have no interest whatever in the police force and I am not in any way related to them, but I, as a small taxpayer, would like to see them get a little justice. If a business man or a contractor knocked men around as the police are mauled he would get his head mauled or he would not have a man work for him 24 hours. It is all right for them to arrest a Chinaman. He mustn't interfere with the upper class.

E. A. B.

INQUIRES FOR THE STALLARDS

Washougal, Wash., May 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—In a November issue of your valued paper I found a query by E. N. Stallard regarding automobile license. Having known a family named Stallard in Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1856 and 1857, and as the younger Stallard children were playmates of myself and younger brother and sister, I want to inquire if E. N. Stallard is of that family connection. I would be very glad if E. N. Stallard would write to me at the above address. I would be glad to meet any one of the Stallards whom I knew—John or Joe, Sarah Ellen or any of the others. Most likely the older ones are gone to the land to which our respective parents pointed us, their father and mine both being preachers. Our postoffice address was Maryville.

Frank Marble.

DISCREPANCY IN BREAD PRICES

Portland, May 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Why is "Holsum" bread sold in Bandon, Or., for 10 and 15 cents, when Portlanders pay 11 and 16 cents? It looks as though the baker bosses laugh at the people of Portland.

If the Log Cabin company can sell bread in Bandon for 10 and 15 cents, why not in Portland?

A Reader of The Journal.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

The way President Wilson is a-hintin' that these here patriotic congressmen had better git a move on and pass some laws that's needed and make fewer speeches that ain't needed, reminds me of Elder Josiah Bastrop, on the Brazos, who had three boys too small to fight fer the Confederacy, and right after the war they was big enough to hunt coons and go to dances and revivals and doin's. He told 'em they'd orter shuck the corn 'fore they tuck in the circus, the next month, one fall of the year, and they forgot all about it 'till two days only was left. Then he told 'em agin, oncet more, repeatedly and most emphatic—no corn all shucked, no circus. Them boys went to the circus, but they shucked corn all the night before, and shucked it all.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Last call for alibis!

* * *

Men have strength, but women have tact.

* * *

We love the rain, but oh, you sunshine!

* * *

Hands that grasp too much hold but little.

* * *

Jonah was a conundrum, and the whale had to give him up.

* * *

Fools occasionally find opportunities, but wise men make them.

* * *

Now is the time for all good men to tell exactly how it happened.

* * *

An old bachelor says the surest way to destroy weeds is to marry a widow.

* * *

Theatrical managers and astronomers are always trying to discover new stars.

* * *

Don't pull up in the road to success and wait for the other fellow to go ahead.

* * *

"There is no philanthropy in the price cutting; it's just good business," announced Mr. Bernstein of San Francisco; which utterance, at least as it relates to philanthropy, classifies as true but superfluous.

SIDELIGHTS

The veteran of the G. A. R. organization at Pendleton is John S. Gurdane, who is 96 years of age.

* * *

The statistician of the Medford Mail-Tribune estimates: "If there were as many oil wells as there are service stations, the gasoline shortage would be a longage."

* * *

Quoting from issue of the Globe of May 24, 1895, the London Globe Times finds: "Butter is selling in Portland markets at 10 cents per pound, the lowest price ever known. California importation is the cause."

* * *

J. C. Houston of Prineville, the Journal says, has received a pair of valuable bear hounds from an Ohio fancier, which he expects to train with his old dogs this summer. He kills many bears each summer in the Cascades, where he ranges his stock.

* * *

"Mr. Anderson, the Trail mail carrier," reports the Medford Mail-Tribune's Eagle Point correspondent, "took up to the free ferry a 3½-inch centrifugal pump for Charley Blass to use in pumping water from Rogue river to irrigate his land. People are beginning to realize that, with water on the land, they can make it produce twice as much hay or grain, and without water they cannot raise a garden."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

"Manufacturers in the East and the Middle West predict that the Pacific coast is to have a stupendous development industrially and commercially during the next few years," said M. Seton, representative of the American Manufacturers' Export association of New York, who is a Portland visitor. Seton is in Portland working to increase the membership of the export association and will be here several days. He says that as a representative of an export association he has toured most of the world, but that the view he obtained from Council Crest would leave "an ineffaceable impression of grandeur" unsurpassed by anything he had ever viewed before.

* * *

A. B. Robertson, who specializes in wheat and wool as a buyer, is at the Multnomah hotel from Condon, Gilliam county's seat, where he optimistically forecasts a bumper wheat crop to relieve our worst fears about further elevation in the price of the staff of life. "The outlook was never better for a big wheat crop," this authority declares.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Donegan of Burns, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Carmen, arrived at the Imperial hotel Monday. No, that isn't correct, rather, for Miss Carmen arrived, accompanied by her parents; for it was the wedding of the daughter that drew the family from Burns, and Miss Carmen is, or was, according to whether or not the ceremony has been performed, the most important member of the party.

* * *

The Hotel Oregon has a permanent guest in C. C. Clinton, who, while bemoaning the loss by fire of a large part of the Kenton industrial district Sunday, believes that a few tons of the fire extinguisher manufactured in Portland by his company would have been a very effective cure for the flames. Clinton's company is shipping the Portland product to 31 states, he declares, and is constantly increasing its output to take care of the growing business.

* * *

C. L. Grutze, state highway construction engineer, who is just now doing some important construction work in Tillamook county, is at the Multnomah hotel. Tillamook county has outdistanced most other Oregon counties in the extent of her good roads activity and has a roadway from the county line beyond the Grand Ronde reservation directly into Tillamook that is hard to equal anywhere.

* * *

Mrs. F. J. Sleeper and Mrs. Allen Bonebrake are guests at the Cornelius hotel from Goldendale, Wash. The same hostelry is entertaining J. H. Vernon and George Blatchford, Molalla, Clackamas county, business men.

* * *

C. G. Dodele, who would never recognize his own name if his friends pronounced it as it is spelled, is at the Hotel Oregon from his home at Albany. In his home town many folk know how "Dodele" is pronounced, and it is frequently in the home town papers in connection with the activities of the Albany Gun club, of which the visitor is a prominent member. Dodele can hit a clay pigeon in a disastrous way almost at will, it is said.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brooks of Baltimore, the oyster land of Maryland, are at the Multnomah. Brooks is vice president of the New Amsterdam Casualty company in the city where the oyster is the king's food. Mrs. K. C. Gibson and Mrs. L. J. Finch are other tourist guests at the Multnomah. They live in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. L. Bassett of Detroit, where Bassett is an attorney, are pausing here briefly, also, while seeing the coast.

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Mrs. G. G. Carlisle of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, accompanied by Vera Showalter of Cheney, Wash., are registered at the Hotel Portland while visiting in the city.

* * *

Denver claims a 1920 population of 256,639, just a few thousands less than Portland. However, the Colorado city has an official total of not more than 256,636 today, and these three persons are temporarily added to Portland's total. They are Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Boot and daughter. Boot is an official of the Cattlemen-Drovers' State bank of Denver.

* * *

D. M. Rea, general agent of the Union Pacific railway at New Orleans, is in Portland for a brief business visit at local offices of the system. He is a guest at the Multnomah.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[This article supplements one Mr. Lockley presented a few days ago in which a leader in that work recited the history of the Parent-Teacher associations as an organization, in Portland. Mr. Lockley now quotes another leader, who lists the achievements of the organization in detail.]

"More than 3000 parents of Portland school children are taking an active interest in cooperating with the teachers of our public schools through the agency of the Parent-Teacher associations," said Mrs. Edd H. Palmer, president of the Portland Council of Parent-Teacher associations.

"We are trying to bring home to parents their responsibility for the intellectual, civic, ethical and social training of their children as an antidote for juvenile delinquency. To secure future citizens who are reliable and self reliant, who possess integrity of character and who will realize their civic responsibility, the teachers and the home must work hand in hand in their training. Let me give you an idea of what we are trying to accomplish, by telling you some of the things we have done.

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"Each circle took up the work of organizing the Girls' Reserve club under the direction of the Y. W. C. A. At the close of the year about 500 girls are members of the various clubs, with Parent-Teacher women as leaders. Community Center work, with Miss Valentine Pritchard as director and adviser, was stressed. Fifteen schools held successful community meetings with programs of singing, elocution, plays and dancing. In some schools Parent-Teacher circles have purchased moving picture machines, which delight both pupils and parents.

"Bundle day last winter provided clothing and food for needy families under direction of the social service department, of which Mrs. Lena Flaherty is chairman. A permanent headquarters for garments for distribution is maintained in the Worcester building.

"The domestic science work for girls was demonstrated to mothers.

"A committee of three met with the city superintendent asking that the soliciting of funds through school children for various purposes be discontinued and Mr. Grout promised cooperation in suppressing the same.

"During January we held evening meetings to consider the juvenile delinquency in the city with speakers from the courts to awaken interest of the parents in the problems confronting them. A committee was appointed to confer with suburban moving picture houses, asking that films suited to children be shown on Friday evenings.

"The council cooperated with the street traffic department in putting on speakers for public safety. We also cooperated with the Greater Portland association for the universal holiday season verse writing contest. The P. T. A. contributed $159.35 toward the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals.

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"The legislative committee, of which Mr. Mellendy is chairman, worked with the grade teachers for the successful passing of the bill to establish the court of domestic relations.

"Americanization plans were outlined, programs by foreign children being presented in Parent-Teacher association meetings to encourage the presence and awaken the interest of foreign born school patrons. We worked with the W. C. T. U. in putting over a contest on health conservation. We also assisted the Armenian relief work.

"Last March the Parent-Teacher association council led all other organizations in starting the ball rolling toward the publicity to be given educational measures to come before the people on May 21, with President Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural college the leading speaker at the regular meeting, at which it was decided to hold the first annual luncheon of the state, county and city associations on April 3 at the Portland hotel. At this luncheon, which was an unheard of success, speakers were provided on all four of the education measures.

"A series of dances were given at city high schools, the proceeds from which—about $200—were paid to the woman's building fund of the University of Oregon.

"All educational and child welfare subjects are brought to the attention of patrons of the various districts of the city through speakers provided by the local circles of the Parent-Teacher association. In this way, as in no other, problems are brought to a greater number of parents than could be possible in any other way."

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

The Zuni Indians of Northwestern New Mexico, belonging to the oldest known branch of North American Indian stock, although showing signs of racial degeneracy have, by virtue of long and systematic practice, attained power on foot little short of marvelous. The main town of Zuni is almost in the center of a depressed oval plain some 20 miles in length and eight in width, bounded on every side by high sandstone mesas through which flows the Zuni river, a shallow and sandy stream. Instances are commonly known of round trips made on foot from Zuni to Wingate, which is 45 miles away over the mountains to the northeast of the pueblo or town of Zuni, and return in a day. A more difficult trail is the one that leads south from Zuni to a pair of salt lakes, nearly 50 miles distant. A young warrior set the precedent by making the round trip to the lakes in a day. He returned with some of the crystallized salt, which he had scraped up on the lake shore and wrapped in his buckskin leggings, as proof positive of his having made the trip in the time specified.

Olden Oregon

Terms for Land Claimants Prescribed by Provisional Government.

The law of land claims adopted by the provisional government required that a claimant should designate the boundaries of his land and have the same recorded within 20 days after making claim unless he should be already in possession, when he should be allowed a year for recording a description of his land. It was also required that improvements should be made by building or enclosing within six months and that the claimant should reside on the land within one year after recording. No individual was allowed to hold a claim of more than 640 acres.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

Arrangements are under way at La Grande for the grange fair, which will be held some time during September.

In certain sections of Douglas county the outlook for prunes and fruits is good. In other places growers will suffer loss.

Two fires covering seven acres on Boulder creek near Austin have been extinguished. They originated from logging engines.

Al Meadows and W. J. Jenkins, paroled convicts, who escaped from the prison wood camp near Aumsville, have been recaptured.

Robbers entered the store of I. Robinson at Turner and appropriated merchandise and money to the value of several hundred dollars.

The irrigation of 5958 acres of land lying north of Upper Klamath lake is contemplated under an application filed with the state engineer.

An egg on the inside of an egg is a freak production found by W. C. Stellmacher of Albany. The inside egg was about an inch in diameter.

Oregon industries served by the Southern Pacific railroad received only 25 per cent of their car requirements during the week ending May 18.

The monument of the class of 1920 of the Oregon Agricultural college is being installed on the campus and will be presented to the college June 7.

A new feature of the Linn County Pioneer association reunion, June 16, will be a department in which agricultural products will be on exhibition.

J. P. Walker of Pendleton, F. M. Sexton, The Dalles, and S. M. Waltz, Baker, have been elected as delegates to the head camp Woodmen of the World, which meets at Yosemite park, Cal., June 21.

The certification of irrigation district bonds aggregating $2,534,000 is now pending before the state irrigation securities commission. Medford heads the list with $1,250,000.

Two principal and nine alternate candidates for admission to Annapolis will be appointed from the first congressional district by Congressman Hawley. The examination will be held June 22.

The Oregon Cow Testing association has tested more than 6000 cows, according to E. L. Westover of the Oregon Agricultural college, who has been assisting dairymen in their work.

The car shortage is reported to be having a serious effect on industry in Coos county and also on the Umpqua river. It is expected the majority of mills dependent upon cars for shipment will be closed within a week unless relief is obtained.

WASHINGTON

Clarke county Democrats assert that a full Democratic county ticket will be put in the field.

Another record breaking apple crop is predicted for the Wenatchee district during the present season.

Restaurant men of Centralia and Chehalis have averted a strike by signing a year's contract at advanced wages.

Thirty-five students will receive diplomas at the commencement exercises of the Ellensburg normal school, June 4.

A contract to pave Newell street from Palouse to Division with bitulithic has been let by the city commissioners of Walla Walla.

The total deposits in all the banks in Chelan county have reached $7,643,961, an increase of a little over $500,000 in the last two months.

A temporary injunction has been issued against Spokane teamsters and chauffeurs from interfering with men hired to take their places.

Three hundred farmers in the vicinity of Colville have subscribed the $20,000 necessary for the establishment of a grange store, July 1.

George Sherwood, a pioneer resident of Yakima, 80 years of age, is reported seriously ill of ptomaine poisoning, attributed to ice cream.

Howard Patience of Spokane has been elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Washington at the session of the grand lodge at Seattle.

The commissioners of Yakima county have invited all interested in juvenile welfare work to a conference to discuss plans for the erection of a new juvenile home.

Stella Linn has secured a verdict in the superior court against Walla Walla county for $4750 for damage done her land by a defective drainage ditch. She sued for $9400.

A verdict of $258 has been awarded Ray Davis, who sued Samuel Funkhouser in the superior court of Clarke county to recover damages to the amount of $10,000 for alleged libel.

IDAHO

Initial steps toward construction at Twin Falls of a memorial hall for the American Legion have been taken.

Adam Wagner of Deary has traded his farm to C. S. Carroll for a garage in Kendrick. The farm was valued at $10,000.

A plan has been presented to the Bonners Ferry council whereby the city would become owner of the water and power rights of the Moyie river.

The empaneling of a jury in the district court at Wallace in the case of F. S. Jovanovich, charged with criminal syndicalism, has been completed.

The new town at the end of the spur seven miles from Soda Springs, which will be built by the Anaconda Mining company, will be known as Phosphate.

More calls have been made upon members of the University of Idaho faculty for 1920 high school commencement addresses than ever before in the history of the institution.

Commissioner of Public Works Hall reports that over $6,000,000 worth of highway work is now under contract and that $4,000,000 more will be offered contractors in the next two months.

Portland in Way to Become Furniture Manufacturing Center of the Nation

One of these fine days we are apt to awaken to the realization that Portland has become the furniture manufacturing center of the nation. Portland now leads all the other cities of the Pacific coast in furniture manufacture. We have 17 factories. The retail value of their annual output is about $6,000,000. The investment in the plants aggregates $3,000,000. Thirteen hundred workers in Portland are engaged in furniture manufacture. They are paid $2,500,000 a year for their services.

Since one fifth of the standing timber of all the United States is found in Oregon; since the greatest timber reservoir of the world is found in the Columbia basin, including Oregon, and since the city has water transportation connection with great supplies of hardwood, there is every reason to believe that year by year the furniture manufacturing power of the nation will center here.

As yet, however, only a small part of the Pacific coast market is supplied with our furniture. The annual furniture purchases of the Pacific coast each year aggregate $25,000,000.

The business of making furniture in Portland is almost as old as the city. The first furniture factory was started away back in 1850. Furniture bearing the Portland brand is sold and used now in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, California, South America, Europe, the Philippines and Hawaii.

As Portland is the leading furniture manufacturing city of the West, so Oregon is the leading furniture manufacturing state.