Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. A. JACKSON.....Publisher

[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

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Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down
Where a grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrewn,
Fast by a brook or fountain's murmuring wave;
And many an evening sun shine sweetly on my grave. —James Beattie.

WHEN LEAGUERS COME

DOWN in Columbia county they tell you of this incident:

A farmer shipped three 2-year-old sows to Portland and was paid 10 cents a pound for them. A Columbia county farmer talked about it in The Journal office. He said:

Of course they were heavy pork. But the lard from them goes to the consumer at 37 cents. The bacon is 45 cents, and other products in proportion. And the packers utilize everything out of those hogs but the squeal.

Now the farmer who sold those hogs lost money. He didn't get back the cost of the feed that he put into them. He is a solid, substantial, conservative farmer, and he declares that he will never consign another hoof to the Union stockyards.

The farmers are paying $56 a ton for what is known to the trade as "mill run." It is a by-product of the wheat. Farmers say that $56 for this by-product is the full value of the wheat. Paying $56 for it now, they put it into hogs that, if top stuff, brings them 15 or 15½ cents as pork. Not long ago they paid $18 for it and got 11 and 12 cents for pork. The farmer caller at The Journal office continued:

Farmers in our community are going out of the hog business. If they stay with it long enough under present arrangements they will go into bankruptcy. One big producer in Columbia county formerly kept 67 brood sows. He has reduced the number to 22. He is operating in thoroughbreds and sells most of his stuff for breeding purposes at figures far above the stockyard prices. But even he cannot stand the huge differential between what the producer gets and the consumer pays. The packer or somebody else is absorbing such a share of profit that the industry is being killed. It means that hog production is on the decline and that by and by there will be a scarcity. Then the consumer will be made to dance.

This farmer caller related a potato incident. A small consignment of potatoes was shipped to Portland and brought a shade over 5½ cents a pound. That was a few days ago when potatoes were going to consumers at 10 and 12 cents a pound. The mere transaction of distributing the potatoes costs as much as the entire outlay of the farmer in owning his farm, in preparing the ground, in planting the seed, together with the value of the seed, in cultivating the potatoes, in digging them and in delivering them to market. And the caller at The Journal office went on to say:

Our county is especially adapted to potato growing. But farmers are so disgusted with this year's manipulation of the potato market that many of them are going out of the potato business. Many will put out berries for which there is a better market. The potato output in our district, as will doubtless be the case elsewhere, will be greatly reduced. There will be under production, and again the consumers will be made to dance.

Some of the farmers in Columbia county are discussing the advisability of establishing their own abattoir. Others are inquiring into the plans of the Non-partisan league. Others are studying the proposed market commission plan and cooperative marketing. The general thought among them, according to this farmer, is to join in some kind of united action that will give them a reasonable return for their products.

Their plans deserve the attention and a response from the business world of the state. Good markets have been established for the producers of California, and the movement for them had, and has, the hearty cooperation of the business people of that state. It is a far better way than for Oregon to become torn by the passion and turbulence and class struggle that has swept over North Dakota since the farmers of that state, pressed by the milling and grain plunderbund of Minnesota, brought the Non-partisan league into power.

A driver piloted his automobile at about 20 miles an hour down Alder to Broadway a few nights ago. As he neared the intersection a street car was just moving ahead on Broadway. The speed of the automobile was too fast to allow a stop. The driver threw on more gas and swerved into Broadway, a few inches ahead of the car, at approximately 30 miles. He narrowly missed the curb but finally got back into his course. Everybody on the corner was threatened by the hurtling machine. It was almost out of control, so thrown by the inability of the driver to stop to avoid the street car. The man went into a busy intersection at twice the speed the law allows. It is for such drivers that the licensing drivers' law was enacted by the legislature. It goes into effect July 1.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE demand for silk shirts, expensive neckties, hats and caps has decreased by one half in the last four months, according to internal revenue figures recently published in the Middle West. Rather than the $16 shirt, customers are seeking the less expensive garment. The desire for the cheaper articles has been evidenced all down the line.

Announcement of the figures bears evidence of one very good reason why clothing prices were recently cut from 15 to 50 per cent. The demand for certain luxuries is apparently decreasing. Buyers are not in search of the high priced articles. They are willing to wear the cheaper clothes and lay away part of their wages.

During the orgy of extravagance, purchasers had no hesitancy about paying $100 for a suit of clothes, $20 for shoes, or $20 for a hat. Articles that before had sold for $5, $6 and $7 went to $18 and $20. And buyers bought. There was a ready market.

The stores purchased heavy stocks. They had the costly goods on their shelves and in their warehouses. And when the demand waned the alternative was sale at reduced prices.

People are becoming more frugal in their purchases. And as they demand fewer luxuries and spend their money more for necessities, prices will likely continue to fall.

Although the federal reserve board in a report for May says there is no modification of the underlying conditions that have sustained prices at the high levels, it is certain that continued reduction in the demand for costly articles such as silk shirts, hats and caps, and the spread of the declining demand into other lines is likely to force an early reduction in the price of all commodities.

A California preacher announces that he has quit the pulpit to preach the gospel of happiness on the motion picture screen. And the painful thought obtrudes itself that the bigger pay check in the motion picture employ will make the world look serener and thrice arm him for the business of preaching the gospel of happiness.

SHIPPING BY TRUCK

WHEN heads of great railroads talk and act in as friendly fashion about waterways as Samuel Rea, the president of the Pennsylvania system, has referred to the commercial use of motor trucks, the transportation problem of the country will be solved and the chief beneficiaries will be the railroads.

Mr. Rea has said in a statement given national prominence that the railroads cannot compete with the motor truck in short line service and that the motor truck can only conflict with the railroad by undertaking long line hauls. Under economic law, the truck can handle freight for short distances more cheaply and satisfactorily than the railroad train. The railroad, on the other hand, can move a greater volume of freight more rapidly and cheaply over long distances than the motor truck.

But when it comes to the relation of water and rail transportation economic law is as immutably regnant. High class freight, including merchandise which sells at prices of which the freight rate is always a small part, can move more satisfactorily by rail. But experienced traffic men say that the railroads can never compete with boats in the movement of low grade bulk commodities in which speed of transportation is not the first consideration.

The American transportation trio includes boats, trucks and trains. The transportation experts of the nation should unite in the development and relating of all three.

One European voice speaks a good old language. The Italian premier says Germany must disarm and adds that the allies and all the world should disarm. It is one of the things the war was fought for. It is a formula that is an appeal to the mothers and fathers of America.

APPLES IN SHIPS

STEPS should be taken now to secure the allocation of refrigeration ships for the movement of the Northwestern apple crop next autumn.

The apples which spoiled in refrigerator cars due to unequal temperatures, both of heat and chill, last year, are estimated to have been worth $500,000.

The apples which were frozen in December, but which would have been dispatched to the East before that time had it not been for car shortage, were valued at $2,000,000.

There is little prospect that the car supply will be satisfactory this season. There is every assurance that if cars are provided to move the apple crop some other commodity will be robbed of necessary transportation.

No form of transportation offers greater assurance of delivery without damage than ships containing refrigerating facilities. The maintenance of an equable temperature is less difficult in a ship than in a car.

Under present conditions every enlarged use of water transportation helps solve the critical transportation problem of the nation. It provides profitable employment for our merchant marine. It advances our plans for port development.

Ships loaded with Northwestern apples can sail more profitably and conveniently from the Columbia river than any other port.

A corset company has declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent, increased its capital from $200,000 to $2,400,000, and given its stockholders two shares of new stock for every old share. From this wonderful improvement in the fortunes of the corset concern, the women will understand how thoroughly they have been squeezed, and how docile they were under the pressure—of increased prices.

THE NORTH PORTLAND HARBOR

THE industrial transactions of North Portland aggregate $125,000,000 a year.

Yet the channel of the North Portland harbor is permitted by the port commission to be as shallow as 15 feet.

Nearly all the industrial products of North Portland are keenly in demand in world markets. There are meats, box shooks, ready built houses, lumber, wood and metal tanks and pipes, stoves, fruits, scoured wool, fabricated steel for bridges and masts and spars.

The district closely inter-relates rail and water transportation with manufacturing plants. It is a natural meeting place for ships, steamboats and trains. The industrial growth of the city is unmistakably toward the north.

The legislature of 1917, as the climax of a Portland campaign, passed a law including Oregon and Columbia sloughs in the port district. The port commission in 1917 announced that it would in obedience to the law, create and maintain a 25-foot channel in Oregon slough, now North Portland harbor.

To strengthen its administrative powers the port commission has added to its staff a port superintendent and a traffic manager.

But neither the law nor the additional executives have seemed to bring the commission to actual fulfillment of its trust. The commission maintains deep water to less important industries. Why does it neglect North Portland?

United States engineers are understood to be ready to cooperate in necessary surveys and estimates which would dispose scientifically of disputes as to method. It is said that the North Portland industries could expand at once, put on more workers, use more raw material, load more ships both in and out of the harbor and bring more prosperity to the Port of Portland if channel improvement were provided. Why isn't it done?

A Chicago truck driver, arrested for colliding with an automobile on a country road, deposited with the sheriff four bags of sugar in lieu of a $100 bond. What could be a surer guarantee that a defendant would show up for trial than to have four sacks of sugar on deposit as his bail?

A DERELICT

AN UNUSUAL example of an empty life is that of Lord Sholto Douglas of England. He was recently divorced by a music hall dancer, married in California 25 years ago.

His first appearance in the public eye was on the occasion of his arrival in California in the '90s. He bore letters of credit for large sums, and announced his intention of buying a large ranch or gold mine. He attended the music halls of those days and fell in love with a dancer. He took out a marriage license. Companions caused his arrest as an insane man, but upon their failure to appear against him, the case was dismissed and the marriage followed.

Remittances from England ceased, and after a quarrel with his mother-in-law over a $20 loan, Sholto and his wife arrived in Los Angeles—stranded.

Lady Sholto went on the stage to support herself and husband. For years she supported. She toured the country and attracted considerable attention as the first titled performer on an American stage. Sholto tagged along.

After 1900 Sholto dropped out of sight until he turned up in an English bankruptcy court last year. In his petition Sholto stated that he had lost a $50,000 inheritance because of the war, and that thereafter he and his wife had subsisted on $50 a week donated by a relative. That had been withdrawn and he was then $1500 in debt. And now his wife has abandoned him.

For years Sholto lived on money earned by his wife, on remittances, on borrowed money and on alms. He was dependent on inheritances and remittances. When they vanished it was his wife and relatives.

How much better to be a producer, to give something, to live from his own efforts, than to go through life dependent on inheritances, remittances, borrowings, and alms.

Here are some of the prices on fresh beef sold in the Canal zone from Uncle Sam's cold storage plant at Panama: Beef from hind quarters 19 cents, fore quarters 14, beef ribs, entire set, 20, short loins 25. The meat comes from Colombian cattle slaughtered on the Isthums. At such prices, every family could have meat on the dining table.

KNOX AND THE BITTER-ENDERS

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, May 31.—Observers of the efforts of Republican leaders to shuffle from under the responsibility of defeating the peace treaty are interested now in the political effect of making Senator Philander C. Knox the leader of the Republican separate peace plan. Senator Knox is the candidate of Senator Penrose for the presidency, and he has all along been against not merely the League of Nations, but the treaty of peace as well. It is recalled that he was the advocate of a separate peace with Germany long before the dog days debate on the peace treaty began last year, and was even then declaring that the treaty was too harsh for Germany.

* * *

Now Senator Knox comes along and throws out a challenge to Senator Lodge, who has been "Americanizing the treaty" with reservations. Lodge has not Americanized it at all, says Knox. He has only made a mess of it, according to Knox, by attaching special favors and exemptions for America which in the end will not help the cause of peace. Knox thus confirms one of the principal criticisms of those who have opposed the Lodge reservations. President Wilson has frequently said that America ought not to be seeking so many special favors for herself as to create the impression that this country wants benefits without responsibilities.

"It is by no means the question that the other nations may consent to such an arrangement," says Knox. "The real question is, Does such a structure rest upon solid foundations? It seems to me not, as the rights and obligations of those who are associated for a common purpose should be reciprocal. If we, by reservations, withdraw ourselves from obligations to our associates in the league, it is rather difficult to find what obligations our associates will owe to us, the limited partner."

That is the same argument the friends of the treaty have made, that a reserved seat may be made so exclusive that the occupants of the other seats will become distrustful and dissatisfied.

* * *

Concerning the Lodge how-de-do over "Americanizing" the treaty, upon which so much campaigning has been done, Knox gave the lie, politely but emphatically. His exact words were: "It has been said that reservations proposed in the senate Americanize the league. This, of course, is not true."

There is no way to Americanize the league, in the opinion of Knox. If America goes into the league on equal terms it joins in the enterprise, for better or worse. If it sets out to scatter reservations all over the league, it weakens the league and breeds distrust. If it stays out it can duck the responsibilities for the present and try for a separate peace. The latter alternative is what Knox prefers.

The Republican majority of the senate is committed to the Lodge reservations. Will the Chicago convention repudiate that majority and take the leadership of Knox? It is a bold challenge by the bitter-enders, and there is blood on the moon.

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

Troutlake, Wash., May 24.—To the Editor of The Journal.—H. L. Anderson in his criticism of my letter of May 9 outruns the facts. Mr. Foster's standing is not questioned, but his statements are subject to courteous criticism for which no apology is offered. The feeling of "distrust" and "brother hatred" would not have been created if respectability had not resorted to unlawful methods—mob violence, closing public buildings, propaganda, etc. We believe our public officers and courts are violating laws and making laws, usurping the rights of the people. Trusts continue to exist and rob the people under protection of the courts, and still they call Leaguers, who do none of these things, radical.

Mr. Anderson wants the farmers protected. Is that the reason so few farmers ever get to congress? Why not protect them against trust dictation, double taxation, selling sugar beets at prices based on 8 cents a pound for sugar that they buy back at 30 cents, working 16 hours a day?

I notice it is not the farmers who are financing and leading the anti-league movement. It is surely time the farmer considered protecting himself, not hiring lawyers to make laws, but selecting a few real farmers for that purpose. When freedom of public halls and the press is at the disposal of all political organizations alike, it will not take intelligent farmers long to find out the truth. Many farmers have come to the conclusion the big trusts must go. Farmers must have proper representation in congress. These ideas cannot be crushed. Cooperation and marketing bills which may become laws because of fear of the League have their merits, but how can they reach the elevator, milling, packing, shoe, coffee, grocery and clothing trusts? The real and only question is: How can we change these conditions?

Why does the opposition object to farm political organizations, aiming to send more farmers to congress, and to state owned elevators and mills, packing plants, banks, etc., to kill the selfish and political influence of trusts? And will they try to give some constructive help by proposing a remedy?

C. M. Cutting.

"WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA."

Portland, May 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—What Thomas Kimball writes about American women in comparing their position with that of Russian women is not wholly without its amusing elements. Evidently he believes that to make all women non-producers or to allow them as much frivolous or parasitic leisure as possible is being "chivalrous" and conferring a great favor upon women. Every intelligent woman understands that no greater error than this is conceivable. No more dangerous social or ethical proposal could be made to hasten an inevitable demoralization and collapse of society than what Mr. Kimball urges. No nation or country can survive that does not have healthy, strong, industrious, fecund women. To make of them sterile or sickly parasites, as Mr. Kimball seems to think so desirable, is the most certain, direct and quick road to national and racial decay and extinction which any people can follow. In the Scandinavian countries, for instance, feminism means the right of free but responsible motherhood, a raising of the standard of child welfare, and the opportunity for women for wholesome, creative labor. It does not mean escape from maternity or from productive work, which is a poisonous parasitism no society can possibly survive.

In Russia, from what I can learn, the public policy is somewhat similar. Motherhood is looked upon as a service to society that is the most essential of essential services. As such it should not be made the occasion for oppression and exploitation, as has too often been the case in the past. In intelligent motherhood and capable, healthy children lie the hope of the world. This is a truth vividly realized in Russia today as perhaps in no other country on earth. In addition women are given opportunities for serving society by working under healthful conditions. They are thus released from an involuntary economic dependence on father, husband or brother. In that way woman attains an individual freedom that is compatible with a wholesome social state. She helps to maintain society, not to destroy it.

Let us be warned in time. If America adopts Mr. Kimball's ideas and our women become mere "baby dolls," serving no possible economic or social end except as pretty adornments for men's hours of relaxation, prepare to toll the bell for the departure of this country's greatness and strength.

Mathilda Nystrom.

IN REPLY TO MR. KIMBALL

Portland, May 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—There appeared in today's Journal a letter purporting to be an answer to a letter written by me and published in The Journal a short time ago. Mr. Kimball does not come to the point yet, for I am not trying to uphold Bolshevism or any other "ism" or cult. The thing that I called the attention of your readers to was the method which he seemed to be using to beclouds the minds of the readers.

I do not doubt in the least that there are many customs in Russia, or, for that matter, in any of the older countries, which would be found very disagreeable to the women of our lands. Not only that, but I do not need to be told by eyewitnesses or any other kind that rebellion and war make brutes of the inhabitants. But all that is beside the question, for the thing that any thinking man wishes to find in perusing the papers is straightforward statements. The readers of The Journal, and Mr. Kimball with the rest, need not fear that I wish to uphold any method by which the proletariat or a soviet of workingmen shall dominate our country, and I am not afraid to say what I mean when I write. Our working people, our farmers and our small tradesmen are eternally roasting the big corporations instead of seeing that they are the solution of our difficulties. A few years ago we said men would never work in cooperation except as slaves. Now we see millions of both men and women producing cooperatively and we would not give up our system for anything else in existence. But I can see a time in the future when the whole thing will not be a gamble, as it seems to be at present.

J. W. Burt.

RENT PROFITEERING

Portland, May 20.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Regarding profiteering in house rent I want to have a word through your paper, which seems to be the only medium through which the masses may speak.

The class of profiteering above referred to is at least one of the most contemptibly mean acts that any person can do, but is, as in this case to which I am referring, a much meaner thing to do because of the fact that the building is owned by one of the oldest and richest estates in the city. The case is in regard to an old house which can hardly be called habitable. The inside walls and ceilings have not been refinished or decorated for many years. The paper is hanging in shreds from the walls, the roof leaks, and it is not modern in any sense of the word. The place would not bring more than $25 a month in normal times—certainly not, if there were a place to move into. This place has been rented for $60 a month for many months, and now the tenants have notice that the rent will be $90 a month commencing the first of the coming month.

Will the tenant pay? Surely he will, and the men in the richly furnished office, who sit in hundred-dollar chairs, know he will, because they are very "wise" on the dire necessity in which the people are placed. If it is not profiteering to raise the rent 50 per cent on an already overloaded rent place, then I will be glad to have someone say just what is profiteering.

Loyd Lemert.

"SEEN BEFORE THE SCREEN"

Hood River, May 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—Every so often an editorial appears in your splendid Journal that reaches the best there is in us and so sweetens life by just that touch divine that surely can be not less than the gift of the God of love. "Seen Before the Screen" in yesterday's Journal was an inspiration no less beautiful, it seems to me, than Millet's "Angelus." Think how much we all need the uplift that comes from seeing the divine beauty of love as expressed in little, homely acts rather than in fine words, both as given and as received.

The Journal is always striving to encourage and defend the best there is in humanity and I wish it had access to every home on our coast. To the writer of "Seen Before the Screen," I offer my gratitude.

Countrywoman.

SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE

Portland, May 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—I recently heard a public speaker say that it took over 70 per cent of the taxes paid by the city of Los Angeles to pay for the machinery of collection. Is that not ridiculously untrue? He said same of the leading public charities, only the percentage was 83.

R. H. Reed.

Olden Oregon

Indian Attack Withstood by Returning Gold Seekers in 1851.

The second outbreak of Indians in the Rogue river valley began in June, 1851. On June 23 a party of 31 settlers of Oregon were returning overland from the California mines. When near Table rock they were attacked by a band of 200 Indians. The whites were well armed and successfully defended themselves. The chief of the Indians was killed. The whites suffered no loss except some $1600 in gold dust and nuggets.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

New York university has come into possession of an original photograph of the first janitor of that institution, equipped with the gong and stick with which he called the students to classes. When the university was founded, January 8, 1830, and students met in the original building back of the city hall, there was, of course, no electric bell ringing system. The responsibility of attendance at recitation was shunted on the janitor. Promptly on the hour he would proceed through the corridors armed with a huge metal gong in one hand and the gong stick in the other. Pausing outside the classrooms, he would beat his tattoo until the professor ceased his lecture, and the students moved on to the next room on the program.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

"The dead govern. The living obey."

* * *

"He mourns the dead who lives as they desire."

* * *

"No past is dead for us, but only sleeping, Love."

* * *

"Those graves of memory where sleep the joys of other years."

* * *

"The world is turned memorial, crying, 'Thou shalt not forget.'"

* * *

"There studious let me sit, and hold high converse with the mighty dead."

* * *

"But he lay like a warrior taking his rest with his martial cloak around him."

* * *

"There is one great society alone on earth: the noble living and the noble dead."

* * *

"Cold on Canadian hills or Minden's plain, perhaps that parent mourned her soldier slain."

* * *

"Yea, said the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

* * *

"And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

SIDELIGHTS

J. H. Wise of Fort Klamath reports to the Klamath Falls Herald that the road to Bend is now open and in good condition, via Fort Klamath, for the entire distance from Klamath Falls to Bend.

* * *

Andrew C. Bell of Chicago, a member of the United States marine corps, climbed the 140 foot flag pole on Skinner's butte, at Eugene, to arrange the rope for the flag to be run up on Decoration day. The flag is donated by Sergeant E. B. Berryman, in charge of the United States marine corps recruiting office there. The flag will be up all summer.

* * *

Independence day prospectus in the Baker Democrat: "The greatest of all Eastern Oregon Fourth of July celebrations will be staged by Baker this year. It will be one that will be worth the while of all the people of the Inland Empire to take part in and will afford them an entertainment that will eclipse any other natal day demonstration in all the intermountain country."

* * *

"The action making the Pendleton postoffice an office of the first class is a tribute," declares the East Oregonian, "to the business strength of the city. This is the smallest city in the state having attained this rank. There are other towns larger in population that have not yet secured such rating. They do not have business sufficient to qualify as first class offices, and Pendleton has."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

One of the latest outgrowths of a hotel is a candy making establishment. The Davenport hotel at Spokane was one of the pioneers in this movement. In connection with its restaurant it started a soda fountan, and this led to a candy making establishment. Assistant Manager Harry Wraight, who looks after the restaurant, also superintends the candies. Wraight took over the work about three years ago, and so popular have the candies become that mail orders soon were coming in and demands sprang up for branch candy houses. About the first of the current year Wraight started a Davenport candy agency in Portland, with L. A. Newton in charge. There are also agencies in Butte, Great Falls and Billings, Mont. and negotiations are under way for a branch candy house in Seattle. Wraight was at the Multnomah Saturday, conferring with his local agent over the candy situation.

* * *

Denny creek campgrounds, where the Seattleites go in parts of to Eagle Creek, are not to be compared with the Columbia river camping spot, says F. H. Cleater, forest examiner, who has just returned from the Snoqualmie national forest. An old burn in the vicinity of the campground detracts from its natural beauty and attractiveness, says Cleater, although farther up the creek the scenery is beautiful. While climbing a hill to inspect a recreation trail, Cleater ran into a blizzard and for an hour and a half he and his companion were forced to stop, since they could not see ahead of them. The trilliums were just coming out and the first buds on the trees bursting forth. Cleater witnessed the result of a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line at Rockdale in the Snoqualmie forest when the soft earth gave way and two engines and a train of freight cars plunged 400 feet down the embankment, without a single casualty.

* * *

Several years ago Major E. S. Hadley came to Portland and spent his honeymoon at the Cornelius. He and Mrs. Hadley returned a few weeks ago and got mixed up in the Bertha wreck. Mrs. Hadley is now recovering at a local hospital and the major, whose injuries were less, has been the guest of the Cornelius ever since. The Hadleys will leave within a few days for their home in Seattle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Gay and daughter and Mrs. A. H. Greenburg of Seattle are guests at the Multnomah. Gay is one of the firm of Gay & Greenburg, furniture dealers.

* * *

Mrs. R. C. Giddings is among the guests at the Cornelius, having come to Portland to recuperate at the Portland Convalescent hospital. Giddings is cashier of the Missoula Trust & Savings bank in Montana.

* * *

Ira Hutchins, fruit canner of Corvallis, accompanied by his daughter Jane and son Earl, is a guest at the Multnomah. Hutchins states that the business men of Corvallis have just perfected plans for building a $300,000 hotel in Corvallis which will supply a much felt want.

* * *

In the Cooper family, Mrs. Cooper is the business head, while Madison runs the farm. Madison Cooper is registered at the Imperial from Wasco, where he has a splendid farm. Mrs. Cooper is president of the W. M. Barnett bank.

* * *

She was a sweet young thing, with skirts but half way below her knees. "Does Raymond Hitchcock stay here?" she asked Clerk J. A. Herman at the Portland. "There have been any number of them in here asking for Hitchcock," explained Herman as she went out. "Young high school girls. I suppose they all want to go on the stage."

* * *

N. C. Stopp, representing one of the largest candy manufacturers on the coast, is registered at the Multnomah. Stopp says he can find no fault with the candy business. Friday he placed an order in Portland for $10,000.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Linking in one grand host the veterans of America's wars for freedom, Mr. Lockley pays a fervid tribute to their love of liberty, their valor and their devotion, and exhorts America of today to revere their character and always and forever to emulate their glorious achievements.]

Like incense on the altar of our devotions rises the perfume of the flowers we have reverently laid on the graves of our honored and heroic dead. Many of our boys lie where they fell in far off France or Flanders. Today the sorrowing mothers of France are decorating the graves of our boys in memory of their own loved ones who fell in the conflict. Someone, I know not whom, has written of the immortality of the dead who die in defense of humanity and liberty, and whose monument is the love and gratitude of those whose liberty they won. This same anonymous writer speaks of Memorial day as "a day of memories; a day when we meet in the hallowed past and hold communion with our hallowed dead; a day when we recall the aspirations which thrilled men's souls in that heroic time when to love one's country was to offer to lay down one's life for it; a day filled with the spirit of freedom, patriotism and devotion to country, and which breathed into the dust of humanity the inspiration for heroic deeds. The services of Memorial day should be those of love and praise and grateful memory and from these heroic memories of the past we should draw inspiration to preserve our liberty and freedom secured for us through a baptism of fire and blood. Do you remember the boys who left the plow, the loom, the forge, the shop, the office and the college to fight at their country's call? Do you remember how they broke the clasp of loving arms to go, how they left loving kisses on the lips of mothers, wives or sweethearts, or on the tiny lips of their children; how they left their peaceful homes and the comforts of home to follow the flag of their country?"

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The grandsons of those who took up the sword in 1861 rallied to the colors no less eagerly and willingly than their grandsires, to fight for liberty in the world war. Machine guns and high explosives, shrapnel and air bombs, gas and liquid fire could not daunt them. They paid the supreme price. They gave their all to make this a better world, and we must see that their sacrifice was not made in vain. The lilies of France cover the graves of our boys who sleep over there, who "rest where death took them and lie where they fell."

Cover the hearts that have beaten so high,
Beaten with hopes that were destined to die—
Hearts that had burned in the heat of the fray,
Hearts that had yearned for the home far away.

Not for them is the flower-laden air, not for them the adulation of a grateful nation; yet, though they lie in a land far away, they yet live in our hearts and in our grateful recollection.

* * *

What Paul Laurence Dunbar wrote of our sacred dead who fell in the Civil war is equally true of our boys "over there"—

Dons are the toils and the wearisome marches,
Done is the summons of bugle and drum;
Softly and sweetly the sky overarches,
Sheltering a land where war's voice is dumb.
Dark were the days of our country's derangement,
Sad were the hours when the conflict was on;
But through the gloom of fraternal estrangement,
God sent his light, and we welcome the dawn.
O'er the expanse of our mighty dominions,
Sweeping away to the uttermost parts,
Peace the wide-flying, on untiring pinions,
Bringeth the message of joy to our hearts.

* * *

When I think of our boys over there there comes to my mind a dressing station near the front. A busy surgeon is operating on the long line of wounded. The stretcher bearers bring in a young lad not over 19 or 20. The surgeon draws back the blanket that covers his shattered form. He replaces the blanket and shakes his head. The lad looks up at him bravely and reads the death sentence in the surgeon's eye. "Am I going west?" he asks. "I'm afraid you are, my boy," says the surgeon. "Well, so long. It's all right," and with a wave of his hand and a smile he is borne away to await the summons of the Great Commander. I think, too, of lads who, with gritted teeth, say to the surgeon when he comes to their stretcher: "Take care of my buddy first, he's got it worse than I have."

Memories! memories! What sacred memories this day inspires!

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Do you remember how, in the old days when the people of Israel followed the Ark of the Covenant, the waters of the river Jordan were driven back when the priests started to cross, and how the people crossed dry shod? Do you remember how Joshua had a man from each of the 12 tribes take from the bed of the river a stone, and how they made a pile of them on this side of Jordan for an everlasting memorial, and how Joshua said, "When your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, 'What mean ye by these stones?' then ye shall answer them, 'The waters of Jordan were cut off before the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord when it passed over Jordan and these stones shall be a memorial to the children of Israel forever'"?

Do you remember, once again, when Joshua knew he was to be gathered to his fathers, how he summoned the people together and said to them, "Choose ye this day whom ye shall serve," and how, when they had chosen to serve the God of their fathers, he took a great stone and set it under an oak tree and said unto the people, "Behold, this stone shall be a witness to us"?

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When your children point to the flower strewn mounds of our sacred dead, tell them the price that was paid for the free institutions they enjoy. Tell them that unless they help to make this a better world for men to live in those who lie in Flanders fields or here in their well loved homeland, those who have consecrated the soil with their heart's blood, will have died in vain. The time will soon come when the boys of today—the veterans of the world war—will, like the veterans of the Civil war, see their ranks ever thinning at each recurring Memorial day. An ever thinning line of the heroes of '61 rallies to the colors each Memorial day. Each year sees new grass-covered mounds on the hillside. Above the grave of my father has long fluttered the tiny silken flag that shows that during the days of stress and storm he fought the good fight for a united country. Officers and private have met in the equality of death. In death's unrobing room they have stripped from around them the garments of mortality and earth. They have won through to victory, and now—

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe.

So with an equal splendor
The morning sun rays fall
With a touch impartially tender
On the blossoms blooming for all.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Broidered with gold the Blue,
Mellowed with gold the Gray.

No more shall the war cry sever
Or the winding rivers run red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

School children of Eugene have pledged $2000 to the Near East relief campaign.

The Hood River Woman's club has contributed $50 toward improvement of a bathing beach northwest of the city.

A class of 32 has been graduated from the Woodburn high school. This is the largest class in the history of the school.

Careless campers are blamed for a number of small fires within the Deschutes national forest in the Big river section.

A formal order refusing Lee Roy Keeley, a Portland attorney, admission to the bar has been filed by the state supreme court.

Women of Hood River have successfully produced a minstrel show, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a community building.

The pavement between Eugene and Junction will be completed within the next 10 days if the present rate of progress is maintained.

Eastern Oregon sheep owners have begun to drive their flocks into Hood River county for summer pasturage on logged-off and forest lands.

Leases granted by the state to take sand and gravel from navigable streams are not exclusive, according to the opinion of Attorney General Brown.

Dean John Straub of the University of Oregon predicts that by next Thanksgiving between 2000 and 2500 students will be registered at the university.

Sheep shearing is under way in Crook county. The grade of wool is said to be exceptionally high. Offers of 50 and 60 cents a pound have been turned down by producers.

George Hopkins of Claremont, Cal., has been elected president of next year's senior class at the University of Oregon. He defeated Edwin Durne of Silverton by three votes.

Fred Coley of the University of Oregon was the winner of the annual interstate oratorical contest at Eugene, defeating R. R. Breasheare of the University of Idaho.

At a meeting of the state emergency board, June 4, deficiency allowances in the sum of $300,000 or more will be asked for. Of this amount about $250,000 is to carry out the soldiers', sailors' and marines' educational act.

WASHINGTON

Construction will begin this month on the cold storage plant to be erected at Prosser at a cost of $75,000.

Bishop Joseph F. McGrath of Baker laid the cornerstone of the Holy Rosary church at Tacoma.

Three dollars and up to $6 a bushel has been received by E. E. Starkey of Prosser for carload lots of corn.

Splashing and driving operations of a log driving company can not be enjoined, according to a decision of Judge Hewen of Pacific county.

Governor Hart is being urged by leading club women to reappoint Mrs. W. S. Griswold of Seattle to the industrial welfare commission.

No public exercises will be held at the Washington state schools for the deaf and blind at Vancouver this year, to avoid an epidemic of influenza.

According to the matron of the state industrial school for girls at Grand Mound, a music teacher will be employed at the school next year and domestic science will be taught.

Thomas E. Grady, city attorney of Yakima, has been appointed by the supreme court a member of the board of law examiners to succeed Arthur W. Davis of Spokane.

The work on the fourth and last span of the new bridge across the Cowlitz at Toledo is being rushed as rapidly as possible. It is hoped to have the structure completed by July 5.

In a caravan of automobiles the Seattle delegation to the Pacific conference of the National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, to be held in Portland, will leave Seattle June 9.

Highway improvement amounting to over $1,000,000 will be halted in Yakima county if the interstate commerce commission grants the request of the railroads to place an embargo on the shipment of highway materials.

IDAHO

Lewiston is to agitate a "buy at home" movement in an effort to check mail order shopping.

Idaho will need 1000 new teachers this year, according to President Elliot of the Lewiston state normal school.

A conference of all county school superintendents at Pocatello June 28 has been called by the state superintendent of public instruction.

The Idaho County Pioneer association will meet at Grangeville June 5 to arrange a date and place for holding the annual meeting and reunion.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate 1000 campers at the district camp meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists at Coeur d'Alene June 10.

The interstate commerce commission will hold a hearing at Boise July 19 on the complaint of the state and the public utilities commission against the Oregon Short Line, which refuses to build from Grangeville to New Meadows.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Down in Wilson county, Texas, one time when Rutherford B. Hayes was actin' as president of the U. S. A., fer Samuel J. Tilden, Hen Wootser tuck a notion to be county clerk, and accordin' he got in and run. Hen spent most $200 on that campaign, and when the primaries come in the spring Hen would of been 'lected all right but he didn't have quite enough votes, and the