# Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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

Published every week day and Sunday morning, at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173, Automatic 560-51. All departments reached by these numbers.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 900 Mallers Building, Chicago.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By carrier, city and country.

DAILY AND SUNDAY

| | |
|---|---|
| One week......$ .15 | One month......$ .65 |

| DAILY | SUNDAY |
|---|---|
| One week......$ .10 | One week......$ .05 |
| One month...... .45 | |

BY MAIL, ALL RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DAILY AND SUNDAY

| | |
|---|---|
| One year......$8.00 | Three months...$2.25 |
| Six months.... 4.25 | One month...... .75 |

| DAILY (Without Sunday) | SUNDAY (Only) |
|---|---|
| One year......$6.00 | One year......$3.00 |
| Six months.... 3.25 | Six months.... 1.75 |
| Three months.. 1.75 | Three months.. 1.00 |
| One month..... .60 | |

| WEEKLY (Every Wednesday) | WEEKLY AND SUNDAY |
|---|---|
| One year......$1.00 | One year.......$3.50 |
| Six months.... .50 | |

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

In adversity be spirited and firm, and with equal prudence lessen your sail when filled with a too fortunate gale of prosperity.—Horace.

## M'NARY'S INDICTMENT

SENATOR M'NARY'S indictment of congress was telling. It was an indictment of a Republican congress by a Republican senator and is, therefore, no' colored by partisanship.

"We are adjourning without action on packer control," said Senator McNary. He added:

> No relief is given in the newsprint situation. Cold storage regulation remains cold. Sugar embargo bill is stranded. Nothing has been done for irrigation. The river and harbor bill is deadlocked. The Capper-Hearman bill to authorize producers' organization is manacled, and the minimum wage bill is filibustered.
>
> The soldiers' bonus bill, with its land reclamation features, was unloaded on the senate by the house after it was known it could not pass, and that deceives nobody. Added to this, comes the prospective loss of the merchant marine bill and gloomy prospect for any other constructive measures, since a small sized filibuster can defeat anything in closing hours.

The rivers and harbors program of the country is set back a year by the failure of congress to act.

McNary's sugar embargo bill, by which it was hoped to reduce the price of sugar, was deliberately shelved by parliamentary tactics by Lodge when McNary in the closing hours attempted to bring it before the senate.

The cold storage bill, recommended by the president in August last year as a means of preventing the use of storage plants to raise prices and oppress consumers, was deliberately sidetracked by Lodge and his crew in spite of the efforts of the progressive Republicans to bring it to a vote.

And so on down the line of legislation by which it was hoped to exercise some influence in reducing the cost of living.

No congress ever came on the scene with a greater opportunity to render service for the public welfare. A great war had been fought. Billions had been spent. Thousands of returned soldiers were cripples. War prices were mounting with the sky as the only limit. The country was abnormal. Economic affairs were disjointed. The whole structure of life was in disorder as aftermath and legacy of the greatest conflict in history.

The country knows whether congress met any of these responsibilities. Aside from the railroad act, not a single important piece of legislation was consummated. And the railroad act was delayed so long that reorganization of the lines was retarded until inadequate transportation is closing up mills, is disturbing the country and adding enormously to the high cost of living. How adversely lack of transportation is affecting things was explained by A. L. Mills in a statement that one manufacturer had $12,000,000 worth of products on cars here and there in the country and he is paying interest at high rates on the value of the goods while threatened with the necessity of having to close down his plants and throw thousands of workers out of employment.

Instead of patriotically facing its tasks and embracing its opportunity to serve the people congress engaged in the business of ripping up the peace treaty. For nearly a year it has done nothing else. It did that for purely partisan and political reasons. Its course was a dishonest course. It did not take the people into its confidence.

It rejected the appeals of men like McNary, Kellogg and Capper for remedial legislation.

It refused to change the war tax discrimination.

It refused to enact measures which the president recommended for reducing the high cost of living.

It jockeyed with the soldiers' bonus bill, and finally beat it, declining even to provide for land settlement and other features about which there was no controversy.

It deadlocked on and beat the rivers and harbors bill. Its whole course was one of incompetency, demagogy and guile.

All this and more is contained or implied in Senator McNary's indictment. It means that one great coordinate branch of the government fell into hands that paralyzed it. It means that congress fell under the control of a group of political buccaneers who would not permit it to function, even though the country was in dire need of remedial legislation.

It means that the people and the country must continue for almost another year without even one single step having been taken toward after-the-war reconstruction.

It means that two years and four months after the armistice was signed America, so far as preparation for peace is concerned, will be exactly where it was when the Germans laid down their arms.

Was there ever a congress with such a pitiful record?

---

The authorities should take a firm stand in the illegal fishing mess in Clackamas county. Although the law is clear on the status of poachers it was only a few nights ago that bold law breakers threw a deputy game warden into the river. Such action is evidence of flagrant disregard of law and order that should not be tolerated. If the law is wrong, repeal it; if right, enforce it.

## HIRAM AT CHICAGO

IS HIRAM at Chicago to club the great convention into an irreconcilable declaration on the treaty?

A news dispatch says he will attempt it, though another says he will accept the Lodge reservations. The first says he will, if necessary, go on the floor of the convention and himself lead the fight to rip all straddles on the league into tatters.

If so, there will be fireworks such as has never been seen in a national Republican convention. Hiram is a cyclone speaker. The California delegation, always spectacular, will be there with bells, big and little bells. Borah, also cyclonic, will be just across the aisle. The whole scene will be a setting for pyrotechnics.

Hiram is flushed with victory on victory. His rise has been phenomenal. He is a big stakes player. He has played one of the biggest political games ever staged in America and his victories far outweigh his defeats. He has become, through his own boldness and his own strategems, a national Republican problem.

A gladiator on the crest of a rising tide of power will hoist no white flag. Hiram is that thing, and he will be the last man in the world to lay down. He is not afraid of a battle. He was Theodore Roosevelt's lieutenant in the greatest party fight in American history.

He knows that he suffered no evil effects from that battle. He is back in the fold, and the biggest two-handed slugger in his party. Even as the arch treaty ripper he is the most popular candidate now knocking at the door of the Chicago convention. No one knows all this better than does Hiram. And what a temptation that scene in the Coliseum will be to a man of the forensic powers and inherent slugging taste of Hiram to lead his legions and hit the enemy hard. The assembled hosts of Republicanism will be there. All the big leaders will be in the picture. What a place and what a time for the pugnacious Californian, with his admirers at his back, to make Rome tremble at his power.

If Hiram is in the mood in which he is reported to be he will go into the convention. He will go there chafing at the bit and pawing the ground. He is snorting with restrained passion and foaming with the fires of unquenchable ambition.

The most interesting thing in all the world for the next few days will be to watch Hiram at Chicago.

---

The government announces that prosecutions for evasion of the income tax law are soon to be instituted. Evidence of wilful fraud on the part of big taxpayers, as well as small, is said to be at hand. The government should prosecute rigorously. No man, prince or page, should be permitted to escape his share of a public obligation.

## OREGON FRUIT FOR OREGON

TOURISTS traveling on the Southern Pacific railway between Portland and San Francisco frequently complain of the quality of fruit which is served upon the diners.

An investigation made last year revealed the fact that Southern Pacific diners were stocked with perishable fruits at San Francisco in sufficient quantity to last for the round trip. Persons boarding the train at Portland were served with California fruit which had been supplied to the dining cars at San Francisco. This fruit had been carried in the diners all the way to Oregon and served to dining car patrons on the two-day trip returning to San Francisco.

It was revealed that on the northbound trip, diners are dropped at Roseburg, where they remain all night, and are picked up next morning by the southbound passenger trains. There is no better fruit section of the Pacific coast than the Umpqua valley, of which Roseburg is the center.

Roseburg's strawberries are now competing with California's strawberries in the Oregon market, but bring from 5 cents to 10 cents a box more than the California berry. This is because they are superior, and because their close proximity to Portland permits them to be ripened on the vines. Southern Pacific diners which lie at Roseburg all night should be stocked with these luscious Umpqua valley strawberries.

It is unfair to the traveling public to serve them with stale fruit when fresh berries are at hand. It is also unfair to Oregon, as tourists naturally assume that the berries which they are eating are an Oregon grown berry.

---

That payment of income taxes by the president and supreme justices and certain other high officials is unconstitutional is true, as the federal supreme court decision holds. The idea was that one coordinate branch of the government should never have power to diminish the salary of another branch while in office and possibly thereby manage to control the acts of that other branch. But a president should pay income taxes and supreme justices should pay and all should pay. The income tax is a just tax, an equitable tax and a fruitful tax.

## A HERO OF PEACE

A BEAUTIFUL story was told in a suite in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, a few nights ago. The story was not told by word of mouth. It wasn't written. It wasn't in the actions of those seated about a table.

The story was told in the history of those present, and the purpose for which they were gathered. There were 15 hosts and one guest. Formerly they had all met in one place—Sing Sing. The hosts had been convicts; the guest was a welfare worker.

The occasion was a dinner of appreciation and tribute to the welfare worker who had aided them when they were behind the bars, who had secured their paroles to him, and who had clothed, fed and provided them with money on long time loans after their release from incarceration. They were there to convey their thanks to him.

One was a forger, another a burglar, another a receiver of stolen goods, and another a pickpocket. Among the group was a real estate swindler, a stick-up man, and other varieties of criminals. But now they are transportation men, storekeepers, Wall street employes, lawyers and business men. They have "made good."

After the dinner the welfare worker was lauded for his kindness to the former prisoners, and his aid. He had taught them right thinking while in prison, had aided them to get out, and aided them afterward. Four hundred men had been paroled to him, and only two had slipped. All the others had become useful citizens.

The scene at the Pennsylvania was a testimony of appreciation. It was an outpouring of hearts that at one time had been hardened.

And after all, the instances wherein kindness and aid is not appreciated in this world are rare. The mute dog wags his tail when his head is stroked, the kitten purrs, and the ex-convicts gave their dinner.

---

Now that congress has adjourned there are many taxpayers who will heave a sigh of relief. They are tired of long winded and costly "investigations" instituted for political purposes.

## THE POTATO BOYCOTT

BOYCOTTS against foodstuffs sometimes fail to bring a lower price range.

The weapon of the boycott was recently leveled against the potato market. At that time there were only sufficient potatoes in Oregon to fill the probable requirements of consumers. Prices ruled then around $8 per 100 pounds in the wholesale market.

Consumers were dissatisfied. They resorted to the boycott as a means of bringing down the price. The wholesale price now stands at the highest point on record—$10 per 100 pounds.

Not only is the price the highest, but there is not sufficient stock available to fill more than a quarter of the demand. Stocks of potatoes that were held in Portland and in tributary storage for the needs of the Shriners and other visitors have been sent elsewhere by the holders because of the boycott.

---

The Portland traffic bureau is functioning as never before. People who break the law and cause accidents are consistently sent to court. The work now carried on by Captain Lewis' bureau is going a long way toward reduction of accidents on Portland streets.

## AN INDUSTRIAL PORT

THERE are industries in North Portland that are preparing to reach out to the markets of Alaska, the Orient and South America.

There are 31 industrial enterprises in North Portland that have 2900 employes and transactions which aggregate $125,000,000 a year.

At least 60 per cent of them depend for expansion in output, markets, number of employes, financial transactions and consumption of raw materials upon channel and facilities for ocean shipping.

These enterprises, which cover the widest possible range of desirable industry, are near the North Portland harbor. By legislative act three years ago the Port of Portland commission was empowered to include Oregon and Columbia sloughs in the port district. Oregon slough, actually a part of the Columbia, is now known as North Portland harbor. The port commission announced as a policy that it would provide water of adequate depth for ships in North Portland harbor.

But nothing further has apparently been done than to write words on paper. There are places in North Portland harbor as shallow as 15 feet. There are other places more than 50 feet. Not a great amount of dredging is necessary to maintain an excellent ship canal. Why isn't it done?

Portland's success as a port depends upon the upbuilding of adjacent industry.

## THE COLUMBIA NAVAL BASE

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, June 8.—Another investigation of proposed Pacific Coast naval stations, this time by a committee of congress, is to be made under the plans of the naval appropriation bill, taking the place of the provisions the senate had inserted for a new navy yard at San Francisco bay; an aviation base at Sand Point, Wash.; a submarine, destroyer and aviation base at Port Angeles, Wash., and a submarine base at San Pedro. Two commissions of experts have already been over this ground in the last two or three years. The Helm commission made a long investigation and a detailed report. Then the McKean board, by direction of Secretary Daniels, made a further inspection and report. They agreed that these stations are a necessary part of Pacific Coast defense, along with the submarine and destroyer base at Tongue point, on the Columbia.

* * *

The Columbia river base was not cut out of the naval bill, because it was put in by the house naval affairs committee, passed the house without objection, and was included without change in the senate bill. This put it in a parliamentary position where the conferees could not disturb it, as they could the others, and gives to the Columbia base the distinction of being the only new naval base to be authorized this year. The initial appropriation of $500,000, under condition that the land be donated, will be enough to start the work and carry out such preliminaries as are necessary during the first year. The money will become available on July 1 and appropriations will naturally follow year by year until the work is completed. The estimated cost in all is $7,500,000. It is intended to base at the Columbia river 12 submarines and six destroyers, with sufficient anchorage for a division of dreadnaughts. Plans are also considered for building with a view to operation of double this force of submarines and destroyers in case of emergency. The time estimated for completion of the work in three years.

* * *

Senator Phelan, with other members of the California and Washington delegations, is much disappointed over the failure to secure authority this year for the other bases recommended in the McKean board report. The joint congress committee plan was substituted when it was found that the appropriations could not be had, with a view to keeping these projects alive and bringing a fresh report before congress next winter.

The joint committee will consist of five members of the senate and five members of the house, assisted by technical experts of the navy. This committee will visit all the proposed sites, and no doubt will include a visit to the Columbia base in its itinerary, although it will have nothing to do directly with that improvement. The committee is to report not later than December 31, 1920.

## An International Episode in War Time Finance

Adventures of $22,000,000 in Good, Hard Russian Gold.

From the New York Evening Post (May 28).

Yesterday's news that $22,000,000 in gold had been delivered at two of our Western ports and would go into the federal reserve, is a matter-of-fact announcement with a background of what may be called the romance of war-time finance. At the very beginning of the war, when the Bank of Belgium hurriedly packed off its gold reserve to London and the Bank of France sent its $825,000,000 of gold away from Paris, presumably to Cherbourg, reminiscences were in every one's mind of the French Revolutionary army's invasion of Holland in 1795, its seizure of the Bank of Amsterdam and its discovery that the bank's great gold reserve had disappeared, never to be heard of afterward. The incident occurred to mind again when the Bolshevists, capturing the Russian government in 1917, got possession also of the $645,000,000 gold reserve of the Imperial Bank of Russia.

The Belgian and French gold is now back again in the vaults which it occupied before August, 1914; but the Russian gold has had a singular history. Probably moved by suspicion as to whether, if the German army were to enter Petrograd, it could resist the temptation of sending the national bank's gold to Berlin, the Bolshevist government moved the treasure to the interior. It was lodged at Kazan, and there, a few months later, was captured with the city by the Czecho-Slovaks and the anti-Bolshevist Russian forces. By them it was carried farther along to Samara and thence to Omsk, where in due course it was announced as the treasury funds of Kolchak's new Omsk government.

This anti-Bolshevist government needed war munitions. It had no international credit; therefore it made the proposal that, if the Allied bankers would advance it something like $40,000,000 in money or supplies, the Omsk authorities would deposit at Hongkong, as security for the loan, a similar amount of the gold from the old Russian bank reserve. The idea probably was to retain title to the gold itself, in case the success of the anti-Bolshevist revolt should permit replacement of the temporary credit with a long-term government loan. The loan was made last October by Baring Brothers of London and affiliated American houses, the American share of the advance being estimated at $25,000,000.

Whether because of the downfall of the Omsk anti-soviet government or because the loan of last autumn has matured, the gold "collateral" has apparently been used in accordance with the contract to pay it off, and the British government, under whose control the treasure at Hongkong had been lodged, ordered that this amount be forwarded to the United States. Thus the gold which Finance Minister Witte accumulated from the other European markets to resume specie payment on the old Russian paper currency, which the Bolshevists captured from the Kerensky government and the Kolchak government from the Bolshevists, and which for six months has been locked up in a Chinese safe deposit vault, is now about to appear on the accounts of the American federal reserve, to relieve if possible the strain on the American money market. This picturesque episode is, from one point of view, a reminder of the vicissitudes of finance and banking during a world war. From another it brings to mind Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone."

## 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.]

### ARMENIA AND CONGRESS

Portland, June 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—The cry of bleeding Armenia, suffering for centuries from Turkish horrors, has reached to heaven. We thought we pitied her. We sent money, food, clothing. We meant to save her from her enemies if we could. Brave American missionaries have had to fight it out alone—seeing their homes, hospitals and schools destroyed by Turk and Kurd, and themselves and families deported and some killed. The allied nations have asked us to mandate Armenia, that the Armenians might plant and build and care for themselves without being hounded by murderous enemies. Our president has asked congress to authorize him to accept this mandate for the United States. Armenia herself pleads with us to do so, and this thrice repeated call—is it not the voice of God? Dare we refuse—and congress has refused! They say there would be difficulties; it would take money, time, men, to save Armenia from more massacres; we must look after ourselves; America for America; let the little peoples do the best they can. It would cost something to bind up the wounds of the afflicted and the robbed, to save them and shelter them from the sword of the wicked Turk; it would cost something to act the part of the good Samaritan—and we "passed by on the other side."

Is America like that? A thousand times no! If money is needed, we pour it freely to save the suffering. If men are needed, we have millions of heroes to champion the cause of the oppressed. They have proved it. We know it. What would they not dare and do if the call came? Why should congress throw dust in the eyes of the people till we know not right from wrong? Let us rebuke them with an overwhelming cry. Let us love and protect the weak, nor allow selfish politicians to hinder us in our solemn duty. Mrs. C. E. Breck.

### A CHILD'S RIGHTS

Portland, June 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please inform me if a child born out of wedlock can inherit his mother's property if there are no other children. If the child has been known from birth by his foster parents' name would a will made in that name be a lawful will? A Reader.

[A child born out of wedlock inherits from its mother. A child named in a will by the name by which it has always been known will be protected by the courts in the distribution of the estate under the will.]

### "THE NATURAL GOD"

Vancouver, Wash., May 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—A Hillsboro correspondent, referring to the problem suggested by "An Earnest Inquirer," intimates that the God of nature cannot be depended on in time of need. This may be true, but the faithful followers of the natural God are rarely in need. The scientists, philosophers and discoverers who are making the world safe for practical Christianity are the true followers of the natural God. On the other hand, followers of the supernatural God can be justly held to "strict accountability" for all maner of unnaturalness by which this suffering earth has been cursed. The pages of history, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, prove that the followers of the supernatural God are both dangerous and bloodthirsty. As examples, Cain slew Abel. David caused Uriah to be murdered. The Hebrew priests were loudest in demanding that Christ be put to death. Christian crusaders butchered Moslems. Pious Moslems slaughtered Christians. God fearing Christians massacre Jews. And God's own beloved Wilhelm quite recently gave the Devil cards and spades and then beat him at the game of raising hell.

When all is said and done, I'll take the natural God for mine. J. Harold.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Portland, June 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—The superintendent of the water department tells us he can't understand why men pay $1 for a job when it can be had free.

No working man wants to pay for a job if he can get it free. I will give several reasons why this is done. At the time men were sent from the private employment offices to the water department there was not any work of this kind posted in the free employment office. Besides, all the private employment offices are located close to Second and Burnside streets, where the working class congregate. Among them there are many strangers, who know nothing of the free office.

The employers are responsible for the working class having to pay for the privilege of going to work. They hold they can not get sufficient help from the public employment office. It is because all the good jobs are sent to the private office, consequently all the good men go there for work.

There is no good reason why the working class should pay for a chance to earn their daily bread. I am a working man and believe it my duty to stand for the welfare of my class. The private employment office is one of the links in our robbing economic system that must be broken. E. A. Linscott.

## Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

Wireless communication is as old as Biblical times, according to a statement in the bulletin of the National Geographic society. The ancient Romans had a system of sending messages over several hundred miles by the use of mirrors, a sort of heliograph. By the use of mirrors it was possible to telegraph a total distance of 145 miles from the Palatine hill at Rome to Capri. The flashing of mirror signals was accomplished during the day time, fires being used in front of the mirrors at night. At the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, mirrors were employed by Archimedes. The many mirrors undoubtedly produced a blinding effect on the eyes of the navigators of the attacking vessels, although doubt is expressed as to the truth of the story of the burning of the enemy vessels from shore by mirrors.

## Olden Oregon

Pioneer Constable, Resisting Arrest, Killed by a Deputy.

In the spring of 1845 Joel Turnham assaulted Webley Hauxhurst and a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Turnham. Being a constable, Turnham could not take himself into custody, so John Edmonds was authorized to make the arrest. Turnham resisted and attacked Edmonds, who in the melee shot and killed Turnham. The grand jury returned "not a true bill" against Edmonds.

# COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

## SMALL CHANGE

Let's make it 50-50, say the Republican women.

* * *

"I am for Hiram," may be short on votes but he is certainly long on noise.

* * *

One good result from the gasoline embargo is that the halt are made to walk.

* * *

It will be found that the only way to conserve the gasoline supply is to conserve.

* * *

The paper shortage is not an unmixed evil if it leads to a curtailment of congressmen's speeches.

* * *

News of the first snowfall of the season on Mars is unaccompanied by a forecast of a hard winter.

* * *

A cow sold in Minnesota brought the record price of $30,000. It is an indication that the price of milk is not going to fall very soon.

* * *

The women might find consolation at Chicago in the thought that it is better to be on the outside looking in than on the inside looking out.

* * *

The distinction between political decision and judicial decision as drawn by the Republican national committee is too fine for Senator Moses.

## SIDELIGHTS

Pavement and sidewalk construction on a grand scale under the Bancroft act is under serious consideration in Prineville's council.

* * *

Hot springs on the old Dave Vinson place on the west side of Langell valley that have long been known to the Indians and the early settlers of the valley for their medicinal properties are to be developed and commercially utilized, the Klamath Falls Herald states.

* * *

"A question," says the Independent, "has been asked about Woodburn and an answer is needed for the next issue of this paper. Please send your answer in that it may be published. The question is this: 'How much wood would Woodburn burn if Woodburn would burn wood?'"

* * *

This was in The Dalles Chronicle under the caption, "Good Roads Pay": "A huge Portland moving van, laden with household furniture packed in clear to the roof, rolled up to a local residence, unloaded and started back. It seems the owner had decided to make his home in The Dalles, had secured a house, packed his goods in a big Portland van, left there at 4 a. m., arrived here with the goods safe at 2 p. m. and had the van on its way back in an hour or so."

# MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

## Random Observations About Town

Mrs. William Harrison Peters is a visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Teller, 8 East Sixtieth street north. Both former Portland residents, they make their home at Hotel El Tovar at Grand Canyon national park, where Peters is in charge of the park. An interesting ceremony attended the dedication of the park, April 30, with more than 500 visitors, many of whom came west in private cars. The ceremony lasted three days and included a pilgrimage to Powell's monument, led by Father Cyprene Vabree of Flagstaff, Ariz., one of the old line of the Spanish conquistadors, and followed by a group of Hopi Indians in native holiday attire. At the monument Governor Campbell of Arizona, Stephen T. Mather of the national park service, Charles D. Mahaffie, former Portlander, representing the secretary of the interior; C. W. Poolar of the forest service, and others, made addresses which were translated into the language of the Indians by Peters. An elaborate ceremony, including a dedication speech by Hopi Joe (Sacakuku), next chief of the tribe of Hopis, followed in the evening, with attendant Indian ceremonial dances. Translation of the native speeches was also made by Peters. The park is a day's trip off the Santa Fe route, from Williams, Ariz., and as yet has been visited by few Portland folk, as it is little known because of its recent establishment as a national park. Mrs. Peters will return to her home in the Grand Canyon Friday, after a fortnight's visit.

* * *

Mrs. Mary K. Britten, who operates one of the pioneer hotels at The Dalles, is a guest at the Multnomah. Mrs. Britten says the hotels and rooming houses at The Dalles are filled to capacity.

* * *

Hazel Lee, the Chinese page girl at the Multnomah, is attracting considerable attention from tourists. Always eager to serve the patrons of the hotel, Miss Lee never cares to talk long to a guest not needing her services. Several women have found it quite difficult to get Miss Lee to accompany them to the street for a coveted kodak picture. Miss Lee, although thoroughly Americanized, still holds to the Oriental trait of objecting to having her picture taken. Greeter Ray Clark believes he has found a way to solve the problem. He intends to have Miss Lee pose for a postcard picture. Guests at the hotel during Shrine week who desire a picture of the little miss will be given one by Clark.

* * *

John W. Cochran, former Portland newspaper man, left Saturday for Salem to assume his new duties as deputy secretary of state. Salem is Cochran's old home town and there his parents reside. Cochran has also been mixed up with statehouse affairs at Salem for the last several years.

* * *

Mrs. Mildred Newell has as her house guests her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Carle of Newark, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Carle came west to attend the convention of the National Electric Light association, held at Pasadena, May 18 to 22 inclusive. This convention was attended by 2600 delegates, two special trains coming out from the East for it. Mr. Carle is chairman of the committee on prime movers and gave the report of the work of that committee during the past year. Carle was born in Portland, educated at Stanford university, and is now chief engineer of the Public Service Electric company of Newark, N. J.

* * *

Dr. W. B. Bell, administrative assistant of the United States biological survey at Washington, D. C., spent Sunday in Portland inspecting the local office of the biological survey. This morning, accompanied by I. N. Gabrielson, in charge of rodent control work, he left for Corvallis. They will be joined this evening by Stanley S. Jewett, in charge of predatory animal control, and the three will visit Medford and other points in Southern Oregon. They will return to Portland Saturday.

* * *

C. W. Dunning, assistant general manager of the Ford Motor company at Detroit, is in Portland, having arrived Saturday at the Benson.

* * *

George T. Pearce of Madras and Gordon Thompson of Bend were among the week-end visitors at the Multnomah.

# IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Here it is told how Billy Sunday, after sundry juvenile vicissitudes, all of which were good for him, both soul and body, finally broke into big league company. "Company" is good, for it was mostly just company and no more for quite a long spell. Yet, he was a very busy young man at that, and the third year he was a regular big leaguer.]

If anyone imagines that Billy Sunday has been carried to success on flowery beds of ease, all he needs to do to reverse that opinion is to listen to Billy Sunday or "Ma" Sunday in telling of some of Billy's boyhood experiences when for 11 years he lived in an orphan asylum.

"Billy was sent to the orphan asylum when he was 3 years old," said "Ma" Sunday to me when I visited her at their apple ranch in the Hood River valley. "When Billy was 14 he left the orphans' home, and went to work on Squire Corey's farm. One day Squire Corey sent Will and another boy named Roy to the barn to get a neckyoke. They had some dispute as to who should carry it and, in the scuffle, the rod came off the neckyoke. Squire Corey scolded the boys so harshly that Billy decided to leave. He borrowed a horse, and rode seven miles to the next town. He got a job there, working as a roustabout in a hotel. After he had been there a while the hotel keeper let him off for a day. He stayed away two days, so when he returned he was fired. Billy had nothing in sight and no money. The wife of the hotel proprietor let him sleep in the barn and sneaked food out to him when she could.

* * *

"Billy heard of a farm a few miles out where he could get a job. He walked out, sized the place up and came back without applying. He explained that the farm was so run down and everything looked so uncared for and shiftless that he didn't want to work there. Billy next went to Nevada, Iowa, county seat of Story county. He struck Colonel John Scott for a job. Colonel Scott said, 'I don't know whether Sophia, my wife, will give you the job or not. You better go see her.' Billy went to see Mrs. Scott, but when she saw how slight he was, she shook her head and said, 'You are too small. I am very particular and there is a lot of work to be done.' Billy said, 'Can't you try me and see? I am sure I can do your work.' Mrs. Scott said, 'All right, let's see how quickly and how cleanly you can scrub those steps.' When she came back a few minutes later, the steps were scrubbed and they were scrupulously clean. She couldn't have picked out a job that Billy could have done better, as for years at the orphan asylum his job had been scrubbing floors, and they were very particular. Mrs. Scott hired him at once. She told him his duties would be to take care of 21 Shetland ponies, milk two cows, get in the wood, cut the grass in summer and sweep the snow off the walks in winter, keep the fires going, do any other chores that were needed, and get the breakfast on Sunday morning. Billy had been required to help in the kitchen at the orphan asylum, so he was a pretty fair cook. Mrs. Scott taught Billy during the four years he remained with her to be a most excellent cook. If the devil always finds mischief for idle hands to do, he surely passed Billy up, for he had mighty little time on his hands. He went to school during these four years, working for his board. He was graduated when he was 18.

* * *

"In those days there used to be great rivalry between the hose teams of the different fire companies. Marshalltown and Muscatine, Iowa, were old-time rivals. The people at Marshalltown had heard that Billy was a very swift runner, so they came over and asked him to come to Marshalltown so that he could run on their hose team. They were scheduled for a contest with Muscatine. Billy had to be in Marshalltown 60 days to qualify, so he could be a member of their hose team. They told Billy they would get him a job at $3 a week in a furniture factory. Billy worked as a roustabout in the factory, working at putting chairs together, and whenever there was a funeral he drove the hearse. They put Billy in as one of the leaders of the hose team. By the time he had stayed there the 60 days to qualify, he liked Marshalltown so well that he decided to remain. He lived in Marshalltown the next two or three years. While there, he joined the baseball team.

* * *

"Billy took to baseball naturally. One time Marshalltown played Des Moines. This was in 1882. One of the men on his team got drunk, so Billy held down both center and right field. I guess he must have played rather a remarkable game, because he made six out of the seven runs scored, and Marshalltown won the game. Captain Adrian Anson, manager of the White Stockings, used to spend his winters in Marshalltown. His people lived there. Anson was the first white child born in Marshall county. His Aunt Em happened to see Billy when he saved the day for Marshalltown in the game with Des Moines. She told Adrian about Billy's remarkable playing. She asked him to give Billy a chance on the White Stockings. Anson wasn't very keen about it, but he promised he would try him out.

* * *

"Next spring, 1883, Anson sent for Billy to come to Chicago. He told him he would give him a trial and see if he could keep the pace with fast company. Billy landed in Chicago with less than a dollar in his pocket. He had been told to report at Spalding's store, which was the headquarters for the baseball gang. He got there at 7:30 in the morning, and sat on the curbstone until the store was opened. Along about 10 o'clock Tom Burns, Fred Pfeffer, Ed Williamson, Old Silver Flint, Ten Thousand Dollar Kelly and Anson turned up. Billy introduced himself and Anson said, 'I hear you can run. We will go over to the ball grounds and see if there is any truth in the report.' Pfeffer was the crack runner of the team. They dug up a uniform for Billy, but didn't happen to have any running shoes to fit him. Billy said, 'That is all right, I can run barefooted and beat him.' They all laughed at his confidence, but he made good and easily outran Pfeffer. Anson signed him and said he would use him for an emergency man.

* * *

"The first year they let Billy soak in the atmosphere of a winning team, for to jump a boy from the country lots to a winning team was a pretty sudden rise. Anson made him a sort of advance agent and business manager of the team. He had to take the tickets, secure reservations on the train, see that the baggage was aboard, plan out the railroad connections, and occasionally play right field in games that were not important. The second year Billy was with the White Stockings he was playing a good many games, and the third year he was one of the regular players. Billy was with the White Stockings five years."

# The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

## OREGON NOTES

Farmers in the Stanfield country are cutting their first crop of alfalfa.

For the first time the 20,000,000 gallon reservoir of the Astoria water system is now full.

The normal consumption of gasoline in the Salem territory, 12,000 gallons, will be reduced 50 per cent.

As far as possible home labor will be employed in the building of the new municipal natatorium at Baker.

The contract for the survey of the great John Day irrigation project has been awarded to a Portland firm.

What is thought to be the first steelhead salmon ever caught in the McKenzie river is on display at Eugene.

The Stayton Light & Power company is contemplating plans for improvements aggregating an expenditure of $10,000.

The new armory at Marshfield built by the county and state has been formally dedicated with a grand military ball.

The city commissioners of Baker have established a boxing commission to assume control of all boxing exhibitions in the city.

Under the present high price level a deficit of approximately $12,500 for the biennium is faced by the state hospital for insane.

Improvements being made in the sawmill at Knappton will increase the output of the plant from 80,000 to 140,000 feet per day.

At Corvallis, gasoline allotment tickets are issued by a citizen's committee of 10. The community is allotted 3600 gallons per week.

Street sports consisting of various kinds of races will be a feature of entertainment for the children who attend the Farmers' picnic at Heppner, June 12.

To raise funds to combat the grasshopper plague in the Malin section of Klamath county an assessment of 25 cents per acre in the infested district has been levied.

With the arrival of sheep from Eastern Oregon to pasture on logged off land in Hood River county, orchardists have asked for cooperation to prevent damage to orchards.

The local office of the Umatilla forest reserve is issuing permits to owners of sheep, cattle and horses for the grazing season, which is open for sheep between June 15 and October 15.

## WASHINGTON

Seven persons were injured near Walla Walla when two automobiles collided.

Information has been filed at Centralia charging Pat Nolan with criminal syndicalism.

Small lots of wheat have been sold at Walla Walla for July and August delivery for $2.50 per bushel.

A special train of 13 cars will carry Spokane Shriners to the imperial council session at Portland, June 21.

The district assembly of the Nazarene church, representing 18 churches, has been opened at Walla Walla.

During May the total amount of building permits issued at Yakima was $284,035. It included a $125,000 school.

The Washington State grange has voted not to affiliate with the Nonpartisan league or the triple alliance.

The Columbia Dairy Products company of Vancouver has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

The latest estimate of the fruit crop of Wenatchee district for 1920 is 11,850 carloads, as compared with 12,150 carloads last year.

A combination livestock show and sale, to be judged by boys and girls, will be held next October by the Lincoln County Livestock association.

Yakima attorneys have decided to close their offices at noon on Saturday during summer months to give stenographers a half day weekly vacation.

All who go to Elma to celebrate the Fourth of July are assured of a good time. A number of new features in the way of sports are to be introduced.

The Inland Empire Pioneer association has reelected Ben Bergunder of Colfax president. The oldest pioneer present was Mrs. Jane Coyle, who came to Walla Walla in 1845.

Establishment of grange banks and organization of factories of leather and woolen goods by grangers are among the things advocated by Master Bouck of the state grange.

## IDAHO

The old Huetter millsite near Coeur d'Alene has been sold to the Ohio Match company.

The members of the Moscow Christian church are planning a church addition and other improvements at a cost of $15,000.

Enlargement of the Fort Hall reclamation project through the use of Indian appropriations will be recommended to congress.

President Wilson has withdrawn the nomination of Dewey E. Willcox as postmaster at Richfield and named in his stead Lloyd E. Reynolds.

Representatives of the Union Pacific railroad are conferring with farmers in the Boise valley regarding the shipping and refrigerating of the coming potato crop.

Beans, tomatoes and other delicate vegetables were slightly injured last week by frost in the Boise valley. In some sections the thermometer dropped to 29 degrees.

The attacks of wolves in Custer county have caused Prosecuting Attorney Brown to appeal to state officials for hunters. Cattle and horses are being slain by the animals.

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Now that the 'lection's over, allow me to say it was the driest, soberest, most smokelessest 'lection the Corners ever seen. Pry Skidders, who runs the seegar counter in Gilkin's shelf and department store, figgered these candidates'd buy 100 per cent more seegars'n they did, and he's accordin' swamped with overproduction of some mighty pore specimens.

## Ready Built House Companies in Portland Do a Large and Growing Business

"Yes," said the newlywed to the June bride whom he still was eager to obey and adore, "I'd certainly like to find a rustic dell where amid the lacelike tracery sunbeams and shadows frolic, and there build a modest cottage as a bower for just us two. But we've got to have a place to live. We can't promenade on the boulevard indefinitely. You may or may not know that getting a home within our means and time limit in these congested times is largely an unsolved problem."

"How," cooed she, "about one of these ready-built houses. Portland-made for a Portland maid."

So he investigated. And he found that Portland has five ready-built house companies, of which one is a branch of a national organization. Though the business would look more established measured in months than years, it gives employment to 400 workers, has a payroll of $750,000 and an output approximating 800 to 2000 houses, valued at $3,500,000 and "working up" about 18,000,000 feet of lumber in the course of a year. The pleasant feature, of course, is that with the parts cut ready to fit, almost anyone can assemble a home in short order. A housing shortage could never become acute in Portland, or any other city buying from Portland, as long as the ready-built house industry keeps growing at its present rate.