Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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

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We are taught to clothe our minds, as we do our bodies, after the fashion in vogue; and it is accounted fantastical, or something worse, not to do so.—Locke.

HOOVER'S SUGGESTION

HERBERT HOOVER'S suggestion, recently made, that it is the duty of America to jettison Article X of the League of Nations covenant and then ratify the treaty and the covenant at the earliest opportunity has injected a new angle into that controversy, and a great deal of wonderment as to what it all means.

No one outside the Johnson-Borah group of "irreconcilables" has come forward with any suggestion of such drastic senatorial surgery. President Wilson has insisted, at different times since the submission of the treaty to the senate for its ratification that Senator Lodge and his fellow playmates were trying "to cut the heart out of the league" by their reservations, particularly those suggested for Article X. Yet even Lodge in the heights of his fervor never suggested the entire elimination of that section from the body of the covenant. Johnson demanded, it is true, that the whole covenant be killed. He wants no league at all, but his chief objection to it is centered in the provisions of Article X, which he contends "makes American soldiers the policemen of the world."

What makes the Hoover statement of more than ordinary political interest to local followers of the political chess game, is the fact that it followed so soon after Hoover and Harding had met and talked things over. This circumstance is causing people to wonder how close Hoover and Harding are together in their views upon the best course to be pursued in regard to the league covenant and what is finally to be done with and to it by the United States government.

Senator Johnson is still a man of mystery so far as whither he intends to chart his political course for the next few months is concerned. Since, for the second time, he fought and bled on the field of Armageddon at Chicago, he has been conducting a "front porch campaign of rest" by sitting under the shadow of the Golden Gate, gazing at the sun kissed wavelets of San Francisco bay, and saying nothing. He has muttered certain disquieting sentences once or twice but has not been in active and violent eruption.

There are few who expect Johnson to "bolt," for it would not be good personal politics for him to do that. But there are many who have grave fears concerning the warmth of the enthusiasm and the spontaneous personal effort he may see fit to hurl into the coming campaign. Then, too, there are those who contend that Hiram is merely waiting for the spot light of national publicity to be settled on San Francisco, the convention and the platform. When that condition prevails they expect the Californian to step right out into the center of the beam, grasp the Democratic plank dealing with the League of Nations firmly by the four corners, tear it into small bits and scatter them upon the bosom of the ebb tide with loud whoops of rhetorical scorn and derision. In that way Hiram would be able to make a grand reentrance upon the front page of the nation's notice, where he longs to be and from whence he was banished by the ballots of the Chicago convention.

Be that as it may, however, the Hoover statement limns new colors on the league canvas. Various Republican leaders, it is known, want to sweep the league aside and turn to The Hague convention and the long cherished dream of a supreme court of international justice. They would be willing to ditch the entire league covenant if they were not afraid of public sentiment throughout the country. Article X, which President Wilson contends is the "heart" of the league and which all admit was the storm center about which the senatorial battle raged, must remain in the covenant unless the league is to function merely as an international debating society. To carve out that section of the covenant would, to all practical intents and purposes, be to do what Johnson has been contending should be done—to kill the league. How that program would suit all the various segments of the anti-Johnson group it is difficult to see. They contend, at least, that they do not want to "cut the heart out of the league," but merely to make the attitude of the United States and its obligations under it definite and certain.

Did Hoover speak, at the suggestion of Harding, for the placation of Johnson, something so earnestly sought by the nominee? It is an interesting speculation.

The Russell Sage foundation has just paid a libel judgment of $3500 to a boy whose picture it published under the caption, "The Toughest Boy on the Street." The evidence showed that the lad was at the time an altar boy in a well known church. The judge in the action delivered the verdict with a suggestion that reformers might save both money and prestige by keener selection of their subjects for reformation and kindlier reference to them.

NO MORE MARQUAM GULCH

IN SEVERAL instances the Portland City council has refused to purchase for park sites land held at high figures. The commissioners have declined to buy excessively priced tracts in the open market, and they have refused to accept the verdicts of condemnation juries. They have as well established a sound policy in declining to buy into a tract without purchase of the whole.

The action of the council to date indicates that Portland is to be spared another Marquam Gulch experience. It indicates that, from a price standpoint, park sites will be wisely obtained. It indicates that there will be no buys at seven times the assessed valuation as at Marquam Gulch, and no acceptance of jury verdicts that establish prices above those at which the owners had previously offered to sell. It indicates that the city will not buy a few lots in a many-acred tract and then be compelled to either purchase the remainder at exorbitant figures or let the property already bought lie idle. It promises that the trail of the city council in park site purchases shall not be a path of abandoned gold.

Purchases of idle property for park sites at three times the assessed valuation are bad buys. Purchase at twice the assessed value is improper expenditure of public moneys. Idle land is not selling. Material and labor costs are above normal and sales of idle property are below. Furthermore entry in the market of municipalities is signal for inflated prices.

The council has no right to purchase land at excessive figures. Nor should influential men or others with friends in or near the council be permitted to foist off on the taxpayers property that is not suitable either in topography, location or price.

Buying parks with public money is a cold business proposition. There should be no side issues or flapdoodle. The most suitable site in the proper location is the tract to purchase if the price be right.

Portland wants and needs parks. She voted $500,000 in bonds for them. But she wants them at a just price, not at Marquam Gulch figures.

The enlarged allowance of gasoline has acted upon motor travel like the lengthening of a pendulum's cord. Cars that on a 20 per cent allowance had been content with the circuit of the parks, carried their festive owners and guests with a 50 per cent rationing back to the Columbia river highway again, over the Columbia into Washington, and along the paved roads of the Willamette and Tualatin valleys.

MAINE'S CENTENNIAL

MAINE should call within her portals the heat fevered denizens of New York. She should solicit the attendance of the restless from Philadelphia and Boston. Cleveland and Chicago, Detroit and the District of Columbia might well be represented.

Maine is celebrating the centennial of her admission into the union. She is calling her children home. But the state's fireside circle will not be complete merely with those who call the picturesque old commonwealth by the name of mother.

It is a time to honor those who make Maine a state of prosperity, the tourists from everywhere. Stronger than the call of the moose for his mate, and softer than the love notes of Hiawatha, the rippling waters of a thousand lakes, the whispering breezes of cool retreats have summoned work weary tourists to Maine.

And as the evidence of the value they place upon an out of doors which gives them rest and health only, they have been leaving year by year more millions of dollars than Maine realizes from agriculture. Their presence along the coast is worth more than the fishing industry. Maine's mining and industry cannot compare in wealth production with Maine's tourist travel.

Maine's area is less than 25 per cent cleared. Maine's soil is principally glacial drift underlaid with hard pan. Maine's climate much of the year is cold and forbidding.

But Maine has uncounted bays and inlets. She has Mount Katahdin, 5200 feet high, Saddleback mountain 4000 feet and Mount Abraham 3600 feet high. She has 1600 lakes. She has, through careful propagation and protection, still an abundance of game and fish.

Oregon from the northwestern corner of the nation extends to Maine congratulations. We acknowledge that Maine contributes to us example and inspiration. Oregon, with brighter sun and gentler climate, with a thousand Mount Katahdins, a score of peaks that sweep the sky, lakes in such number that many of them have not been counted or even visited, with waterfalls and bays and scenic drives, and fish and game and fruits and viands and all things good for people who live here, and those who seek the outlook of splendid spaces—Oregon, too, will strive to find a part of the basis of her prosperity in the millions that tourists spend, both to their profit and ours.

Brazil's third livestock exposition is to be held July 4 to 11. Its purpose is to secure the introduction of pure-blooded animals into the country. Shorthorns, milking Shorthorns and Herefords, are the most adaptable strains. But here is the remarkable preliminary of the show: The Brazilian government sent the president of the Breeders' association of Porto Alegra to buy stock, not in the United States but in England, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Spain. To the countries that for a long time will be buying to restore the livestock depletion of war, the Brazilian representative went. Was it merely a junket? Or is it true, as our consular agent reports, that American breeders are unknown to Brazil?

SAFEGUARD THE CHILD

MILTON SCHWARTZ is under arrest in Portland. He was located and detained yesterday by county officials under the personal direction of Governor Olcott. He is reported to have already indicated insane tendencies in Portland.

Schwartz comes to Oregon direct from the courts of New York. There he has been twice convicted of attacking little children. He is declared to be insane and psychopathic physicians have pronounced him a dangerous degenerate. After the first conviction he was remanded to the custody of relatives. He broke away and is charged with attacking another little girl. He was again brought before the bar of justice and again the judge released him to the relatives after their representation that they would take him to Oregon.

Now comes District Attorney Evan to say that Schwartz formerly was of Portland and that his actions had previously been reported to the authorities here. Nothing came of the reports.

Governor Olcott takes the stand that Oregon children are to be protected. He says they shall not be subjected to attack.

If Schwartz belongs in Oregon and is insane and dangerous, keep him in Oregon. But keep him where he is restrained from attacking children. If he belongs in New York return him to New York and let the judge, who allowed him freedom on the promise that he was to come to Oregon, make further disposition of the case.

Since Los Angeles outstripped San Francisco in population the Bay City has been paying court to Oakland, object being to change her name. But Oakland laughs. She is neither coy miss nor old maid but valiant individualist quite capable of giving both the larger California cities some day a run for their honors.

JUNE MEETS JULY

EVERY season in Oregon possesses its own full measure of beauty and charm, but there is a peculiar delight about the days when June is turning around the corner to meet July and both are declaring that summer is really in command.

The rains have washed clean the face of all nature and the countryside smiles. The air is clear, so clear that Mount Hood stands up against the sky in cameo relief and the miles that intervene are forgotten in the illusion of nearness.

The mock orange, the wild roses and the daisies give a festal border to the humblest lane. The corn flowers nod among the wheat and the dogwood still gleams white across the field and in the edge of the firs.

In the valleys where homes are many and the fruits of Oregon are ripening is found the invigorating peace of soundless productivity.

Within the shelter of the mountains the rainbows of the pools leap to the skilful cast of the fly. The evening camp fire gleams bright as fresh armloads of wood are thrown upon it, and no one need fear sudden spreading of forest fire, while earth and trees are still moist.

The roads that lead everywhere from town but with difficulty lead the pilgrim back again have neither the mud of winter nor the dust of summer. The whole free realm of nature is at its best. There's not a cloud on the face of the sun nor a care on the spirit of the man who gets into the sunshine.

RECORD REFUTES TREATY KILLERS

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, June 30.—Here is a short study in campaign pronouncements on the oft-repeated assertion that "President Wilson demanded that the treaty be ratified without change." Lodge, Harding, Borah and the treaty killing crowd have said this so often that they perhaps have induced many people to believe it is true. They even wrote it into the Republican platform. The reason for this is plain. They feel in a stronger position if they point to the president as a dictator, who demands his own way, and will permit no change in what was done at Paris. The platform refers to "the unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change" and again to "the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification." In his keynote speech to the convention Senator Lodge said the president "is determined to have that treaty as he brought it back or nothing, and to that imperious demand the people will reply in tones which cannot be misunderstood." Even Senator Capper, who is usually more careful in statement, in a recent issue of Capper's Weekly referred to the president's position "that to fail to accept the league and treaty just as he brought it back from Europe is to dishonor the country."

* * *

In contrast with these statements it is pertinent to quote from President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock, dated January 26, 1920, discussing reservations, when he said:

"But I realize that negative criticism is not all that is called for in so serious a matter. I am happy to be able to add, however, that I have once more gone over the reservations proposed by yourself, the copy of which I return herewith, and am glad to say that I can accept them as they stand."

Five reservations thus given specific approval by the president were:

First, that a nation giving notice of withdrawal should be its own judge as to whether its obligations were fulfilled.

Second, that no nation shall be required to submit any matter which it considers in international law to be a domestic question, such as immigration, labor, tariff or other matter relating to internal or coastwise affairs.

Third, that the Monroe doctine as interpreted by the United States is not impaired or affected and not subject to any decision or report by the league.

Fourth, that the advice to be given under Article X is merely advice which any member nation may accept or reject, according to the conscience and judgment of its government, and that in this country congress alone could give such advice.

Fifth, that dependencies or colonies shall be counted as one with the mother nation in any vote in the assembly in any dispute to which any one of them is a party.

In the same letter the president suggested that he had no objection to a reservation which would specifically state that no mandate should be undertaken by this country except by authority of congress.

* * *

This furnishes the record as to changes the president has said he was willing to accept. Senator Lodge knows all about this offer of the president. Yet in his speech to the Republican convention Lodge said, "It appeared that our domestic questions, like immigration, could be interfered with." Under the second reservation approved by the president, any possible fear on that score would be removed. Lodge in his convention speech continued: "That the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine was to be left to the decision of the league." Under the third reservation as approved by the president any question of that sort would be removed.

Lodge, in public statements and on the floor of the senate, has said that the treaty must be adopted with his reservations, if at all. His edict was that there could be no compromise; that the Lodge reservations must be accepted.

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

Dayton, June 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is in congress a bill which would give farmers the right to deal collectively, but buried in committee, probably there to die, and if the farmers did start cooperating the grain combines would play the East against the West and the West against the East, the North against the South and the South against the North. But after many defeats, court battles, injunctions and delays of one kind or another, away out yonder in 1945 or 1955 or 1965 or 1975, they would emerge victorious, and then, after their last enemy should have been driven from the field, would they, like the steel and oil magnates, after having secured monopoly, yield to temptation and extort excessive profits from the consumers and bring on a producers' and consumers' war?

I cannot see any crime in state owned mills, packing plants, etc., which would give the producer a good profit and sell to the consumer at cost. This principle is being utilized by hundreds of cities, several of our states and by our own federal government. It takes the interests of both producer and consumer into consideration and, by so doing, would forever avert a war between them. If leaving more of the nation's wealth with the common man would help to remedy things in this country, such programs as the league proposes would do it.

League leaders contend that it will, and those who lead the opposition know that it will. That is why they are fighting so hard. And the league is led by brilliant men, men who are able to draft laws which have stood the test of the United States supreme court, and the notable decision just handed down by that body is a great league victory. In the days to come, when papers like the Oregonian and Telegram begin damning and ridiculing the league, let us not forget that argument is stronger than denunciation, and when a paper turns to that it has reached the end of argument.

W. E. Grabenhorst.

UNUSED ACRES

Portland, June 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—Thousands of acres lie unused. Prices asked for them are so high, and rent exacted—when they are used—is so exorbitant, that thousands of families "manage to exist," as they express it, in the city, because they cannot pay the price asked and will not pay the rent exacted. Inevitably there is less produced from the soil than would be if land monopoly did not exist. That we need more production of foodstuffs everyone admits. If the speculator in land could be deprived of his privilege of holding land out of use in order to raise rents, thousands of families would gladly go to the country and grow food crops. The "single tax" measure on the ballot would gradually, but surely, put the land speculator out of business and fill the fertile valleys of Oregon with producing home builders.

There is a shortage of "floating labor" and the success of the wheat harvests is endangered thereby, we are told. Why so? The men who make up that class have been marked by the department of justice and are being deported and jailed. Those who have escaped notice so far have said to themselves, "What's the use?" and crowded into the cities, where they eke out an existence by odd jobs. Louis F. Post saw this and has tried to show that the policy pursued by Attorney General Palmer is folly, as it is destructive of the end sought and reacts in such manner as to intensify the very conditions most complained of.

Will good sense ever again assert itself in our midst? It surely did not do so at the Chicago convention, and I fear it will be as sadly lacking at the San Francisco convention. Nothing that has happened in the Democratic primaries has indicated any greater degree of good sense than in the Republican.

"The great plain people" must show good sense at the polls or matters will grow worse.

Observer.

EXTOLS WILSON'S PLAN

Portland, June 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—Future generations will count Woodrow Wilson among the greatest, but he has poor tools to work with; no others are to be had in this money crazed day. Wilson's mission is to give impetus to the right thoughts that will bear fruit in God's good time.

After the overthrow of Napoleon, history records the making of laws, using force and every means possible to repress the common people and push them down, in the allied countries. France alone advanced—came up with wiser laws and a show for its people. Today the same thing appears—the allies, instead of wise, progressive laws, are trying to force the people backward. This is the chance to preach the many isms that mean anarchy. Peace is the last thing the statesmen have in mind. The day Japan's immense war and airship program is complete, she will strike without warning, and strike hard. Germany's secret war preparations for revenge will be ready in 20 years, and maybe in 10 years. Coupled with her gigantic chemical researches, she will turn a worse terror loose on earth than has yet been seen. Soviet Russia, also, will take a hand in world affairs as soon as it gets on its feet. They are starving? Well, so was France when Napoleon took his place in the directorate.

The noble principles of Wilson, his high idealism, will not be realized until after the great time of trouble, the Armageddon, to which all humanity is heading—yes, crowding—by means human or divine.

Progressive.

OUIJA AND SPIRITS

Washougal, Wash., June 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—In yesterday's Journal you report Dr. William House, a Portland physician, as claiming there is no proof of communication with spirits.

It is surprising how some individuals with but a limited and insignificant experience can generalize away all the work of such as Goethe and Swedenborg and such scientists as Crookes, Wallace, Zoeliner and Lodge. He speaks of psychic waves as if he believed in them, and it is not uncommon to hear physicians talk of a person's mind becoming unbalanced due to religious excitement; yet why should he believe in psychic waves or that the immaterial stuff of nervous excitement should unbalance the mind? Doubtless he does not believe in hypnotism or that it can affect the health. A man's opinions frequently show that he ignores a large group of reputable facts and assumes to know the ultimate of many things of which he knows nothing. That people should become demented by ouija board experience in no wise disproves spirits, nor does it prove their presence. Hypnotism proves that the human system may under certain conditions be operated by an outside intelligence, but only the blind, who will not see, can say that there is no evidence that disembodied intelligences may likewise communicate under favorable conditions. Materialistic medicine has probably caused as many sane persons to be classed as insane as ever were made insane through the use of ouija boards.

F. V. Moss.

ENGINEER SEWELL'S STATEMENT

Astoria, June 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see an editorial in Saturday's Journal in regard to the steamer State of Washington explosion, and wish to say there are many things that could happen and not be the inspector's fault or neglect, as there may be some small defect that does not show when they are inspecting a boiler, but with continued use it will get larger and nobody know of it until it gives way, and then most everybody has some idea what was the matter. For my part, I have not any idea what was wrong, but I have enough faith in the inspectors' judgment to go aboard of any steamer that they say is all right. I was in bed when it happened and cannot say what was the matter, as everything looked all right to me when I went off watch. I will wait until the boiler is raised and then try to find out what was the cause of it. The boiler was to be inspected next month, and was to be washed today (June 28). Perhaps we might have found something broken when we washed the boiler, and maybe not. If anything had been found defective it would have been fixed right away, as none of us wishes to be blown up.

T. C. SEWELL,
Chief Engineer.

Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

The manifest of the "good ship" Louisiana, recording as its cargo two slaves "unloaded" at the port of Indianola, March 13, 1855, is one of the interesting documents on file at the custom house in Galveston. The slaves were brought from New Orleans. One was Henry, 23 years old, and the other James, 18 years old. Both were 5 feet 7 inches in height. Indianola, which in the years immediately preceding the Civil war and for a brief period afterward was a prosperous port at the mouth of the Brazos river, was practically wiped out by a gulf hurricane several years after the war.

Olden Oregon

Principal Points in the Formation of Lane and Linn Counties.

Lane county, which was organized out of Linn and Benton counties in 1851, was named after Joseph Lane, first territorial governor of Oregon. The southern boundary of the county, however, was not accurately defined until 1853. Eugene was founded in 1847 by Eugene Skinner and selected as the county seat in 1853 by popular vote.

Linn county, named after United States Senator Linn of Missouri, was organized in 1847 out of the territory lying east of Benton and south of Champoeg. In January, 1851, its southern boundary was determined. Albany, the county seat, was named after Albany, N. Y., by its founders, Walter and Thomas Monteith, in 1848.

WORLD WONDERS

From the Los Angeles Times.

A tribe of Indians from the Hudson Bay country who had never tasted or even smelled civilization, were brought down to Winnipeg as a feature of a celebration there. They spent a week or more in the city looking at the skyscrapers, elevators, bridges, automobiles, railroads, telephones, airships and other modern contraptions of genius. Before they went away they were asked what, to them, was the most wonderful creation of the white man. With one accord they agreed the common, everyday bicycle was the greatest wonder of the world. They could almost understand that and therefore it was more interesting and impressive than the telephone or the monoplane, which they could not understand at all. So they went back to the chilly wilderness overjoyed at having seen a white man balancing himself on two moving wheels.

AN EARLY EXAMPLE

From the Washington Star

Midas had just seen another ham sandwich turn to gold as his fingers touched it.

"This profiteering," he remarked sadly, "is something that can be carried entirely too far."

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Everybody happy.

* * *

Looks as though we might have a little summer weather after all.

* * *

Wear your convention week smile every day. You can't wear it out.

* * *

It seems that some of the delegates at San Francisco will need a glass to see Glass at all.

* * *

Sweet news: Sugar is going down. Here's hoping it doesn't move up again with the arrival of the canning season.

* * *

Scalpers at work at the convention in San Francisco are not the war-painted kind, but they'd rob a man bald-headed at that.

* * *

Twenty persons charged with drunkenness were in municipal court Monday. Looks almost as though the "good old days" were coming back after all.

* * *

The "ol' swimmin' holes" in the city parks are to open next Saturday. But there's no closed season on those in the country, providing a fellow isn't afraid of a few chills.

* * *

The National Building Owners and Managers' association is going to hold its annual convention in Portland next year. Delegates may be expected to be well qualified to solve their own housing problems.

SIDELIGHTS

The Indians on the Klamath reservation have invited the Warm Springs Indians, the Modocs and Pit Rivers to celebrate the Fourth of July with them at the old camp, near Fort Klamath.

* * *

In passing, the La Grande Observer chides as follows: "The fine little city of Portland can do more quarreling over its public schools than any little place this side of the Rockies."

* * *

"Hundreds of Shriners," says the Hillsboro Argus, "came out into Washington county and what they saw of field and farm was a revelation to them. They'll spread Oregon propaganda in great chunks when they get back home."

* * *

"What Oregon City must needs to increase her self-respect and to command the respect of others," according to the Banner-Courier, "is better kept streets. The condition of portions of Seventh, Molalla and others is a disgrace to a mountain corduroy."

* * *

A little bit of successful city farming by Ed Gillette on his property at Ann and High streets, Pendleton, is reported in the East Oregonian. On April 18 he secured from N. J. Blydenstein some seed for spring wheat, and since planting, the wheat has grown to a height of 2½ feet, while each kernel averaged 16 stalks. The miniature wheat farm is 100 feet square.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

The Greeters of Oregon and their women friends will be entertained at the Liberty hotel, Vancouver, Wash., next Tuesday evening by Manager E. E. Larimore, a Greeter. Automobiles leaving from the Portland hotel will convey the party across the Columbia, where they will be received by townspeople and by the Vancouver Prunarians, who are in on the party at the Liberty. Reports from delegates to the recent national Greeter convention will be heard. Ray Clark, secretary of the Greeters of Oregon, is assisting Larimore in arranging a program.

* * *

F. E. Chilton, assistant manager of the Seward hotel, is leaving that post on July 10 and will go to Spokane, from which city he will travel with a line of nationally known foodstuffs. Chilton has for several years been in the hotel game and much of the time has seen him behind the desk at the Seward, which he left temporarily for a period of army service in France. The army service won him the government's official silver button denoting wounds received in action. Chilton is a popular member of the Greeters and is well known among hotel men.

* * *

H. R. Hoefler, Astoria candy maker, whose wares are enjoying a widespread sale, is a guest at the Benson hotel. Hoefler is accompanied by his daughter Dorris, of Buffalo, and by Miss Elsa Hoefler of Buffalo, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Twitchell and Sharon and Archie Twitchell, all of Pendleton, are among numerous Oregon folk registered at the Portland hotel for the day.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boddy and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Galloway and Miss Lou Galloway, all residents of Hood River, are stopping at the Seward hotel during a brief visit in Portland.

* * *

Walter S. Wells, A. J. Peterhoff and James F. Dower, Marshfield, Or., lumbermen, are guests at the Multnomah hotel. Coos Bay's lumber industry, in case it has ever lagged even a little bit, is coming forward splendidly and before another century has passed, optimistic Coos Bay folk believe, another Pacific coast metropolis will have been reared thereabout.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Langford and daughter, Alpha S., of Conyers, Ga., were guests at the Multnomah hotel Tuesday. Langford is president of the Langford Motor company.

* * *

After a two weeks' visit in Portland, during which he took in three conventions, S. R. Thompson of Pendleton left the Benson hotel Tuesday and returned home in time to assist in the harvesting of his wheat crop. Mrs. Thompson and their daughter were also here.

* * *

O. M. Kellogg of Hoquiam, lumberman, made a business trip to Portland Tuesday. He stopped at the Benson hotel.

* * *

Among the tourists passing through Portland Tuesday were Mrs. John Arnold and daughter and Mrs. North of Bradford, England. They were at the Benson hotel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wellman and two daughters of San Francisco spent Tuesday at the Hotel Portland. Wellman is connected with Twohy Brothers, railroad contractors.

* * *

Miss Hazel Schott, instructor in the Condon public schools, arrived in Portland recently to visit Miss Bessie Eardsly. She is accompanied by her mother.

IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The personal and professional career of a valuable citizen of Oregon is today sketched by Mr. Lockley. This citizen has, all his life, been engaged in such work as healing the bodies and edifying the minds of his fellow men. His life story is a story of service.]

Dr. Henry J. Minthorn lives at Newport. He has been a pioneer in many enterprises that are now bringing fame and money to our state. With his partner, B. S. Cook, he introduced commercial prune growing in the Willamette valley. They introduced what is known commercially as the Italian prune. In the early 90s they set out several thousand acres of prunes in the vicinity of Salem, selling the land in small tracts.

I spent the evening at Dr. Minthorn's home in Newport recently and we talked over old times, for I have known Dr. Minthorn since I was a boy. Dr. Minthorn was born at Oxford, Canada, April 26, 1846. His father, Theodore Minthorn, was also born in Canada, though his people came from Pennsylvania, the American ancestor having come there with William Penn. Originally the Minthorns hailed from Holland, to which place they had emigrated from England when Quakers were in disfavor because they refused to conform to the beliefs and usages of the established church in England. Dr. Minthorn's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Wesley, was also a Friend. Her people had come in early days from England to find religious freedom in America.

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Dr. Minthorn is painfully modest and was unwilling to tell me of his own life, but I learned from him some details of his activities here in Oregon.

"Our family, consisting of my father and mother and their seven children—five girls and two boys—came from Canada to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1856," said Mr. Minthorn. "My oldest sister, Emma Hale, lives at Palo Alto. The next sister, Ellen Marshall, is in North Carolina. My sister Hulda, who married Jesse Clark Hoover, whose people came from Holland, has been dead many years. Hebert Hoover is her son. My sister Phoebe Hammer lives in Salem, while my youngest sister, Agnes Miles, lives at Pawhuska, Okla.

"While I was at college a company was formed for service in the Civil war. We were mustered into the service as Company D, Forty-fourth Iowa infantry. Our captain, Professor Charles Borland, was professor of Greek in our college. The boys ranged in age from 15 to 18 years. I was one of the older members, being 18. I think there was but one man in the company who was of age, and he was also the only married man in the company.

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"I had taught school to earn money to go to college, so when I was mustered out of the service, I went back to my job of teaching. I taught five terms, saving my money so that I could secure more schooling. I went to Miama Medical college, then to the state university at Iowa City, and from there to Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia. After receiving my diploma as a physician I located at West Branch, Iowa, and practiced my profession. No, I did not go continuously to these various institutions. After teaching and going to school for a while I went to New Hope, Tenn., where I taught three years in the New Hope seminary. I met my wife, Laura E. Miles, there. She was a teacher there, like myself. As you know, we named our first child Tennessee. She and your sister Daisy were inseparable chums. I have had four children—Tennie, Bruce, Gertrude—named after your sister, Gertrude Sherburne—and Mary. Tennie and Bruce are no longer with us. Gertrude is a missionary in India, and Mary was a teacher in Alaska, but recently married W. G. Strench, chief of the immigration service at Ketchikan.

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"I went to Ponca agency in the Indian Territory in 1878. That is where I first met your sister Gertrude and her husband, Joe Sherburne. In 1883 I was transferred to Oregon as superintendent of the Indian school at Forest Grove. I succeeded Captain Williamson, an army captain who had been in charge of the school three years. After two years at Forest Grove I was transferred to the Chillocco Indian school in the 'Cherokee Strip' in Indian Territory as superintendent. In 1885 I came to Newberg to start the Friends Pacific academy. I was president. My wife was one of the teachers, and Professor Starbuck taught mathematics and Latin. Professor Starbuck has since achieved success as an architect and designer and builder of bridges. During the three years I was at Newberg I employed B. C. Miles and his sister as teachers, as well as Professor Edwin Morrison, who later taught at the Polytechnic institute at Salem, and who is at present professor of physics at the University of Michigan.

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"In 1888 I went to Salem and with Ben Cook started the Oregon Land company. In 1895 I went to Muscatine, Iowa, as physician to the Muscatine sanitarium. Ben Cook—who is a natural greeter—and I went to Hot Lake, Or., where we built a hotel and sanitarium. The first month we had one patient. We charged $10 a week for board, lodging, baths and medical treatment. At the end of the month he paid me two 20-dollar gold pieces. I carried them for a day or two and then let Ben carry them for a while, just so he would know what real money felt like once more. Twelve months later we took in $2040 in place of $40. We sold it after three years for $50,000, which gave us a profit of $15,000 on the deal.

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"Twenty years ago—and that was just after we sold out at Hot Lake—I came to Newport and started the Minthorn hot sea water baths. After some years I sold out and went to Metlakatla, where for three years I worked with Father Duncan. My wife and daughters were with me the first time I was there. After my wife's death I returned to Newport. Later I went back to Metlakatla, and on December 15, 1917, at Ketchikan I married my present wife, Tillie Atkinson, who for many years had been a pastor of the Friends church. She it was who started the gospel mission at Augusta, Maine, and also the Maine Children's Home society. She started a paper called Our Mission Work, which she still serves as contributing editor. I keep busy with the practice of my profession here in Newport, and we both are very fond of this beautiful, homelike and healthful city by the sea."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

The first airplane to cross the Cascades from Eugene to Bend arrived at the latter place Monday.

Baker coal dealers are receiving liberal supplies of coal, removing any fear of an immediate shortage.

A. H. Carson, a pioneer of Josephine county, fell dead of heart disease while plowing on his ranch near Murphy.

The beginning of the second week of the summer session of the State Normal school at Monmouth finds an enrollment of 465.

The Growers' Warehouse and Packing association of San Jose, Cal., has taken over the Chelsea box factory at Klamath Falls.

Owing to the scarcity of cement at Baker the construction of sidewalks and other work requiring cement are suspended.

Funeral services for James Rice, a prominent banker and farmer of Madras, were held in the Elks' temple at The Dalles Wednesday.

The Albany Ministerial association has elected Rev. J. C. Spencer, pastor of the First Methodist church, president for the coming year.

Warm weather has caused the Rood River cherry crop to ripen fast. Indications are that the yield will be about 75 per cent that of last year.

The contract for construction of the dam for the diversion of water from Rogue river to irrigate 10,000 acres of land near Grants Pass has been let to a California contractor.

Farmers of Grande Ronde valley are advised by B. B. Fulton of the Oregon Agricultural college entomological department that the most effective remedy for the grasshopper pest is poison.

Residents of Western Lane county have voted to establish a union high school at Florence. The districts to be included are Florence, Heceta, Minerva, Portage, Glenada, Mercer, Acme and Canary.

According to the best information available the two men drowned on the Astoria trolling launch Scorpion, which foundered off Crescent City last Thursday, were Howard Emminger and Ed Metzger, both of Portland.

WASHINGTON

D. W. Mills, chief of police at Sprague, has resigned and been succeeded by W. M. Brophy.

Attorney General Thompson has ruled that a notary public must be an American citizen.

It has been decided by the commercial club of Sprague to advertise Sprague and surrounding territory.

The Tacoma Railway & Power company will petition the state public service commission for a 10-cent fare.

Crop reports from various sections of the Grays Harbor country show that the late rains have been very beneficial to crops.

The Hoquiam lodge of Eagles held special ceremonies in honor of the official visit of National Grand President Weed.

The Walla Walla fair association has engaged Fay Legrow, a Weston banker and rancher, to manage the frontier days show this fall.

Preparations are being made by the county agent of Klickitat county to assist the United States biological survey in removing 50 live beavers to Rainier national park.

All business will be suspended for two hours at Centralia during the funeral services of Thomas Cunningham, chief of the fire department, who perished in the Hope block fire.

One of the largest transactions in the Northwest was the purchase by the Northwestern Trading company of Seattle of the American-Oriental sales corporation for $500,000.

The North Coast Power company has appealed to the superior court from an order of the public service commission requiring the power company to refund to the city of Centralia the sum of $5600.

The annual convention of the Washington state federation of labor has convened at Spokane with 400 delegates in attendance. A lively fight for control by the radical and conservative elements is expected.

IDAHO

The airplane that had been engaged for the Fourth of July celebration at Hailey has been destroyed by fire.

Between 1500 and 2000 persons attended the second annual picnic of the Latah county farm bureau at Moscow.

Increased water rates for the town of Jerome have been allowed by the public utilities commission. The increase, which takes effect July 1, is 25 per cent.

Secretary of State Jones reports a serious shortage of labor in the Coeur d'Alene district notwithstanding the wages paid are the highest in the history of the camps.

The section of the north and south highway between Whitebird and New Meadows has been closed to traffic. It will be impassable for six weeks while grading work is going on.

The state fish hatchery has planted 40,000 rainbow trout in the streams around Idaho City, including Moores, Beaver and Elk creeks. Above the Arrowrock dam and along the south fork of the Boise 40,000 more are to be planted.

Keen interest is being taken by the undergraduates of the University of Idaho, and those interested in the instruction in the Olympic games trials at Pasadena Saturday owing to the fact that Robert N. Irving of Rupert and Pat Perrine of Nez Perce are to try for places on the All-American team.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

The weather clerk sorter went back on us the last day of the big doin's in Portland, but ever'buddy enjoyed their'selves, even the little tots and the ladies in mighty thin and purty dresses. I reckon Portland'll be mighty well advertised as the big and beautiful city where the folks makes good, does good and is good.

Whoever Named the Peach Named It at Sight of an Oregon Peach

"Dearie," said Mabel, in her gushing way, "you don't know the half of it, dearie; indeed, you don't."

When one has referred to the unmatched qualities of Oregon's apples, prunes, strawberries,