**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.]

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.

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Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—Edward Everett.

## MENACE TO OREGON INDUSTRY

DISASTER will knock at the door of Pacific coast industry and agriculture if the railroads elect to exercise the full authority granted them by the interstate commerce commission in the matter of rate increases which are to become effective August 26.

Where the consumer doesn't pay the producer will. The consumer will add to his bills the cost and profit of moving raw material to the mills, finished articles to the wholesaler and package shipments to the retailer.

The producer of wheat in the Columbia basin must take the increased cost of rail rates out of his own pocket. The price of wheat is fixed at Liverpool. The wheat grower in the Northwest gets the Liverpool price less the freight.

The wool grower of the interior must take the increased cost of transportation out of his own pocket. The price of wool is fixed at Boston and the sheep man of Oregon or Washington gets the Boston price less the freight.

The breeder of livestock is in much the same position. His prices also are fixed at distant markets and he will be paid on the farm the difference between the market price and the cost of transportation.

Both producers and consumers of lumber will be affected seriously by full imposition of the rate increases authorized. To the price of lumber will be added the increased cost not only of getting the logs to the mill and the lumber to market, but of the increased cost of machinery and leather and supplies of all kinds. Should the transcontinental rate be increased the full 33 1-3 per cent permitted, it would simply mean that Northwest lumber would be shut out of all the territory east of the Missouri river. The difference in freight cost on Oregon fir and Southern pine would permit the latter to dominate the Eastern markets, and undoubtedly this advantage, reflected in supply and demand, would be paid for by the ultimate consumer.

The present rate from Portland to Chicago is 60 cents on lumber, from Jackson, Mississippi, 31½ cents. Under the increase the rate from Portland to Chicago would be 80 cents, from Jackson on Southern pine, 43½ cents, a difference of 36½ cents in favor of the latter. From Portland to New York the rate is now 80 cents; from Jackson to New York 39 cents. Under the percentage increase allowed the rate from Portland to New York would be $1.08½ and from Jackson 52 cents, giving the latter a freight rate advantage of 54½ cents a hundred pounds. The difference is too great for absorption and at the same time let Western fir into Eastern markets on anything approaching an equal basis with Southern pine. The range of proposed increases on Western lumber from Omaha to New York is $4.62½ to $6.62½ a thousand feet. Based upon normal lumber movement the increased rates on lumber originating in Western Washington and Oregon would amount to $15,000,000 a year conservatively estimated.

This is too great a burden for the lumber industry to bear and still meet Southern competition.

One opportunity for relief appears should the railroads choose to demand the full increase permitted them.

The waterways existed before the railroads. They are as available today. Thirty million dollars of governmental, port and municipal investment in such a harbor as the Columbia will prove not to have been spent in vain.

The rate on wool from Pendleton to Portland under the increased tariff will be 72 cents and by water from Portland to Boston 75 cents, a total for water and rail transportation of $1.47 a hundred pounds. The all-rail rate on the percentage increase would be $2.43½, a difference favoring rail-water transportation of 96½ cents a hundred pounds or $19.30 a ton.

All-rail transportation cannot meet such competition by water routes. Neither can it meet a price of $20 to $25 a thousand feet on lumber Portland to New York by water.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast a similar water transportation opportunity will exist in respect to steel, canned goods and many other important commodities. The freight increase on a suit of clothes will not be sufficient to divert it from rail carriage, but everything that is bulky in which the rail rate is a substantial proportion of the value, represents an inviting prospect of business to the water lines.

If the United States wants to develop its merchant marine, now is the time to put the vessels into intercoastal service in order that the increased railroad rates permitted by the interstate commerce commission may be made to contribute in startling fashion, say, to Columbia river port development, and thus avert disaster to Pacific coast agriculture and industry.

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The attorney general's office and the district attorneys of the counties whose bonds will be invalidated by the recent supreme court decision in the so-called "Clackamas county road bond case," have filed an exceptionally able brief in the supreme court in support of their petition for a rehearing. This is one of the most important cases ever decided by our supreme court, as it not only involves the legality of approximately six and a half million dollars of bonds already voted by Oregon counties, but in addition brings the Oregon road building program to a standstill for practically two years. The whole state is interested vitally in the efforts of these efficient public officials.

## MORE THAN A HIGHWAY

THE Columbia highway is wonderful.

But it ought to be something more than a mere highway. Its full service is not in hurrying over it and back again to Portland, with only a brief time devoted to the trip.

Back in the fastnesses along the way, sometimes just a few yards from the roadway, are nature's treasures in their most varied and beautiful forms. Thus, a description of the park site Samuel J. Gorman is to present to the county, says:

> The tract is traversed by a roaring, scenic stream known as Tumult creek, which flows down the steeps through a broad canyon in which the park nestles. Great trees of all varieties are to be found—dogwoods, firs, cedars, oaks, yew and many others.
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> The imagination can round out the picture of this beauty spot, two miles up the canyon. Out there in any one of a hundred spots of the kind, amid the big trees and the myriad shades of greenery, where a great moon silvers all by night and a glorious sun goldens by day, the eternal struggle in the world can be forgotten. There the side allurements of the highway can be opened. To these rest spots where nature is in her loveliest mood and where there is surcease from the storms of life, the wayfarer will be lured and the highway rise to its highest service.
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> To seek out and make accessible these retreats, to provide at each the shelter and conveniences that travelers must have and to gradually develop a system of branch highways, trails and mid-mountain resorts is a program that the future will carry out.

For the highway is not merely a road over which travelers pass, but is, or ought to be, a gateway through which the big city and the heart of the mountains may be separated by only a stone's throw.

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Loan companies in Chicago announce that former borrowers who prospered during the war have spent their earnings and are again back for loans. Many of those who have been arrested for robberies recently and sent to the penitentiaries also drew big pay checks during the war. But, like those Chicago borrowers, they failed to save during times of prosperity. And they got in debt after money came harder.

## CARELESSNESS CONTROLS

OREGON burns. Where is fire prevention? During July the fire loss in the state outside Portland reached a total of $678,395.

There were fires in 55 cities or counties. In Albany the burning of a lumber plant occasioned a loss of $50,000. Another lumber plant in Dallas burned at a loss of $200,000. The burning of a business property in Eugene brought a loss of $70,000 to its owners. In Medford the loss from the burning of a warehouse and the adjacent buildings was $100,000.

Although stock feed is at a premium, 820,000 worth of hay was consumed in Wheeler county and a state barn with its contents valued at $26,000 in Marion county.

Thirty dwellings were destroyed, five lumber plants, three mercantile buildings, two business properties, two barns with their contents, five buildings with their contents and also a paper plant, an elevator and warehouse, depot and freight warehouse, garage, hotel, granary, chicken house and chickens and even a dance hall.

In 18 of 57 instances the cause of the fire was unknown. There should have been such watchfulness that every cause would be known. In nine instances sparks started the fires, and in 10 instances overheated and defective chimneys and flues were responsible.

In but one known instance was a fire the work of an incendiary, but oil, matches, explosions, tobacco smoking and spontaneous combustion each had share in the destruction.

Carelessness presides over Oregon's losses by fire. Eliminate carelessness and there will not be one fire where there is now one hundred.

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Sixteen of the 27 men who have been president of the United States were born on a farm, and the next president will be either the son of a farmer or the son of a doctor. Twenty-one of the presidents have lived to complete their terms of office. Twelve retired to live on farms.

## TAKING THEIR OWN LIVES

SUICIDES in the United States increased 34 per cent in the first six months of 1920 as compared with the corresponding period last year. Suicide is more popular among men, but the increase among women is more rapid. The figures are given out in the semi-annual report of the Save-a-Life League with headquarters in New York.

There were 2063 suicides in the United States during the first six months of 1919. This year there were 2771. Male suicides totaled 1810 and female 961. More than 160 ex-soldiers took their own lives in the first six months this year, 88 boys under 21 years killed themselves and 137 girls. The increase of girls is 50 per cent. Girls usually employed poison for the grim work and boys resorted to the gun.

From January to July last year 385 persons, 277 men and 108 women, ended their existence in New York city. This year the total fell to 342. Two thirds of the suicides were between the ages of 25 to 50. Twelve were under 21. Suicides occurred in 11 hotels and in 19 public institutions, such as hospitals, prisons and charity homes.

Authorities say that health and living conditions are responsible for a great number of suicides.

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A San Francisco husband told his wife that she looked "like an old hen stretching her neck for something she couldn't get," and he immediately found himself at the business end of a divorce suit. And one cannot help but wonder at her self control.

## PORTLAND REALTY ACTIVE

ACCEPTING the condition of the real estate market as a criterion, Portland has entered upon a period of financial prosperity and social progress. July and August usually are dull months in the real estate activity. Business lags during the vacation period and it is customary for the realty operator to close shop and speed away to the seaside or mountains for a season of rest and recreation.

This year all that has been changed. In spite of the vacation period and a tightening of credits on the part of the banks, the real estate market is decidedly healthy in tone and transfers recorded at the court house show a volume of business for July and the first two weeks in August far above the seasonal average.

The basis of this activity is industrial development and it is encouraging to note that, in addition to the establishment of a number of large manufacturing plants during the past few months, there is a continued growth in the number of small industrial concerns finding a foothold in the city. It is due to efforts of members of the Portland Realty board, very largely, that industrial sites are being offered at attractive prices to prospective manufacturers.

Transfers of residence property continue brisk and with the exception of June the summer months have made an excellent showing. A strong tendency toward home ownership is the dominant feature of the residence property market. The "own your home" campaign started here two years ago under direction of Paul C. Murphy, himself a realtor, is showing results in the unusual number of sales of detached dwellings this summer.

While but one apartment house is under construction in the city, several hundred attractive bungalows have been built and over thirty residence permits were issued last week. Realty dealers have taken the initiative in the movement toward home ownership and a dozen of the larger firms have built groups of homes and placed them on the market on easy terms.

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If news reports from Europe on the Polish situation are not exaggerated, England and France are as much alibis as allies.

## TO FIGHT HIGH COST

GOVERNOR COX believes war taxation to be a fundamental cause of the economic upheaval both in the cost of life necessaries and the cost of credits.

Whatever the cause, there is no subject with which the average man is more concerned than the high cost of living. When things are two or three, even four times their normal price, everybody knows that something is wrong. These home questions have a vital bearing on the future of all, and it is a good thing that Governor Cox has plans by which to remedy such aggravating and unsettling problems as the high cost of living.

Wars have always left a train of such problems. In the upheaval incident to conflict, disturbance of economic relation is unavoidable. In that disturbance the profiteers and the greedy cormorants who prey upon their fellowman have boundless opportunity to manipulate and boost prices.

The senate cabal which ruled the late congress was more concerned in fighting President Wilson and making fictitious campaign issues than in constructive reorganization of the country. It was bad leadership of a great political party that sought to make anything that would defame Wilson, the battle cry of the campaign. It is a course that will have the disapproval of many a sober-minded man within the ranks of the great Republican party.

It is not hatred and hymns of hatred that the average man is thinking about or caring about. His thought is the great question of how the monthly bills are to be paid and of how long war taxes upon everything he touches are to continue to be, as Governor Cox says, a fundamental cause of the economic upheaval and a continued reason for the distressing high cost of living.

The definite purpose of Governor Cox to press this issue and to offer a plan of relief will be welcome intelligence to the country. In such a discussion, it is fairly certain that the day of normal living and normal activity can be brought back to America and the country be hurried on into that settled repose so long denied.

## ROOSEVELT AS A CAMPAIGNER

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Men who know Franklin D. Roosevelt and are acquainted with his campaigning ability believe that he will give a good account of himself on his tour of the West. They say he has the directness of speech and aptness of understanding that will make friends in the western country, and that he will show that he has a national view of the country's needs. In New York he has been distinguished as an enemy of machine rule from the time he led the revolt as a member of the legislature against the election of William F. Sheehan, the Murphy-machine candidate for the United States senate, in a historic conflict which ended with the choice of Judge James A. O'Gorman. He has always carried the courage of his convictions, fighting reaction and favoring popular rule.

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It is recalled that only a few months ago while Murphy and the sub-leaders of the New York machine were trying to tie the delegation from that state to the unit rule, Roosevelt gave out a statement appealing for a free expression by the individual delegate, and he expressed his creed at that time by saying: "If the Democratic party is to win in the coming national election it will be because it will be able to convince the people that it is best able to adapt itself to new conditions in our national life and to get away from the old cut and dried ways of doing things. Because anything is an ancient custom in what may be best described as 'practical politics' it is, in my judgment, one of the very best reasons why it should be done away with, particularly when it is founded on an essentially undemocratic principle."

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Franklin Roosevelt has a straightforward way about him, and his habit is to deal directly with matters which come before him. He came into public life in much the same way that his distinguished relative, Theodore Roosevelt, did, not because he needed to make a living out of it, but because he had an ambition to be of service, and his neighbors had faith in his keeping the ideals with which he started. His swing through the West will also be a reminder that no tour of the West by his opponent, Calvin Coolidge, is announced or contemplated. Truth to tell, Coolidge is not much of a speaker, and he lacks virility to carry him far beyond the down East environment. When he came to Washington for his first meeting with Harding after the nominations were made, one seasoned observer at the senator's room remarked: "I would advise that Coolidge be kept out of the West. He can be used at the college affairs and some of the eastern meetings, but he would not appeal to the West."

There is every indication that the Republican managers have the same feeling. They instinctively drew back from showing him where he would come in contrast with Roosevelt. Harding will have to do all the hard work.

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Roosevelt's campaign tour is expected to assure the country that if he is elected the country will have a vice president who would be a worthy representative of American life if a turn of fortune should make him president. Vice presidents have little to do as such, and the office has too often been made an afterthought. Now and then there has been a vice president who has dignified the office and given it added importance by his own personality. Roosevelt is of that type, and it is predicted that the West will recognize the fact when it has seen and heard him.

## 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.]

### WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY

Portland, Aug. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Those who heard the interesting address of Miss Anne Shannon Monroe before the Cox-Roosevelt club recently, recognized the absorbing ability of Miss Monroe. She drew a mental picture of the two great conventions and delved from the sublime to the ridiculous in making points, and one could easily imagine himself gazing on "Uncle Joe" Cannon with cigar adjusted coquettishly in the corner of his mouth and the other "backward front porchers" amid the smoke of the Windy City or at San Francisco, where all was light and progress, as she termed it.

Women will play a decisive part in the presidential campaign of 1920. For years women have sought the key that opens the next door. Soon the door will swing wide and upon all the women of our great nation will devolve the grave responsibility to help mould the destiny of America and the sort of Americanism we are to assume with the other great powers of the world—whether it will spell with a capital "A" or a lower case "a," that is the question. It is sad to think that after America had won the moral, financial and political leadership of the world, we find ourselves harping on a discordant note and utterly out of tune with the hope of the world. I cannot refrain from quoting from Herbert Hoover: "The treaty is now in effect and cannot be scrapped as so many have urged—the League of Nations covenant is an essential part of the treaty. All talk of making a new treaty is bunk. A separate peace involves a series of negotiations from a disadvantageous position, not only with the enemy but with the new states that have been created and with the aid of the allies and the neutrals who have joined the league. The treaty of Versailles is the web that holds Europe together today. Statesmanship looking to a separate peace is plain foolishness, and worse." We hear much talk these days about foreigners and internationalism, but should we break faith with our allied neighbors, it is quite possible we may wake up and find ourselves the greatest foreigner of them all.

Lilian M. Hackleman.

### WOULD FREE OPPORTUNITY

Portland, Aug. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—One would hardly infer more from J. Harold's replies to single tax than that he believes himself a student of political economy. The "ruination of two nations" by "pyramids of Egypt" and "temples at Jerusalem" was possible only by use of enormous wealth and autocratic power acquired by the few through landlordism. Lacking landlordism, ruination could not have been effected. Yes, single tax will take entire rental value of land for public use because it belongs to the people who jointly produce it. Exempt improvements because they are solely and entirely individual values. This would free unusued natural opportunity to use (because it would be unprofitable to hold land out of use), result in scarcity of labor and, therefore, wages equal to full product of labor. Free land, free men, restoration of "unalienable rights" and "general welfare."

Louis Bowerman.

### EASY VICTORY ASSURED

Portland, Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—The record of Governor Cox, together with his pledge to President Wilson to carry out to the letter his treaty plans as well as other policies, should insure an easy victory for Cox. The Republicans assail the alleged "wet" record of Governor Cox, but as yet they have produced no direct evidence against him on the wet issue.

One more word about the treaty: It was good enough when our president brought it over and should be accepted as it is, and if it is not worth accepting in full, the whole thing should be pitched overboard.

John Cottle.

## Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

### Gleaned From Curious Places

In Arabia there is a plant whose seeds produce effects similar to those caused by laughing gas. The natives dry the seeds and reduce them to powder, a small dose of which has curious effects. It causes the soberest person to dance and laugh excitedly and to behave in a ridiculous manner for nearly an hour. By this time exhaustion sets in and he falls asleep to wake up after several hours with no recollection of his antics. The fruits of some plants destroy the taste of sweetness. A berry found in the district of Ashanti renders sour and bitter substances sweet, and another imparts to the palate a sensation which makes it possible to partake of acid substances and give them a flavor of absolute sweetness. Electric shocks can be obtained in Central India by merely touching the leaves of the electric tree.

## Olden Oregon

### It Was the Same in Early Days as Now.

In his report to the legislature in 1854 the territorial auditor showed that at the beginning of the fiscal year there was a balance in the treasury of $4.28. It has been increased during the year to $68.94. The territory was in debt between $7000 and $8000, but the estimated revenue for the coming year was over $11,000. This would not only discharge the indebtedness, but would have an effect in reducing taxes. Encouraged by this report the territorial legislature made appropriations which amounted to nearly as much as the anticipated revenues, leaving the debt of the territory but little reduced and the rate of taxation the same.

### A HINT FOR THE OLD GUARD.

From the Indianapolis News

The old guard should investigate that noiseless machine gun. It would be fine equipment to use with gumshoes and a rubber-tired steam-roller.

## A TOWER OF STRENGTH

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## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Few things are more foolish than praying for a high task while neglecting a lowly one.

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The difference between Solomon and the modern poet is that he was able to support a large family.

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There is solace in the thought that after wonderful summer weather in Oregon comes even more wonderful fall weather.

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Denver boasts of being a "mile high." That fair city seems to have slipped a little, however, within the last few days, in public estimation.

• • •

Chicago was experiencing a dangerous looking fire on the South Side when a cloudburst and the rain extinguished the flames. Nature is more kind to Chicago than she was when she permitted Mrs. O'Leary's cow to kick the lamp over.

### SIDELIGHTS

One-third of Oregon's population is now centered in Portland, and that city will never be content until it gets the other two-thirds.—Eugene Daily Guard.

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One Polk county man on a 40 acre farm sold his cherry crop this year for $23,000. Why do farmers continue to live in the Middle West?—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

• • •

Hearst has deserted Cox because of his stand on the League of Nations. But this defection is not calculated to have any significance. Willie is a chronic and habitual deserter.—Eugene Register.

• • •

Crops in Baker valley never looked better and it is estimated that the hay yield will be 30 per cent more than in previous years. No wonder the people of Baker county are wearing their very best smiles.—Baker Democrat.

## MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

### Random Observations About Town

Miss Dorothy Metschan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Metschan of the Imperial hotel, left Sunday night for California, where she will reenter Mills college which is opening its fall semester this week. Miss Metschan has been spending her summer vacation with her parents.

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D. M. Lennard, owner and manager of the Fairmount hotel in San Francisco and formerly owner of a chain of hotels across the country, spent Friday in Portland. Lennard, with a party of five, was on his way home from the Orient, where he was looking into the hotel possibilities. The Lennard party stayed at the Multnomah.

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William V. McGinley of the national Knights of Columbus organization in New York city, is in Portland consulting with local knights regarding the night school work being carried on by the association. He is staying at the Portland.

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Vancouver is busy getting ready for the Washington state Elks convention to meet there August 19, says E. E. Larrimore, owner of the Liberty hotel, who spent Saturday in Portland. Vancouver will be very crowded during the week, said Larrimore, although many of the visitors probably will come over to Portland for accommodations. Arrangements have been made for the parking of Pullmans in the old spruce division grounds at the barracks, and many of the visitors will remain on their trains so as not to miss any of the entertainment which has been planned to fill every hour of the day. Larrimore was at the Imperial.

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Charles Wright, who used to have a part interest in the Oregon hotel and who is now engaged in the garage business in Seattle, was back at his old place Saturday, visiting friends and looking over the city again.

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George I. Thompson, chief clerk of the New Perkins, is leaving Monday for a week's vacation at Rockaway beach. He will go by automobile.

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The vacation call has also sounded for Mrs. Georgia Yerger, mail clerk at the Multnomah, who is going with her family to Cannon Beach. Yerger has never seen the ocean in the entire nine years he has lived in Portland, and in his eagerness over the trip he has filled the trunk so full of bacon, ham and fishing tackle that Mrs. Yerger has no room for her things.

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Dr. and Mrs. Bert Olinger of The Dalles spent Saturday at the Imperial on their way home by automobile from Neskowin in Tillamook county, where they have been camping with a group of people from Salem. They returned via Seaside, Astoria and Columbia River highway. The Olingers found the fishing very good and camp life otherwise delightful.

## OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

You can find H. L. Howe at the city water department in Hood River. He is one of the pioneer residents of the city.

"My uncle, Newton Shepard, bought a ranch in Hood River valley in 1878," said Mr. Howe. "I came out to visit him in 1880 when I was 24 years old. I got a job as school teacher in the Neal creek neighborhood at $33 a month and board, the parents of the pupils taking turns boarding me. I finished the three months' term and then landed a job as clerk for E. L. Smith, who had the only store in this district. The store was near the top of Ruthton hill, about one and one half miles from the present city of Hood River.

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"At that time the present site of Hood River was Nathaniel Coe's donation land claim. H. C. Coe, his son, lives in California. Kitty Coe, the wife of H. C. Coe, lives here in Hood River. She lived here before there was any thought of a city being built here. The Coe farm house was in the west end of the present city of Hood River. H. C. Coe laid out a townsite consisting of three blocks and two fractional blocks, and charged $50 each for lots in the business district.

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"I clerked for 1½ years for E. L. Smith. Among the customers, I remember best were the Neals, Coons, Jacksons, Wallaces, Smiths, Ingalls, Divers, Mohrs, Rands, Lages and Dr. Barrett. When I had been here a couple of years I got homesick for the flat, level prairie lands of Nebraska, so I went back there. On December 10 I married Isabelle Bishop and in the spring of 1882 I came back to Hood River.

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"When I left I thought I never wanted to see such a rough and mountainous country again, but I soon grew so homesick for a sight of Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams and the foothills that I came back to spend my life here. I got a job as teacher as soon as I came back to the Hood River valley. I taught the first school ever taught in the Pine Grove district. Thirty-five years later my youngest daughter taught her first term in the same school. I taught school till 1898. Shortly after the railroad came through, a hotel was built on the site of the present Mt. Hood hotel. Mr. Hosford was the hotelkeeper. This was the first building, not counting the Coe farm house, to be built in the city of Hood River. John Parker put up the second building on the corner of what is now Oak and First streets. Lawrence Blower's hardware store now occupies the site of the second building. The first dwelling home to go up in the newly laid out townsite was put up by John Hilstrom, a Finlander. The oldest building now standing was the fourth building to be put up. It was erected by Champlin and McGowan and was used as a general merchandise store.

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"The first schoolhouse put up in the city was built in 1882 and occupied the site now covered by our courthouse. The first church built in the Hood River valley was the Methodist church at Belmont, then came the Congregational church in the Barrett district and then the United Brethren church which was the first church to be built in the city limits of Hood River. The price of land when I came was $2.50 an acre, though lots of it could be had for less than that figure. E. L. Smith was the originator of the idea of planting commercial orchards. T. R. Coon was the originator of the commercial growing of strawberries. His Clark's Seedling helped make the Hood River district famous. Haines & Sanders and F. R. Absten grew strawberries for local sale, but T. R. Coon is the father of the Hood River strawberry industry. The farmers' cooperative irrigation ditch gave the strawberry industry its great impetus. I imagine Milton Odell is the oldest native born citizen of Hood River. I have never known a community more peaceful, friendly and progressive than Hood River valley. And with the construction of the Mt. Hood loop road we are going to become as famous for our scenery and bring as much money into our valley from it as we have from our strawberries and apples."

## The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

### OREGON

County Commissioner Harlow of Lane county gathered 54 tons of cherries from eight acres, a record crop.

C. F. Parker, president of the Central Labor council of Klamath Falls since its organization a year ago, has resigned.

Posters for the 1920 Round-Up at Pendleton are now off the press and will be distributed broadcast throughout the country.

A feature of Labor day celebration at Klamath Falls will be the parade of the 14 unions affiliated with the Central Labor council.

A movement has been started at Oregon City by young women to establish a municipal bathing pavilion similar to one Albany has.

The Baker Chamber of Commerce is agitating an improvement in the mail and passenger service for Baker and Eastern Oregon points.

The Corvallis Commercial club has completed arrangements for beginning the solicitation for the sale of $300,000 worth of stock for a new hotel in that city.

O. T. McWhorter has been appointed county agent for Washington county to succeed Neil Jamison, resigned. McWhorter comes from the state of Washington.

Washington county has purchased a big steam shovel which will be used in making 900 feet of fill to replace the highway trestle across Jackson bottom near Hillsboro.

Arrangements have been concluded for the Washington county prune growers' Chautauqua to be held under the auspices of the farm bureau at Forest Grove, August 21.

The orchards around Imbler in Union county which have been infested with leaf roller for the past several years seem comparatively free of the pest this year, according to orchardists.

The new herd law initiated by Umatilla county farmers, which is to be submitted to the voters of the state next November, is expected to bring about a herd law that will be constitutional and enforceable.

Plans for the big Eastern Oregon Labor day celebration at Baker are rapidly developing, according to the reports of the various committees.

The city of Bend has contracted for 34 blocks of street paving at an estimated cost of $90,000.

A movement has been started by the chamber of commerce of Klamath Falls to secure a recount of population. The census announced the population at 4801. The claim that this is an error is based on the fact that there are over 4000 registered voters, besides 1323 school children.

### WASHINGTON

The Whitman County Automobile Dealers' association has indorsed the Carlyon bill.

Prune growers of Clarke county are worried because of the heavy fall of prunes the past few days.

R. H. Goodfellow of Castlerock has received a package through the postoffice which was mailed to him seven years ago.

Thomas Francis Hunt of Seattle has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for attorney general.

Mrs. Emma Lavery of Olympia died in the family automobile while riding near Sumner. She had been an invalid for years.

Arrangements for a nightly fruit train out of Yakima, giving the same service as last year, have been made by the O-W. R. & N.

The pavement on the Fifth street road through Vancouver barracks has been completed and the road has been opened to traffic.

The largest tideland ranch under a dike in Pacific county has been sold to George J. Dickson of Prineville, Or. It contains 1100 acres.

J. P. Joyce of Centralia has died from injuries sustained when he was struck by a lumber truck at the Eastern mill, where he was employed.

Steel towers for the new radio station at Westport are being put up by crews of experts from the Bremerton navy yard. The towers will be over 100 feet high.

Paul Wallingford Wood of Seattle, who has grown up to vigorous manhood and passed the age of 21, has learned to his dismay that the official records of King county have him classed as a girl.

### IDAHO

More than 500 people at Sandpoint picnicked on the water front at the formal reopening of the municipal bathing beach.

Congressman French is making efforts to secure federal reserve bank aid to carry farmers and permit them to hold their wheat.

Recent rains have reduced the fire hazards in Southern Idaho, according to reports received by the state land commissioner.

Robert H. Hall, city clerk of Coeur d'Alene has resigned because the work of the office interfered with his private business interests.

Latah county will ask the extradition of Henry Oehrlin, under arrest at Spokane on the charge of stealing gasoline from a logging camp.

There is considerable improvement in the forest fire situation in the Coeur d'Alene district. In the St. Joe forest all fires have been put out with the exception of two.

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

If John D. keeps pinchin' of us on the gasoline nerve we might git started to resurrect John Barleycorn and put the cuss to work runnin' our flivvers. It'd be a sight fer the W. C. T. U. if old John B. should git outer his grave, so to speak, and lick John D. in square fight. He's got lots of friends if he will.

## Faith in Oregon Quality Attracts Distant Buyers to Portland Merchants

Ninety per cent of all the merchants and business men who accepted Portland's invitation to Buyers' week, which has just closed, came from a distance greater than 200 miles from Portland. Some of them traveled thousands of miles. Why did they find the opportunity to buy goods in Portland so attractive that in numerous instances they came through competitive cities on their way here?

For several years past the official of one of Portland's engine and machinery plants has been in the custom of attending the meetings of Southern loggers. He has developed with them a personal acquaintance. He has told them of the devices employed to handle the forest giants of the Pacific Northwest. At no time did he make any particular effort to sell the Southern loggers his engines and tackle. But one of the Buyers' week delegates came from the South to Portland and asked immediately for this man and for the location of his plant. A substantial order was placed. Others in the past have done the same thing. The policy of reaching out and getting acquainted accounts in part for the fact that Portland is the Pacific coast manufacturing and distributing center for lumber and logging machinery. By similar policy, Portland's drag saws, candies, furniture, bathing suits, sweaters and a host of other articles have attained fame throughout the country and have even reached foreign markets.

Personal advertising of this kind appears to be profitable. It is an evidence of faith in "Oregon Quality."