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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The wise are instructed by reason, ordinary minds by experience; the stupid by necessity, and brutes by instinct.—Cicero.

THE HOOVER PROPOSAL

HERBERT HOOVER proposes a department of public works as a part of the governmental machinery of the United States. He briefly advocated it in an address at a luncheon given by W. B. Ayer at the Arlington club yesterday.

Most of the engineering development of the semi-public agencies in America have been without engineering guidance. For example, the railroads have been built without any regard to symmetry with and accommodation to the needs of service. They are not a system, but a hodge podge. They are owned by 3000 companies. Yet they are the main transportation system of the country, built without regard to economic requirements or economic principles.

Nor are the waterways utilized and co-ordinated with them as a part of a well balanced and well co-ordinated transportation system. In any scientific arrangement, waterways wherever they exist, would be auxiliary to the railroads. They would carry heavy and bulky traffic. They would be of infinite value if joined to or used as supplemental factors with the railroads in carrying the traffic of the country.

Yet waterway development has not been considered by congress as a scientific proposition in transportation. Congressmen in many cases have looked upon waterway appropriations as a private business in keeping their standing high with their constituents. Government engineers have tried hard to systematize appropriations, but the power of control is in the hands of congress, and congress is more busied with re-electing itself than with scientific transportation.

In the case of the railroads we have taken on a large responsibility in applying regulation. We cannot turn back. We must go forward, and in going forward we must apply intelligent direction. That is to be accomplished through a department of public works.

The bituminous coal industry is another case of haphazard method with which the federal government is directly concerned. A great strike in that industry last year threatened to paralyze the country. The workers in the bituminous fields had employment an average of only about 180 days in the year. In the hope that they could thereby get more days work per man, and, consequently, more support for their families, they proposed a 36 hour week, and, with that as a basic demand, ordered a general strike in the bituminous industry.

The situation so brought about resulted in an inquiry, and this was brought to light: That government adjustment of affairs in the industry, if guided by proper engineering knowledge, could afford a working year of 280 days for the miners at a cost of 30 per cent less for personnel and of 40 per cent less for other factors in the business.

Public works in the federal service is administered by bureaus in nine separate departments, each bidding against the other for personnel, and all of them uncoordinated and noncooperative. There are nine heads instead of one. There are nine cases of overhead and administration to maintain instead of one. It is an unorganized and a costly business, an uneconomical and ineffective plan.

Mr. Hoover gave other instances in our national life in which the need of such a department as he proposes is clearly manifest. And a fact that presses this need home is that America is the only civilized nation in the world whose central government is without a department of public works.

A great hullabaloo is being made by certain sections of the Harding press over the "startling disclosures" of Sims relative to the navy department as conducted by Josephus Daniels. But all the "startling disclosures" in the world will never change that record of hundreds of thousands of American troops transported to France without the loss of a single life.

MORE THAN DOUBLE

A REPORT from the bureau of statistics of the department of labor shows that the cost of living increased more than 100 per cent between December, 1914, and June, 1920. The disturbing revelation, however, lies in the figures indicating that one eighth of the advance occurred during the last six months of the period.

In the cost of clothing has the increase been greatest. Prices of wearing apparel have advanced 220 per cent for men and 258 per cent for women. Furniture has gone up 205 per cent and food, 105 per cent. Rents have increased 32 per cent.

It is, in most instances, within the province of the individual to aid in reduction of those prices. In clothing purchases frugality is a mighty weapon to bring the cost down. That industry now affords an unusual study in the reasons for high prices.

The retailers have no great stocks on hand. The price remains high because of the limited supply. The manufacturing plants of the American Woolen mills have closed down on the plea that there is an over supply of manufactured goods. The wool growers throughout the country are unable to sell their crops because the manufacturer won't buy. We hear that the price is high because of lack of supply and yet know that the warehouses of the country are full of wool waiting to be manufactured into clothing. Apparently there is an effort to maintain high prices somewhere between the producer and consumer.

On the other hand, food can be raised in greater abundance. More production is the curative for existing prices. Purchase of fewer luxuries will force the workers of the nation back into production of the essentials rather than the non-essentials.

And in reflecting on the increased costs it is interesting to hear how the farmer is responsible for the living problem with food advances averaging 105 per cent as against increases in furniture of 205 and clothing 220 per cent.

A Cincinnati judge, before the vacation period, promised his son that he would take him to see Babe Ruth make a home run. The judge's vacation started about 10 days ago. He and the son journeyed to Cleveland for the series between the Cleveland club and the New York team. But Babe was indisposed. He made no home runs. The father and son are still on the trail. They are following the New York club around the circuit, waiting for the mighty blow from the mightiest slugger.

GAINING GROUND

OF THE total tonnage entering American harbors during the fiscal year 50.06 per cent was American, and 49.94 foreign. Of the tonnage clearing from this country 51.72 per cent was American and 48.28 foreign.

In spite of the greater American tonnage, however, the value of both imports and exports carried in foreign bottoms exceeded the value of goods transported in American ships. Foreign vessels brought cargoes to this country totaling $4,706,957,168 in value against $2,870,930,209 carried in American bottoms. Exports transported in foreign carriers were valued at $3,932,588,373 as against $3,235,879,022 in vessels flying the American flag.

But there is another side to the picture. Before the law creating the shipping board was passed the American merchant marine was so low in the scale that only 8 to 10 per cent of our foreign commerce was carried in ships flying the American flag. We are gaining ground and will continue to do so unless a policy of retrogression and reaction is adopted in our country.

Some folks tie up their dogs at night but let their sons and daughters run loose.

AN INTELLIGENT DECISION

AN INTELLIGENT coroner's jury returned an intelligent decision in the case of the killing of 3-year-old Roy McElhaney by a light delivery truck driven by T. Oki. In the verdict the jury enunciated fundamental principles of accident prevention and defined the duty of motorists in avoiding a certain class of accidents.

Testimony indicated that the driver had seen the child in the street half a block away. He did not apply his brakes until after the little one had been run down. He swerved slightly to avert the accident and continued on for 60 feet thereafter. His brakes were defective.

The jury held that Oki had been careless in failing to apply his brakes before the collision and thereby bring his machine under such control that he could stop immediately. He was also branded as negligent in operating a car with defective brakes. It was recommended that he be held under bond for the grand jury.

The jurymen applied common sense to accident prevention. They held to the principle that any driver who sees a child in the street should bring his machine under sufficient control to stop immediately.

Children are not responsible. The mere sounding of a horn does not insure against a mistake on their part. Indeed, they should not be permitted to play in the streets, but the youngsters of few years do not realize those things. They make many mistakes, and they may at any time dart out in front of a machine. The drivers must anticipate such mistake when they see children near their path, and retard their speed to a point where a stop is a matter of inches.

The jurors also held to the law. They expounded the basic principle that men shall not operate cars with defective brakes. The law provides against it. Common sense forbids it. Children and adults, males and females, are all subject to the same hazard when a driver cannot halt his car almost instantly. It can't be done with defective brakes.

The jurymen got at the basis of accident prevention. They put blame where blame belonged. They threw aside the unimportant details and came to a decision on fundamental principles. The work of the jury in the Oki case will stand as a worthy precedent to coroner's juries in the future.

Girl, 15 years old, well painted cheeks and rouged lips, ears submerged under her hair, short skirt, answers to the name of "Kid"—wanted at home to be spanked.

AT SHORT RANGE

WITH a few minor changes Herbert Hoover could be made to look very much like Henry McGinn or Mr. McGinn could be made to look very much like Mr. Hoover.

At close range Mr. Hoover is all he seemed to be when in the distance.

When you hear him speak in calm, quiet tones you seem to see beyond those tones a calm and quiet confidence by the speaker in what he is saying.

His manner is modest enough to border on seeming diffidence. There is a distinct purpose, so plain that you can see it, not to put himself forward and not to become the center of things. Yet there is in your mind as you study Mr. Hoover a perfect realization that beyond his very great modesty there is a reserve of power and a grim determination in case it should become necessary for them to be exerted in any good cause.

In short range contact with Mr. Hoover you understand why he so successfully fed the Belgians. When you look through his quiet manner at the strong jaws and firm mouth and broad forehead you think to yourself that sure enough here was a man whom President Wilson was wise in selecting as food administrator, that here was a man who would analyze and differentiate and fitly program any great enterprise with which he might be associated.

Mr. Hoover thinks fast, speaks quietly and swiftly, forcing his point forward with the keenness of a pin prick. His capacity of mind and purpose is very great and his power to do big things very large.

When you contemplate Herbert Hoover at short range, when you see him in action whipping out his sentences with a directness and point that show his power to think and his vastness of information, you are amazed at the action of the great body of delegates in the Chicago convention.

Why did they not defy the dictation of the senate junta and nominate Herbert Hoover?

A KING IN HIS REALM

WHEN, at night, you stand on the heights at Astoria during this season of the year, the broad Columbia which stretches out in front of you to the north, is studded with what seems to be a million gleaming jewels.

They are the lights of the fishing boats. By day, the sight of thousands of them dotting the bosom of the river is a scene of action and life, not soon forgotten.

Over the scene there is the glamour and romance that always goes with peril. The darkness, the sudden storm and out there where the cannonade of the ocean thunders over the thin shells of drifting boats, danger always lurks.

Fishing is a game of risks and hazards and enterprise for wary, experienced men, a vocation that tests the hardihood and courage of the best.

When you sit at the banquet board and proclaim the salmon cheeks or salmon steaks to be the best sea food you have ever eaten, you have little thought of the struggles and perils under which your king of fish may have been taken and as little thought of the lives of the men working out there in the darkness of midnight as the producing factors in a great industry.

Three to four thousand men fish at Astoria in the height of the season, which opens May 1 and extends until late in August. As you approach the city, the nets strung out to dry are sign to you that here is the scene of a big industry of the sea. It is a story and a picture that carries the landsman at once into thoughts of the seven oceans and the varied and unusual activities that fringe their shores and that go forward, out there in the watery distances where there is neither land nor houses nor forests nor the other objects that make up the landed part of the world.

The salmon pack at Astoria in 1918 was 600,000 cases. Its value was $7,500,000. Sixty-five per cent of the total went in wages to workers in the district and directly associated with the industry.

In commercial value, no other species of fish equals the royal Chinook salmon. It attains an enormous size. A weight of 80 pounds is not infrequent, and Chinooks of 50 to 60 pounds are often taken.

The Chinooks are the first to appear at the mouth of the river. The advance guard arrives as early as February and March, but by state regulation, the season for taking them does not open until May 1. In their pilgrimage to spawning grounds up the Columbia and its tributaries, the salmon reach streams in the Sawtooth mountains of Idaho, 1090 miles from Astoria.

TRUE SENTIMENT OF AMERICANS

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Wilson's declaration of policy regarding Poland, embraced in the Colby note to the Italian minister, seems to meet with general approval outside of those quarters which have particular interests to serve, and excluding, of course, the radical elements which desire recognition of the Lenin government in Russia. It is to the Russian part of the note that great importance is attached, marking out a course toward that country which cannot be misunderstood. The president is standing by the principles he long ago announced in declaring for the self-determination of the Russian people, which he finds negatived by the coercion of the Bolsheviki and likewise disregarded in the proposed dismemberment of Russia in the South, the West and the East.

* * *

Friends of the new governments which are attempting to rule in the fringes of the old Russian empire, such as Ukraine, Esthonia, Letvia, Georgia, Lithuania and Azerbaijian, are not pleased, but it is to be noted that the president does not say these countries should not survive independently if they come to an agreement with a democratic Russia and establish themselves by the rule of self-determination. What he does object to is the wholesale recognition of a batch of small countries, limited in resources and practically helpless to help themselves, which it is suspected have been set up in some instances by outside influences, assisted by local ambitions. As opposed to that the president appeals to the interests of Russia as a whole and the real desires of her people, including those of the new border countries, when Russia has recovered an articulate voice in the affairs of nations.

* * *

The other striking feature of the president's declaration is considered to be his characterization of the Lenin sway as a "non-representative government, whose only sanction is brutal force," and that this government cannot deal with one "which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions, whose diplomats will be agitators of dangerous revolt, whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them." Along with that indictment the note points out that while the Bolsheviki came into power with abundant promises to protect the constituent assembly, they have permitted no expression of popular will, and have maintained themselves by oppression. This is the point where the defender of the soviet continually has difficulty in explaining himself to people who believe that government should rest on the consent of the governed.

* * *

The present administration adopted the same policy several years ago with reference to situations nearer at home. It was announced that South and Central American governments resting upon revolution and repression could not look to this government for recognition. They were told they must come with clean hands, with authority grounded in the approval of their peoples. The same principal is applied to Russia. At the same time there is a refusal to recognize intrigues and mushroom governments carved from old Russian territory, a readiness expressed to extend practical assistance in the restoration of Russia when representative government is established. American comment at the capital is distinctly favorable to this declaration as a reflection of the true feeling of the American public.

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.]

THE REAL ISSUE

Portland, Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—One of the most noted sayings of Abraham Lincoln when he ran for the presidency the first time was "No nation can exist one half free and one half slave."

Since science has almost obliterated time and space, we can now say with equal certainty, that the world cannot exist one half armed and one half unarmed. Oceans do not separate nations any longer. We are one world bound together by the oceans and the air, as the late world war demonstrated. All must be armed to the teeth for defense or unarmed by a league for peace.

Who was it said "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"? The question is up to us. Shall we adopt the league of peace already adopted by 29 nations and keep the world in its drift toward democracy, or shall we arm for the fray and begin the training of our young men for military service? The election in November will probably decide the question.

When the armistice was signed and the civilized world was rejoicing at the prospect of peace, President Wilson went to Europe and was almost idolized because he represented a free and liberty loving nation, and secured the best possible agreement under those favorable circumstances. He returned with it expecting it to be promptly ratified, and the road to world peace and democracy plainly marked out. Even Wilson's political enemies admit that he is an exceptionally intellectual man. But they say he is an idealist. So are all progressive men. Good ideas grow till they rule the world. Harding admits now that the world is again in a critical condition. But if he is elected he is going to work for a better league. He must think that he is a super man, if he expects to accomplish more under unfavorable conditions than Wilson could under the most flattering circumstances. Perhaps his egotism is better developed than his judgment. If Harding is even a lawyer he knows that he, with the senate concurring, cannot form a league or treaty that will set aside the constitution of the United States. Such a thought has an "awful squinting" towards treason, but it may fool the people.

Why protect the constitution by reservations? It needs none. It is supreme. The president and the congress take an oath to support it while they are in office. Harding said August 11 that to go back on the right track nationally and internationally was the problem facing the world. He blundered onto the truth there for once. We must get back to the open road to peace provided by the Versailles treaty and league "if it takes all summer."

This quibbling about prohibition, which is definitely settled, is all political clap-trap to divert the attention of the people from the real world issue.

J. B. Wright.

ELIMINATE THIRD DEGREE

Washougal, Wash., Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your paper of August 4 you have two editorials, one on suspension of trial by jury in Ireland, the other on third degree in America. Which is the worst evil? Has not suspension of trial taken place when a man is punished under a pretense of making him confess, and is not the trial sometimes added to this already monstrous punishment, even when subsequent events show there was little or no excuse for suspecting the victim?

America had better suspend trial by jury and leave it to the tyrannical whims and prejudices of her secret and other police to punish crime, than under pretense of finding out crime subject the victims to worse things than the law could inflict if the persons so selected were proven guilty before a jury.

Every American should read "The Report on Illegal Practices by the United States Department of Justice," by the National Popular Government league. It must not be overlooked that secret service agents inflict terrible injuries, without even making arrests, on those against whom their malice or prejudice is excited, and that no one is safe except these privileged characters themselves, who speak of their foul acts as licensed. Who can license them, if the constitution expressly denies the right? It is their secrecy they depend upon to protect them in their raids upon individuals' rights. They are the modern manifestation of that ancient tyranny against which constitutional governments were organized to protect the people.

When the attorney general says the agents of the government deny doing the things which the alleged victims have sworn they did, and that he prefers to believe in the veracity of the government agents, why not subject these same agents to the third degree to make them confess, if that is to be the acknowledged policy of the government?

Such foul methods can only breed greater troubles; and a Christian nation, if it has any of the real spirit of Christianity left in it, will see that the third degree is eliminated from our department of injustice, so that it may become a department of justice.

F. V. Moss (An American).

MURDERING CHILDREN

Portland, Aug. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—What are things coming to? A few weeks ago five or six men in prison praying for freedom killed a sheriff. They were captured and beaten. Their faces were pounded to a jelly, according to pictures in the papers. They are rightly kept in jail. But, here, right in our beautiful city, a man apparently runs down a child on purpose. If he did not, he never tried to avert it, according to witnesses. An innocent child had done him no harm at all, but it was killed in a most cowardly manner. There is not one man in Portland who offers to punish this man for the murder of this poor man's child.

Every citizen who believes in justice should show approval of the editor of The Journal for taking the stand he has against the killing of people by careless auto drivers.

E. A. Bowheer.

Curious Bits of Information for the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

In Brazil some plants show remarkable luminosity. One is so luminous that it can be plainly distinguished in the darkest nights for a distance of more than a mile. In its immediate vicinity it emits sufficient light to enable a person to read the smallest print. One of the most wonderfully constituted plants of this country is the ball-throwing one. It is a small fungus, about the size of a pea, which projects a ball to a distance of several inches with a distinctly audible report.

Olden Oregon

Mouth of Columbia River Fortified During Civil War.

In 1862 congress appropriated $100,000 to be expended in defensive works at the mouth of the Columbia river. The work was first begun on the southern side of the entrance to the river by building fortifications at Point Adams. The fort was named Stevens in honor of General I. J. Stevens, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly during the Civil war. After the completion of Fort Stevens, work was commenced on the north side of the river on the point known as Cape Disappointment, but called Cape Hancock by the war department. It was named after Major General Canby, who was assassinated during the Modoc war. Both Forts Stevens and Hancock were finished before the end of the Civil war, which hastened their construction.

THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Hasn't it been a wonderful summer?

* * *

Vacation days are nearly over; the folks are coming home, and simultaneously the "rent profiteers" get busy again.

* * *

It's 24 years since the exciting gold discoveries in the Klondike, but it was so good that the "natives" haven't forgotten it.

* * *

Who ever heard of anyone who became famous or won promotion by padding an expense account?

* * *

One hundred and fifty baby chicks were carried by airplane from Santa Cruz to Oakland, Cal., and when they mature and roost in the trees just out of reach of the householder who wants to bed them down for the night, who can blame them, considering their early training?

SIDELIGHTS

Baker is the center of a territory larger than that of Boston or Philadelphia and one capable of equal development if you and your neighbor will back up the section with your talk, your muscle and your purse.—Baker Herald.

* * *

If the campaign could only be fought out in Ohio, what a lot of trouble and fuss would be saved to the rest of the country! But a lot of egotistic states are unwilling to let Ohio do their pivoting for them.—La Grande Observer.

* * *

The editors have come and gone. They return to their homes with a much better knowledge of the things that make the future of the Port of Astoria certain and which make the lower Columbia the mecca or Northwest tourists. Having learned these things, they will not keep silent. They will publish them in their papers, for that is the way of editors.—Astoria Budget.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Harry H. Cloutier, who "before the war" was manager of the Multnomah hotel, is visiting among his friends in Portland once more. He is a fur magnate of Minneapolis and has been since receiving his honorable discharge from the United States army. Cloutier during his "tenure of office" was one of the most popular hotelmen of the Northwest and his return to Portland has been the signal for many "good times." He expects to remain here two or three weeks before returning to Minnesota.

* * *

Colonel William Heyward and party from New York were due to arrive at the Multnomah, Thursday. Reservations were made for the Heyward party from Banff Springs, Alta., where they are now touring. The party will stop at Vancouver en route to Portland and have engaged an automobile for five to take them over the Columbia river highway.

* * *

Otto Metschan and son and Dr. E. L. Metschan left Thursday by automobile for Nye beach near Newport, where Dr. Metschan has a cottage and where Mrs. E. L. Metschan and the children are already sojourning.

* * *

H. H. Plummer, one of the biggest construction engineers of San Francisco, spent Wednesday in Portland en route homeward after a pleasure trip at Banff and Rainier national park. He is accompanied by Mrs. Plummer and their two children, Alice and Walter T. Plummer, who have been visiting in Boston and other points east before meeting Plummer at Banff. The Plummers are taking in the highway and other trips during their sojourn in Portland, where they are registered at the Multnomah. Plummer has dropped all business during his vacation trip and is having the best time of any of them.

* * *

Senator Charles L. McNary of Salem is a Portland visitor registered at the Imperial, where most of the statesmen and politicians hang out.

* * *

Lee Ashcroft, with his mother, wife and daughter, motored through to Portland from Salt Lake Thursday and put up at the Multnomah. Ashcroft is proprietor of the Hotel Utah, one of the popular hostelries of the Mormon city.

* * *

M. Z. Donnell, who has a big drug store at The Dalles, is spending a few days at the Portland.

* * *

From The Dalles also is Judge R. R. Butler, who is registered at the Imperial.

* * *

The Dalles is also represented by Miss Elizabeth Vogt, whose father is one of the principal bankers there. Miss Vogt is staying at the Portland.

* * *

J. J. Bjorge, who has a big fish cannery at Altoona, Wash., is among the new arrivals at the Oregon.

* * *

A. C. Fulton, son of Senator Fulton of Astoria, drove up from the mouth of the Columbia in his automobile Wednesday and signed up for a room at the Portland.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Those whose homes have been sanctified by the prattle and play of little children will appreciate the feelings of Mr. Lockley as he composed this tribute to the memory of his own little daughter.]

Here is a story written in my heart's blood. I write it so you who are fathers and mothers may thank God that you have been given the care, the custody and the training of your little ones and so that you may love and cherish them. For years my wife and I wanted a little daughter. How we rejoiced when our little girl came. She was so strong and robust, so sunny tempered, so merry that it was like having living sunshine in our house.

* * *

When I was at work in my den upstairs she would come to the door on her tiptoes and say, "Can I come in, dear father? I won't disturb you. I will write letters on the old typewriter, to grandmother and to Lawrence." We used to go out in the strawberry bed and her sharp eyes would always spy the first ripe berries, and she would insist that I eat them. When I brought in the wood, she always "helped father," just as she helped mother sweep and pick up the things from the floor. She was always watching at the window for father to come home from his work, and her little legs fairly twinkled as she ran to meet me. When I left, she went with me to the corner and as she kissed me goodbye she would say, "Goodbye and good luck, dear father." One morning as she kissed me goodbye, she said, "Pleasant slumber and happy dreams," and then added with a twinkle in her eye, "I said that just for a joke." Two or three weeks ago she said to me, "I have no one to play with here at our new home, so I think I will go to live with Jesus and play with my baby brother that is dead."

* * *

Two weeks ago we got ready to go to the coast. My little daughter loved the ocean. I bought a sand pail and a little shovel for her and each night we would talk over what we would do in the morning. Her little bare feet would patter over the floor and she would climb into my bed to have me tell her a story. Ten days ago my little girl seemed slightly restless as she slept, and when her mother put her hand on her cheek she was startled to find her cheeks burning up with fever. Our family doctor said, "I think you should have a consultation at once." At 3 o'clock that morning, three doctors were examining her. They went into the next room to talk over the matter and soon one came in and said, "Get a taxi at once, we must operate right away. Every hour counts."

* * *

The next five days seem like some terrible nightmare. In spite of the pain, little Hope would say, "Soon I will be well and we will go to the coast." For five days my little girl made a gallant fight, her mother ever with her to the end.

* * *

For the first time in all the five years since she came to us her mother did not have her little girl with her last night. Her arms are empty. As we go about our house we see the little dent where her dear head laid on the pillow. Her toys where she laid them down look up at us with friendly and familiar gaze. The little paper dolls she cut out turn up in unexpected places. I pick up the telephone and beneath it is a letter she has written to me. You could not see any words in her childish scribbling, but I can hear her childish voice as she writes it, saying, "I love you more than tongue can tell, dear father."

* * *

The day before the end she saw tears in my eyes and, with troubled look, said, "Don't cry, father." When you have gone down into the valley of death with your own little child; when you have agonized for her and prayed that she might be spared, and when you have seen her beautiful and graceful little hands folded across the breast that has ceased to labor for breath; when her last moan has stilled to a whisper, and the nurse says "It is all over," it is hard to understand, it is hard to say God knows best. He gave her to us. He has taken her away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. But is she gone? Have we lost her? Is not the day of her dying really the day of her birth? She has never been away from us before. Will she be lonesome for us in that far land? She always loved flowers. Are not, even now, her little feet pressing the heavenly fields as she gathers asphodels in the better land? Oh, little daughter, we needed you so. It is so hard to face the empty years without your sunny smile and your merry laughter. Oh, you fathers and mothers; cherish your children. Value them as God's gifts of love. Train them so that they will for their living in it make this a better world. May you never go through the Gethsemene that has been ours.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON NOTES

The forest service has issued permits to two residents of Portland to build cabins in the Umpqua reserve.

From $15,000 to $18,000 worth of evergreen blackberries will be gathered and canned at Myrtle Point this season.

One keg of moonshine whiskey and a complete still has been seized on the Obertuff place, near Freewater, in Umatilla county.

Fire has destroyed the sawmill recently built by H. E. Crane at Swan lake, 15 miles east of Klamath Falls, causing a loss of $20,000.

Despite the freeze last winter it is claimed that the gross returns from the Hood River cherry crop this season will set a new record.

A large ice cave has been discovered on Upper Rock creek, Morrow county, by County Agent Hunt. It is in the Mount Adams country.

Jonathan Miles, the 5-year-old son of James Miles, Indian farmer of the Umatilla reservation, has died from poison. He ate the heads off matches.

Melvin Olinger, the 14-year-old son of J. E. Olinger of Milton, was accidentally shot and killed by his chum, Manford Brittain, while shooting squirrels.

Frank Davey of Salem, who has been making an investigation of the Japanese situation in Oregon, has filed his formal report with Governor Olcott.

The service of the North Powder Telephone company is claimed to be unduly poor in a petition filed with the public service commission by the patrons of the system.

Councilman Creason of Roseburg charges that the city recorder is too lenient in dealing with speed law violators. He urges heavier fines and more arrests.

The Willamette Valley Horseshoers, Blacksmiths and Acetylene Welders association will hold its annual picnic at Silver Creek falls, Marion county, August 22.

Secretary of State Kozer, Warden Compton and Don Upjohn, secretary to Governor Olcott, will go to San Francisco to attend the session of the National Traffic association.

Directors of the Eugene high school have elected G. E. Finnerty of the University of Oregon principal, to succeed Aubrey G. Smith, who goes to Medford as superintendent of schools.

Mrs. Harrison R. Kincaid, a pioneer resident of Eugene, is dead at the age of 70 years. She is survived by her husband, Harrison R. Kincaid, a former secretary of state of Oregon.

WASHINGTON

The state women's auxiliary to the American Legion will meet at Spokane coincident with the legion, September 2.

Work has been started at Tacoma on the modern government hospital for the use of ex-service men. The Cushman Indian school will be remodeled.

A carload of the wildest range steers has arrived at Walla Walla for the Frontier day show. They will be used in the roping and bull-dogging contests.

A strike of barbers is threatened at Seattle. They demand $20 a week guarantee and 60 per cent of the gross earnings in excess of $42 in addition to an eight-hour day.

A suit to test the act of the legislature requiring foreign born residents to produce evidence of naturalization before voting has been filed in the superior court at Spokane.

The Republican state committee will take no steps toward eliminating any of the many candidates for governor to be voted on at the September primary by calling a convention.

More than 100 women from Washington, Idaho and Montana left Seattle for Zabeck, on Hood canal, to attend the opening conference of the Northwestern field committee of the Y. W. C. A.

Adam Weber, the largest rancher on the Lincoln-Adams county line, reports 18 bushels of wheat to the acre. Adam Heimbigner, near Packard, says his wheat went 23 bushels to the acre.

Only one bid was received by the Kennewick school board for the construction of the proposed new school building. That was above the estimate. New bids will probably be called for.

Even with a slight increase in the Adams county tax levy this year it is claimed that the county will have one of the lowest levies in the state. An increase of $60,000 for road purposes will be required.

Lieutenant Colonel William Patten, U. S. A., appointed and commissioned a colonel of infantry in the Washington national guard, has taken command of the Third infantry, Washington national guard regiment.

IDAHO

Several deals in Turkey Red wheat have been made at Lewiston on a basis of $2.15 per bushel.

Permits have been issued for approximately 500 sheep and 200 cattle in the Coeur d'Alene forest and 8000 sheep and 200 cattle in the St. Joe forest.

Building material men of Moscow report that more building has been done in Moscow and vicinity thus far this year than in any year since 1914.

A new equipment worth $600 and consisting of a triple slide, a giant stride, six swings and three seesaw outfits has been placed on the Rexburg city playground.

According to a petition received by the state fish and game department sportsmen of St. Maries want three creeks of the St. Joe river territory closed to fishing.

The Ada county Republican convention has instructed its 15 delegates to the state convention to support Thomas Patch for United States senator and Governor Davis for renominatoin.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

It has been diskivered that our patriotic profiteers and farmer-lovin' city fellers will do anything to help the farmer 'ceptin' git off his back. Ide Wheeler says it's cruelty to animals to feed a pet auto coal lie, but he had to do it, all the way in from Boise, Idaho, or hoof it and push besides.

Some Interesting Figures About Portland Which Have Been Compiled

The Oregon Journal has recently compiled a survey of some of the industrial development which has taken place since Portland was a forest and New Englanders flipped coins to decide whether we should be Bostonians or Portlanders. The city of Portland has an area of 66.36 square miles. Its actual wealth is $430,102,177. Its assessed wealth is $312,802,020. July 1 there were 26,506 automobiles registered with Portland addresses. There are 53,575 homes in Portland, over 64,500 families and more than 60,000 property owners. There are 6213 employers of labor in Portland. There are 2743 employers in trades of which 2092 are retail merchants, 170 wholesale houses and 481 bona fide manufacturers. There are 3318 professional men employers of labor, and a multiplicity of miscellaneous employers in transportation, theatres, publishers and what not. 94,955 people are employed in factories, stores, offices and other lines. 43,500 are employed in factories, 31,155 are employed in stores and offices and 20,300 in miscellaneous enterprises. Portlanders may not realize that there are 756 grocery stores, 135 drug stores, 67 shoe stores, 65 women's and children's stores and over 1000 other miscellaneous stores in the city. There are 26 banks in Portland, carrying deposits exceeding $150,000,000. Portland's bank clearings in 1919 were over $1,600,000,000, an increase of more than $1,000,000,000 in the last seven years. Portland is truly a bigger city than most are accustomed to think it is.