# 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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There is in man a higher than love of happiness; he can do without happiness and instead thereof find blessedness.—Carlyle.

## THE SUBSTITUTE MEASURE

AN ANONYMOUS correspondent writes:

As the Portland Journal by its opposition to the port consolidation bill prevented its passage, and as I assume that you are somewhat interested in this port to take advantage of the work you comment upon in your editorial columns, I suggest that you will relieve the minds of some who are much interested in seeing Portland equal our neighbors as a port, at least, if you will suggest a feasible substitute for the measure you defeated, that can be adopted within a reasonable time.

Of course, it is understood that you withdrew your opposition when the "horse had been stolen." We assume, however, that you had something in mind at the time you took up your opposition.

In, at least, his last comment the writer is correct. The Journal did have something in mind when it took up the opposition to the port bill.

It had in mind the protection of public interest. It had in mind the protection of public policy. It had in mind the protection of home rule. It had in mind the development of the port by the people of the port district.

It was not the project that was opposed; it was the method proposed, including the port bill, which by vote of the people of the state at large without direct vote by the people of the port district, would have given a small body of men, responsible not to the port district but to the legislature, the exercise of unprecedented powers and the authority to impose upon the property of the port district a bond issue aggregating more than $16,000,000.

The Journal did not believe it a square deal to create a bonded debt without approval by the bonded.

When the eleventh hour pledge of the port officials was given that they would not issue bonds or buy land without vote of the port district, The Journal withdrew its objection. Had the proponents of the bill earlier made their pledge The Journal's opposition would have been withdrawn sooner. The last few days before election was not the best time to meet the objections urged against the measure. Had the pledge not been made, The Journal, in support of public interest, would have continued its opposition. So would other objectors. But for the concessions it is safe to say the measure, in addition to being defeated by the votes of the state outside Portland, would have been submerged by a heavy negative majority in Multnomah county.

The vote in Multnomah county, including Portland, on both the state bill and the municipal charter amendment, clearly shows that the people of this district are willing to permit consolidation of the port and dock commissions and to make grant to the port officials of large powers for port development subject to the direct operation of the principle of home rule in matters specifically involving bonded debt and land acquisition.

Such a measure can be carried to the legislature, if properly drawn, with confidence, not only of its enactment but of its support by local public sentiment.

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The meanest husband lives in Iowa. The automobile was mired. He made his wife get out and push from behind while he spun the wheels and covered her with mud. He is now at the business end of a divorce suit with $10,000 a year alimony. And in the light of his offense he ought to be made to pay it.

## SPENDING AMERICA

THE women of the United States spend $2,000,000 every day of the year for rosy complexions, ruby lips and fragrant personality. They spend more than $83,000 every hour and more than $1300 every minute for rouge, face powder, cosmetics and perfumes. The yearly total is $750,000,000. That is what the luxury tax shows.

The money expended for complexions and fragrance was twice the amount paid out for furs, although fur prices were the highest in history. Even for furs, American women spent almost $1,000,000 a day. For jewelry, approximately $1,370,000 was spent every day last year, and jewelry costs amount to only two per cent of the total expenditure for luxuries. A billion dollars went for candy.

Eight hundred million went up in cigarette smoke for the year, or more than $2,190,000 a day. Cigars cost $510,000,000 a year, or considerably more than a million a day.

Two billion dollars was spent for automobiles. Organs, phonographs and pianos provided entertainment to the tune of $250,000,000. Here are the costs for 1919 of some other luxuries:

Soft drinks, $350,000,000; toilet soaps, $400,000,000; ice cream, $250,000,000; chewing gum, $50,000,000; cake and confections, $350,000,000; "luxurious services," $3,000,000,000; luxurious food, $5,000,000,000; joy riding, pleasure resorts and races, $3,000,000,000.

The grand total for the luxuries of 1919 was $22,700,000,000. That means $62,190,000 spent every day for luxuries, a huge fortune in itself. That is more than $2,591,000 an hour, or $43,190 a minute for every minute in the year, spent for luxuries. It is money spent faster than two men could count it out in bills of $100 each. It is a bill for luxuries of $216 every 12 months for every man, woman and child in the United States.

How many families, and how many babies need $216—the $216 that is smoked up or put on the face—for clothing, for a home, or for the food necessary to sustain them?

## THE PEOPLE'S SHIPS

IT IS the duty of the United States to operate the ships of its merchant marine as a prudent owner would operate them, running the vessels when business is good, letting them rest in port when business falls off.

Thus a group of Portland's business and shipping men heard H. H. Ebey, director of operations of the Pacific coast district of the shipping board, speak at the Chamber of Commerce, last Friday.

It was an excellent statement for a director of operations to make. It was poor representation of a national shipping board policy.

The owners of the American merchant marine are the American people. They want their ships to do business and make money from the very start if possible. To that extent they are prudent owners. To that extent they not only uphold but obligate a director of operations who is trying, in the midst of the detail of leasing, chartering and scheduling, to produce profits for his owners.

But the American people did not build and pay for their ships for present profits only. They had the future in mind. They had America's position and rank in the commerce of nations in mind. They had in mind the pioneering for business that will return profits in the future and they will consider their investment good if those profits are never more than the indirect returns which establish our successful participation in international business.

Portland has spent millions of dollars for docks and ocean terminals—for the sake of the port's future. Every hopeful, far-looking port on the coast and in America has done the same. We are not yet asking if the service charges approximate the costs of operation plus interest and sinking fund items.

As a war measure, America took over the operation of the railroads. Did it do so for profit? Did the government lay off trains because business at any time or place slackened? Did it leave equipment on sidings as the shipping board division of operations is leaving ships idle in their ports?

The fact is that we had enough knowledge and experience in railroad matters to know that sustained service alone in the end pays.

How are we to meet the more difficult competitive problem of the sea with intermittent and uncertain service? Are we not losing a future dollar for the sake of saving a present penny?

Let's have breadth and foresight as well as prudence in the operation of the American merchant marine.

Mr. Ebey's further suggestion that the shipping interests of the port give preference to the vessels of the American merchant marine is more susceptible of hearty agreement. A merchant ought to use his own delivery wagons rather than those of his competitor—unless his own wagons are full and all the goods not yet delivered.

## NATURE'S INVESTMENT

COLORADO has defeated its great tri-tunnel project by an adverse majority unofficially said to be 3000 votes.

Had the measure carried, as much as $50,000,000 would have been spent to tunnel in three places beneath the lofty, snow swept, storm scarred roof of the Rocky mountains.

Tolls for the use of the tunnels by railroads and vehicles would have paid, said champions of the scheme, all the interest and sinking fund charges and only the credit of the people of Colorado actually would have been used.

The reasons for proposing the construction of the Moffat, Monarch and San Juan tunnels give the plan its interest to the Northwest.

The state of Colorado is bisected by the high Rockies. Railroad lines and highways are used at constant hazard. The difficulties of transportation in the winter time become terrific. For periods of 60 to 90 days most of the lines are closed. Traffic is cut off.

Oregon and Washington are bisected by the high Cascade range. The railroads and the highways that cross the passes, even where there are high line tunnels, are used at great hazard during all seasons of the year, under the most arduous conditions during the winter and with frequent traffic tie-ups.

The scheme for evading the snows and blizzards for which Colorado lacked willingness only by the margin of 3000 votes would be worth any number of millions in the Cascades, had Nature not provided an alternative—with a transverse cut of the mountain range which would be an insuperable task for the unaided power of man.

Colorado has no alternative. That state is on the nation's roof. Some day, doubtless, the demands of development will overcome the negative majority, and the tunnels will be built. But a low line tunnel under the Cascades will forever be unnecessary. Nature carved the gorge of the Columbia. Why isn't it made to pay full returns on Nature's investment?

## AT THE INTERSECTION

MOST automobile accidents occur at intersections. It is at the corners that the cars meet and crash.

In approximately 240 feet of street including the block and intersection, a heavy majority of collisions occur within the 40-foot intersection. It is remarkable that drivers cannot eliminate hundreds of such accidents when there is strong possibility that other machines may be encountered at every corner. Exercise of ordinary caution when approaching intersections, it would seem, would do away with dozens of accidents that take place there every day.

Carelessness of various kinds is responsible for the corner smashups. Failure to give right of way causes more than 200 such collisions every month. Cutting corners adds almost 100 more.

Failure to give right of way means one of two things: The erring driver either fails to have control of his machine or he is a hog of the road. In either case, he is punishable, and inasmuch as his violations are causing nearly one third of the smashups that occur every month, he should be heavily punished from the standpoint of public policy.

Cutting corners is another dangerous violation and one to which many accidents are chargeable. A cut corner is either the result of pure carelessness or failure to control the machine. Since it causes so many wrecks, why not make it, too, a costly offense?

There is too much haste at intersections. Drivers are in too big a hurry. They can regulate their own motion at the corners and avoid hundreds of collisions. It is their duty to so regulate their own action. If they fail it will be necessary for the law to lay a heavier hand on the careless corner motorist.

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Word comes that the list of irreconcilables in the senate has been increased by the late elections. Johnson and Borah, with additional backers, can be counted upon to make the fur fly when the new "association of nations" comes before the senate for discussion.

## DEMPSEY AND CARPENTIER

NOW that President-elect Harding officially has buried the League of Nations and Senators Borah and Johnson have expressed themselves as satisfied with the manner in which the obsequies were conducted, we may turn to another though less important international matter—the proposed glove fight between Monsieur Georges Carpentier of France, and Mr. William Harrison (Jack) Dempsey, late of Salt Lake, Utah. No date or place has been chosen for the contest, so far. The only definite feature about it is that the fistic gladiators have signed articles of agreement to fight for a purse of $500,000.

Carpentier has shown himself to be the best present-day pugilistic product of Europe. Dempsey is likewise recognized as the crowned and undisputed king of Yankee mitt wielders. Thus is the foremost brawn of Europe pitted against the supremest brawn of the United States.

The proposed fight will revive in many boxing fans memories of the days of John C. Heenan and Tom Sayers on the one hand and Charley Mitchell and John L. Sullivan on the other. These men fought under circumstances a great deal more difficult and different than do the boxers of today. No purses and only side bets which seldom soared above $5000 or $10,000, and often not more than $1000 or $2000, were their sole rewards. They used bare knuckles instead of gloves, and the loser's end, unlike the loser nowadays, who gets as much as the victor, sometimes more, was a mere battered body and a disfigured face. Wrestling tactics were not barred then and frequently the roughest man won. The greensward with an open sky served as their ring and pavilion.

If Sayers and Heenan could come back to life today and hear of a purse of $500,000 being offered for a fight, they would, like the hero in Ben King's parody on "If I Should Die Tonight," "drop back dead again."

## WILSON WILL YET TRIUMPH

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The days of revilement of Woodrow Wilson are approaching their end. With the close of the presidential campaign and his retirement from office, the rancor of partisan bitterness will fade and critics whose tongues have been dipped in venom will soon be paying tribute to his greatness. Thus history will repeat itself, as it did with Lincoln.

History will not say that Wilson originated the League of Nations, but it unquestionably will say that Wilson made it a reality, uniting vision with accomplishment. He saw the great opportunity and found the practical means. So, whatever form the League of Nations may finally take, and however long delayed the entry of his own country, he will not be robbed of the credit that history must give him. As Washington's name stands for the making of the nation and Lincoln's for its preservation, Wilson's name will ever be connected with the organization of the world against war.

That his work was assailed by the politicians of his day and that he became unpopular for a time with classes of citizens who could not see beyond the boundaries of Thrace or Fiume will have no effect on the verdict which is already shaping itself and which becomes as inevitable as it was with Lincoln.

* * *

History will also deal with the pathos of the crisis in which the leader was stricken, and that then, because a political campaign was at hand, detraction became more virulent than ever. It was this thought which more than any other moved the delegation of pro-league Republicans who visited him just before the campaign closed and joined in a statement, saying:

"It was evident that he was voicing the profoundest emotions of his heart. The whole occasion was inexpressibly solemn and tender. It was evident that the president's intellectual powers were in no way impaired, but the deputation felt that it was nothing less than tragic that the great president of the United States should have been brought to such a physical condition as the result of his indefatigable labors for his country and for humanity."

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, a member of the delegation, came from the meeting, as did the others, touched by the scene he had witnessed. "As I stood there within four feet of him," said Dr. Brown, "I had an inexpressibly solemn feeling that the words he was speaking might be his farewell words to the country. He must know that near the end of his second term and in his enfeebled health his public career is drawing to a close. We left the White House feeling that we had witnessed a scene of what may prove to be of historic significance, a scene in which the splendor of a great mind and spirit had triumphed for a moment over physical weakness and pain, but that the lamp of physical life was burning dangerously low. It was one of the most moving experiences of my life."

* * *

The same feelings were expressed by one of the women present on that occasion, Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, who said: "I am not young. I have had many solemn moments in my life, but I can assure you that when we stood in the presence of President Wilson in that room in the White House, I consider it the most solemn moment in my life. The men with us stood with tears in their eyes in the presence of this great man, stricken, aged, worn, and yet with not a line in his face that showed rancor, bitterness or malice. He had but one thought, one dream in his heart. There was no bitterness left toward his enemies. He seemed far away from the vanity and folly of the world, as if he were just living to see the ideal accomplished."

* * *

While the members of this delegation, accustomed to seeing the large frame of the president in robust strength, were shocked by his appearance, this does not mean that the president is worse or failing. The testimony of his physician and those who meet him daily is that he is slowly gaining, getting back the strength so nearly lost. The long illness and forced confinement have naturally worn him down and intensified the expressive lines of his face. But his spirit is strong. He looks keenly to the future for rest and recuperation and the opportunity to still further serve his country in a place outside the cares of office and the bickerings of party politics.

## The Passing of Nome

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The annual fall exodus leaves fewer than 200 people in the once famous, though always desolate, beach camp of Nome. Returning Alaskans say the curtain is all but drawn on the old camp where, in the summer of 1898, nearly 15,000 people surged, swore, fought and caroused.

Nome has gone the way of scores of fitful placer camps. Its story is the tale in another setting of Orofino, Pierce City, Warrens and Florence of the early '60s in Northern Idaho; of the North Fork placer camps of the Coeur d'Alenes in the early '80s, of Central City and Leadville, in Colorado, of wasted camps in Montana and Southern Idaho, in British Columbia, Oregon and Nevada, to say nothing of the wild days of the '50s in California.

Exceptions to the rule of hectic activity and quick decay are Helena, site of a one-time noted placer camp, and the fine city of Denver, where, in the summer of 1858, James H. Pierce panned out a little gold from a sandbar near the mouth of Cherry creek, a discovery that fired the expectations of thousands and started the historic rush to the "Pike's Peak country."

The fine and progressive city of Lewiston, Idaho, is another exception to the rule of oblivion that has been the almost unfailing fate of placer camps. While, strictly speaking, Lewiston was not a placer camp, but the outfitting point, at the head of steamboat navigation, for the stampede into the Clearwater region in the early '60s, it was a placer camp in all its aspects and in the wild spirit of early day gold hunting.

With the sailing away of the steamship Victoria, bearing 350 Nome residents, most of whom announced their purpose never to return, the brooding spirit of melancholy came in with the long, long winter. Again the "wolf's long howl is heard on Ounalaska's lonely shore," and the little remnant of population is left with memories and disappointed hopes. Yet a few will cling to the deserted beach to the last breath of life, for such is the unfailing record of every famous camp, to live over again in memory, through the long Arctic nights, the stirring scenes of 20 years ago.

### OREGON'S LOSS

From the Baker Democrat

Baker county's plurality for Chamberlain over Stanfield shows that a few people in the state appreciate his splendid record during his 12 years in the United States senate and have shown their gratitude for his services in behalf of Oregon. And it is timely to observe that Oregon will keenly feel the loss of his splendid ability in the years to come and will regret his retirement at this time when the state is so much in need of congressional action for the development of its possibilities.

## 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.]

### "CAST DOWN BUT NOT KILLED"

Portland, Nov. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—The result of the late election has turned this country over to the money power. It has fastened its grip on the masses and brought us one step nearer a revolution in America. It is beyond my comprehension how the American people could turn down the Democratic platform, one of the most progressive platforms ever placed before them, and elect a man on a platform wreathed with the chain of industrial slavery. Labor can't expect any favors from the government after March 4. Their enemy is placed over them. They have driven a thorn into their own flesh. The Wilson administration has done more for the common people in the past eight years than did the Republican party in 50 years. The people seem to worship those who persecute them and want to kill those who would elevate them.

In times past the Republican party has protected just one class, and that is the moneyed class. It has protected American industries, and has swung the gates wide open to foreign labor to compete with American labor.

While the Democratic party is beaten, it is not dead. Its fundamental principles will again bloom.

E. A. Linscott.

### MR. BRYAN'S PROGRAM

Portland, Nov. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—At last Mr. Bryan has spoken. His spoken words indicate that he has a program outlined for the democracy of the country. He announced a program for the president. No man, neither Mr. Bryan nor anyone else, needs to undertake to tell the Democrats of America of a program. The program is already outlined. Thomas Jefferson laid the foundation of democracy. Andrew Jackson added thereto and gave additional strength to that foundation. Woodrow Wilson has made clearer and brighter the principles, the precepts and the sources of true democracy. By his policies, by his administration of affairs and by his record of legislation the principles of true democracy have been exemplified. Through vilification and abuse, through hatred and jealousy propagated by partisanship, through deception and prevarication, through race prejudice produced and cultivated in connection with the settlements of the world war, through disloyalty of professed Democrats and failure of performance of duty on their part, the beacon light of true democracy set burning by President Wilson has been dimmed for the time being. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and so with the beacon of true democracy. Lincoln gave true utterance to the foundation of democracy when he said it was a "government of the people, by the people and for the people." That government should represent and protect all the people, regardless of station in life, class, vocation, race or sect. A "square deal for all" is democracy, and the administration and record of Woodrow Wilson has been this sort of government. In future, Democrats need only look to Jefferson, Jackson and Woodrow Wilson for leadership and guidance along the well lighted way.

B. F. Wilson.

### OPPOSES IMMIGRATION

La Grande, Nov. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—I can readily agree with Roy Bennett when he says that so much immigration should be stopped. I am in a position to know all about this thing, as I travel the road daily and I can see section houses—good, substantial, roomy houses which any American would be glad to live in—occupied by Japs and Greeks free of charge. There is scarcely a section foreman on the O-W. R. & N., on which I travel, that can write his name; in fact, doesn't know it, but wishes to be called John or Jim. Our American men have to be bums and take what is left, while the foreigners get the harvest. Not half of them are American citizens, or ever intend to be, and if war should break out they would go back to their country and fight us. Give the American men first consideration, is my cry.

Mrs. E. Shiller.

### LONESOMEST PLACE ON EARTH

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Asked to name the lonesomest place in the world, a traveler once answered, "The Island of Tristan d'Acunha, far off the coast of South America. Its population is 76 and it is visited by a vessel only once in two years."

But the traveler was all wrong. Isolated, remote, limited in society, the island may be. But why lonesome? The last thing we heard from it was that all the inhabitants were working together to fight a dangerous plague of rats. When people can get together for a common purpose, they aren't lonesome.

A man told us the other day that the lonesomest place he ever found was New York city, where he didn't know a soul, and his being there didn't matter to anyone. And he was right. But he set about changing that condition, and he didn't find even New York lonesome very long. For the lonesomest place is no question of geography or population or economics. The lonesomest place is always the human heart which hasn't learned how to reach out to other human hearts in the sure knowledge that there will be something in common, that if it has affection to spend, and loyalty and truth and friendliness, there are these things in return waiting to welcome it.

### SOME ELECTION DEDUCTIONS

From the Eugene Guard

The election results seem to have dazed the Republicans almost as thoroughly as the Democrats. The overwhelming avalanche may mean more than a mere party victory; in fact, it undoubtedly does mean more. Millions of Democrats must have deserted their party, in view of the great majorities, since it is known large numbers of Republicans voted for Cox on the League of Nations issue. Had the result been closer it might be construed as a party victory.

In some respects an analysis of the returns would seem to spell the doom of political parties, and a general inclination to vote independently. If this is true, a small shift in percentage running through the tremendous total vote of the nation would easily sweep any party out of power in the future.

The people apparently take the view that the government, which is really the administration in power, ought to fix up everything exactly to their liking. If it fails to do this their allegiance is shifted to the opposition, just as it was in Tuesday's election.

The Republican party managers made a great many promises, expressed or implied, which is the way of politicians. These promises may return to bother them when in power, but politicians trust largely to luck in being able to get by some way after they are elected. The Irish question, League of Nations, high cost of living, the vast number of people who want to sell high and buy cheap, labor problems, and a score of lesser troubles, will now become the concern of the national Republican party. The fact that the people have shown themselves to be fickle in their party allegiance and prone to hold the government responsible for many things that formerly were considered not in its special province to regulate, makes the situation of the incoming administration not altogether pleasant. A slight percentage of defection in an electorate numbering nearly thirty millions means a landslide in the other direction.

This evidence of independent voting and holding the administration so strictly to account may be the sign of better things ahead, or it may mean something else. It will be an excellent thing for students of government to bother their heads about and disagree over.

## Olden Oregon

There Were True Prophets in the Northwest in Earliest Times.

The first steam vessel on the Northwest coast was the Beaver, which was brought out from England by the Hudson's Bay company. She was a low pressure sidewheel steamer of 110 tons register. The vessel arrived in the Columbia river in the spring of 1836. One of her first trips after arrival at Vancouver was an excursion around Sauvies island, June 14. Her passengers were made up of gentlemen from the fort. Among them was the Rev. Samuel Parker of the Dutch Reformed church of Ithaca, N. Y., on a religious mission. Commenting on the excursion, Parker wrote that the party during the trip indulged during their enjoyment in a "train of prospective reflections upon the probable changes which would take place in these remote regions in a very few years" and in the dream of "a new empire to be added to the kingdoms of earth."

## Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The school at which are educated the executive officers of the United States navy was founded as the Naval school, October 10, 1845, at Annapolis, Md., with a course fixed at five years, the first and last of which were to be spent in the school; this plan was subsequently changed to seven years. The name was then changed to the Naval academy. In 1873, the course for cadet midshipmen was extended to six years; nine years later this title was changed to naval cadet, which in 1902 was replaced by that of midshipman.

The number of officers in service subsequent to the Spanish war was entirely inadequate to the increasing demand of the fleet. An increase in the number was authorized by congress in 1902, and provided for the appointment of a midshipman every two years by a senator, congressman and delegate in congress, and 11 by the president. By act of March, 1912, the probationary period of two years at sea was eliminated and the course fixed at four years, at the end of which, upon graduation, the midshipmen are commissioned as ensigns.

# COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

## SMALL CHANGE

Glee clubs do not always sing that way.

* * *

Anyhow, we don't have to oil the lawn-mower tonight.

* * *

The dentist who advertises "It don't hurt a bit" may know something about dentistry.

* * *

Funny thing, it seems, that when the value of the dollar goes up, the cost of living will come down.

* * *

"Lady" lobbyists at Washington will demand a smoking-room. Why not? The men have their manicure parlor.

* * *

With all his science, the weather forecaster misses his guess about as often as the iron rooster atop the old barn.

* * *

"Made in Japan" hasn't proved a highly profitable trade mark as applied to the ships built in the Orient for Uncle Samuel.

* * *

Elihu Root apparently hasn't taken root in the political garden of Senator Harding, where folks seemed to think he had been planted.

* * *

Clamoring for capital punishment no doubt will pause for a while, now that Oregon has been treated to the orgy of legalized hanging again.

* * *

The city budget has been trimmed down to the extent of $400,000, but it seems probable that Portland will be running right along this time next year.

## SIDELIGHTS

A few more weeks of this, and one will no longer be ashamed to ask for a dollar's worth of something.—Salem Capital Journal.

* * *

With eggs selling here at 80 cents per dozen, we don't see where a protective tariff would help the consumer a great deal.—Port Umpqua Courier.

* * *

Pessimists who were born knocking can be found who profess to see no signs of progress in the farming country of Oregon, especially in the valley. Such ones are either blind, biased or both.—Albany Democrat.

* * *

The Observer window has one potato that would be the means of enticing any Easterner to the West. J. L. Falk brought in an Early Rose potato this morning that weighs exactly three and one-third pounds.—La Grande Observer.

* * *

Old Jack Frost doesn't seem to have the nip as in former years at this time of year. Most of Mother Nature's green vegetation is with us and some varieties are making new growth, which causes the local weather prophets to predict a "mild, open winter."—Drewsey Pioneer Sun.

* * *

"To the victors belong the spoils" was the ancient slogan of the politicians. A better saying these days is that "to the victors belongs the responsibility." That is applicable in national affairs and in local affairs. The people will later judge by the results accomplished.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

# MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

## Random Observations About Town

G. A. Doty, well-known lumberman of Chehalis, registered Saturday at the Imperial hotel. He reports the lumber situation "not in the best of health just now, due to freight rates," but hopes for an adjustment or improvement.

* * *

R. Green, a mining engineer of Tacoma, registered Sunday at the Imperial, after an arduous trip through the mountains near Joseph, Or.

* * *

Here to meet representatives of the Standard Oil company, who will gather at the Benson hotel from about 20 Oregon cities and towns, G. H. Richardson and W. A. Brady of San Francisco, officials of the company, were registered at the Benson Sunday. The meeting is a get together affair to promote the sale of Standard products.

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If anyone feels that post-election days mean good times, we consequently shall have good times, if for no other reason than the psychological urge. This is the opinion of Alex B. McIntosh, a banking man of San Francisco, who Sunday registered at the Portland hotel. He will be here but a few days, on business, before his return. "Everyone has said that after election business will be better. They say it whether business is good or bad with them at the time. It's one of those bromides that resolve themselves into barometers. Each person feeling and believing the same identical thing results in a state of affairs that fits the belief. That is but one reason we expect good times, but whether it is actually due to the election, or to the state of mind of the business world, is for an occult alone to tell."

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F. M. Wood and E. J. Wilson, cattlemen of Prineville, registered Sunday at the Imperial.

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T. T. Bennett and Frank Sloan are two of the newly elected members of Oregon's legislature who are in Portland, at the Imperial. "Tom" Bennett is from Marshfield and Sloan from Stanfield.

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Dr. H. A. Hogen of Stevenson, Wash., is a visitor, registered at the Oregon hotel.

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Dr. A. R. Reiter of Spokane, after a few weeks in the sunshine of California, is returning to the Washington city, stopping off in Portland for a few days. He is registered at the Portland.

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E. O. McCoy, a banker of The Dalles, is at the Portland, where he registered Sunday.

# OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The tale of a soldier of fortune is told by Mr. Lockley today. The hero of this tale has been—Northwest mounted policeman, soldier, miner, sailor—anything that has adventure and long hikes, long marches or long voyages in it.]

Many a man who wanted to get into the service during the world war was bitterly disappointed by not being able to pass the rigid physical tests; for war wants only the best to be offered on its reeking altar. Not long ago I fell into conversation with Frank Warren, of British parentage, now an American. He was born in India while his father was serving with the British forces there.

"The war pretty well cleaned out our family," he said. "My male relatives, almost without exception, were in the army. Most of them went overseas with Kitchener's first 100,000 and died trying to stem the first flood of German troops. My brother-in-law, who was a major general, and three of my cousins, fell in the first fighting at Ypres. When I tell you that I was a member of the Northwest mounted police 40 years ago you will realize that I was over the age limit and was barred from service on that account.

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"I guess if you were going to describe me you would have to term me a soldier of fortune. I put in five years in my early twenties with the Northwest mounted police. Young fellows are reckless and love adventure. I hadn't been with the redcoats long when a bunch of renegade Crees went on the rampage. When the word came to our barracks of their depredations we were told we should be greatly outnumbered, and were asked how many men were in favor of following the Indians at once, and how many preferred to await reinforcements. Every man stepped one pace forward when asked if we wanted to go at once. A few moments later we were on our way. We saw where they had burned settlers' haystacks and burned their log cabins. We came to one cabin where a little baby girl was nailed by her hands to the doorpost, while her mother lay on the floor horribly mutilated. The baby was still alive when we took her down, but did not live long.

"We were a small party, in charge of a sergeant. He said, 'I can't order you to take no prisoners, but any man who has the welfare of our force at heart will need no such order.' There were 27 Cree renegades in the raiding party. We soon came up with them. We buried 27 Indians.

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"Yes, most of the lads in the force in those days were good shots. I was shooting it out once with a chap who preferred being killed to being taken and made a reputation as a marksman which was really undeserved. I caught sight of him just as he raised his gun to fire at me. Taking quick aim at his chest, I fired. The bullet went high and crashed through the bridge of his nose exactly between his eyes. The other chaps thought it a bit of wonderful shooting.

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"In the middle '80s I went to British Columbia, where I hunted big game. I secured specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. I often got as much as $150 for a particularly fine bighorn sheep head, one with massive horns.

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"In the early days of the bicycle I went from Vancouver, B. C., to Bellingham by bicycle. I intended to quit the wheel there, but I liked it so well I rode on to Portland and on by way of the Willamette valley, Roseburg and Ashland to San Francisco. That was in the early '90s. The roads were not what they are now, by a long shot. I stuck around San Francisco a few days and then, mounting my wheel, I rode southward, not stopping till I reached Mexico City. I rode to the coast, where I disposed of my wheel and caught a tramp steamer to Chile. From there I went to the Hawaiian islands and on to Japan and the Philippines. Going broke at Manila, I shipped before the mast on a boat bound for Vancouver, B. C. I struck out into the hills from Vancouver and a few months later had located a good placer claim. I rocked out over $3000 that winter and the following spring.

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"Just about then the call came for volunteers for the Boer war. I abandoned my claim, hiked to Princeton, and from there went to Vancouver, where I signed up with Strathcona's Horse for service in South Africa. I was a good shot and a good horseman, and before we had been fighting long I was commissioned a captain and given charge of a company of scouts. It was dangerous but interesting work. I managed to stop five bullets. The first wound was in my arm. See, here is the scar where it went in, and here is where it came out. A bit later I got a bullet through the shoulder that put me out of action for several weeks. Then I got one just below my knee that did but little harm; the bullet was deflected by the bone and traveled up my leg, coming out at my hip. The next was rather nasty, as it tore the muscle in the calf of my leg and I was invalided back to England. The war quit on me, so I went back to British Columbia and went to prospecting and trapping. I had some experiences up along the headwaters of the streams flowing into Hudson bay that made my experience in South Africa seem like a Sunday school excursion."

## The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

### OREGON NOTES

Several cases of smallpox have broken out recently in Springfield.

The Springfield flour mill has closed down for an indefinite period.

The Star theatre at Klamath Falls has installed a foto-player pipe organ at a cost of $11,000.

An accident while engaged at work on his ranch resulted in the death of Baker Ballew at Hood River.

The tax levy of Astoria school district for the coming year will be $189,700, or $30,000 more than last year.

Medford claims to be the only city in the state of similar size where the tax levy has decreased during the last four years.

Samuel Montague has installed a hydraulic giant on his mine near Sixes. The mine has been worked profitably on a small scale.

The Port of Astoria commission has authorized the issuance of $91,000 in port bonds to complete the issue of $500,000 recently sold.

To date the receipts from two cheese factories at Gold Beach for the season total about $35,000. The price now being received is 27 cents.

The body of Private Curtis W. Wilson, who was drowned when the Tuscania was torpedoed on February 5, 1918, has arrived at Salem from Scotland.

The second batch of paving bonds issued under the Bancroft act is being offered by the city council of Enterprise. The issue amounts to $36,987.

The opening of the paved highway from Ontario to the interstate bridge over the Snake river was celebrated last week with an all-afternoon and evening program.

Despite an enrollment of 3051, nearly 200 greater than that of last year, students at Oregon Agricultural college have all been cared for and there is room for more.

Avera McPherson of Harper has lost 1500 out of a band of 1700 sheep. They were turned out to forage and ate considerably of the leaves of greasewood and the outcrops of alkali.

Perry Leonard Anderson, an employe of the Klamath Lumber company, was instantly killed when he became entangled in a cable that was being used to lower a truck load of lumber.

### WASHINGTON

Taxpayers in Montesano next year will pay 80.82 mills on the dollar.

Aberdeen will pay in taxes next year more than the entire assessed value of Montesano, the county seat.

King county leads in automobiles with 30,303 assessed, and Spokane county is second on the list with 14,270.

The Chehalis highway was thrown open to motorists and traffic last week. The estimated cost of the roadway is $150,000.

Deaths occurring in hazardous industries in Washington during October totaled 24, while injuries to workmen totaled 2179.

Three thousand head of livestock, estimated to be worth $1,250,000, were on exhibition at the livestock show in Spokane last week.

Following exposure of a case of smallpox, more than 1400 students attending Franklin high school at Seattle were vaccinated last week.

Twenty-seven head of cattle bringing $5560, or an average of $206 a head, were sold at the second annual sale of Shorthorns recently held in Spokane.

Forty-one drunks arrested at Yakima during October indicates that that city is wetter than it has been at any time since prohibition went into effect.

Paul B. Towne, a chicken rancher of Tekoa, claims to own the world champion White Leghorn hen, she having laid 312 eggs during the past 12 months.

The body of C. C. Smith was found in his room at a hotel in Spokane, with a note requesting that he be buried by the side of his wife, who committed suicide last August.

One million bushels of wheat are stored in warehouses of Washington and Idaho, awaiting higher prices, according to the president of the Washington Wheat Growers' association.

Carnation Segis Prospect, a cow owned by the Carnation stock farms near Seattle, has established a new record for milk production with a total of 33,469 pounds of milk in 318 days.

### IDAHO

The doors of the Coeur d'Alene Bank & Trust company were closed last week by order of the bank examiner.

There were but 11 forest fires on the Sawtooth national forest this year, burning over a total area of 72.3 acres.

Good roads are promised Idaho by the authorization at last week's election of a two-million dollar road bond issue.

S. A. Chidester, for the past eight years principal of the Emmett schools, died suddenly in that city last week.

Of 1194 children examined in the public school of Rupert by the public health nurse 75 per cent were found defective.

Dick Okerlund, a well known resident of Harrison, is dead from the effects of a fall from the railroad bridge at Chatcolet.

Idaho county has erected a monument to commemorate the battle of White Bird and the last resting place of an officer buried on the battlefield.

From 20 acres of apples near Emmett H. C. McMasters gathered 3000 boxes of fancy fruit and from 20 acres of 7-year-old prunes he took 60 tons.

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Lots of fellers has headed their boats right fer a real fat office and woke up the mornin' after and found theirselves 500 mile up Salt river. It is a awful feelin', but it's like the feller in Texas that got on a awful drunk and undertuck to be marshal, mayor, city council and captain of the company of Texas rangers all to oncet. When he come to in the basteel of the town and found hisself alive and $11 to his credit with the sheriff, he sung "Way Down Upon the Swanee River" with joy to be alive and not under no charges fer murder, only fer bein' disorderly.

## More Cables Needed If Seat of Commercial Empire Is to Shift to Pacific

Some of the believable prophets of commerce have been predicting the transfer of the world's trade center from the Atlantic to the Pacific