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.

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

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE—W. R. Baranger Co., Examiner Building, San Francisco; Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles; Post-Intelligencer Building, Seattle.

THE OREGON JOURNAL reserves the right to reject advertising copy which it deems objectionable. It also will not print any copy that in any way simulates reading matter or that cannot readily be recognized as advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Carrier, City and Country

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One week	$ .15	One month	$ .65
DAILY		SUNDAY	
One week	$ .10	One week	$ .05
One month	.45		

BY MAIL, ALL RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One year	$8.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	4.25	One month	.75
DAILY (Without Sunday)		SUNDAY (Only)	
One year	$6.00	One year	$3.00
Six months	3.25	Six months	1.75
Three months	1.75	Three months	1.00
One month	.60		
WEEKLY (Every Wednesday)		WEEKLY AND SUNDAY	
One year	$1.00	One year	$3.50
Six months	.50		

These rates apply only in the West.

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

To sit still and contemplate—to remember the faces of women without desire; to be pleased by the great deeds of men without envy; to be everything and everywhere in sympathy, and yet content to remain where and what you are—is not this to know both wisdom and virtue, and to dwell with happiness?—Stevenson.

A MONEY TYRANNY

CHARGES of outrageous profiteering and a money tyranny are lodged by the New York World against New York bankers. It insists that the New York housing shortage is largely due to oppressive interest rates brought about by the operations of New York banks. It says:

From all quarters the main complaint is the impossibility of getting loans at anything save prohibitive rates. Investigations last week seemed to prove that this excessive rate on loans on building necessities, such as new homes, is due practically entirely to the dictatorial mandate of bankers, and that this dictum finds its source at the center of the New York money combination. While bankers have been making a tremendous ado about deflating the war inflation, their efforts in this line have been directed toward protecting their own and their associate's profiteering, at the same time throwing dust in the eyes of the public. * * * They have been deflating and their deflating has been injuring or wrecking thousands of confiding business men who are not fortunate enough to be on the inner banking circle. They have been deflating producers and distributers of living necessities in a ruthlessly patriotic and thorough manner, but at the same time they have been protecting the loans of middlemen, profiteers who take the wares of producers and hold them out of the reach of distributors except at exorbitant prices. Their profits have been enormous but secret.

The West knows little of the game of finance as played in Wall street. Its estimate of financiers is made up from the home bankers, whose methods are those of pure banking and whose processes are ethical and lawful. But back in the imperial city of big money the cry is death to a competitor. The financiers clutch at each other's throats. Pull him down, destroy him, bury him, is the hideous purpose of the clan. Millions is the goal and destruction of all things that stand in the way is the method.

The World goes on to say that the bankers know that after the first of the year, money is going to be a drug on the market. It continues:

They know that it is going to be a long time before the banks within the shadow of Trinity steeple will be again able to earn 60 per cent a year on the capital stock, and before some of the big trust companies not far away will be able to offset their usurious interest charges, big losses in loans to fur profiteers and sugar hoarders and the other of that ilk who have been plundering the public purse. Many will recall that the charge has been repeatedly made that the usurious interest rates fixed by the pawnbrokers of Wall street have been responsible to a great degree for the depression in Liberty bonds. Common sense will tell you that when a financial institution can lend its money at a rate twice as high as Liberty bonds it is going to sell its Liberty bonds. That is just what has occurred right along. When there was a moderate drop in money during the early autumn days, and there was some prospect of increasing ease, this sale of Liberty bonds was checked and for a time there was a substantial appreciation in government bonds. But as soon as the situation tightened up a bit the loan shark committee got busy again and Liberties and Victories have again been on the down grade. But they will be selling at a premium before the end of 1921 when the banks will be begging borrowers to take their idle funds at any price.

The World cites the report of the comptroller of the currency as stating that one Wall street bank reported that it made loans of $448,000,000 in excess of 10 per cent per annum, including $186,000,000 at 15 per cent and over. Another bank reported that it was charging 15 per cent on loans of $55,000,000 and 18 to 20 per cent on $3,000,000 additional. The same bank admitted exacting 18 per cent on $57,000,000, 20 per cent on $1,000,000 and 25 per cent on $14,000,000.

Another New York bank admitted charging 16 per cent on $23,500,000 and 14 per cent on $27,000,000. Another day the same bank admitted charging 17 to 20 per cent on $17,000,000. One bank in one day made 11 new loans for over $2,000,000 at 25 per cent, and later made 53 new loans amounting to $10,000,000 at 15 per cent.

To show that the interest rates were artificially made for profiteering purposes, the World, among other things, recounts the following incident:

On a certain day a firm of brokers found that it had on hand $2,000,000 more than it needed. It sent word to the floor that it was willing to lend the money at 6 per cent. Word came back that the rate was 8 per cent and that $400,000 only could be loaned at that rate. And it is an actual fact that the remaining $1,600,000 which the house was willing and anxious to loan at 6 per cent was not loaned at all.

The little group in the money center on Manhattan island is a little world of its own. It knows little and cares less about what is going on out in the real America. While it gloats over its gains it is concerned not at all with the ruin and destruction that it spreads along its way.

Nobody knows how many ills the rest of the country is doomed to suffer as a result of its gambling and its gamblers.

In time of military activity hereafter, every American soldier will carry a package of poison gas as a part of his equipment. At Edgewood arsenal two battalions of gas troops are constantly engaged in experiments. The American chemical society is cooperating actively, and all that science can be made to reveal is being applied in the production of deadly gases for army use. The civilian chemists of Great Britain are cooperating in the same way with the military chemists of that country, as recently announced in parliament by Lloyd George. In time of peace the glorious work of making gas with which to kill people is going on as actively as during the great war. What do the statesmen and military experts see on the horizon?

THE RACE TO THE ALTAR

MRS. TESSIE LOTISSO was shot dead on a Portland street after midnight Monday. She was shot by her husband from whom she had recently separated.

From Albany comes word of a divorce proceeding instituted after the husband and wife had lived apart in the same house for three years.

Day after day the long lists of divorces are compiled in the court houses. The courts are jammed with them.

Sometimes it is divorce. Sometimes a suicide. Sometimes a killing. But it is all from the same cause—mistaken marriages.

Many young people, temperamentally unfitted, hastily jump into a marriage. They don't know each other long enough; they overlook the irritating faults; they don't survey conditions; they fail to recognize the dissimilarity of characters in their mad rush to the altar. They don't—can't get along. Then it is divorce, suicide or murder.

There are hundreds of reasons for marriage failures. There are hundreds of causes of broken homes and hearts and hopes. But the fundamental cause is, perhaps, the too hasty marriage.

Many hasty marriages have been successful. But the divorces, suicides and murders could often be averted by substitution of a real acquaintance before taking the vows in the feverish race to the altar.

Mariage is the basis of our civilization. But it is an institution not to be used wholly for experimental purposes.

The black coffin is out of style. So is the black hearse surmounted by black plumes. And in the transformation we have abandoned the black horses and substituted gasoline. The outlook is that some of us may live to see ourselves transported to the city of rest in a resplendent yellow aerohearse, followed by a jazz band and a company of performing vaudeville artists.

WITHOUT WARNING

FAILURE to signal is one of the dangerous practices of some Portland automobile operators. Many give the wrong signal. Others give it too late. And still others fail entirely to warn drivers and pedestrians of what they are to do.

When drivers give a signal to turn to the right and then turn in the opposite direction, they will, sooner or later, be rammed in the side by another machine. When they signal too late they will, sooner or later, participate in a crash. When they fail to signal at all, the result will be the same.

A driver operates his machine in accordance with signals from the other man, theoretically. He depends on the signals. When they are given improperly or are forgotten, one operator is at a loss to know what the other will do and what to do himself. The second driver cannot, therefore, signal to operators following him. The result is a possibility of several crashes at the same time.

Moreover, failure to signal at busy intersections is a failure to warn pedestrians as to whether a machine is to continue straight ahead or to turn. The pedestrians are, therefore, uncertain as to what they are to do, and may, in turn, take the fatal step themselves.

The law requiring drivers to signal is specific. The police know what that law is. They should do their duty.

HE WAS PRESIDENT

A MAN entered the supply house of the Near East Relief at Erivan, Armenia, recently, and asked for a suit of underclothing.

He wore a hand-me-down Prince Albert coat, which was formerly the property of a preacher in America. He explained that he did not want the underclothing as a gift, and that his pride would not permit him to receive the garments as a gift when there were thousands of his people who could pay nothing. A price of 30 cents was finally accepted as an accommodation to the pride of the buyer.

The man was the president of the new Armenian republic. The poverty of his nation was exampled in the second hand clothing in which he was garbed. As president, his salary is $20 a month—if there is anything in the national treasury with which to pay it, which mostly there is not. In their century-old struggle to hold aloft the Christian standard against the assaults of the millions who execrate that faith, the Armenians have drunk the deepest dregs of misery and fought the most dauntless fight of the ages.

They are a people worth saving. The Near East Relief is one of the most deserving of present day activities. If the destitute remnant of that formerly populous country can be sustained through the current winter, and if, as now seems probable, the League of Nations affords protection, the greatest problem of the Near East will be well on the road to solution.

Britain is again invading America—this time for chorus girls. The Christmas pantomimes are a big feature of the holiday season in the isles, and a shortage of pretty dancers is threatening to force cancellation of the productions. Members of English choruses entered other professions during the war and have failed to return. As a result British producers are offering bonuses, staterooms to and from England and hotel expenses in an effort to induce petite American chorus girls to the islands for the holiday season. Undoubtedly the present season will be more lucrative for the American beauties with the light feet than for those with the long heads.

MR. HUSTON

OREGON loses a notable citizen in the sudden passing yesterday of former State Senator S. B. Huston.

He has long been a figure in the public affairs of the state. As state senator from Washington county he first rose to general public notice. Later, he made an aggressive campaign as a candidate for congress against the present incumbent in the First district, and in that struggle became personally and favorably known to many.

In later years he has frequently been a member of the Multnomah delegation in the legislature, and in that capacity his influence often went for legislation of the best type.

He was the head of, and a delightful figure in, an interesting family whose mourning is shared by a very long list of friends.

The local public safety council is offering free lectures at the library Monday evenings on the mechanical construction and safe operation of automobiles. Isn't it time? In the nation during 1910 there were 500,000 motor accidents, in 1919 there were 8,000,000 accidents. During 1919 there were 9000 motor accidents in Portland. Safety demands experience in motor car operation, constant control of the machine and such knowledge of its structure as will guard the driver against the use of a machine which is dangerously defective.

THINK IT OVER

WOULD you like to be told of a way by which you can advance your material welfare?

Here it is: The after-the-war economic adjustment is in progress. Oregon industries are trying to continue in operation. But, in the expectation that prices may go lower, people wait, and there is reduced buying.

If, in your purchases, you buy Oregon made goods whenever possible, you will help keep the wheels moving. If the wheels of Oregon industries continue moving more workers will be employed, more homes will have the money with which to buy more home-made products, and more products made otherwhere. That will make more business for everybody, and more business for everybody makes better times for you and better times for all your neighbors and better times for your city and for your state.

The Christmas season is at hand. If you choose Oregon-made articles for your gifts, every present will be a gift not only to the person on whom it is bestowed, but it will be a gift to Oregon workers who get out the raw materials, a gift to the Oregon workers who make the raw material into finished product, a gift to your neighbors and a gift to your town.

And will the plan not advance your own material welfare? Think it over.

LABOR CALLS IN HOOVER

This Summons Induces a More Hopeful View of Prospective Industrial Relations—More Conservative Policy the Prediction, in the Main.

Daily Editorial Digest

When Herbert Hoover was called in to consult with heads of the American Federation of Labor the American press reflected in its columns a more hopeful attitude toward the future of industrial conditions in the country. While there is little textual information upon which to build these hopes, many writers comment upon what Hoover said or should have said, and for the most part they seem to feel that Mr. Gompers and his followers will be influenced toward a more conservative policy.

* * *

The Boston Globe (Ind.) does not believe that the labor men were served with a "soothing syrup or bread pills" nor that they expected such from Mr. Hoover, but concludes:

"It is an encouraging sign that labor has striven to understand the facts of the case, to square its opinions with economic fundamentals, and, if need be, to compromise. In thus studying its new policy labor is leading the way."

* * *

The belief that "both employers and employes are now of a mind to be reasonable" is expressed by The Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.), which declares there is enough evidence from Mr. Hoover's remarks and the present policy of the federation to make it "hopeful" that the "greatest opportunity for stabilization and assurance of mutual advantage" is, at last "being grasped." The Knoxville Journal and Tribune (Rep.) recognizes as "one of the most encouraging omens of the times" the "conservatism" which labor has shown. This change in direction, the Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.) thinks, is actuated "by practical motives," but, it adds, "whatever may be the reasons, the attitude if preserved will be helpful in coming years."

* * *

One point that many writers feel sure has been impressed upon the workers is that "the unions cannot create employment" or "hold wages above the standard fixed by natural laws," as the Buffalo Commercial (Ind.) puts it. This the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.) thinks is the case because Mr. Hoover does not sympathize with "the theory that the present shutdown in certain lines of industry is due to anything but stern necessity." That credit conditions and slackening of demand, quite apart from the question of wages, affect this question, the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) states Mr. Hoover told the federation, answering their demand that "present standards of living and conditions of work must be maintained, whether or not they are economically justifiable." The Chicago Post (Ind.) remarks that the unions should be shown "the folly of attempting to base policy upon the theory that wages of labor must be unimpaired, no matter what happens to be the revenue of the employer."

* * *

The Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle (Ind.) considers that it is the people who shall have to make the decision, for at present "it is manifest at a glance that each side is seeking not a fair and equitable basis of agreement, but an unfair advantage over the other." It is unfair for the employer to seek to check organization that makes collective bargaining possible and it is likewise unfair that labor, having won the right to collective bargaining, should try to dictate to the employer "whom he should employ and whom he should not employ." The people must "get the meaning of the terms that will be used in the controversy clearly in mind and then insist on fairness from both."

* * *

From the labor viewpoint the situation is viewed pessimistically by the Seattle Union Record (Labor), which believes that "an attempt to destroy the trade unions is being organized," and predicts that "the next four years will see a great warfare waged against unions by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' association and other big aggregations of capitalistic interest, and the United States government." Cooperation among the workers is urged now, "while labor has the money."

* * *

The Oregon Journal (Ind.) warns the people that "the forces now at play in this country in the economic adjustment are very determined and very powerful" and the danger lies in the fact that the powerful employer may make the mistake of forcing down wages by means of shutdowns, failing to see that "living wages and a fair chance for workers" is the true policy.

Dust Dunes of the Palouse

From the Chicago News

Consider the fertility of rich America and some of the sources from which that fertility springs. There is, for example, the Palouse country.

From the gaunt flanks of the western Bitter Roots a lumpy terrain of wind-blown hills stretches across Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington 100 miles or more to the Columbia river. It is a rich area spread like a crinkled rug behind a wilderness of mountains, and with its wealthy hills and significantly black soil it is called by the residents, somewhat magniloquently, the Inland Empire. More properly it is the Palouse country, the creation of the Palouse wind.

Never was Dutchman more indebted to the winds for pumping dry his portion of the sea, grinding his corn and supporting his general comfort than are the people of the Palouse. It is a windborn land and it is still in process of creation. This farm patched country of prosperous homesteads, of fat little towns, of orchards where prunes and western apples wax to ungainly girth and of poplar guarded roads twining among the hills is a prosperous pocketful of America. The golden shimmer of wheat fields spreads across the hills. Towns sit negligently here and there, each pointing proudly to a handsome schoolhouse, as medieval towns point to the cathedral, and filling with grain meanwhile the tail cylinders of concrete from which freight trains now and then umber away. It is a region grown somewhat past the boom and booby stage into settled prosperity.

Westward 100 miles or more on the grim and arid plains of the Columbia the Palouse region literally takes its rise. The lava and other rock of these plains break down under wind and weather in finer and finer disintegration and at last are dust. Then comes the west wind and the dust storm starts its travels. The muddy colored cloud sweeps eastward, reaching long tentacles before it, and breaks with much grit and blither upon the slowly rising slopes of the Bitter Root mountains. Here rain falls, plants grow and the dust is pinned to earth in slow accumulations. Three inches to the century are piled up. Since the land was last glaciated 50 to 80 feet of fertile dust has covered the Palouse region.

It is a land of dust dunes. Each hill with its slow western slope, its crest and its abrupt decline on the lee side toward the east is a billow of dust on which men now grow their wheat. The soil is thick; there are few water courses; there is no leaching of the soil. Like huge sponges the hills soak up the winter rains and return them gradually during the summer. Dry farming is the Palouse method, but the crops are heavy.

All things in the Palouse are creatures of the dust and of the yellow rains and the gray snows. The tall pines and Douglas firs back in the canyons and on the ridges of the range, or cresting an isolated butte, look down on dust fed crops, on rural homes and American content. Strong limbed boys and girls battle through the wind to school. They do not mind, for they, too, are children of the dust.

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 EXPLOITED FARMER

Portland, Nov. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—The country is becoming alarmed at the decrease in the number of farmers. Various reasons for this are being advanced. In Ohio it is estimated that more than 60,000 men and boys over 15 years of age left Ohio farms for the cities in the year ending with June, 1920. The proportion is considered as great in almost every other state.

There are reasons for such an unrest and disgust for farm life. First, let us consider the hog business in Oregon, and who gets the profits. I have been in the hog business for a number of years. The first few years I did fairly well. Last year there was no money in it for me, and this year worse than all. I was forced to sell below the cost of production. I sold 18 hogs a short time ago, nine of them at six months old, averaging 130 pounds, and nine at seven, averaging 175 pounds. For the first nine I received 23 cents a pound and for the last nine 20½ cents a pound.

During the world war the milling companies of Portland agreed to sell mill run at $32 to $35 a ton to the farmers and dairymen. As soon as the war was over the milling companies began to raise the price of mill feed. I paid $65 a ton last summer, and corn sold in Portland the past summer at $20 to $25 a ton above the quotations in the states east of the Rocky mountains, and barley and millrun at $15 to $20 above. After paying these high prices for feed I did not get so good a price for my hogs as I did three years ago. We raise the hogs, and the milling companies get the profit. I know of a number who have gone out of the business in the past few years just for this reason.

It has been less than 20 years ago that Portland had to have seven carloads of meat shipped in daily from the East. This is going to happen again if the stockgrowers and dairymen have to pay the milling companies such exorbitant prices for feed.

I thought last summer that perhaps by going after the feed I could save several dollars on the ton, but when I got there I found they would sell only to men who are in the feed business at the market quotations.

It has been only the past week that the mills of Portland have quoted millrun for less than $50 a ton—away above the Eastern market; and yet, when we sell our pork we have to go by the Eastern quotations.

The great problems the farmer faces today are these: "Mr. Farmer: We have goods you need and must have; pay us our price, or go without," and, on the other hand, "Mr. Farmer: You have goods we want, but you take what we choose to pay you, or let your produce lie and rot."

N. J. LeHart.

TO REFUTE ANTI-LEAGUERS

Centralia, Wash., Nov. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—Just yesterday I started to take The Journal, and I want to say it saved my good nature and has made me a yearly subscriber. Our home paper had an editorial on "Troops From Spain Drafted by League," and a neighbor who has more time to read than I have and is a strong league opponent called at our home the other evening and came at me just as this league opponent did in your paper. As I had not brushed up on this she caught me unprepared to fling back at her as you have; so I'm saving this item for her when she calls again. A Seattle daily has been our paper, but I lost interest in reading it, for I am a strong league booster and never could find the news I desired in the Seattle paper. I think I shall be able to get all the material for my league battles that I shall need.

I am proud to say I was smart enough to tell this lady that surely the papers had misrepresented the league. She laughed at me and said, "Yes, that's the way you get out of all the pointed questions I thrust at you on the league."

I heard President Wilson when he was in Tacoma and think him a wonderful man. I have always been a great admirer of our president.

New Subscriber.

Olden Oregon

There Were Large Land Transactions With Indians in Early Days.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs Dart made treaties in 1850 with the Indians on both sides of the Columbia river at its mouth. A tract of land extending from the Chehalis river on the north to Yaquina bay on the south and from the ocean on the west to above the mouth of the Cowlitz river was purchased from the Indians. The sum of $91,300 was promised, to be paid in 10 yearly installments in clothing, provisions and other necessary articles. Reservations were made on Clatsop point and Woody and Cathlamet islands, and at Shoalwater bay, where it was provided that if the majority of Indians removed to that place within one year they would be given a manual labor school, a lumber and flouring mill and a farmer and a blacksmith to instruct them.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

It is estimated that 75,000,000 gum chewers have created an industry in the United States that yields $45,000,000 annually. Most of the chicle for this gum comes from Yucatan and British Honduras, being shipped from Belize. Tropical and South America sent 50,400 hundredweight of chicle in 1906, but in 1910 this had increased to 60,600 hundredweight, and in the same year Canada imported 15,000 hundredweight. The Indian is given credit for establishing gum chewing, when he taught Europeans how to discern between the pine and real spruce gum. The chewers then selected other things, including paraffin and derivations of beeswax until the elastic chicle gum of the naseberry tree of Central and tropical South America was discovered.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

The Snow fam'ly jist finished up the last of the Thanksgivin' turkey with bone stew last Sunday and feels thankful that the said turkey, while the boniest in Ma's flock, didn't have no more bones. The fat ones all went profiteerin'.

HIS SOLUTION

From the Louisville Courier-Journal

"Well, my brother has solved the housing problem."

"Huh?"

"Got himself into jail."

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Nice warm weather for Christmas shopping.

* * *

Report says that the sunrise these mornings is wonderful.

* * *

Hope the town pump at Oswego is repaired by Saturday night.

* * *

English girls should have been careful what kind of soldiers they married.

* * *

With five years to spend Ponzi may be able to think up some safer scheme.

* * *

The French actress who must bathe in champagne is not so vain as she is insane.

* * *

Let's make very short and painful work of cleaning out unclean meat packers.

* * *

"Harding held up by squalls." That shouldn't be a novel experience for a married man.

* * *

About the time mountain sheep vanished from Oregon, biped goats appeared on the scene.

* * *

Fools who set out to make women "good" should be relieved of their firearms in advance.

* * *

It would take more than an earthquake to awaken the average man from that blissful Sunday morning sleep.

* * *

The moving finger writes, and having writ—the product is sent to the divorce court to prove madame's claim for alimony.

SIDELIGHTS

In America there are game laws to protect every rare species except honest men.—Salem Capital Journal.

* * *

The owl is considered wise because he hoots at everything. Some men get a reputation for wisdom the same way. —Roseburg News-Review.

* * *

Farmers are holding grain for higher prices and if they can do so all right, but those who sold their grain last fall right after threshing were the lucky ones.—Amity Standard.

* * *

There are few if any counties in the state which are expending more money or prosecuting more energetic work in the line of highway improvements than is Clatsop county.—Astoria Budget.

* * *

We will never have a great flood in the Willamette without a deep snow in the valley, taken off with heavy, warm rains. That is what made the famous floods of 1860 and 1890.—Salem Statesman.

* * *

Let us hope La Grande will not become the mecca for thieves that Portland has developed into of late. Soon it will not be safe to take off your overcoat in the metropolis with the hope of recovering it.—La Grande Observer.

* * *

A tight money market locally will in no way be improved if we persist in doing mail order buying. A dollar spent at home will make the rounds and help everybody, but if sent away will be gone for keeps. Let's keep right on patronizing home institutions.—Heppner Gazette-Times.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

J. S. Cooper of Independence is renewing acquaintance with his Portland friends. Mr. Cooper settled in Spring valley, in Polk county, 64 years ago. "Jack and Cal Cooper started a store at the cross roads and eventually for the convenience of the nearby farmers, ran a postoffice in their store," said Mr. Cooper. "The wife of my brother, D. J. Cooper, was named Arvazena. They took the last part of her name and called the postoffice Zena. When rural free delivery was inaugurated the Zena postoffice was abolished. I moved to Independence 42 years ago and have lived there ever since."

* * *

A. Hendricson of Cecil, Morrow county, is at the Oregon. "We raise about 4000 tons of alfalfa on Willow creek within three miles of Cecil," said Mr. Hendricson. "I raise 1500 tons and Hynd Bros. and A. C. Minor & Co. raise the rest. The low price of cattle is going to force a lot of cattlemen out of business. Lots of us are already badly bent, and if prices go lower we will go broke."

* * *

T. N. Crane and son of Kerby are Portland visitors. Kerby is one of the "ghost" cities of the West. It is off the railroad, being about 30 miles from Grants Pass. The Crescent City stage and the stage from Grants Pass are the two important events of the day. In the old days it was one of the live mining camps of Southern Oregon. Life there is no longer tempestuous and tumultuous, but on the contrary is peaceful and reminiscent.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Moses and Miss Moses of Montgomery, Ward & Co. of Chicago are at the Benson. They are spending a few days at Portland to see what a real city looks like.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Kinney of Astoria are here to taste the Columbia river's famous salmon. They are having Henry Thiele of the Benson cook it for them.

* * *

Captain C. J. Bakman of Baltimore and Captain John Halooran of San Francisco are lending a nautical air to the lobby of the Multnomah.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Eschell of Douglas county and registering from Leona are guests of the Multnomah.

* * *

C. J. Lair and C. J. Reilly of Albany, the Hub city of the Willamette valley, are at the Multnomah.

* * *

J. C. Murphy of Juneau is down from Alaska for a visit with old-time friends.

* * *

Charles J. Olsen of Madras is at the Multnomah.

This is Eastern Oregon day at the Imperial. Among those registered from the Inland Empire are Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moll, H. Roberts and O. K. Olsen of Redmond; J. G. Wright of Bend, L. L. Stevens of Fossil, J. P. Matthews of Athena, F. L. Miller of Burns, J. D. French of Heppner, J. K. Barry and Thomas Palmer of Fossil, C. A. James of Condon, J. D. French and Jasper M. Crawford of Heppner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Norris and B. W. Hughes of La Grande, Robert Bond, T. S. Gibson, James E. Beard and H. A. and C. J. Minnis of Pendleton, Frank Roup of Joseph, Charles Durin of North Powder, W. H. Woodruff of Union, D. W. Hammond of Lostine and E. H. Brant of Prineville.

* * *

H. H. Alderson of Denmark is transacting business in Portland. Denmark is on the main road between Bandon and Port Orford, in Curry county, and is noted for the excellence of its cheese and the gameness of its trout. Because of difficulty of access, the fishing in Curry county is unsurpassed in the state.

* * *

A. L. Thomas, native son of Salem, but for the past 25 years a resident of Newport, is at the Seward. The hobby of his boyhood days, grinding agates, became his life work, and he is one of the well known lapidists of the Yaquina bay country.

* * *

Mr and Mrs. W. Steusloff of Salem are at the Seward. Mr. Steusloff knows beef from the hoof to the platter, having been in the meat business many years in Salem.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Harreschu of Seaside are Portland visitors. For years they have run a hotel at Seaside, so they find many friends and acquaintances in Portland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Booth of Eugene with "Bob" and "Bill" Booth are Portland visitors.

* * *

R. B. Stanfield, banker of Echo, is in town sizing up the banks and other financial institutions.

* * *

H. W. Collins, hotel man, mill man, wheat grower and president of the Round-Up, is down from Pendleton.

* * *

H. K. Brock and Mrs. W. E. Brock of Pendleton are at the Benson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. House of Hood River are guests of the Oregon.

* * *

Matthew E. Phillips, a "bagman" from York, England, is at the Benson.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Testimony, on highest possible authority, as to the valor and effectiveness of the young men of the West overseas is here recorded by Mr. Lockley, who writes of the career of Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, who in 1917 and 1918 commanded the Forty-first division in the war against Germany, and under whom the First army corps broke the German front at the war's final crisis.]

Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, commander of the Western department, is spending a few days in Portland. A day or so ago we sat in the lobby of the Hotel Portland and General Liggett told me of the work of our troops overseas.

"I went overseas in September, 1917," said General Liggett, "and from that time until the middle of January, 1918, I was in command of the Forty-first division. This division was composed of the men of the West, and I want right here and now to pay tribute to the fighting qualities of the men of the West. It was a wonderful thing to see how in a few months they developed into keen, trained fighters."

* * *

Field Marshal von Hindenburg in describing the reasons for the defeat of the German arms recently said: "It was impossible for us to win after 1918, on account of the British blockade, which, despite our sharpest submarine warfare, cut our food supply. Arrival of American troops broke the west front deadlock, added overwhelming power to the allies and made possible their winning of the war. American attacks in the Argonne, our main line of retreat when we were shortening the line in Belgium and Northern France, actually won the war."

* * *

"The Forty-first division, of which I was in command, was used as a replacement division," said General Liggett. "We sent over 24,000 men to the First and Second divisions, so if you want to know the history of the Forty-first division look up the records of the marches made, the guns taken, the prisoners captured and the casualties suffered by those two divisions. That tells the story of the valor and fighting spirit of our Western boys."

* * *

Take these three paragraphs and you have the story of what the hurling of the fresh and eager American troops at the war-weary German armies on the western front meant toward the victory of the allies. It is true that for three long, bitter years the soldiers of France, Great Britain and the other allies had held the great gray flood at bay, and but for the coming of the sons of America to the rescue it might have been a stalemate.

* * *

When we had discussed various phases of the war, I said to Lieutenant General Liggett: "Now tell me about yourself and about your boyhood. Tell me about your folks." In passing it is interesting to know that General Liggett gets his first name from his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Hunter. He was born at Reading, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. "Do I have to tell you when I was born?" asked General Liggett, with a smile. "Can't you just say I was born quite a while ago and let it go at that? All right. If you need to get all the facts for your story here goes. I was born March 21, 1857. I was graduated from West Point in 1879. I was commissioned a second lieutenant in June, 1879, and assigned to the Fifth infantry. I put in seven years at Fort Keogh, near Miles City, Mont. During the next 20 years I was stationed in Wyoming, the Dakotas, Texas, Florida, Georgia and the Philippines."

* * *

June seems to be General Liggett's lucky month. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fifth infantry in June, 1879. He was married June 30, 1881, at San Antonio, Texas, to Miss Harriet R. Lane. He became first lieutenant in June, 1884; captain in June, 1897; major and assistant adjutant general United States volunteers in June, 1898. He was honorably discharged as major of the Thirty-first United States infantry, volunteers, in June, 1901. He became major of the Thirty-first infantry and lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth infantry in June, 1909. He was made a full colonel in 1912, brigadier general in February, 1913, and major general in the spring of 1917.

* * *

"When I entered the service promotions were pretty slow," said General Liggett. "It took me from June, 1879, to June, 1897, or 18 years, to get my captain's bars. I went to Washington to the Army college in 1910 and became director the following year. In 1913 I became president of the Army college. In 1914 I was in command of the Fourth brigade, Second division, at Texas City, during the border troubles. The following year I was commander of a provisional infantry brigade and was in command of Fort William McKinley in the Philippines. From the spring of 1916 to the spring of the following year I was commander of the department of the Philippines. From there I came home to take command of the Western department. In September, 1918, I went to France. Now let me tell you something about our plans for the Western department, of which I am in command."

* * *

In talking with Major J. G. Ord, the general's aide-de-camp, he said: "Lieutenant General Liggett took command of the First army corps in January, 1918, and on the Fourth of July they took over the Chateau-Thierry front. And, by the by, this was the first tactical American corps in action since the days of the Civil war. We went later to the St. Mihiel salient and then to the Argonne. Lieutenant General Liggett was in command when this army broke the German front. On November 1 we had over 1,000,000 men and more than 4000 guns in the attack. In May, 1919, he took over the command of the Third army corps, in Germany. In July, 1919, he came home and was assigned to the Department of the West as commander."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

The city council of Salem has voted $4000 to be used in maintaining the city's automobile park.

A 25 per cent reduction in the prices of various grades of lumber went into effect at Tillamook this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin of Mill City have received word that their son Mike was recently drowned in Washington.

Petitions are being circulated in Brownsville looking toward the paving of five different streets in that city.

Farmers and orchard men around Dayton, Yamhill county, are becoming interested in the planting of filbert orchards.

Mr. Wise, an Eastern Oregon friend of Willamette university, has furnished three rooms in Lausanne hall for use as an infirmary.

The new Gibson-Pennington mill near Eugene, which was recently put into operation, shipped its first carload of lumber this week.

A total of 1,013,322 bushels of wheat has been received at the Astorian port terminals this season and 422,000 bushels have been exported.

The lumber and dairy interests of Tillamook county have combined in a vigorous campaign to obtain common point rates for the county.

An earthquake shock of 30 minutes' duration broke the rest of Hood River valley residents early Sunday morning. No damage was done.

Vinegar companies are paying $17 per ton for apples below the C grade for the manufacture of vinegar, an increase of $7 over previous quotations.

While some of the logging camps in the lower Columbia river districts have closed for the winter, others plan to continue operations until December 18.

The carpenters' union of Eugene adopted an Armenian orphan at its last meeting. Several other organizations in Lane county have taken a baby to support.

Consumers complain that the retail prices of meats served over the counter in Salem are virtually double the price paid to the farmer who raised the animals.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic will petition the next legislature to exempt veterans of the civil war from taxation of property to the value of $1000.

Higher salaries for the state superintendent of public instruction and the county superintendents are advocated in resolutions adopted by the Lane county teachers' institute.

WASHINGTON

Loss by forest fires in the Wenatchee forest during 1920 amounts to $100,000.

The Swastika Oil company will shortly begin oil prospecting operations on the Hoh river.

Tacoma school children produced from home gardens during 1920 vegetables estimated to be worth $147,280.

Winlock's outstanding warrant indebtedness has increased during the last year from $4658.27 to $6929.75.

Over 300 persons took part in a recent rabbit drive at Warden, when 5000 of the pests are said to have been killed.

The freshman class of the University of Washington numbers 2083 students, the largest in the history of the institution.

By a vote of 317 to 93 Montesano will issue $35,000 in bonds to build an eight-room extension to the school building.

The municipal street railway of Seattle shows a deficit of $500,000 and that department has gone on a warrant basis.

Deposits in the two Sprague banks are $400,000 less than in 1915, the shrinkage being due to farmers holding their wheat.

The Lincoln street paving project in Hoquiam has been completed, giving a paved stretch of seven miles to the Olympic highway.

Ninety-six members of the various boys' and girls' clubs of Grays Harbor county realized from their sales during the year $4492.67.

The annual inventory of property of the Washington National Guard shows that the state has invested nearly $1,000,000 in military property.

William Harold Galvin, aged 25, employed by the Doty Lumber company, was drowned when he fell from a logging boom into the Chehalis river.

The Western Washington experiment station has added 20 head of high-class cattle to its herd, purchased at the recent livestock exposition in Portland.

IDAHO

The Allen Oil company has been organized at Twin Falls with a capital of $500,000.

Three hundred teachers attended the annual convention of the Idaho State Teachers' association in Boise last week.

Under the direction of the game warden, 10,000 fingerling trout were placed in Mink creek near Pocatello a few days ago.

Buyers in the Grangeville section are contracting for 1500 head of steers for shipment to the Big Hole country in Montana.

Extensive impro