

Oregon Journal AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER C. S. JACKSON, Publisher

NO GLOOM FOR PORTLAND

IN SPITE of an almost entire absence of orders for its output, the plant of the Portland Woolen Mills remains in operation.

It is a good omen for all Portland plants. Of course, it requires business nerve. And, of course, it means temporary hardship and perhaps temporary losses for the owners.

It is the way to ward off the slump that has attacked some other cities. If all Portland resolutely forgets about depressions elsewhere and goes ahead doing business at the old stand, very little of the slump will be felt here.

The old nation-wide panics were largely caused by psychology. We had a rotten financial system and everybody knew it. So soon as a few banks failed, everybody became frightened and contraction of credit began.

Those days are dead and buried. We have a foolproof financial system now. There can be no panic. In the present situation there is not one symptom of the old panic days.

Our main trouble now is that we lived two years after the war in a fool's paradise. We became accustomed to enormous profits and very high wages. The government had for 19 months been pouring a golden stream of public money into the channels of trade.

Because that inundation of money has subsided, some business men are halting. But why have fears? That kind of thing could not go on forever. And we have now all the great elements of normal business that we need to have.

In Portland, we have a swiftly growing ocean commerce. It is one of the greatest of all factors in prosperity. It is, as The Journal showed the other day, an enormous source of local income.

As never before, the Orient is calling for American goods. Portland has never exported so much to those markets, and the business has just begun. The world must have lumber. The ties in hundreds of thousands of miles of railroad that could not be renewed during the war or since are approaching decay and must be replaced.

A time will early come when devastated Europe will be compelled to draw on America for lumber, and most of it will go from the Pacific coast. The temporary lull in the lumber demand is as certain as death to be followed by renewed activity.

Lumber went to such prices in war time that building was prohibited. On thousands upon thousands of American farms there are homes to be repaired, new homes to be built, barns to be constructed, outbuildings to be renewed, and all these and a hundred other forms of use will soon make a renewed demand on the lumber supply.

On thousands upon thousands of American farms there are homes to be repaired, new homes to be built, barns to be constructed, outbuildings to be renewed, and all these and a hundred other forms of use will soon make a renewed demand on the lumber supply.

These are a few reasons why there should be no business gloom in Portland. There are many others. One more may be mentioned: America holds more than a third of the world's gold, and the debts which the rest of the world owes us could not be paid with the other two thirds.

This country gathered in the great bulk of the world's wealth as a result of the war. As related in yesterday's Journal, it is the fruitful basis of a coming activity because these millions in money must early seek new means of investment.

For two years, as told in yesterday's Journal, it has been used by profiteers in hoarding sugar and the other commodities until the vultures could sell at enormous profits. It was partly used by manufacturers in financing the vast stocks which they held in warehouses and on railroad trains when the people were on a wild buying debauch.

But prices are tumbling. The economic change is on. The activities of the past two years are dead. There is no place for all that war money and all those war profits to reap their golden harvest.

They must seek new investment or remain idle and unproductive. That will pull down interest rates. Many financiers insist that rates will soon go to a level as low as they have been high. That will drive the money into productive enterprise. It will be forced to employ workers and create wealth in order to get dividends. It is an outlook in this respect such as America has never had, because America was never so full of gold.

Portland can face the future with perfect confidence. The brave fight which many big Portland institutions are making to dispose of their stocks and prepare for normal business is a splendid endeavor. If all the figures in our commercial and industrial life will, by similar display of business nerve and foresight, move ahead in a straight line with grim purpose, Portland will pass through the after-the-war economic change unharmed and unscathed.

heard of premium. Since the war the pendulum has started swinging to the opposite extreme and it has not yet reached the limit of its sweep. But it is doubtful if the merchant marine of America will be much seen in the sea lanes of the future if the present situation is not utilized for a memorable demonstration of service, even at a temporary loss.

At this uneasy moment in shipping, it is a pleasing thing to hear that commerce conditions are better in the Port of Portland than at either Seattle or San Francisco. Fewer boats are, proportionately, being laid up here. Commerce gains are reported here; commerce losses are privately bemoaned in competitive ports.

Such a condition is beyond all measure an asset to Portland. It shows that this is a port of origin for essential commodities. It shows that the traffic departments of the port and of private exporting and importing organizations are aggressive and efficient. It is a condition worth continuing at the expense of every possible effort.

Figures for the fiscal year show that the Panama canal is now self-sustaining. The operating expenses last year were \$5,488,000. The receipts reached \$8,935,000, leaving a profit of \$2,387,000. The profit, however, does not yet begin to pay interest on the investment.

THE LIQUOR STOCKS OF THE UNITED States will have vanished before the end of 1921 if the present outflow from bonded warehouses is maintained. Treasury figures show that the total supply of warehouses has diminished almost one-half since prohibition went into effect.

In January the houses stored 69,200,000 gallons of liquors, including \$2,600,000 gallons of whiskey, 4,700,000 gallons of rum, gins and brandy, and 2,500,000 gallons of non-beverage spirits.

In September the warehouse stocks had declined to 46,152,648 gallons, including 44,500,000 gallons of whiskey and 1,652,000 gallons of rum, gins and brandy. Officials estimate that 6,000,000 gallons has disappeared since September, leaving 40,000,000 gallons on hand.

Some of the spirits has vanished through legal withdrawal, but much of it has been destroyed.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS AGAIN

Reopening of the Question Evokes Editorial Discussion That Indicates Another Hot Battle With Congress Again Takes It Up

Prediction is general in the press that the Panama canal toll question will be one of the live issues before the next congress. The visit of President-elect Harding to Panama is looked upon by many as a strong indication of the policy of tolls exemption declared in the Republican platform, particularly since Mr. Harding is regarded as being generally strongly in favor of such a measure.

The fact that this policy is opposed by many leading Republicans gives promise, as editorial writers say, that the toll question will be again opened. Meanwhile editorial pencils are being sharpened ready to inform the public on the issues involved before congress takes them up.

Senator Harding is pictured in the Detroit News (Ind.) as "taking the measure of the air" by asking his capacity to take care of the greatly increased American coastwise traffic which he may reasonably expect through free trade and unrestricted shipping.

The Boston Herald (Ind. Rep.) feels that the repeal proposition, which Mr. Harding is reported to be favoring, should be given consideration by the public. "It should be discussed freely and with full information of the involved, yet definite facts," it suggests.

It is unfortunate, in the opinion of the Springfield Republican (Ind.), "that the framers of the Republican national platform did not decide to avoid raising the canal toll question by the inclusion of a 'no toll' plank." Since it has been raised, however, "there will be a powerful public opinion" ranged against the proposal.

Lambert Wood, who was cited for galantry in leading his men in an attack on the German trenches, in which he was killed.

THE PORT BONUS BONDS Portland, Dec. 1.—The Editor of The Journal, Monday, authorizing their commission, Monday, authorizing their commission, Monday, authorizing their commission.

Mr. Warren of the Committee of 15 and the port commission took issue with me on the truth of my statement that the port had not made any attempt to sell the bonds, which the port's financial statement reported to the council, and from the floor of the chamber.

From the Pacific coast, however, comes a very different report. "The Oregon Journal, Portland (Ind.) asserts. 'It would be immensely to the commercial advantage of the port to extend its coastwise vessels through the canal without tolls' and would 'help solve the pressing problem of establishing the greatest American merchant marine on a profitable basis.'"

Not only is it economically wrong, says the Memphis Press-Scimitar (Ind.) "but it is a clear violation of a treaty," and "the country will not approve the movement." Its international dangers are pointed out by Duluth (Ind.) "America is bound by a solemn treaty to treat the vessels of all nations alike at the canal. That pledge was given to Great Britain, and it is a matter of honor that our country surrender certain important rights under other treaties."

Without attempting a discussion of the merits of the question, the Dayton News (Dem.) feels that legislation providing for exemption would be improper, and doubts that the matter can be treated at all "without engendering hostility among other nations. At this time, by the virtue of our position as a member of the League of Nations, it may be construed as particularly offensive."

A number of papers, however, consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty a mistake, and that, as the Washington Post (Ind.) expresses it, "the United States should never have negotiated a treaty at any time with Great Britain which gave European power on the subject of inter-oceanic communication in this hemisphere." The Post adds: "By superior diplomatic genius the British government induced the United States to enter into a treaty which gave Great Britain a voice in the matter. From that day to this the United States has been hampered and Great Britain has enjoyed advantages to which she is not entitled."

It was for the interest of British capital that the League of Nations, and that, as the Washington Post (Ind.) expresses it, "the United States should never have negotiated a treaty at any time with Great Britain which gave European power on the subject of inter-oceanic communication in this hemisphere."

THE BIDDEN GUEST OREGON prides herself on her wealth of natural beauty. She has invested both money and effort to invite the world wide to come and enjoy her natural gifts.

That the invitation has won response is manifest in the fast increasing number of visitors. They come by train and motor car and the length of their visits varies from hours to weeks.

The efforts of the Pacific Northwest Tourist association to carry the findings of the Northwest wonderland have had results that are bound to grow.

The guests are bidden, they arrive. An obligation of public hospitality is created that must be discharged to the mutual pleasure of guest and host.

There should be available for the visitor the very information that he wants to know about the particular points of interest which have impelled him to visit the Oregon country. Facts about the attractions themselves, at beach and mountain, their respective accessibility, nature of accommodations afforded, rates, road conditions—all should be readily available.

It is a lamentable fact that in some cases the accommodations themselves are all too limited, but all that is a part of the problem. How is it to be solved?

Various agencies function in the interest of the visitor abroad to a limited degree. Coordinated endeavor is lacking.

The exact way in which this could be brought about can well be considered by a committee recently appointed by Mayor Baker to study the problem.

means to reform our wasteful systems of exchange and production, with their needless duplications and risks and the enforced idleness of millions of workers. When the reformers propose that "maximum production" means to speed up a few of the workers and leave great numbers in idleness and without the means of living, it is not "maximum production" but "maximum waste" means to top off the salaries of a few supermen, and "strict economy" means to keep the rest of the workers in idleness and poverty in a world of boundless natural wealth. It is wise and safe to reduce the sabotage of labor that is now taking place? Would it not be a patriotic thing, as well as good business policy, for our capitalists to keep industry going instead of limiting output and causing wide unemployment?

A HIGHLY VALUED APPRECIATION Underwood, Wash., Nov. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—Complying with your request of November 23, asking me to write you an appreciation of recent date, I have made the attempt and inclose the same. If you can use it or any part, you will oblige. I appreciate the fairness of the Journal and believe it is doing the public an educational service in publishing letters from the people, which are probably more widely read and appreciated than some other departments of the paper.

I think The Journal generally rings true on economic, social and moral questions. Ruskin said, "The most sacred work of the artist is to satisfy themselves, and not to please themselves, and nothing but justice and righteousness will ever satisfy people." I believe The Journal is doing this kind of work, and there never can be peace in this nation, or in any nation, until justice and righteousness are enthroned there. That is what the great trouble of this country is, and what the newspapers should be after, and what everyone who has a mind to think and a heart to feel should be after.

Yours for truth and for gallantry, H. W. Rominger.

Elizabeth Lambert Wood, author, poet and Fred Cross worker, was a Portland visitor today. Her son, Lieutenant Lambert Wood, was cited for gallantry in leading his men in an attack on the German trenches, in which he was killed.

Verne Bright of Beaverton, writer of clever verse, is in from his home in Beaverton to meet his fellow authors at the reception being given at the Gill bookstore. Mr. Bright was with the intelligence department of the Thirty-first infantry in Siberia.

Rev. W. S. Gilbert, former Christian Endeavor worker, chaplain of the old Second regiment, and still later chaplain of Oregon troops overseas, is a Portland visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davis of Tillamook are registered at the Oregon. Mr. Davis drove over from Tillamook and reports the roads in very good condition.

D. H. Upjohn, former newspaper man, but for some years past secretary to Governor Olcott, is a Portland visitor.

Percy M. Varney and F. G. Handley, registering from Salem, are at the Benson.

Warren W. and C. A. Eason, Tillamook county ranchers, are in the city from Mohler.

Anthony Euwer of Parkdale is spending a few days in the city.

A. G. Holt and his family are here from Shaniko, guests of the Cornelius.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Thomas of Independence are at the Cornelius.

C. L. Knapp and family of Newberg are Portland visitors.

L. E. Koch of Cordova, Alaska, is at the Seward.

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A. L. Thompson, registering from Yokohama, is at the Multnomah.

Major A. W. Cleary, United States infantry, of San Francisco, is at the Benson.

THE FARMERS' CLAIM BEST If there is to be any "corner" on wheat or cotton, or any other important crop, it would be more tolerable at the hands of the "corner" than at the hands of the group. Those who produced the crops have a better claim to profit on them than have speculators who produce nothing, and who are parasites preying on both producer and consumer.

PAYING MATERIAL Good intentions result in much poor singing.

Olden Oregon One of the Oregon Country's Notable Floods Occurred in 1863.

Unusually cold weather prevailed in the winter of 1862. In the middle of January there had been no mail from California overland for more than six weeks. The Columbia river was flooded and boats were unable to reach Portland from the ocean. There was no communication between Eastern and Western Oregon. The current number of the Survey a writer describes conditions six years ago when unemployment was widespread, with soup kitchens and bread lines in most of the cities, and when destitute men took possession of churches to sleep at night. Yet I remember that in spite of hard times there was no starvation in Oregon. The water merchants. Is that the "normalcy" which the G. O. P. wants to return?

Recently the president-elect said the cure for our economic ills is "maximum production and minimized waste." It would be interesting to know just what he meant by those terms. If to him maximum production means to keep the wheels of industry moving so that everyone may have a job, and minimized waste means to reform our wasteful systems of exchange and production, with their needless duplications and risks and the enforced idleness of millions of workers.

Curious Bits of Information Gleaned From Curious Places "Ape" are frequently short-sighted and require spectacles as much as human beings do. This is a statement of Professor Behr of Kiel. The professor placed 25 monkeys in a darkened room and after careful eye inspection found that 12 of the animals suffered from myopia (short sight) in a high degree. The behavior of these monkeys was entirely similar to that of short-sighted human beings in a similar environment. They approached objects lying on the ground with bowed heads and bent backs, and finally they grasped the articles in their paws and held them

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE Modern sons of Scotia keep their knees covered.

The color of the backbone of most "reds" actually is yellow.

Genius is still building mouse traps all the while it is still beating pathways to his door.

Ten million dollars are needed for state highways, and state highways are needed for the 10 millions.

Italy thinks it can starve D'Annunzio out of Fiume. Being a poet he should be immune to starvation.

Monday will be a gloomy day of storm clouds, but a glad day in making Sunday blue with closing.

If Armenian voters had to write in the name of Channes Kadjaznuni it is probable that he could never be elected president.

McArthur says the house of representatives is unwise. In his own words, much of the political timber is heavy.

"Does the wife's mother cease to be the husband's mother-in-law after mother-in-law ceases to be a grass widow?" How old is Ann?

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL Random Observations About Town

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wirk of Lone Rock are at the Oregon. Lone Rock postoffice takes its name from a large, lone rock standing near the banks of Rock creek in Gilliam county. Though a small place it is the oldest settlement in Gilliam county.

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SIDELIGHTS

Every purbed animal that comes to Lane county is another step along the road to prosperity—Eugene Register.

Republicans are talking of a billion dollar tariff—more tariff being inevitably the thing the Republicans would do if a package for economic life—Weston Leader.

John B. Yeon will make the third of a splendid team to administer the best road legislation such a state in the union or any country in the world—Salem Statesman.

The telegraph reports declines in prices general all over the United States—yet the price of wheat has advanced more than it ever cost before, higher even than a year ago—Salem Capital Journal.

If there is anything in this world that makes the heart swell with pride for his native land, it is the way the autists observe the signs at school houses to show how many pupils per hour—Medford Mail-Tribune.

Corvallis pastors prayed for a victory by the O. A. C. over Oregon's football team—Even a Corvallis prayer seems to have some pulling power, although Eugene is not being pulled at all face value—Eugene Guard.

L. H. Compton, who served as a lieutenant with the Oregon troops overseas, and who upon his return became secretary of the Oregon A. C. A. farm, in which position he was appointed superintendent of the Oregon penitentiary, is a guest at the Benson.

Montie Gwinn, now of Boise, is at the Hotel Portland. Montie is an old-time sheepman of the Inland Empire. Some years ago he was president of a bank at Pendleton.

The following well known residents of the capital city are registered at the Benson: William Kell, G. W. Seavey and Lawrence Hofer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Parker of the pear metropolis of Oregon are at the Multnomah and report conditions good at Medford.

Rev. William B. Hamilton, hailing from the metropolis of Southern Oregon, is a Portland visitor.

H. Robert of Redmond, D. Rietman of Lone and W. C. Laughlin of Mitchell are guests of the Imperial.

Captain Charles L. Aret of Alexandria, Egypt, is a guest at the Multnomah.

D. E. Hunter of Bend is registered at the Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Drager of Salem are at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bailey of Plavel are Portland visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Nell Banks of North Bend are guests at the Seward.

W. H. Fry of Honolulu is registered at the Seward.

Nelson Jones, mayor of Weston, is at the Multnomah.

L. C. Smith, grocer and town booster, is here from Newport Or.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

I was a better workman than most of the others.

"I arrived in America in January, 1880. I had a job in a foundry in Buffalo and later found a better job at Philadelphia. I reached Portland July 4, 1898, and got a job in a foundry here as a steam fitter. I was in the foundry when the war broke out. I was in the foundry when the war broke out. I was in the foundry when the war broke out.

"I saw most of the great men who were in the world during the war. I saw Kitchener just before he sailed for Russia. When the news came of Kitchener's death it fair broke up the whole war office. All the officers and clerks gathered around and talked about it and wondered how we would get along without him. Finally an officer came out and said, 'For God's sake, buck up, and get on with your work. The war is over, we must carry on. Get to your desks and work all the harder to avenge his death.' I saw the king many times when he was in the war. I saw the king when he was in the war. I saw the king when he was in the war.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says: The reason lots of folks'd rather go to a movie is a scientific lecture is because the movie does their thinking for 'em instead, 'er say nuthin' of their own.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES From 25 acres of land near Springfield, E. O. Smith gathered 7000 bushels of fruit.

An average of a car a day of various products was shipped during November from the Aurora station.

The Live Teachers' association was formed at the meeting of the Pook county teachers' institute held in Dallas last week.

The First National bank of Ashland, according to its last statement, deposited the million dollar mark in deposits.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Yedder, prominent resident of Woodburn, is dead in Spokane hospital, following a fall that broke her hip.

The Hood River school district has voted a tax levy of \$67.00 for the coming year, a decrease of 50 per cent over that of last year.

In the University of Oregon library, there are on hand bound volumes of 30 different Oregon newspapers.

A special election will be held in Tillamook county on December 6, to vote on the question of the county purchasing lands and making improvements thereon.

The cheese situation in Tillamook county is said to be better than any other in the state. The nation's production is more than 90 per cent of the season's make has been sold.

From the Portland bond houses were considered for the purpose of a county court, and as a result the \$50,000 road bonds has not yet been placed on the market.

The trial at Enterprise of Victor and Virgil Daniels, charged with the murder of Florence Murray at Walla Walla February 13, resulted in a hung jury. The Daniels brothers are under 14 years of age.

The Eugene firm showed a Thanksgiving trade of 12,000 pounds of chickens to the Portland and Seattle markets, along with 1200 pounds of other goods, 12 carcasses of veal and 28 dressed hogs.

A tie, as the result of the special election recently held in the Bellevue district near Portland, practically settled a feud highway improvement in the matter of the roads leading to the Dead Indian section.

Sixteen students were graduated from the state normal school at Cheney this week.

According to a report of the county auditor, the county has a debt of \$2,917,656.75.

More than \$25,000 in fines for violation of the prohibition law have been collected in the county since the law went into effect.

The Washington state grange, with support of union labor, is planning to establish a large national bank in Spokane.

The city of Centralia reduced its outstanding indebtedness \$19,000 during the period from July 1, 1919, to October 31, 1920.

W. E. Crumb, aged 22, widely known as an athlete, was cut to death when he fell from the saws of a lumber mill near Morton.

Cowlitz county has issued \$45,000 worth of county bonds for the purpose of carrying on the reforestation of timber in the county.

Lizzie Hamilton, a negro, was found dead in her bed at Walla Walla with a bullet wound in her chest. Her assailant is unknown.

S. D. Cornell, a hog breeder near Grand Rapids, has his surplus hogs placed for sale at \$132 each. The stock is all registered.

A branch of the Columbia Dairy Production company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, will be opened in White Salmon in the near future.

An ordinance providing for street car fares in the city of Seattle was passed by the Seattle city council to meet a deficit of \$500,000 in operation of the system.

With the wheat market fluctuating between \$1.20 and \$1.30 a bushel, farmers in the Palouse district continue to hold their grain, believing that the price will advance.

Vancouver's fame as a Gretna Green has spread to the Atlantic coast and as a result the Gretna Green Foundation has sent Miss Alice M. Hill, field secretary, to Vancouver to investigate.

With his granary under loads of grain, warehouses piled high with high grade apples and fields dotted with immature fruit, the farmer in the Yakima valley are unable to pay interest on mortgages, or even their grocery bills.

IDAHO A powdered milk factory in east Coeur d'Alene is being built for the Pacific section, favoring a change from Pacific milk to mountain time are being circulated at Nampa.

The Yakima Lumber company has closed down for the season.

Seeding of fall wheat in many sections of Idaho has been brought to an end by the heavy rains.

Cultures for the inoculation of lands suitable for growing leguminous plants are being prepared at the University of Oregon.

Banks of Nampa, Caldwell and Middleton show deposits according to the report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Portland of \$2,759,111. Other Idaho banks are said to be equally prosperous.

Entering the store by breaking a plate glass window, thieves robbed the Fargo-Wilson-Wells establishment at Pocatello of \$600 worth of silk kimonos and other goods.

Upon his plea of guilty of holding up and robbing 30 men near Moscow, and confessing to a long criminal career, the man was sentenced to the state prison for life imprisonment.

KNOW YOUR PORTLAND? The Portland street cleaning bureau has been one of the agencies that in the past 10 years has very largely lightened the burden of the city as a substitute. In 1910 and during successive years until 1918, 48 horse carts were employed in the operations of the bureau, but now only 28.

In 1910 there were no auto trucks. From 1912 to 1915, two auto trucks were used. From 1916 until 1918 five and since 1918 eight are in regular service.