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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A man must be excessively stupid as well as uncharitable who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.—Addison.

THAT THEY MAY KNOW

THE days of dark dealing between governments are drawing to a close.

Recently the first American treaties to be filed with the League of Nations were transmitted to Geneva by Sweden. They were pacts between this nation and the Scandinavian country. They are now a matter of record and are open to the inspection of the whole world.

Under the covenant of the league there are to be no secret treaties. They must all be filed whether both parties are members or non-members.

So far, 51 treaties have been placed on record. Great Britain has filed 15, France 11, Germany 9, Switzerland 6, Sweden 4, and other nations 15.

In every war in recent years, secret treaties have played their part. They have brought countries into war that have had no grievance. They have made secret diplomacy the basis on which peace is to be or not to be. Only a few men in the nations of the world knew what the peoples of the various states were committed to. People were compelled, even at the cost of life, to fulfill treaties of which they had no knowledge. They could not protest because they were ignorant of the terms, even the existence of treaties. The practice of secret pacts put the peace of the world in the hands of a few diplomats.

That is what has brought on wars—the ability of a few men to make them. The kaiser made one in which millions and millions of men were buried in their own blood and which hurled the world into an abyss of debts.

The League of Nations makes the secret dealings impossible. It calls for open covenants. It demands that the peoples of the earth shall know to what they are committed. It inhibits the exclusive rule of the diplomats. It means individuals are to have a knowledge of contracts they are called upon to enforce at the cost of their lives. It is the hope of a war-worn world.

There isn't a father of small children who can read about the killing of Mrs. Stern in the Friday night automobile accident without a tightening of the heart strings as he thinks how helpless would be his little ones, and how bewilderedly lonely he, without the mother. Couldn't somebody's carefulness have saved Mrs. Stern for her babies?

WHEN HE HEARS FROM HIRAM

THE display of fireworks by Hiram if Mr. McCamant's name should be sent to the senate for a federal judgeship would be more than worth the price of admission.

There would be green lights and blue fires and yellow blazes and uncorked brimstone, and over all, a fearful red glare as Hiram would walk the floor and swing his arms and thunder in the index while he pictured Mr. McCamant as the wicked delegate to Chicago who was instructed for Hiram but voted for somebody else.

Hiram wanted the presidency. He knows he could have been elected if he had been accepted at Chicago. Anything named at that convention would have slid into the White House as if on greased skids.

Hiram knows what he knows and whom he knows, and he knows McCamant. Nor does Hiram forgive or forget any man who helped him remain out of the White House.

If McCamant is nursing a tender sprig of ambition for a federal judgeship let him recall these biting words he said about a cyclonic presidential candidate and await the news from Hiram.

There isn't a doubt in the world that the M. A. A. C. football team would like to get hold of some of the food that made the tars so strong, fast, united and invincible in the Saturday afternoon game.

HOW ABOUT PORTLAND?

THERE is spasmodic discovery in various cities of the country of vicious conditions within police departments. It is found that police are enmeshed in the vile alliances of the underworld. It is found that they are paid for protection of houses in which the souls of girls are sold, for protection of bootleggers, for protection of gambling houses and other institutions of illicit traffic.

Police departments are invariably thorns in the side of administrations. They often wreck mayors. They frequently exercise wide influence in elections when allied with the denizens of the dark paths. Governments, through the police bureaus, are often sold out to the criminal element and those who profit therefrom.

In Philadelphia there is now a strenuous fight by the underworld for control of the police department. Vice has flourished there as vice could only flourish with the aid of a partially corrupted police force.

In New York there has been a recent upheaval in police circles.

A new chief has been installed in Chicago to cope with conditions of vice.

All over the country there are reports of corrupted officials.

In Portland we have heard of an investigation. We have heard how one bootlegger obtained his supply of liquor. We have heard rumors of other irregularities.

The men who are crooked often escape detection for a time. All are never caught. It is often difficult to prove men guilty, although their hands may be covered with the slime of the underworld.

With the recurring instances of police corruption, this is a time when people wonder about their own police bureaus. With vicious conditions in other cities, they wonder if their own police are free from taint.

Two characteristics, above all others, are required of police officers. The first is honesty. The second is intelligence.

Are all Portland police officers honest? Are they all serving the public that pays them, or are there other masters?

If the Portland investigation is ended, and the police are free from taint, rumors that are passed about should be discontinued. If there are crooks, they should be ferreted out and dismissed from the force.

A Portland plumber who began business two years ago was first seen walking to his outside jobs. Then he acquired a flivver. Now he drives a six-cylinder, seven-passenger car and takes two helpers with him.

THE EX-KAISER'S SORROWS

FATE is filling ex-Kaiser Wilhelm's cup with the bitterest dregs of grief and defeat.

Not many months ago his youngest son, Prince Joachim, committed suicide after an early manhood that had been dissipated in lawless revelry. Now his helpmeet, bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh, close companion of his days of glory and grandeur and consoler in his days of exile, lies at death's door, and begs to be given burial in her native land beside the body of her wayward son, the manner of whose passing is still unknown to her.

In this extremity he does not know whether his own countrymen or the allied governments will permit him to visit the fatherland to attend the last solemn ceremony.

The loss of an emperor's crown and expatriation were not enough for this man whom we were wont to call an inhuman monster. The inexorable laws of compensation had to weave their sword-edged threads into his blighted hopes and strangle even the little left. This turn of destiny has made of him such a pitiable, forlorn and forsaken figure that we scarce can think of him with harshness. He has become merely an object lesson, a signpost along the unbending and inevitable road of human history.

Despots always have had their periods of laughter and love, but behind the mask of joy, could they have but seen, was ever the leering face of irony, and in the background of their affection ever the wrinkled and tear-stained countenance of grief.

It is beyond question preferable that the farmers should hold their wheat rather than let speculators exploit the food staple of the world to their own greedy profit, but it would be still more preferable if the farmers could sell at satisfactory prices to the people both in this country and abroad who so badly need the support of the staff of life.

AMONG THE MASSES

TO PLACE himself in closer touch with the masses, a notable college president has resigned as commissioner of education of the state of New York and become an editorial writer on the New York Times.

He is Dr. John E. Finley, once professor of politics at Princeton, later president of Knox college and president of the University of New York. Explaining the change, Dr. Finley feels "that in his new association he cannot only be more helpful to the cause of education generally, but can also, at the same time, have a field of wider public usefulness." In assuming the editorial position, Dr. Finley declined to consider several university presidencies "on the ground that the basic education is of supreme importance to a democracy."

There are fewer than 300,000 students in the regular courses in the entire system of colleges and universities in America. All that the higher institutions can hope to do is to train leaders and experts and leave the rest of the great task of preparing for self-government to the other agencies. These other agencies are the grammar and high schools for the youth and—what agency for all the rest? Aside from that small percentage of population that uses the libraries, what other educative agency is there?

Dr. Finley, successful college president, commissioner of education, skilled in every phase of educational work, believes, as we know from his late action, that the final and most potent medium of general education is—the newspaper.

When you are a patron of a newspaper, it is not merely the day's news and the discussion of events that you get out of it. In it your family is every day studying current history, learning to interpret events, storing up everyday knowledge for the future and passing through a course of home education which, by force of circumstances, is a chief educational medium in America.

How important it is for a newspaper, then, to be honest, to be pure, to have vision, and to have a soul.

Proof that Portland has a big spot in her heart for the boys of the navy was found in the salvos of applause which greeted the brilliant playing of the navy football team. It was the kind of playing that applied to the game of war explains why both gobs and doughboys are resistless.

TAXES AND TRUCKS

THE other day an Oregon business man discharged his manager because the latter had failed to keep account of truck operation costs.

A little later he boasted to an acquaintance of his careful business methods. He used the dismissal of his manager as an illustration.

The conversation then turned to taxes. The business man complained that taxes were burdensome.

But he could not say in answer to questions, what are the tax levying bodies, how tax needs are budgeted or how tax money is spent except that generally he thought the funds went for "too many salaries."

The instance illustrates anew something said in ancient days about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

It gives point to the irony of the exclamation, "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Let some other business man figure it up: Which is more vital to a business, truck costs, or tax costs?

Said one eminent prohibitionist to another eminent prohibitionist: "John, everyone seems to be making it except thee and me and sometimes I think thee are making it."

THE AREA BENEFITED

AN AREA of 4200 square miles, nearly as large as the state of Connecticut, has been added to the exclusive trade territory of Portland-Vancouver by the decision of the interstate commerce commission in the Columbia basin rate case.

Its last recorded production is said to have been 11,000,000 bushels of grain, its annual average 10,000,000.

The region contains such important communities and shipping centers as Pendleton, Walla Walla, Wallula, Milton, Freewater, Athena, Asotin and, by reason of their inseparable rate association, the Puget Sound-Portland gateway towns of Pasco and Kennewick.

The people of this district will be the beneficiaries of the decision in the lowered freight rates upon everything they ship in or out.

The grain growers of the zone south of the Snake river need be in no doubt as to their benefit. The rate to Portland will be some 30 cents a ton less than to Puget Sound or Tacoma. If the grain dealers should undertake to give themselves the advantage rather than the growers, all that is necessary is for the grower individually or through his association, to ship to the public grain terminal of Portland, where he can await the highest offer from competitive dealers. Before Portland spent millions for public docks this procedure would not have been possible. The rate decision shows how Portland by so doing has not only assured shippers justice, but will get back multiplied millions in business.

PEACE ON THE ADRIATIC

Agreement Between Italy and Jugo-Slavia Evokes Satisfied Comment in America, With Discussion of President Wilson's Relation to It—Wry Faces Made Anent d'Annunzio.

Daily Editorial Digest

(Consolidated Press Association)

With Adriatic skies clear of war clouds—except one, no bigger than a man's hand and that hand d'Annunzio's—the American press as a whole finds satisfaction in the agreement reached by Italy and the Jugo-Slav states. Some writers consider that the way to a peaceful conclusion was paved by President Wilson's early intervention; others declare it was brought about "despite the president." Many look at the establishment of Fiume as a "free" city, and the award of contiguous territory to Italy, as a triumph for Rome made possible when our election repudiated the Wilson policy and removed hope of American support to the Jugo-Slavs' claims.

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The Charleston (N. C.) News and Courier (Dem.) feels that Jugo-Slavia has accepted "practically all of Italy's demands" and adds that "it is not surprising that it happened when it did, a few days after the American election," which made it plain that the Wilson policies were defeated "and the last hope of Jugo-Slavia was gone." The Providence Journal (Ind.) agrees that the election hastened the settlement but considers that "Fiume was a small price to pay for assurance of amicable relationship with Italy, to which country Jugo-Slavia must look for economic and political support," and "Mr. Wilson, in backing them," only played the role of the "trouble maker." Quite the opposite view is expressed by the San Antonio Express (Ind. Dem.), which considers that the president acted successfully as a "friendly adviser" in a dispute ending in a "compromise," which the Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.) thinks "coincides largely with the dicta" laid down by Mr. Wilson; a "compromise with honor and equity to all, the Boston Post (Ind. Democrat) adds, "which can be accepted by the United States" since it gives the Jugo-Slavs what the administration demanded, an access to the sea.

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Both the Detroit Free Press (Ind.) and the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal (Republican) consider that President Wilson delayed Adriatic concord, the former going so far as to say: "The elimination of the Washington administration as a meddler in European affairs consequently removes the biggest obstacle to surcease from the political storm that has been raging along the shores of the Adriatic for nearly two years."

The Philadelphia papers, the North American (Progressive) and the Public Ledger (Independent) entirely out of sympathy with the president's intervention, consider that peace has come "in spite" of his attitude, and not because of it, and they feel that Italy has justly triumphed. The Chicago Evening Post (Independent), however, declares that the Jugo-Slavs "have yielded more than a strict ethnographical frontier demanded" and have "subordinated racial and economic conditions of immediate urgency to the larger cause of peace." The Post concludes: "The settlement from the Jugo-Slav viewpoint, falls considerably short of that proposed by President Wilson, but his intervention may be credited with having saved Dalmatia for the South Slav kingdom."

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The Jugo-Slav attitude, the New York Times (Independent-Democrat) points out, was very much affected by the "overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party." This fact was one of the reasons for what the Buffalo Express (Independent-Republican) calls "a settlement as a whole considerably more favorable to Italy." The Boston Transcript (Independent Republican) credits the "compromise" to those "who were sincerely desirous of peace," but the New York Evening Post (Independent) claims victory for "Italian statecraft," for, by eliminating a guarantee for the freedom of Fiume by the League, the city comes under Italian domination, and as for the loss of Dalmatia "there was never any likelihood that Italy would attempt to carry out the stipulations" in regard to this territory, which is 97 per cent Jugo-Slav. The Post speaks high praise for the "moderate spirit" of the latter people.

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To the Pittsburg Gazette-Times (Republican) and the Springfield Republican (Independent) the settlement was equitable, and the New York Tribune (Independent) finds it equally satisfactory, declaring that "the Italians pay fairly for the independence of Fiume" and "the agreement now reached is a belated contribution to the real peace organization of Europe." The Brooklyn Eagle (Independent Democrat) apparently considers things no worse than they might be. It says: "As such barters go this is a fairly good one. Italy doesn't get all she asked for in the Adriatic, but her frontier along the Julian Alps is 'safer' than in the days of the Roman empire, as Count Sforza says, and her gains in the Tyrol correspond. If she digests her newly acquired German and Slav subjects before the new Jugo-Slav state is thoroughly integrated she may escape the worst consequence of her imperialistic policy."

Neither country, the Washington Post (Independent) believes, "suffers an infringement of honor" and the settlement "is mutually advantageous."

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Although there is a general feeling that Italy now dominates Fiume some papers consider d'Annunzio still a fly in the peace unguent. The Utica Press (Independent), however, thinks that if "the settlement is one hailed and approved by the Italian people" as Rome papers declare it is, the poet hero of Fiume will be taken care of by his government. The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch (Independent Democrat) believes "it is time to put a prosaic snuffer on this mad, self-advertising bravo and squire of dames."

That the "world has lost its patience with d'Annunzio and his artistic temperament," is the opinion of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Independent Democrat), and now, since everybody is satisfied but the "embattled poet," it is time for the Italian government to send out a first class battleship and "put an end to the horse play."

For a Greater Portland

Portland Inventors Busy—Devices to Be Manufactured Include an Automobile Spotlight Control, a Fluff Rug Machine and a Saw Built on a Novel Plan.

A device for controlling the automobile spotlight from inside the car has been invented and patented by H. J. Segur, 270 East Broadway. The mechanism is simple in design and may be fitted to any automobile, according to the inventor. It is operated by a small lever inside the windshield and by its use the spotlight may be turned in any direction at a minimum of effort on the part of the driver. Arrangements are being made by Segur to manufacture the new spotlight bracket in Portland. According to accessory dealers no similar device has ever been placed on the market. Segur is a skilled mechanic and has patented several other useful tools and accessories which will be manufactured at local plants.

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The King carpet cutting and fraying machine, invented by L. E. King, 4823 Sixty-fifth avenue southeast, is designed to cut and fray ingrain and Brussels carpet in the manufacture of fluff rugs. A machine now in use at the address given will handle 400 pounds of material daily and is claimed to be superior in many ways to other machines on the market. The manufacture of fluff rugs is considerable of an industry in Portland, and, according to Mrs. King, owner of the patents on the fraying machine, there are eight plants in the city devoted to this line of manufacture. Mrs. King proposes to have the machines turned out at a local machine shop and distributed to the trade from this city.

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The Wolf link saw, invented by a Portland man and manufactured by the Peninsula Iron works, is a unique device consisting of an endless chain somewhat similar in construction to that used in driving a bicycle and revolving about an oblong metal disc. Teeth of the saw are attached to the links of the chain. The mechanism is driven by electricity and may be operated by one man. It is made in various sizes and, according to the manufacturers, is gaining wide popularity in the lumber and construction industries.

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.]

A NEW PROGRAM PROPOSED FOR TEACHER-TRAINING

Portland, Dec. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Now that our educators and citizens are convening in the interest of education it is well to call attention in a general way to a program for education proposed last April by the school patrons' department of the Inland Empire Teachers' association, which was virtually adopted by that body as a whole.

This program is being made a working basis for education in several federated clubs and parent-teacher associations in Oregon and Washington. It has the indorsement of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Spokane and Portland, and with the exception of the clause relating to junior college courses, which was laid on the table for further discussion, it was indorsed by the Oregon Federation of Women's clubs a year ago. The program is as follows:

The program recognizes (a) that it is impossible for the high school to do good work with children who have had poor elementary training and that a well trained elementary teacher is entitled to the same salary as is the high school teacher.

(b) That the child in the elementary grades needs a teacher trained to develop the best there is in the child and to help parents discover and correct incipient weakness, both physical and mental.

A big majority of the children in our schools never get beyond the elementary grades, hence they should have the best teachers possible at any price.

(c) That children need to learn to work, as well as to study, in order to become efficient citizens and that teachers are needed who can teach the dignity of labor by exemplifying it in our school courses.

(d) That crowded university and college campuses can be eliminated at small expense to the state by sending a faculty for two years' college work into high schools prepared to house and equip this work.

By giving some normal school training in these junior college courses the immediate teacher shortage would be met. By placing two years of college work in our large local high schools under a faculty chosen by our state boards of regents, hundreds and thousands of young people would be reached who now never get beyond the high school.

By reserving the right of graduating teachers of all kinds to the state universities and state colleges a professional standard would be set and a professional pride inculcated that cannot exist under the present plan of a non-coeducational, segregated normal school, which capable girls refuse to attend because they prefer the campus advantages of a college or university.

The committee believes it is impossible for any normal school to take in 100 students and turn out 100 efficient grade teachers. Neither can a university enroll 100 students and turn them all out efficient high school teachers. On the larger campus a student can choose the work for which nature has fitted him and receive a training for that work while he is getting his education, let that work be what it may, law, medicine, farming, engineering, music, art, high school or grade teaching.

The committee recognizes the inadequacy of its program until it has included in its plan a state unit of taxation and distribution of school funds and a provision for right living conditions for our teachers. These items will be added in due time.

Mrs. Herbert Armstrong,
Secretary Program Committee School Patrons' Department, Inland Empire Teachers' Association.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The phrase "amen corner" is said to have originated in London, where, at the end of the Pater Noster row, the monks at one time finished their recitation of the "Pater Noster" as they went to procession on Corpus Christi day at St. Paul cathedral. They began in Pater Noster row with the Lord's prayer in Latin, continuing it to the end of the street, and then said "amen" at the corner of the row. As used in this country, the phrase described the corner of a church where the elderly members sat and pronounced the word "amen" at intervals.

Olden Oregon

Futile Attempt to Make a Contented Farmer of Poor Lo.

In 1851 a commission consisting of Governor Gaines, Alonzo A. Skinner and Beverly S. Allen was appointed by the federal government to make treaties with the Willamette valley Indians regarding land titles. The commission entered upon its work with considerable display, establishing itself at Champoeg with interpreters, clerks and a retinue of servants. Treaties were negotiated with the Calapooyas, Lucklamutes and Mollallas. The general result was an agreement to pay annuities to the Indians for 20 years, make them presents and build them houses. The Indians were allowed to continue to occupy lands of their own choosing among the white settlements. They refused to accept teachers or to cultivate the ground. Out of $20,000 appropriated by congress the commission expended all but $300 without accomplishing the purpose for which it was created, the settlement of title to Indian lands.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

If there's anything on earth the American farmer loves to do it's producin' of a big crop of millionaires ever 10 year. Some folks is a-tellin' us that he has produced 23,000 of 'em durin' the present world war, with a mighty fine chance of toppin' off the stack with a few thousand more 'fore it's over and peace is signed up with Germany. It's somethin' the American farmer is proud of and he planted the seed fer another big crop jist a while back.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Too bad that price reductions aren't retroactive.—Rock Island Argus.

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All sea serpents are now found outside the three-mile zone.—El Paso Herald.

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The slothful man was advised to go to the ant; likewise the houseless man might learn something from the snail.—Nashville Banner.

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Mrs. George Still is president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs.—Sioux City Journal.

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The old fashioned 5 cent cigar has been discovered at last, hiding behind a 15 cent label.—Harrisburg News.

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John Burroughs beat Henry Ford at tree-chopping. Now Henry ought to get John into a cranking contest.—Wichita Beacon.

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William Dean Howells left an estate of $200,000 without ever having once had his works filmed, syndicated or suppressed by the police.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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A 13-year-old schoolboy of Brooklyn, charged with being intoxicated, says he has no trouble buying liquor. This shows the value of getting an education.—Baltimore American.

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These "automobile laundries" will never really deserve the name till they start something such as sending the cars back with their wheels and fenders ripped off.—Nashville Tennessean.

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Two Pittsburg men who reported to the police that they had been robbed by holdup men at a card party have been arrested for gambling. The holdup men haven't reported yet.—Springfield Republican.

SIDELIGHTS

Warning Warren seems to be the business of most reactionary newspapers just now.—Albany Democrat.

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The greatest weakness in the industrial life of the country is the lack of provision for unemployment.—Bend Bulletin.

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A dispatch from Spokane says the retail price of meat has tumbled in Spokane. But it isn't convenient for all of us to live in Spokane.—Eugene Guard.

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Dr. C. J. Smith's new wool corporation in Portland is going to erect a scouring plant for Western wool. Everyone has wondered many times what economy existed in shipping the grease and dirt clear to Boston.—La Grande Observer.

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The man who makes his money in Corvallis and spends it in some other town may be a good citizen, but he is not a loyal one. He is not an asset to the city, but he is a liability. Any merchant or laborer who charges excess prices is another liability.—Benton County Courier.

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Progress is being made in the movement to secure for Astoria a more modern charter and system of government. The special committee investigating the subject has reached unanimous agreement that a managerial form should be adopted to supplant the present councilman form.—Astoria Budget.

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Turkey raisers at Roseburg organized a pool and put up the price of the birds several cents a pound. Farmers have been a little slow to adopt trust and corporation methods, but when they get the idea that they can do it and get similar results they are going to be a factor to reckon with.—Powers Patriot.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

F. W. Graham of the agricultural development department of the Great Northern railway was a recent visitor to the exhibit room of Oregon products in the Oregon building. A day or so ago he wrote Winnie Braden, state exhibit agent, who has charge of the exhibit, a letter in which he said: "On my visit last week to Portland with our eastern agricultural development agents we were all greatly interested and impressed with the value of the exhibit room in the Oregon building. We haven't anything like it in Seattle or Western Washington. Spokane is the next best exhibit, but it is not on the ground floor like yours and it is not so complete. I wish we had a similar exhibit in Seattle. I always direct people to your exhibit who are going to Portland with a view to looking for some location in Oregon. Now that our eastern representatives have visited it and know what a valuable fund of information and exhibits you have, they will also be glad to direct people to you who are seeking new locations in Oregon or the Northwest."

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F. H. Moes, registering from Helix, is at the Oregon. For years the principal industry of Helix was the game of freezeout carried on by County Commissioner Horace Walker, J. K. Bott, Homer Kendall, Perry Myrick and Dave Richardson. Incidentally and on the side, most of these freezeout players raised a few thousand acres of wheat.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jenks of Salem, with their little folks, are doing their Christmas shopping in town. Mr. Jenks is secretary and manager of the Willamette Valley Prune association and also secretary and manager of the H. S. Gile company of Salem. He has lived in Salem 30 years.

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Mrs. Robert Volkman and daughter arrived in Portland to join Mr. Volkman at Milwaukie, December 3. They came from Vienna, Austria, by way of Antwerp, Belgium, the trip taking three weeks, the distance traveled being 6000 miles.

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Edward J. Pflaider of Iloilo, Philippine islands, and F. G. Pflaider and children of Superior, Neb., are registered at the Seward.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hughes of the Capital city are visiting the metropolis.

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J. B. Carey, from the White Salmon country, is transacting business in Portland.

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W. E. Earnest of Waldport is at the Oregon.

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A. Beyer, whose home is at Destruction Island Light, is a Portland visitor.

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F. W. Witt of Enterprise is transacting business in Portland.

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G. R. Comstock of Wheeler, on Nehalem bay, is at the Oregon.

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C. W. Paulus, sheepman of Pilot Rock, is at the Imperial.

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S. Z. Culver of Salem is at the Oregon.

S. C. Herron of Burns is a Portland visitor. There was a day, and that was not longer ago than the Nez Perce war, when it was a question as to whether the people of the Inland Empire would keep their hair on or be scalped by the painted warriors of Chief Joseph. But those days are a story now, and the only scalps being taken these days around Burns are the scalps of jackrabbits and coyotes, for which bounties are paid. A set of jackrabbit ears will buy a package of gum and a dozen will buy you ham and at the Chinese retaurant in Burns.

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Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy of Ketchikan are at the Cornelius. They plan to spend the winter in Portland. Ketchikan is on Revillegigedo island and looks out upon Tongass narrows. Being Alaska's first port of entry and last port of departure, it has made a rapid growth in the past score of years. It is the trading center and maintains steamer service with Metlakatla, Sealevel, Dolomi, Sulzer, Coppermount and Chomley. Being the distributing point for Southeastern Alaska, it is destined to be one of the important cities of the North.

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Fortunate is the man who can combine pleasure and sightseeing with business. George Webster, well known by all the implement dealers of Portland, with Mrs. Webster, covers this field every 18 months. His field comprises North America, South America, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia and Europe, and recently India has been added to his territory. So far, he has not covered Africa, but he may later.

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A. G. Lambie, who holds down a shift at the desk of the Cornelius, hails from Massachusetts. "My mother's maiden name was Eunice Eggleston," said Mr. Lambie. "I was born in Massachusetts in the same house that my mother, her father and his father were born in. You don't very often find in America a house in which four generations have been born. I still own the house, and after more than a century the solid oak sills are still sound."

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Fred Beals, real estate dealer of Tillamook, is in the city. He drove from his home to Portland by way of McMinnville. The roads are excellent, the time occupied in making the trip being only 5½ hours. In time to come, when Tillamook is better equipped with high class hotels to care for tourists of discrimination, the trip by machine will be one of the popular trips from Portland.

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O. U. Putnam, from Bend—in whose vicinity you may find fine fishing, tall timber and tellers of tall fish stories, fat hogs both two-legged and four-legged, ice cold water in the Deschutes to bathe in, and other things to drink, a live and virile citizenship and all varieties of political opinion—is a Portland visitor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lawton of Fort Klamath are spending a few days in Portland.

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J. A. Estes of Bend, the town beloved of Irvin Cobb, is at the Imperial.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[An ex-member of the Northwest Mounted Police furnishes Mr. Lockley material for his sketch today. A memento of the Custer massacre figures in the narrative.]

Some time ago I ran across a strange echo of the death of General Custer and his gallant band of soldiers at the hands of Sitting Bull and his tribe. A former member of the Northwest mounted police showed me a Colt revolver, given to him by a Cree Indian murderer. On the barrel was inscribed, "Samuel Colt, New York city, No. 105."

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When I had examined the revolver he handed me a much-creased and yellowed sheet of paper on which was written the last message of a Cree Indian named Wandering Spirit, who, with 10 other Indians, was hanged in 1885 at Battleford, Canada, for killing some white men. The message was dictated to the court interpreter, taken down by him and read as follows:

I, How-ack-ge-sic, knowing that I am to die at the hands of the Redcoats for shooting two priests at Frog Lake—Father Marchand and Father Fafron—with this gun, which I got many moons ago from O-ne-ow-a-kas, who had taken refuge with the Great White Mother (Queen Victoria) because he had helped Sitting Bull kill many American soldiers who fought with a long-haired chief called Custer. O-ne-ow-a-kas had this six shell gun—the one I shot the priests with. I wanted it, and I traded a pinto pony for it. I would like to take it to the Happy Hunting Grounds with me but the Shumargins (police) won't let me; so I give it to Che-che-pe-to-i-goi (the Redcoat who moves his hair) who gave me a pair of boots to use when my moccasins wear out chasing the buffalo, where I am going in the Happy Hunting Grounds.

(Signed) How-ack-ge-sic.

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The one-time Northwest mounted policeman also showed me a beautifully beaded coat made from the hide of a moose he had killed 300 miles to the northward of Winnipeg. The horns of the moose had measured 6 feet 1 inch from tip to tip. They had, in addition to two immense shovels, 25 points on each antler.

"I had some wonderful hunting up North," he said. "In the spring of 1900 I started from that historic wilderness fort and trading post, Fort Pitt, down the North Saskatchewan river, stopping at Battleford, Prince Albert, The Pas and Chineywagwin, and went on through the Grand Rapids and so on to the far North. At Battleford I met a lot of the lads who had served in the force with me at Cypress Hill. They gave me letters to the mounted police farther north. I made the dangerous Five Rapids in my Peterborough canoe with the aid of a half breed Cree. Then we negotiated Little Squaw rapids, Big Squaw, and later, Death rapids. About 200 miles farther on we went through Sepinook channel, where we left the main river and struck out for La Passe, a Hudson's Bay post. I have never seen a more wonderful game country than where a branch of the Saskatchewan comes in near Sepinook channel. In a great cranberry bed in the marsh there I saw the tracks of inumerable moose, elk, caribou and willow deer. Geese and ducks were there by millions. La Pasee is in a country of lakes and marshes. I stayed there for a brief visit and went on to Chineywagwin, where I visited the Hudson's Bay factor, who was a graduate of Cambridge and a most genial host. He put me in charge of a York boat with a crew of 16 Indians and we started southward toward civilization.

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"Later I outfitted at Edmonton, and went to Hudson's bay. There I secured a dog team and struck southward to Cedar lake and Kewatin, trading for furs. I got some very fine black fox and some silver fox as well as plenty of marten, mink and otter. Disposing of the furs I bought a new supply of trading goods and traps and struck northward on a trapping and trading trip. I worked north to Limestone lake and Isle la Crosse. Securing a load of fine furs I started for a trading post a few hundred miles distant. While crossing Wolf lake my dogs, my sled and I went through the ice. The dogs and outfit failed to come up, so I was set afoot over 200 miles from the nearest settlement. I had, in addition to my buckskin suit, watch and compass, a rifle a bandolier of cartridges and a small bunch of matches. Everything else I had was at the bottom of the lake. I struck southward, traveling by compass afoot. I averaged 40 miles a day. I lived on duck and goose eggs, and after a day or so I killed a small moose. I finally struck Winnipeg, broke but happy."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

Every teacher in Marion county has enrolled in the Oregon State Teachers' association.

The Oregon Pulp and Paper company's Salem plant is now turning out 12 tons of paper daily.

Linn county's expense bill for 1921 will be $704,585. Of this amount $660,029 will be raised by taxation.

Over $10,000 of the $15,000 wanted has been raised for the Eugene chamber of commerce development fund.

At Klamath Falls last week, Mrs. A. M. Jolly, 80 years old, became the wife of A. A. Hughes, 70 years old.

H. R. Rawlings of Cottage Grove has cut and sent 1700 Christmas trees to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Building permits calling for an expenditure of $92,829 were issued in Eugene during the month of November.

A contract calling for the expenditure of $15,500 has been entered into for the diking project in the Rainier district.

As association of the city superintendents and school principals of Linn county was formed at Albany last week.

A dairy manufacturing course lasting eight weeks will be given at Oregon Agricultural college, commencing January 3.

The budget of Albany's city council calls for a total tax of $54,541 to cover current municipal expenses during the coming year.

The Marion county court has issued an order restricting the hauling of loads aggregating more than 3000 pounds over the Stayton-Mehama highway.

Wages of men engaged in the maintenance of the Columbia river highway between Hood River and Mosier have been cut from $5 to $4.50 per day.

Notwithstanding the low price of potatoes, J. H. Baily, a farmer living near Albany, has received $750 for the sale of potatoes raised on three acres of ground.

WASHINGTON

During the past four months Camp Lewis has secured 805 new enlistments.

There are 117,456 automobiles in the state of Washington, one for every 11.6 persons.

There are 77 cases of smallpox, 31 of scarlet fever and 13 of diphtheria in Spokane.

Fire in a garage belonging to Chris Rose at Raymond destroyed 14 new and seven used automobiles.

The Central Labor council of Spokane has taken three memberships in the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

A cut of 20 per cent in wages has gone into effect in the sawmills and logging camps of Southwest Washington.

Dr. John O. Foster, aged 87, professor of theology at the College of Puget Sound, is dead at his home in Tacoma.

Sugar beets from Walla Walla county are being shipped to the Utah-Idaho Sugar company in the Yakima valley.

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the Yakima hay crop still is held in the valley, mostly in the hands of the growers.

While hunting rats in a woodpile at Tacoma Harry Bedford accidentally shot himself in the left eye with a .22-calibre rifle.

A dozen carloads of Wenatchee district apples were burned in a wreck on the Burlington railroad near Karo, Neb., last week.

The Inman-Poulsen Lumber company's logging camp at Mount Solo, west of Kelso, has closed down. About 250 men were employed.

Despondency over ill health and financial matters caused Walter L. Tuck, aged 57, to shoot himself to death in a lodging house at Seattle.

IDAHO

At a meeting in Lewiston last week subscriptions of $30,000 were reported to the Northwest Livestock association.

The annual short course in mining and geology will start at the University of Idaho January 3 and continue eight weeks.

Students in county schools throughout the state will compete in an essay contest on the topic "Why I Should Save and Buy War Savings Stamps."

Joseph Clay Olive, 25 years old, is dead at Pocatello from the result of injuries received when an emery wheel over which he was working burst.

Residents of Wendell are rejoicing over the fact that Leslie Perry of that town sold one of his Guernsey cows at the livestock show in Portland for $1000.

Edwin Westerlund, a junior in the high school at Bonners Ferry, was drowned while trying to rescue Tinsey Eskridge, who had broken through the ice.

Because two deer carcasses were found in his possession, Damon Savage was found guilty of killing the animals in violation of the game laws and was fined $150 at Twin Falls.

J. P. Wiedenman, charged with shooting and killing his son-in-law, Irving E. Kelsey, at Twin Falls, on November 7, has been adjudged insane and committed to the state asylum at Blackfoot.

Idaho is the first state in the country to establish vocational education in the lumber industry. Classes have been established at Coeur d'Alene, and lumber grading is the first phase of the business to be taken up.

KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

During the past year the Port of Portland has gone far in its dredging operations to put the channel between Portland and the mouth of the Willamette in satisfactory condition and, in cooperation with the government, to improve the channel between the mouth of the Willamette and the sea. James H. Polhemus, general manager of the port, makes the following statement to The Journal:

"This year, i. e. 1920, the Port of Portland operated two dredges the year round on channel work in the Columbia and Willamette rivers at an approximate expense of about $300,000. It costs