The 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. H. Branger 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.

The cloudiest night has a hint of light
Somewhere in the shadows hiding.
It is better far to hunt for a star
Than a spot on the sun abiding.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

WHEN COUNTING THEIR LOSSES

WHY has not the Oregon Blue Sky law protected purchasers of Morris Brothers' interim certificates?

The whole purpose of that law was to safeguard people against unsound or worthless securities. The office of corporation commissioner was created to authenticate the issues of sound and to prohibit sale of unsound securities. It was to avert just such things as happened to buyers of Morris Brothers' interim certificates that there is a corporation commissioner.

If a corporation commissioner exists for anything why should it not be his business to supervise interim certificates? The certificate is a contract.

It is one form of security. It acknowledges the receipt of money and agrees to convey to the purchaser a certain bond and to pay interest at a certain rate until such bond is delivered. For the protection of the bond buying public, it is as necessary for a corporation commissioner to have oversight of interim certificates as over bogus orchard companies or boom mining stocks. The long list of victims of the Morris Brothers wreck is proof.

There is claim by the corporation commissioner that the present law does not make it his duty to exercise such superyision as should have been exercised over the Morris Brothers concern. Many good lawyers hold the contrary. If the commissioner had doubt why wasn't it removed by a friendly suit long ago?

And if the language from the law quoted yesterday in The Journal does not mean "supervision by the corporation commissioner" what does it mean? If it does not direct the corporation commissioner to supervise, whom does it direct?

Under the 1913 Blue Sky law every character of security offered for sale was supervised by the corporation commissioner. That law needed modification, as experience has proven, and a splendid substitute was prepared at great pains with the assistance of Judge Pipes and other prominent jurists and lawyers. Before the legislature met it was thoroughly studied and received the indorsement of the Multnomah legislative delegation.

It carried the same strong requirements and left not the slightest doubt as to the authority of the corporation commissioner over bond houses and issues of securities.

But after introduction it was attacked in the legislature. Among its assailants were bond dealers. Some of its provisions were changed and the net result is a wrecked bond house, hundreds of victims counting their losses, some of them the loss of the savings of a lifetime.

And the inexorable alternative that follows is this:

Proper supervision over interim certificates was provided for in the original Blue Sky law, and would have prevented Morris Brothers from going on with its dizzy game of frenzied finance. If the legislature in changing the original law removed such establishments from supervision, it must shoulder a heavy responsibility for the present situation. If it did not, and if the corporation commissioner, as many lawyers believe, has the power of supervision in the premises, that office is involved.

The Journal fought hard and long for an effective Blue Sky law. Its object was to save people from loss of their savings through just such doings as have come to pass in the house of Morris Brothers.

The Nation's Business says: "Some men will not pay $1 a year to support a commercial organization, but will cheerfully hand over $100 for a hunting dog. If town building was like scandal everybody would push it along. More dangerous than any foreign foe is to endeavor to make one citizen hate another."

DOOMED

DOOMED Husted Walters' priceless youth and health were a possession that the richest millionaire hasn't money enough to buy.

Youth and health are an unbuyable inheritance. To have them is to be endowed with a gift incomparable. To use them rightly means a career, long years of usefulness, position, friends and a respected name, things worth more than all the gold of a kingdom.

But Walters didn't realize what youth and health are worth as working capital. He didn't comprehend what a rare possession he had. Few young people do. They are too much obsessed with jazz in this time of accentuated jazz.

In his failure to correctly assess his endowments, Walters chose the gun path. Never was there one that chose that route that did not regret it, but perhaps Walters didn't know that. Never will there be one who charts his course with a revolver but will regret it. Perhaps Walters didn't know that.

And now, in the prime of his priceless youth and health, Walters is to be choked to death. He is out in the jail waiting for fatal February 10, when a rope will be put around his neck, a fickle bit of floor on which he will stand will drop, and then a thud, a quivering body, and the end.

The horrible mistake of Walters ought to be told to all the boys. And in telling it, there should be account of the tears of the bereaved mother whose blue-coated son while in the discharge of his duty was shot down by Walters.

What is the perversity of human nature, what the inexplicable folly of youth, that so many boys in the glory of youth and strength go crooked?

With keen regret for the loss of her diamonds and full resentment for the indignity heaped upon her by brutal footpads, The Journal is impelled to remark that the lady blundered in wearing costly jewels on the streets at a time when gangsters seem so determined to sack Portland. It was probably the sight of the diamonds that excited the cupidity of the bandits, caused them to follow her and ended in the outrage.

MR. KIDDLE

IT IS a peculiar coincidence that death should suddenly remove the representatives of Eastern Oregon on the state highway commission. Like his predecessor J. N. Burgess, Commissioner Kiddle was taken after a few months in his position just when he had found his way to render service.

The work of the commission is of such magnitude that it requires, from a man of great capacity even, many months of study to grasp its scope and understand its details. From the time of his appointment, a little over one year ago, Commissioner Kiddle diligently applied his time and talent to this study and had just reached the point where he could begin to construct.

That he would have built well is made plain by the plans and specifications he had prepared. It is made apparent that his point of control was a conscientious devotion to justice and an acute sense of his responsibility to the public. With him public office was a public trust. He brought to it the same conservatism and exactness of detail that he had employed in achieving a successful private life.

However much other men differed with him in matters of general policy, no one questioned his honesty of purpose or integrity of character. Untimely was his death.

Speeding automobiles and wet streets mix like whiskey and gasoline.

IN GOOD HANDS

THE temporary adjustment of the terminal controversy in Portland should be even more gratifying to the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific than to the people of the city and the Northern lines which are permitted to continue their tenancy of the terminal company facilities in response to the interstate commerce commission's request.

The Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific, as majority owners of the terminal company, were placed in an awkward position by their refusal to permit the use of the Union station by the Great Northern and the S., P. & S. after December 31. They were made to appear in the light of interposing selfish, competitive influence against public interest. The joint use of the Union terminal by all the lines which serve Portland had been found advantageous as a war measure, and the public could not accept the reasons offered as a reasonable basis of excuse for failing to continue the arrangement until a terminal plan worthy of the city had been agreed upon.

Now the matter is out of the hands of the seemingly recalcitrant railways and by their consent the ouster order is revoked. The interstate commerce commission, thanks to the prompt petition by the Oregon public service commission, and the no less urgent protest of the municipal administration and its terminal commission, has assumed the responsibility for finding a solution of the problem.

The interests of both the public and the railroads are in good hands.

THE CROOK'S CHALLENGE

TO THE list of the robbed there was added yesterday the vile crime of his savings for a lifetime taken away from a 60-year-old transfer man, who was that day to put the money into a little farm on which he and his wife were to spend their sundown years.

Undoubtedly the thug knew his victim's habits. He lay in wait and set upon the transfer man in his barn at 5 o'clock in the morning. He probably knew of the purchase of the farm, and that the money had been drawn with which to make payment. Except on such information, why would a thief select a transfer man, living in a houseboat, as fat pickings for a hold-up?

Where do all these crooks rendezvous, anyway? Are there not idlers, seemingly without anything to do in the world, in various places about Portland, who attract the attention of decent people? Why not report every suspicious character to the police, and why not have the police find out what the business of each is and what he is doing in Portland?

The taking away from this man of his lifetime's savings is occasion for universal public indignation. Next to a killing, it is a crowning act in lawlessness.

It is like a challenge by the criminal element to the authorities of Portland. The crooks seem convinced that they, and not the authorities, are running the city.

SNOW AND ROSES

AMONG the New Year resolutions of civic Portland none can be more timely than action upon E. J. Jaeger's suggestion that vendors and purchasers of holiday cards abandon the snow scenes with which the missives are often decorated.

Portland and the rest of Western Oregon know much more about roses blooming outdoors at Christmas time than snow drifts. The deepest snow which Portland has had on Christmas during 30 years fell in 1909, and it was but two inches deep then and melted before nightfall.

Since 1884 the weather bureau records show that Portland has had only half a dozen "white Christmases." The snow covered the ground in that year, but it was not until 1891 that another Christmas witnessed a snow and then only to the depth of seven tenths of an inch in the downtown district. In 1904, on Christmas, a few flakes fell, and then five years elapsed before the next white Christmas. Traces of snow, too little to record, fell on Christmas, 1913, and again in 1916. The heavy snow of December, 1919, had entirely disappeared by December 23 of that year.

Portland, the weather bureau records further show, experiences a recordable snow fall only four or five times each winter.

To substitute the rose and the Oregon grape for scenes of drift-blown desolation would be truthful, and, if presented properly, be good community advertising.

PORTLAND GAS RATES

THERE should be no such increase in gas rates as is demanded by the company.

New York has a law fixing the gas rate at 80 cents. A court has just set the law aside as "confiscatory." But in fixing a temporary rate pending a final adjustment, $1.10 was put into effect by the court. This $1.10 for New York gas makes a demand in Portland for a rate somewhere around $1.40 nothing if not extraordinary.

The cry now is for all business and industries to take their losses. People on fixed salaries have been taking their losses ever since war prices appeared.

All merchants, all farmers and all others are taking their losses now and will continue to take them until the economic adjustment is completed. Are the utilities to take no losses?

A higher price for crude oil is pleaded as a reason for higher gas rates. But crude oil dropped three points in the market the other day, and is one of the commodities that is showing weakness. With everything else falling in price is crude oil not also to drop?

It is only a few weeks ago that the gas company was issuing literature, telling of its prosperity and inviting the public to buy its securities, which were described as highly attractive as an investment.

It is quick transition to the company's present picture of its poverty.

BORAH'S NAVAL HOLIDAY PLAN

Those Who Desire the League's Objectives Without Any League Naturally Indorse the Senator's Scheme—Dissent Is Registered by Those Who Accept the "Big League or Big Navy" View.

—Daily Editorial Digest—

Senator Borah's attempt to stop the naval race, in which Secretary Daniels is backing Uncle Sam to win, has met with approval by most of the American press. Exceptions can be found among those who believe in the Daniels theory of "big league or big navy." Among the latter is the Boston Post (Independent Democrat), which says: "With the United States aloof from the rest of the great nations of the earth, it will be necessary to arm to the teeth and keep the greatest navy on the seven seas in order to reckon against any combination against her. And this, men and women who pay the taxes, will be costly; so costly that present burdens will appear almost insignificant in comparison. Many a home must be wrung of its last dollar for the privilege of staying on the outside of the international confederation in company with Turkey, Mexico and Germany."

To the Philadelphia Record (Independent Democrat) the whole question which, it declares, the Republican congress must settle, "is whether we shall succeed Germany as the menace to the world's peace, or whether we shall join other nations in reducing armaments and preventing war." The Mobile Register (Democrat) objects to the Borah plan because it declares that he is demanding of Great Britain and Japan that they come to a private agreement with America, thus violating their obligation "to act with and for all the nations of the league." For these three nations to disarm, it continues, "and not the others, would not do at all; for when they thus had made themselves helpless the armed nations would become masters of them at will."

• • •

This argument, however, is answered by the Baltimore News (Independent). It says: "The related naval policies of England, Japan and America have as little to do with the interdependent military policies of Roumania and Bulgaria as the latter have to do with the Costa Rica-Honduras program; nor would removal of difficulties in the one group simplify those of the other. It would be ridiculous for the great naval powers to say they must keep on building until Roumania and Bulgaria curtail their military establishments, or vice versa. * * Senator Borah has the rights of the matter."

While the Columbia (S. C.) State (Democrat) believes the goal should be general disarmament, nevertheless, "if Great Britain and Japan offer to have this 'naval holiday' that Secretary Daniels laughs at, it would be very difficult for us to find a satisfactory excuse for refusing to join the festivities." Another paper with league leanings, the Brooklyn Eagle (Independent Democrat), finds no virtue in the secretary's remarks concerning the "suspicion" which, he asserts, would be aroused in other nations if the "big three" naval powers should agree upon a policy to stop building ships: "Senator Borah's resolution, calling for just the sort of agreement that Mr. Daniels denounces," says the Eagle," is nothing to which the American people need object in principle. It is more helpful than yelling for a huge navy."

• • •

The Evansville (Ind.) Courier (Democrat) thinks the senator's plan "a real indication that the leaders in congress want disarmament, the first step toward a lasting peace," and the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Independent) points out that if the plan for even a 5-year holiday were accepted by Europe the United States would have "five millions in her pocket" if nothing else. It adds: "America should promptly call the bluff of the Old World on this disarmament question. She should propose a holiday and see who dare go on working."

Since America is the country "with the greatest means," and, therefore, the one which could outbuild the others, the Omaha Bee (Republican) suggests that an offer of a "holiday" would come with the "greatest force" from us. And since 'help is not forthcoming from the League of Nations, those countries with the greatest fleets ought to recognize the world desire for an end of this burden and get together." Much the same attitude is taken by the Boston Globe (Independent), which carries the logic still further and implies that America could force the issue, for "the biggest navy is potentially ours. Europe realizes that this is so and our spokesmen are in a position to urge disarmament in tones in which it was never urged before."

• • •

To those who favored the League of Nations, the Springfield Republican (Independent) believes the Borah plan should appeal, for "it is a step in the right direction," and, with their support and the support of the "irreconcilables," this winter could be made "notable" in "the progress of world pacification." The New York Times (Independent Democrat), while it believes that "so long as America is outside the league and the league is still in its infancy we must defend ourselves," adds that "Borah's resolution deserves the most serious consideration," and "it will certainly save money, and it may save a good deal more than that."

The important thing in the whole question, in the opinion of the Kansas City Times (Independent), is to secure an agreement with Great Britain. To this the Chicago Tribune (Independent Republican) agrees, and adds that if this can be accomplished "Japan can be induced to enter it."

• • •

The proposition of discussing the question at least, "appears reasonable" to the Utica Observer (Democrat), which predicts passage of the Borah resolution, but the Philadelphia Bulletin (Independent Republican) is more restrained. "The need of an adequate navy is recognized in the American mind beyond challenge. It must also be conceded that the naval policy in the future must be of two-ocean dimensions." However, the Bulletin admits that "it does not follow that the competition in naval construction is to go on forever without limit, especially when the rivalry is reduced to three contenders, each of whom confesses that the game is getting beyond its national resources."

The Buffalo Commercial (Independent) thinks that the "nations are back at the old stand" jealously watching each other, and since President-elect Harding declares our navy must be the equal of any in the world, we must "see what the other nations are proposing." The Washington Post (Independent) believes that the European countries "do not intend to disarm. * * * That being the case, it would be an absurdity for the United States to reduce its armament program."

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The natives of the Philippine islands produce fire by what is called a fire-syringe. This is really a highly scientific device. A piece of very hard wood has a small hole bored in it, and into this hole a rod fits closely, a piece of cotton wool rendering the joint airtight. At the bottom of the hole a small piece of tinder is placed. When air is strongly compressed it becomes heated; so the natives force the rod down the hole, the air is violently compressed, and the tinder is so heated that it begins to smoulder; then the rod is withdrawn, and the tinder is immediately fanned into a flame.

Lodge Reviews Lodge

From the New York World.

Henry Cabot Lodge, senator in the congress of the United States from Massachusetts, reviewed some of the consequences of his own mischievous activities when, in his speech at the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, he said:

"In our own country there is a stronger hope in the popular conception of progress, and better apparent grounds for it, perhaps, than in any other; but as the months have slipped by since the war no observant man can deny that there is a growing doubt, a rising tide of pessimism, among those who think and are first to see and weigh the chances of the future. This situation, showing so strongly this tendency of thought in Western civilization, is a very solemn one, not to be disregarded or lightly brushed aside."

It might be said further that no man is more responsible for that situation than Henry Cabot Lodge himself.

When the war ended, the nations were so exhausted that the white man's civilization was stricken almost unto death. What the whole world imperatively needed was peace and reassurance—a peace with the central powers that would make it possible to liquidate the issues of the war and a definite agreement among the nations which would make another such conflict impossible.

Thanks to the partisan activities of Senator Lodge, there is neither a guaranteed peace nor any reassurance to the war-racked peoples of the world. Under his malign leadership the Republican majority of the United States senate set forth to play politics with the treaty of peace and made ratification impossible. The Lodge ultimatum delivered to the senate the day the treaty was reported out, with the reservations that still defy interpretation, was that—

"The other nations will take us on our own terms, for without us their league is a wreck and all their gains from a victorious war are imperiled."

That has been the Republican policy ever since and it is still the Republican policy. By adroit appeals to American cowardice, American prejudice and the hyphenated vote, the Republican leaders obtained an overwhelming majority for that policy at the November election; but majorities cannot change facts. There is no stability in the world today, there is doubt and unrest and uncertainty, mainly because Henry Cabot Lodge and his Republican associates have been playing party politics with peace.

They have succeeded in their monumental work of obstruction, but they themselves are without a program that can be brought into the light. Dispatches from Marion give assurance that all the best minds that Senator Harding has consulted have expressed satisfaction with the program that Senator Harding favors; but except for these few favored best minds, nobody knows what the program is to be, least of all the voters who went to the polls in November and expressed their general discontent in the unparalleled Republican majorities.

By reason of the refusal of the richest and most powerful of all the nations to associate itself with the peace of Versailles, reconstruction has been halted everywhere, and the "rising tide of pessimism" that Senator Lodge deplores expresses the common state of mind throughout civilization.

The Pilgrims being dead, Senator Lodge is able to speak well of them, but it is needless to say that if his spirit had been their spirit there would have been no Mayflower compact and they would never have been able to agree on a landing place. The Mayflower would have wallowed in the seas until the hull crumbled. Nothing great ever came from a policy of malicious obstruction, and that is the only policy the Republican leaders have had to offer since the guns ceased to thunder in the Argonne on the morning of November 11, 1918.

Well may Senator Lodge deplore the state of mind in which his own countrymen find themselves two years after the fighting ceased. They, too, are victims of the selfish and sordid advice they have followed, and there is many a harvest yet to be reaped from the seeds of mischief that Henry Cabot Lodge has sown.

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.]

OREGON'S GREAT MOUNTAIN

Proposal to Make Hood Accessible by Good Roads Indorsed

Portland, Dec. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your plea for the best possible access to Mount Hood by the construction of a first class road is highly commendable. As you have often said, Mount Hood is one of Oregon's greatest assets. But it is one I fear we fail fully to appreciate. There is no more heart gladdening scene than that of Mount Hood unless it be the one viewed from its lofty summit. That wonderful eminence should be made far easier of access than it is. At present the journey and ascent are attended with much expense and are tedious and tortuous.

A few years ago, accompanied by my wife and two daughters, I climbed to the top of old Mount Hood and we all felt as we gazed out over that broad expanse that we were viewing a veritable empire of beauty, at once enrapturing and ennobling.

What a blessing if all could have easy access to this super-viewpoint and be permitted to enjoy this scenic beauty.

W. H. Black.

Olden Oregon

Umpqua County, Long Ago Abolished, Had an Interesting History.

One of Oregon's dead counties was Umpqua county. Its boundary line began on the coast at the southwest corner of Benton county and ran east to the dividing ridge of the Calapooia mountains, followed the ridge to Calapooia creek and ran down that stream to its mouth and thence west to the Pacific. All the remainder of Southern Oregon south of Benton and Linn counties was in Lane county. The county seat of Umpqua county was not definitely located for several years. Court was sometimes held at Elkton and sometimes at Scottsburg. In 1854 James F. Levins surveyed a townsite at Elkton, consisting of 160 acres, which he donated to the county for a county seat. The following January the legislature located the seat of government at Elkton.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

The science in taxation schemes is to help the trusts and pick the common people's pockets and make the said common people b'leve they're pertected. It makes me think of Constable Maifire in Bastrop county, Texas, in early days, who'd rob a stage one night and hunt fer the robber all the next day. It tuck folks a long while to git onto his game.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Boy, brush the dust off last New Year's resolutions.—Rock Island Argus.

• • •

The street car company is the only institution that gets full revenue from its hangers-on.—Sioux City Journal.

• • •

Baron Goto refused a request that he become mayor of Tokio. He said—oh you say it yourself.—Wilmington (Del.) Journal.

• • •

A new book at the city library is "Bolshevism at Work." The title alone contains a surprising amount of information.—Lincoln Star.

• • •

The old-fashioned bride who wanted to make a home for her husband now has a daughter who doesn't want to make even a little home brew for hers.—Dallas News.

• • •

Excepting only the eighteenth amendment, and the obey clause of the marriage service, there is no imperative so uniformly disobeyed as "Do Not Open Until Christmas."—New York Evening Post.

• • •

Five places in Scotland have voted themselves dry. They are Auchterarder, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch, Rutherglen and Sanquhar, some of whose inhabitants will now be able to pronounce them.—Tacoma Ledger.

SIDELIGHTS

The high cost of living may be coming down as the statisticians tell us, but it is not perceptible to any extent in the tax rate.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

• • •

Oregon is the only state in the union that has a tax on gasoline—but it is not strange, because there is absolutely nothing untaxed in this state.—Eugene Guard.

• • •

Slowly but surely we are all realizing the late Jim Hill's wisdom when, during the war, he said: "Everyone must help pay for this awful waste."—La Grande Observer.

• • •

Constantine is back on the throne of Greece because a monkey happened to bite his predecessor. We have some accidents in politics over here, but nothing to equal that.—Eugene Register.

• • •

The Manning people have kept at it until they can feel their way out, in daylight at least. Planks have been laid in the worst places on the road and a machine can actually get to Banks with a careful driver.—Banks Herald.

• • •

The sight of a golden stream of grain flowing into the great holds of the good ship Orca from the bulk grain elevator at the port docks is one that would gladden the hearts of those pioneer advocates of bulk grain handling in the Northwest—Astoria Budget.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Mrs. A. E. Ivanhoe of La Grande is registered at the Portland. Mrs. Ivanhoe has been a successful teacher in many of the larger cities of Oregon and during the past few years has served as county school superintendent. Union county has produced many teachers who have risen high in their profession. In the early '90s Lois Stewart, a Union county girl, after being graduated from Oregon Agricultural college, taught at Alicel and Union. For a year or so she taught in Alaska, then became a teacher in the Baker high school. Just after the Spanish-American war she went to San Fernando, Pampanga province, in the Philippine islands. Thence she went to China, Japan and India. Later she taught in the schools at Manila. Today she is at the head of the library work for the Philippine islands. She married some years ago a teacher, John Osborn, who now is assistant superintendent of public instruction for the Philippine islands. If Union county called a roll of her distinguished sons and daughters, the answer "here" would come from all over the world.

• • •

M. B. Signs of Boardman, the live sagebrush city in the western end of the Umatilla extension of the government reclamation project in Eastern Oregon, signs his name and residence with a flourish that indicates his pride in his home city.

• • •

H. E. Hoss of the Oregon City Enterprise is in Portland. When his friends commented on the trouble Mrs. Hoss has to keep the "chickens" off his doorstep "H. E." shakes his head sadly and says, "That's a Hoss on me, all right."

• • •

Charles L. Wheeler of St. Helens is watching out for Columbia county's interests at the meeting of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Murrow of Redmond, the big potato capital of Eastern Oregon, are at the Seward.

• • •

S. J. Duke of Corvallis is at the Multnomah.

• • •

E. S. Prouty, planing mill man of Seaside, is in Portland to enjoy a little of the old town's wet weather.

• • •

John Tait, laundryman of Astoria, is greeting former Portland friends.

"H. H.," registering from Echo, is at the Seward. Do you remember the student who described a crab as "a red fish that walks backward?" The professor said, "Your definition is correct except in three particulars. First, it isn't a fish; second, it isn't red; third, it walks sidewise." "H. H. of Echo" is right in all but two particulars. His initials are not "H. H.," and he lives in a small Willamette valley town and not Echo. Who is he, where does he live, and why does he sign "H. H., Echo"? Echo answers, "Who, why and where?"

• • •

The following delegates of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce were appointed by H. C. Bowen, president of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, to attend the meeting in Portland of the State Chamber of Commerce December 28 and 29: R. W. Martin, Earl Kirkpatrick, L. L. Goodrich, J. O. Holt and J. E. Shelton.

• • •

A. Whisnant, publisher of the Bend Press, companion of Irvin Cobb on his five weeks' hunting trip through Central Oregon, former editor of George Cornwall's Timberman and all around good fellow, is renewing acquaintance with old-time Portland friends.

• • •

F. M. Wilson and Clifford Barlow, two enthusiastic boosters for Warrenton, are doing a little boosting and delegating at the State Chamber of Commerce meeting.

• • •

Dr. F. G. Young, for the past quarter century one of the standbys of the faculty of the state university and an authority on Oregon history, is a Portland visitor.

• • •

A. C. Hampton and H. M. DuBois of La Grande and A. G. Means of Vale, all of whom are engaged in educational work, are at the Portland.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. White and Mrs. Stansell of Creswell are visiting Portland friends.

• • •

George S. Zimmerman, county commissioner of Yamhill county, is a Portland visitor.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hutchings and Chester Roche of Corvallis are visiting Portland friends.

• • •

S. A. Patterson, hailing from Heppner, is transacting business in Portland.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Extraordinary experiences of a British officer in the great war are here recorded by Mr. Lockley. He had a full share on the western front, and then was sent to Archangel for good measure.]

Captain George Knapp, late of the Royal Engineers, is spending several weeks in Portland. "We ran into a bunch of grief at Ypres in January, 1915, while we were putting up barbed wire entanglements in front of our trenches," he said, in answer to my question. "The Germans rather objected to our activities and shelled us heavily. Our organization was unfortunate in losing a lot of men there. We had a rather rough time also at the second battle of Ypres, where for the first time the Germans used gas. The Seventy-second Seaforths of the Sixteenth battalion, from Vancouver, B. C., and the country thereabout, suffered heavily from gas in this battle. After the second battle of Ypres I was put in charge of 500 civilian laborers—Belgians—fortifying Kemmel hill. When that job was completed I went to Steenwerck to look after the repairs of rolling stock, for I had before the war been with the Great Western railway.

• • •

"As the German wave flowed onward I was sent to the Somme to see to the water supply for our troops at Albert. The Germans were very methodical. They are great on efficiency. Each day, at 8 a. m., at 12 noon and at 4 p. m., they gave us a good shelling. We worked between whiles. One afternoon, when I had a working party out, they departed from their regular schedule. Not wanting my men to expose themselves needlessly, I started over to where they were repairing some pipes to tell them we would call it a day and knock off till next forenoon. I was about 20 yards from our working party when the Germans dropped a '5 point 9' between my men and me, and we were all jolly well covered with dirt and muck. I was wounded in the leg, which was most annoying, as I had enough handicaps to compete with without having my leg put on the blink.

"I was lame next day, but we were short of officers, so I decided I could carry on and finish the job. We had run a bit of narrow gauge temporary track well forward to carry our water pipes where we needed them. Jerry started shelling off schedule and we had to work fast. I asked for volunteers to shove a car of pipes forward to where they were needed. We succeeded in getting them to where we were to use them, but, to our great vexation, a well placed shot lit directly on the car of pipes, leaving a twisted and useless mass of junk scattered over the landscape. The worst of it was that the loss of our pipes held up the job, as we had no more pipes on hand to complete the work.

• • •

"An incident that happened during the second battle of Ypres deprived me of a mighty loving and faithful friend. I have always been very fond of horses and dogs. I had a saddle horse that I used in overseeing the work back of the lines. He was wonderfully intelligent. In fact, we were pals. I always carried lumps of sugar or a bit of carrot or some other titbit for him. He would nuzzle my pocket whenever I came near. I put him into a cowshed when I came in from an inspection trip. There was a Belgian farmhouse nearby. It had been struck, but the kitchen was sound. I went in to get my pal a lump of sugar. I couldn't locate any, but in a moment or so the mess sergeant turned up and gave me two lumps. Through the window of the shed my pal saw me coming and whinnied a friendly greeting. Twenty paces more, and I would have been in the shed patting his neck and feeding him the sugar. Ten seconds more, if the mess sergeant had speeded up the least bit, and I would have been in the shed when the shell hit it. As it was, I was shaken by the force of the explosion that left not a vestige of the shed. Where my horse had been waiting for me with his eager and friendly look there was a deep hole and bits of horseflesh and rent timbers falling all over the farmyard. Naturally I have seen hundreds of men killed. You get not to mind it if they are killed in a keen, clean way, such as machine gunfire, but when they are killed mussily or are badly torn and live for minutes or hours, it is a ghastly business.

"I got mine in December, 1916, and it was Blighty for mine. When I was able to be about again I was assigned to duty at Lark hill, on Salisbury plain. Later I was assigned to the tank corps and my job was building and repairing tanks.

• • •

"A few months before the armistice I was assigned to duty with the British forces at Archangel. Let me take your pencil. I will draw you a rough map of the country. There were five fronts there and the warfare was of the guerilla type. Our boys pal'ed with the American engineers, who, by the way, were a fine lot of chaps. The Reds, of course, wanted to blow up the railroad and, if possible, control the line to Archangel. Our job was to keep the road in repair and keep the line clear for traffic. We had a system of blockhouses and we held off and on the Russian villages along the line of railway. The Bolos made former Russian officers serve in the Red army. Several of their aviators flew over and gave themselves up. One of the former officers, who had served the czar, had been led out and compelled to see his mother bayoneted to death and his sister raped and then killed. They did it as an example to the former officers as to what would happen to their families if they did not render faithful service in the Red army.

• • •

"One of the things that broke us all up was the coming to our quarters one day of a British officer dressed as a Russian moujik with a letter from the Bolsheviki to General Ironside. This officer had ridden into the village of Bolsheozerkie, which, in Russian, means 'big lake,' supposing it was in the hands of the allies. The British and American forces had been cleaned up and the village captured by the Reds. When he drove up they captured him, took off all of his clothes but his underwear, and marched him barefoot through the snow to their headquarters, 60 miles distant. They let him stop at a straw pile and stuff his underwear full of straw, so he would not freeze to death. When he came with the letter we supposed, of course, he would not return, but he said, "If I don't go back they are going to kill 12 of our men held as hostages; so I must return. He went back. No, I don't know whether they killed him or not."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

The total tax levy for Baker is 44.2 mills, an increase of seven mills over last year.

The Medford postoffice did twice the Christmas business this year that it did a year ago.

Umatilla county will pay $225,066.17 more taxes in 1921 than in 1920. The increase is practically 30 per cent.

Of the 727 agricultural students at Oregon Agricultural college Curry and Josephine are the only counties in the state not represented.

Stanley P. Young, formerly of Astoria, has been appointed predatory animal inspector for the district embracing the state of Colorado.

Plans are going forward for an irrigation project in the Illinois valley which will increase the irrigated lands in that part of Josephine county by 6000 acres.

Wheat is selling at $1.35 a bushel, sacked, at La Grande. There is very little moving at the present time and sales made lately are in small quantities.

The sale of the Boswell mine to Tom Norden and associates of Seattle for a consideration of $150,000 is announced. The mine is located in Josephine county.

The oil well being sunk by the Lower Columbia Oil & Gas company in Clatsop county has reached a depth of 100 feet and has struck a formation of tough blue shale.

A party of United States engineers on board the tug Mendell has begun work on the shoal which has been forming in the main ship channel from the mouth of Young's river to Fort Stevens.

Mrs. J. P. Callaway, who crossed the plains to Oregon with her parents in 1852, is dead at Eugene. She was the last of the Rush family, prominent in the early history of Lane county.

Ten sawmill firms and one plumber of Lane county are being sued by the state accident commission to recover fees alleged due the commission, some of them dating back as far as 1916.

The board of directors of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen for Oregon have voted an 80-cent cut in the minimum wage of workmen of the legion. The new minimum is $3.80 a day.

Baker and Morrow are the only counties in the state showing an increase in the acreage of winter wheat planted. Each shows .02 per cent of normal. The average for the state shows a 9 per cent decrease.

WASHINGTON

Harry Johnson, aged 66, a seaman, was struck and killed by a streetcar in Seattle Monday night.

Excavating has been practically completed for the new American Legion club house at Vancouver.

The Golden Rule Milling company, organized recently at Toledo, began actual grinding at its mill Monday.

The blacksmith shop on the John Hoffman ranch at Eureka, near Walla Walla, burned Tuesday, causing a $20,000 loss.

Judge Nathan Smith Porter, pioneer of 1853 and one of the most prominent men of the state, is dead at Olympia, aged 86.

The census of 1920 shows 623,779 sheep on Washington farms as compared with only 295,264 in 1910, an increase of 328,515.

The Seattle council is considering the submission of a tax levy of 6 mills to assist in financing the municipal street railway system.

Losses totaling nearly $50,000 may result to residents of Tacoma who are holders of interim certificates issued by Morris Brothers, Inc., of Portland.

C. L. Sticklin of Centralia has been awarded a contract by the United States public health service to furnish burial services to all public health service patients in the Thirteenth district.

A state law prohibiting the sale or wearing of shoes with heels more than one and one half inches high will be asked from the coming legislature by the State Osteopathic association.

Plans for dirigible air service between Spokane, Seattle, Portland and Juneau, Alaska, are under way and it is expected the first dirigible will be in operation between Spokane and Seattle next summer.

Falling into a boiler of hot water, the 2-year-old son of W. E. Gallea of Calvin was probably fatally scalded Wednesday night. The boy stepped on the cover of the boiler in order to reach the sink.

The marketing question in its relationship to the farmer will be given special consideration at the fifteenth annual convention of the Washington State Grain Shippers', Growers' and Millers' association, to be held at Pullman January 11 to 13.

IDAHO

Because of hard times, the Pocatello News has ceased publication and gone into the hands of a receiver.

The Northwest Livestock association has been reorganized and incorporated at Lewiston with a capital of $50,000.

A drive is being planned in Blackfoot for the purpose of destroying rabbits, which are a great pest in that section.

To date only 150,000 sacks of wheat have been moved from the warehouses along Snake river, while estimates place the amount of unsold wheat in the warehouses at 300,000 sacks.

Emma C. Tidwell, 9-year-old daughter of W. J. Tidwell, was accidentally shot and killed Monday night at her home near Caldwell by her older brother, who was extracting shells from a shotgun.

The capacity of the sugar factory at Paul will be increased from 650 to 900 tons daily. This action is being taken to take care of the increase in acreage of sugar beets promised during the next few years.

The Idaho chapter of the American Association of Engineers, the Idaho Irrigation congress, the State Farm bureau and the Idaho Seed Growers' association will all meet in Nampa during the week of January 10.

KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

E. J. Jaeger's suggestion that Portland's holiday cards bear the insignia of the rose or the Oregon grape, and that Columbia river highway views be used rather than snow scenes, leads to the interesting discovery that only six times in 30 years has Portland had snow on Christmas.

Weather bureau records show that on Christmas, 1884, the ground was fairly well covered with snow.

On December 25, 1891, seven tenths of an inch fell in the downtown district and two and a half inches in Mount Tabor, but it was all gone in a space of six hours.

A few flakes fell on Christmas day, 1904.

In 1909, December 25, a fall of two inches was recorded, but it had entirely disappeared before night.

Christmas of 1913 had a trace of snow, but it was not enough to record its depth.

The Christmas of 1916 also had a very small snowst