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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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		

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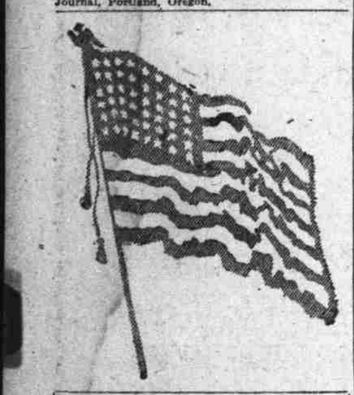

There is a Hand that bends our deeds
To mightier issues than we planned;
Each son that triumphs, each that bleeds,
My country, serves its dark command.

I do not know beneath what sky
Nor on what seas shall be thy fate;
I only know it shall be high,
I only know it shall be great.
—Richard Henry.

WHAT BUSINESS?

LEGITIMATE business needs protection from illegitimate business.

The Morris Brothers failure proves it. A lot of people have been victimized. Their savings in whole or in part have been swept away by dizzy finance. The confidence of the investing public is impaired. Thousands of the unthinking will not inquire deeply into the circumstances, but, realizing in a vague way that loss has come to a lot of investors in securities, will catalogue securities in general as a perilous investment. They will be wrong, but that will be their psychology. A good bond is and always will be a safe, secure and excellent investment in which to place savings.

Unhappily many legitimate business men do not see that it is to their interest to eliminate illegitimate business. They fear regulation may hamper or hurt their own business. When in 1915 a remodeling of the Blue Sky law was in progress, bond men hurried to Salem and insisted on whittling away on a bill that was perfect in its provisions. For fruit, they have the Morris Brothers failure and impaired confidence, with many who have toiled and saved embarrassed by their losses. They should have let the bill alone. What has happened proves it.

Why not regulate and supervise sales of securities? The banks are regulated. They have been regulated for generations. Even their loans are investigated and supervised. Their books, their vaults, cash and everything connected with their business is wide open to the supervision of the public examiners.

It is better for the banks. It protects the legitimate banker against the wildcat banker. It increases public confidence in the banking business. Should banks be thus supervised and a Morris Brothers bond house be permitted to go unchecked and unrestricted on a wild financial spree? Most certainly not.

The protection of the public is bigger than any business institution. The principle of making all business legitimate and of preventing illegitimate business is bigger than any man or set of men. That was the function that the Blue Sky law was intended to perform and it is a sound and wholesome function. The spectacle of Morris Brothers flattened out and hundreds of people counting their losses proves it. All this was foreseen and urged by The Journal back in 1912 and 1913 when it was fighting to break up the town site booms and orchard swindles and mining stock fakes through enactment of a strong Blue Sky law. How absurd that under such a law one form of swindle should be eliminated and Morris Brothers be permitted to swing on in its wild career!

For the enforcement of a Blue Sky law there should be a corporation commissioner who will be a corporation commissioner. He should be a man, not only of discretion, but of decision. He is beset by every whippersnapper with a fake scheme of getting something for nothing. He is besieged by mountebanks with every kind of stock scheme out of which to make easy money. He is set upon by legitimate business men who are afraid that too drastic regulation will hurt their business. How about the victims of Morris Brothers? Was their business hurt?

There are plenty of men who, as corporation commissioners, would brush these men aside like flies and do the full duty for which a commissioner draws salary. His business is to protect and not to drift along the route of least resistance. If it is not his business to know when an interim certificate is sold that it is safe and sound and good as gold, what is his business?

FIGHTING THE HOSPITAL

EVERY hospital bed in Portland has a waiting list.

Often those whose lives depend upon the outcome of difficult and dangerous surgical operations must wait two to three days for room in a local hospital.

Last year every hospital bed had a new patient on an average of once in two weeks.

There are but 1000 hospital beds for a population of 330,000 people, including the 260,000 people in Portland and those nearby who come to this city for hospital care.

Only 12 hospital beds are available at the present time for those afflicted with contagious disease, although this number is soon to be increased by the completion of the contagious hospital at Kelly Butte.

Why, then, should the building of the Multnomah county hospital be handicapped by attacks which thinly veil ulterior purpose? Why should the sick and the afflicted be subjected to continuance of hospital congestion by doubts created not by fact but by pique?

Why should sentiment adverse to the county hospital be aroused when the need for its hurried completion is an emergency?

AS A BEEFSTEAK CENTER

PORTLAND was said by a speaker before the State Chamber of Commerce to offer an outlet for less than a fourth of the meat produced in the district tributary to this city.

The freight differential for moving a carload of cattle from a Columbia basin point to Portland rather than to the Mississippi valley is $291. But due to the limitation of the home area in which the meats may be distributed, the producer may secure more profit from shipping his stock eastward or he may be discouraged in the production of livestock.

Portland has made great progress as a livestock market. This city stands at the head of Pacific coast cities as a livestock center. But it appears that the growth was rendered possible because the "point of saturation" had not been reached in the Northwest market and the natural advantages of this city permitted it to take and hold a dominant position.

Now, with production far exceeding demand in the Northwest region, continued growth depends upon extension of the marketing area. Or, as Mr. Aya, the speaker before the State Chamber of Commerce, said:

Livestock products, in order to be shipped, have to be chilled or frozen and, then, to be transported by water, should be transferred from cold storage to the refrigerator space of the ship with as little delay and handling as possible, otherwise the meat will become soft. The shipping, therefore, must be done from the killing center and such shipping requires a channel which Portland lacks at her livestock center, and which must be supplied. * * * The channel is the first consideration and should be provided for by the coming legislature.

A few days ago the secretary of the State Cattle and Horse Breeders association was recorded as calling upon the business influence of the state to aid in securing the improvement of the North Portland harbor.

Livestock producers of the Columbia basin are entitled to secure the freight rate advantage which is theirs as they ship to the Portland market. They are equally entitled to find here a broad, competitive market where they will receive as good or better prices than can be had in other livestock centers. They ought not to be discouraged. They ought not to be "jobbed" and the big spread between the price paid to the producer and paid by the consumer should be narrowed.

The Port of Portland should provide a channel adjacent to its livestock industry that will attract competitive packing plants, shorten the connection between the plants and water transportation, and offer to the producers of the Columbia basin the advantage of reaching the consuming markets of the Orient, the Atlantic coast, Alaska and Europe.

WASTING PUBLIC MONEY

WHILE paper shortage restricted the output of nearly all commercial plants, the government printing office, during the year which ended June 30, distributed 63,645,789 documents, an increase of 2,600,000 over the preceding year. The distribution of free government publications totaled 55,287,525, an increase of 1,091,383 over the preceding year. The cost of maintaining the main and branch offices of the government printer reached the handsome sum of $12,589,571.79.

Twelve million dollars is much more than the combined reclamation fund proposed by the United States government for the three states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington for the coming year. The more than $12,000,000 went mainly for the printing and distribution of so-called speeches, many of them never delivered in senate or house, and most of them never read by anybody.

They were ebullitions of buncombe and flapdoodle which congressmen imagined they would have given vent to if they had been afforded the chance, but they didn't have the chance because the house especially doesn't deliberate but legislates through committees.

It was a vast and profligate waste of print paper and of public money at a time when there was need of rigid economy in both. It is an abuse that congresses, both Democratic and Republican, have permitted to grow up, and which is directly chargeable to the willingness of public men to thus use the public treasury in promoting their private political fortunes among their constituents.

Twelve million dollars! It is nearly half the sum needed to restore life and vigor to 3,500,000 starving children in Europe.

JOHN H. ALBERT

OREGON had no better citizen than John H. Albert.

From the days when he was one of four or five employes in the Bush bank at Salem until the common lot of man removed him from the headship of the big banking institution which he founded, he was a figure in the business life of Salem.

He visioned the value of a good roads system in Oregon long before the movement was launched to realize it, and with his influence and energy helped create the sentiment that has made the program possible.

His life carried him along the currents of good business, good sense and good citizenship and left him a name widely respected when at 80 he cast up his final balance, made the proper entry in the life ledger and passed on and over.

That its employes have voluntarily voted a 20 per cent cut in their wages is the announcement of the Pullman Palace Car company. It will now be perfectly delightful to hear the company say that, in view of the generous example set by its employes, the rates on sleeping car accommodations are to be immediately cut 20 per cent. Perhaps.

MORRIS BROTHERS AND AFTER

HERE is a letter received by The Journal:

The Dalles, December 27.

To the Editor of The Journal—

I am a subscriber to The Journal from its very first number and believed in everything it had to say. Among other things I believed that you meant it when you said repeatedly that you would not publish any fake advertisements. So I believed you and bought $1000 of Canadian bonds, which money was all of 60 years' savings. Now I find that I am going to lose it all. You didn't publish any patent medicine ads because I might buy some and lose probably 50 cents but you published the high priced ads of Morris Bros., who got all I had. You did know that the head fellow was a crook and kept quiet. Why? Because you got some of my money in payment for the ads and wanted to give him a chance to escape. I blame directly The Journal for my loss. If I hadn't read the glaring ads every day in the paper and your promises of clean dealings I never would have dreamt of investing in such a humbug. You used to say that the blue sky law protects every investor in bonds. Now I hear that that's a lie. Now brag of your truthfulness. I'd like to see this in print, but you don't dare. V. Cladek.

The bonds named in the Morris Brothers advertisements were and are sound.

If Mr. Cladek got the bonds that were advertised in The Journal he has lost nothing. Had there been question about them as about bogus oil stocks or doubtful mining stocks, The Journal would have refused the advertising, just as it refuses all advertising known to be questionable.

As to the solvency of Morris Brothers, nobody, not even Fred Morris, knew that the institution was insolvent until last Sunday, several days after Etheridge retired from the concern.

The enormous business done by the institution, the heavy profits it made out of former transactions with the state, and all outward appearances gave every indication that Morris Brothers was doing a prosperous business. Nobody even yet knows that something may not turn up to greatly reduce the supposed shortage.

The Journal did not learn of the prison record of Etheridge until about the time he himself announced it at the meeting of the Shriners, at which there was so much faith in him that it was only by a narrow margin, after his prison story was told, that he was defeated in his candidacy for delegate to the national Shrine convention.

The Blue Sky law should, and The Journal believes it does, require the corporation commissioner of Oregon to supervise all operations in bonds and other securities. Believing that the corporation commissioner was administering the law as The Journal in advocating it expected it to be administered, and as it should have been administered, there was no ground on which to question the advertising of the concern.

If the course that The Journal urged with reference to Blue Sky legislation had been followed by public officials, there would have been no Morris Brothers failure and no victims with their savings swept away.

SCHRECKLICHKEIT IN IRELAND

Gloomy View Taken by American Newspapers of Prospects of Irish Settlement in Light of Rreprisal Policies —Condemnation of One Side Does Not Signify Commendation of the Other in This Respect, However.

Daily Editorial Digest

(Consolidated Press Association)

"Another Louvain!" This was the comment that seemed to rise spontaneously from editorial writers in America who saw fit to express an opinion on the burning of Cork. Most of the writers, it is true, make it plain that condemnation of British tactics in Erin does not mean commendation of Sinn Fein ambuscades, and a few refuse to place this particular case of incendiarism against government troops, but to the large majority this "reprisal," with those which preceded it, has postponed indefinitely hope of reconciling Ireland and the empire.

* * *

Declaring that the conduct of the occupying army has been "insane, outrageous" and a "confession of utter failure," the Albany Argus (Ind. Dem.) asks: "If the military command had this conflagration started on its own initiative, it staged a companion piece to the burning of Louvain and must face the same condemnation. Is the British commander in Ireland striving to emulate the Hun? Or is he simply unable to restrain his men from atrocities?"

On either premise, the St. Louis Star (Ind.) finds the difference between frightfulness of the Black and Tans and that of the German invaders "more apparent than real," and remarks that "if British opinion gives no heed to British mismanagement in Ireland, Great Britain will face a doubtful future."

The Pittsburg Leader (Prog. Rep.) calls the destruction of Cork "a shriek of contempt for freedom," savagery, not war. It concludes with the suggestion that intervention may be necessary, for "civilization is dearer to progressive beings than the stability of a political system or the vanities of empire." "As wanton and probably less purposeful than the burning of Louvain" is the comment of the Baltimore News (Ind.), which grants the "lawlessness" of the Sinn Feiners and admits the need of "drastic enforcement of military law by England," but declares "such business as this" cannot be understood. The Albany Times Union (Ind.) quotes the words of Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, to the effect that atrocities in Ireland are worse than those in Belgium and asks, "What can the rest of England say?" The rest, the "calm, sober minds," as the Lafayette Journal Courier (Ind. Rep.) puts it, can do nothing "until the British cease using the German methods at Louvain" and the "Sinn Fein extremists realize that assassinations and ambuscades will not bring them relief."

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A number of writers think it is quite likely that it will be impossible to secure peace at all in consequence of the Cork affair, though some still see a hope, though it be "immeasurably deferred," as the Wichita Eagle (Ind.) expresses it. The Springfield Republican (Ind.) points out that it was foreseen that "intensified coercion would be met by intensified violence," and concludes that "if the negotiations are not pressed with energy things are likely to be done which will make a settlement impossible." The Norfolk (Neb.) News (Ind.) considers that "the British government seems helpless to solve the problem" and suggests intervention. While the Sinn Fein murders, it points out, have "helped to alienate public opinion from the Sinn Fein cause, it is significant that the public opinion thus alienated has not swung to the British government." And before it may do so, "Great Britain must cease her savage and ruthless reprisals," according to the Chattanooga News (Dem.), which quotes from the London Daily Mail, "murder begets murder," and calls for the withdrawal of all Black and Tan troops from Ireland as a first step.

* * *

A very fair view of the situation is taken by the Vancouver Province (Canadian), which, while it does not accept the burning of Cork as definitely to be laid at England's door, admits that "the sequence of events and the fact that previous murders of this kind have been followed by similar destruction of property connect the two events." It also expresses the hope that perhaps it will bring an end to the fighting, though it is plainly in doubt. "The slaughter of public officers and private citizens and the destruction of millions of pounds' worth of private and public property are so utterly useless to serve any purpose as to convince all parties that the carnage ought to end with this demonstration."

* * *

"Stop the reprisals" is the sentiment of many writers who hesitate to fix the guilt for the sacking of Cork on the government. The Seattle Post Intelligencer (Ind. Rep.) says: "Nothing in the press reports justifies in the eyes of the world the destruction of Cork, and if the Irish leaders are farseeing they will take such steps as are possible to put an end to Irish reprisals."

The Boston Herald (Ind. Rep.) attacks Sir Hamar Greenwood for his use of "terror as a counter weapon" to "crime." It continues: "Can law and order be vindicated by the government which itself does not respect the law? How ingenuous was Sir Hamar Greenwood when lately he declared that reprisals were not a part of the government's policy? Questions like these must perplex many Americans who are hoping almost against hope that a way shall be found to avert civil war in Ireland."

If the responsibility for the fires rests with the forces of the crown, says the Albany Knickerbocker Press (Rep.), the world will expect it to make reparation and "punish the perpetrators with utmost severity." As it is: "Such wanton reprisals as are in many cases admitted to have been inflicted in Ireland by men in British uniform can only incur reprobation of civilized sentiment. The British crown weakens its cause immeasurably in the eyes of others by tolerating such lawlessness on the part of those who are supposed to represent the cause of established government."

* * *

But among all the commentators there are a few indeed who even suggest intervention. In connection with this strong sentiment that America should hold aloof, the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) calls attention to a book recording the lynching investigations of an Englishman who studied the question in our Southern states. "Its deductions," says the Transcript, "and its accusations, may have the effect of smirching the record of this United States of America with a deeper and more lasting stain than that which lies athwart the map of Ireland."

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The world's supply of amber comes from the coast of Samland in the Eastern Prussian peninsula, between the towns of Burstrort and Palmnicken, and here the shafts of a famous mine run out under the Baltic, and the miners are actually working under water. Ages ago the country was a land of pine forests which the ocean overwhelmed; the pine trees vanished beneath the surface of the sea, and then, century by century, the wood became fossilized and the natural resin of the pines was turned into amber. Millions of years were needed. The search for amber has developed romantic and picturesque episodes like those that have become part and parcel of the story of gold and diamonds. An amber mine, however, is not necessarily under water, and there is an open-air mine at Palmnicken, where amber is dug for in much the same way as diamonds are sought in the mines at Kimberley. This one mine provides occupation for about 3000 amber seekers.

Letters from the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper; should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.]

THE RECORD KEPT STRAIGHT

An Expression of Appreciation of The Journal's Accuracy.

Portland, Dec. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wish to express to The Oregon Journal my appreciation of the accurate manner in which information which I have given to your representative at our daily conferences has been set forth and also for the great help your paper has been in getting information to the creditors of Morris Brothers, Inc., advising them of the status of affairs.

Because of the technical nature of the information furnished, it would not have been surprising had mistakes been made in quoting the same. In so far as I know, no mistakes have been made.

At a time of unusual tension such as this is, cooperation of that sort is invaluable and is much appreciated.

Yours very truly,
W. D. Whitcomb,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

IN THE WORLD'S BEST LAND

Blessedness of the American's Lot Neutralizes Radical Virus.

Forest Grove, Dec. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am a laborer and out of work at present. I have hours of depression and discontent occasionally and reach the condition regarded as most favorable for the propaganda of the radical agitator. I have been reading some of their writings, but instead of the intended effect, I thought of certain facts accepted carelessly when the world seemed care free, but which now become priceless consolations to me. I thought how fortunate I was to be even an unfortunate American.

No people has nobler or purer traditions. The American has no heritage of servility and fear to weigh him down. The survival of the courage, independence, endurance and faith of the old American stock is his great blessing. The works of the founders of our government have been made more wonderful; true to their faith Americans have made the great ideals of freedom, justice and brotherhood imperishable as they sheltered the exiles and succored the stricken of lands far across the sea and fought for their freedom. Europe sowed the wind and has reaped the whirlwind of war, but that whirlwind scattered the seeds of our political faith, and the growth of our ideals will save a war-worn world. Their beauties will some day make light in the shadows of Russia, and even in China and India, and right will become the law of the whole world.

But here we are enjoying these wonders now. We need a realization of the extraordinary good fortune that is the American citizen's. He can walk in pride with unbowed head before the mightiest of kings and not suffer rebuke, or he can mingle with the lowest and not lose caste. The highest places are open to the lowly, and the lowest places provide comforts that would not be scorned by the most fortunate. Schools, libraries, the theatres, the great storehouses of knowledge, love and beauty, hold the greatest treasures of humanity, which are his for the asking. In misfortune, he finds every neighbor a good Samaritan.

When I think of the opportunities and privileges that are mine, the beauties and comforts I can admire and use, the feeling of freedom that makes my heart light when all else fails, and when I see my dear ones and friends enjoying the priceless gifts of American life—the peace, security, liberty and rights that men had toiled and fought for hopelessly for centuries—I am proud and glad beyond expression that I am an American, and can only thank God silently.

These are hard times for many people, but we can all remember that life's greatest blessing is to be living in free America, for the nation's spiritual treasure is untainted, and boundless.

Contented.

ADVOCATES DEBS' RELEASE

Criticising President Wilson for Refusing to Pardon Him

McMinnville, Dec. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—I read with interest and amusement in The Journal of December 24 that President Wilson refuses to pardon Debs, as, in his opinion, it would not be "consonant" with the public interest. A good many "opinions" think it would.

I think it was Wilson who said, "Principle before expediency." Rintelen was a German spy. It was "consonant" with the public interest (Wall street) to release him. Truly, we free our Barrabases and crucify our saviors as of old.

Whittier's poem, "Ichabod," written of Daniel Webster, when the latter flopped over to slavery, in my "opinion," fits Wilson down to the ground.

From an ardent admirer of Debs.
Martin N. McCulloch.

MONARCHS BY ELECTION

It Is Pointed Out That Constantine Is Not the Only One.

Portland, Dec. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—With reference to an article in today's Journal on page 9, signed by J. W. T. Mason, under the heading, "Third Christmas Finds Europe Belligerent," I want to correct the misstatement about King Constantine of Greece being the only king in the world holding his throne by direct vote of the people.

After the dissolution of the union with Sweden in 1905, Norway offered her vacant throne to Prince Carl of Denmark, now King Haakon VII, who would accept the throne only on condition of a plebiscite. The plebiscite took place on November 12 and 13 and turned out in his favor by an overwhelming plurality.

G. A. P.

IN DEFENCE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Portland, Dec. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Since reading the article in The Journal of December 27 entitled "Papal Decree Hits at Y. M. C. A. Work," may I ask what right the pope has to criticize the Y. M. C. A., after the good work it did during the war and since its close? Of course, all Protestants know of, and believe in, the Y. M. C. A. and are proud of its good work and stand ready to back it to the limit, and as for its teachings corrupting the faith of the young men belonging to that organization, why not let the young men speak for themselves? We cannot all be of the Catholic faith. Ella M. Gross.

Olden Oregon

Douglas County the Answer to Rapid Settlement of 1851

The year 1851 saw a growth of settlement in the Umpqua region. From the Calapooia mountains to Rogue river nearly every little valley received from one to half a dozen settlers. In the upper Umpqua, Myrtle, Cow and Canyon creek valleys there grew a demand for a new county government. This was realized in January, 1852, when Douglas county was created out of Umpqua county. Winchester was chosen as the seat of county government.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Ma's got so economical that she's been sendin' out all her Christmas presents as New Year gifts to her different folks, and the net proceeds is that I had to pay the postage. However, the economy of havin' New Years come a week after Christmas has never been fully worked out yit. I've rented a safe deposit box in the city sence there's got to be so many holdups. I don't like the idee of givin' Christmas or New Year presents to these here holdup artists, though I wouldn't mind hangin' some strong jewelry onto 'em.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

It must be hard to have such a large income that one can't pay the tax on it.—El Paso Herald.

* * *

The landlord who asks others to join him in putting rents down to a reasonable basis is not yet the center of a crowd.—Pittsburg Gazette.

* * *

When Venus de Milo submitted to disarmament she had no idea the world would make such a fuss over following her example.—Los Angeles Express.

* * *

Marriage is a failure with us in some ways and we have been married 20 years now and can't carve even a beef loaf very successfully.—Ohio State Journal.

* * *

Mistletoe was a glorious thing in the day that it imparted the hint that a girl wouldn't mind being kissed, but everybody seems to know that now.—Houston Post.

* * *

"Enthusiastic hugging" is banned at dances by the mayor of Warren, Ohio. Hugging the town pump would be our notion of the unenthusiastic kind.—Toledo Blade.

* * *

New York makes a great show of catching steel men and stone men, but it's nothing to the show New York makes chasing iron men.—Philadelphia North American.

* * *

Federal enforcement officer says it is a "citizen's duty, whenever he scents liquor, to trail it." We are good citizens, but one has to work once in a while.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

SIDELIGHTS

If anybody wants to start a fight, let him come out with a statement that the rainfall for the year is still deficient.—Eugene Register.

* * *

Anybody might suppose, from all the tragic talk, that big crops are a misfortune. It's food that people eat, not money.—Roseburg News-Review.

* * *

The peak of prices slipped, all right, but a little way down the slope the avalanche was checked by a forest of middlemen.—La Grande Observer.

* * *

An example of exaggerated sticktoitiveness is that of a house on Jackson street where last year's Red Cross sign still hangs in the window.—Benton County Courier.

* * *

The testimony in the San Francisco vice trials demonstrates anew that the victims, all of whom were country girls, should stay on the farm.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

* * *

The electoral college will meet soon. There is this to say in favor of the electoral college: It graduates without any commencement address or valedictory.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

* * *

It is to be hoped that congress works out a sensible immigration policy and during the interval stops all immigration. Neither the demands of big business for cheap labor nor the profits of the steamer companies should longer interfere with the economic welfare of the country.—Salem Capital Journal.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Recent visitors from Eugene were J. P. Alexander, sales manager for the C. E. Simmons company, Frank Blade of the McMorran & Washburn company and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Riddle. Frank A. Tripp of Tripp & Devereau, Ernest Hyland of the Lost Valley Lumber company and K. P. Van Orsdale of the Coast Range Lumber company of Mabel.

* * *

Judge G. H. Russell, the silver tongued orator of the Ochoco, is here from Prineville with the intention of roping, hogtieing and branding the market manipulators who buy beef for 7 cents a pound and charge the consumer 30 to 40 cents. It won't be his fault if he doesn't hang their hides on the fence.

* * *

Robert C. Paulus, who was reared in Salem and is helping to raise the fruit industry to the plane of legitimate business in place of allowing it to be a gamble as it has in the past, is a Portland visitor. Mr. Paulus is the "main guy" in the Oregon Fruit Growers' Cooperative association.

* * *

C. K. Cranston, one of Umatilla county's best fly fisherman, formerly of the Waldo Hills, near Salem, but for the past quarter of a century a resident of Pendleton, where he has been a banker and Commercial club worker, is spending a few days in Portland.

* * *

C. M. Lockwood of Enterprise, F. R. Brown of Heppner, T. C. Graham of Cove, H. A. Joslin of The Dalles and A. A. Aya, registering from Lapine, are foregathering in Portland to talk over matters of interest to Eastern Oregon.

* * *

P. H. Sanborn, W. P. O'Brien, C. I. Barr and B. F. Stone of Astoria are looking after the interests of the "City of Destiny" while spending a few days in Portland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beyers and Mrs. B. H. Laird and children of Roseburg are in Portland to see the old year out and the new year in.

* * *

J. W. Dunn, one of Lincoln county's county commissioners, is here from Toledo.

* * *

Bend people in Portland include Dr. Grant Skinner, Merle Moore and Miss Lorena Phelps.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh W. Foster of Corvallis is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Baker.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Sahtler of Dallas is a Portland visitor.

* * *

E. F. Van Schoick of The Dalles is in Portland.

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W. R. Scott, well known citizen of Albany, is in Portland.

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E. E. Swenson of Beaverton is a Portland visitor.

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R. Peake and J. J. Hattan of Carver are Portland visitors.

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W. K. Patterson, well known timberman of Toledo and president of the Toledo Commercial club, is in Portland as a delegate to the State Chamber of Commerce meeting. Mr. Patterson formerly lived at Cleveland and was a neighbor and tillicum of Newton D. Baker, now secretary of war. During the war Captain Patterson had charge of the construction of the million dollar spruce production mill at Toledo. He and Bert Geer, former sheriff of Lincoln county and son of Bi Geer, one-time school land clerk, are together in the lumber business in Lincoln county.

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La Grande folks who have been Portland visitors during the past day or so are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney C. Happersett, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Conkelman, whose home is in Detroit and who have been visiting La Grande and Elgin relatives, and C. M. Roberts, an old-time resident of La Grande, now living at Baker.

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John Ferguson, formerly of Bend, but now a resident of Portland, is entertaining his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Brosterhous of Bend, over the holidays.

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J. O. Holt, George H. McMorran, Luke Goodrich and Earl Kilpatrick, usually camouflaged in the newspapers as Earl Kirkpatrick, all of Eugene, are in Portland.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gaulovoort, Mrs. C. A. Buwalda and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Buwalda, all of The Hague, are guests at the Imperial.

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C. A. McLaughlin, from the hop capitol of the Willamette valley, is in Portland and reports Independence prosperous.

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Karl K. Mills of Cottage Grove, the center of the Bohemia mining district and also the supply point for an extensive lumbering district, is in Portland.

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Rev. James A. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church at La Grande, is in Portland. He came down to attend a conference on the New Era movement.

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Mrs. D. V. Charlton of La Grande is spending the holiday season with friends in Portland.

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T. L. Stanley, secretary of the Commercial club of Klamath Falls, is in Portland.

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R. B. Stanfield, banker of Echo, is investigating interim certificates in Portland.

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W. H. Stoats of Maupin, Wasco county, is transacting business in Portland.

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L. R. Hopfield of McMinnville is a Portland visitor.

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Judge and Mrs. George H. Burnett of Salem are at the Imperial.

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George Rogers, prominent citizen of Wallowa, is a Portland visitor.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Here is a good booster for Central Oregon in his own right, who boosts a king of boosters. Mr. Lockley quotes Archie Whisnant, who quotes Irvin S. Cobb. And truly the boosting game goes excellently forward with such team work as this.]

Archie Whisnant, newspaper man of Bend, is spending a few days in Portland. "Whiz," as his friends call him, has an abundant fund of dry humor. He also has a lot of Scotch canniness, which he probably absorbed from George Cornwall, when he worked for George on the Timberman. "Did you see this week's Saturday Evening Post?" he asked, as he laid a copy of America's most popular publication on my desk. "Do you see that story by Irvin Cobb on Central Oregon as an ideal vacation land? Irv is going to write several stories on the Central Oregon country—stories you couldn't get in the Post for love or money except for the fact that Irv wrote them. If Oregon raised a fund of $100,000 we couldn't get a small part of the favorable publicity we shall receive from these stories.

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"How Cobb became interested in Cenal Oregon is a story in itself. I was secretary of the Bend Athletic club. We wanted to hear Cobb tell about his war experiences. He tried to bluff us off on the ground that Bend was too small a place for him to come to and that he couldn't afford to come for less than $500. On my responsibility I guaranteed him $500 to come and talk, for I knew the folks of Bend, and I knew we could fill the house; which we did. While 'Irv' was there I showed him the national forest maps, and told him of some of our wonderful mountain lakes and of our matchless fishing. I suggested to him coming to Bend and the country thereabout for his summer vacation. He promised to do so.

"On September 2 last, Irvin Cobb, with Dr. Dudley Roberts of New York, came to Bend, and Norman Jacobson and I went with them on a 3500-mile auto trip. We were gone five weeks, and during the entire time I never heard Cobb crab a single time. If things didn't go well he would whistle a little three-cornered tune, but never a kick or a grouchy word did we hear from him. He helped with the cooking, did more than his share of the camp work and dishwashing, and was a dandy chap to be out in the woods with. He was as common and comfortable as an old shoe. People think of him as a humorist. Maybe he is; for he kept us rolling with laughter while in camp, with his line of joshing, but under it all there was a lot of hard sense, for he sees life in its real perspective. He got a buck, a black bear and ducks and geese galore, to say nothing of scores and hundreds of jackrabbits. He weighed 235 pounds when he started. He weighed only 215 when we got in from the trip; so you will know he did some stiff climbing and walking while we were fishing and hunting.

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"One day we stopped with an old woman 75 years old on the shores of Davis lake. A hawk sailed over and her chickens squawked and ran. Irv said 'I'll shoot that hawk for you.' The old lady said, 'Thanks, but I'd rather you wouldn't. It's kind of company for me to see it come sailing over every day.' She didn't have any neighbors within a score of miles. On top of Maiden peak, 8500 feet high, we found a crystal clear, ice cold lake. It had no name, so Irv named it Maiden's Mirror.

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"Cobb is a great student of human life, and in all my days I never saw a man who could pump all one knows out of him as scientifically as he does. He takes no notes, but has a wonderfully retentive memory. He is a natural mixer, and you can't help liking him. He is one of the kindliest chaps you will run across in a day's travel. That isn't saying much, though, if you refer to Central Oregon, for one day we traveled over 100 miles while going from Crater lake to Silver lake, and met but one human being, and he was an Indian. We saw two homesteaders' cabins. Irv looked at them and said, 'What magnificent nerve and faith. Doesn't that exemplify the spirit of the pioneer—the spirit that has settled the West?'

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"Irv is coming back next year. I am going to manage his lecture tour in the Northwest. That means Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and on to St. Paul and that country. Oregon certainly owes him a debt of gratitude for the wonderful publicity he is giving us through the Saturday Evening Post."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

The annual interstate convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in Salem January 28, 29 and 30. About 200 delegates are expected.

While acting as Santa Claus at Bar View, Samuel Nelson received serious burns about the face when his false whiskers caught fire.

Deschutes was the first county in Oregon to go over the top in the European relief fund campaign, having passed its quota by nearly $300.

Jay H. Dobbin of Enterprise, president of the Oregon Wool Growers' association, was reelected by acclamation at a meeting recently held at Pendleton.

All the large mills in the Cottage Grove section are closed. Small mills are said to be offering their finished product at a half to a third of what it has cost them.

Three Camas boys, neither of whom is over 18 years of age, are under arrest charged with opening mail boxes in the Camas postoffice and stealing letters and packages therefrom.

The rainfall at Reedsport for the current year, according to the weather observer, shows that up to date 42 inches has fallen. Eleven and one half inches fell during 12 days of this month.

A. W. Stone of Hood River, general manager of the Apple Growers association, has just returned from the east and states that there is a better demand for apples at improved prices.

Callapooia grange of Brownsville has adopted resolutions opposing any increase in the salary of any state or county official and opposing increase of salaries of teachers by legislative enactment.

The Oregon City schools in submitting their report of War Savings Stamps and bank accounts to the county superintendent of schools state that 289 pupils own War Savings Stamps to the value of $6708.65.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed members of the Washington delegation in congress asking that efforts be made to include American salmon in the list of articles to be protected by the emergency tariff law.

WASHINGTON

Instead of $11,000,000, as estimated the soldier bonus recently voted by the people of Washington will cost nearly $18,000,000 to disburse.

Battery E, the first unit of the 146th field artillery, has been organized at Seattle. Within two weeks the battery is expected to number about 80 men.

Dates of the Walla Walla poultry show have been changed from January 19-22 to January 25-28, in order not to conflict with the time of the Spokane show.

A box of poisoned chocolates was received by Mrs. Carrie Booth of Seattle as a Christmas present. Mrs. Booth has no suspicion as to the sender of the package.

A. J. Upton was killed at Tacoma on the night of December 15 and Roy Rice, aged 28, is under arrest charged with the murder. The evidence is purely circumstantial.

Telephone "centrals" will soon cease to exist in Seattle, for dial phones of the automatic variety are being installed and next year will replace the telephones now in use.

The confectionery store of Jake Robins at Vader was entered Christmas eve and $125 worth of cigars and candies taken. A suitcase was taken to carry away the loot.

Governor Hart has received the resignation of State Senator-elect C. A. Couplin of Whitman county. Couplin has been appointed to the United States public health service.

For the first time in seven years the value of building permits issued in Spokane passed the $3,000,000 mark this year. Total for the 12 months is $3,015,294, as compared with $1,680,928 last year.

With a surplus of labor at Walla Walla, no work available and many suspicious characters seen on the streets, the police are ordering out of town men who have no visible means of support.

IDAHO

There are at present in the state of Idaho 22 Carey act projects in operation, and the total number of acres covered is in the neighborhood of $60,000.

Seed judgers of the University of Idaho college of agriculture will compete in the seed judging contests to be held at the seed show in Nampa in January.

At Boise Tuesday, John Hannah, aged 65 years,