Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

Published every week day and Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173, Automatic 560-51. All departments reached by these numbers.

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

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

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That man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Herrick.

CUT THE TAXES

THE people of Multnomah county want taxes reduced. The people of the city of Portland want taxes reduced. But they want the reduction to be intelligent and honest reduction.

House bill No. 9 proposes to cut expenses in Multnomah county, not by elimination of overhead, overlapping and duplication, but by establishing three all-powerful satraps to limit the money spent for service and constructive endeavor. There would still be two governments with all their forces and frescoes. The officeholders would all continue in their positions. City and county officers would still be drawing salaries in almost identically the same sphere. City and county police would still be policing in practically the same territory. City and county doctors would still be administering, and city and county attorneys applying the law in approximately the same zone. City and county engineers would still be engineering, and city and county purchasers purchasing in the same area.

Under those circumstances, where would the saving in taxes be? It could only be in lessened expenditures for service. The same amount would go to the officeholders, to the overhead, but the money left for expenditure for service to the people of the county would be reduced, if indeed there were reductions at all. That is where the saving would be, if saving were possible, under house bill No. 9. Work now being done by city and county would be eliminated with a very small corresponding reduction in overhead.

Perhaps one of the three little kinglets who would tell the people of the county what their money was to be spent for, would be interested in the paving business. Maybe he would be opposed to the municipal paving plant. The budget for the municipal plant would be wiped out. That is one way the saving could be done under the Gordon bill.

Perhaps one of the three little emperors would be interested in realty. Maybe he would be opposed to expensive fire regulations, regulations expensive to the owner of certain hotels or apartment houses. The budget for enforcing fire regulations could be easily slashed. That is another way the saving might be done under the Gordon bill.

On the other hand, the saving that the people of Multnomah county and the city of Portland would like to see, would be a saving in overhead and duplication, rather than in the service that is to be given them.

They don't want to spend a dollar and get a half dollar's worth of officeholders with duplicated duties and a half dollar's worth of service. They want a dollar's worth of service for every dollar's worth of taxes.

The saving under consolidated government would come from abandonment of waste and elimination of multiplied officeholders with overlapping work and duplicated duties. [illegible] two commissions for the [illegible] locality there would be one commission, instead of three police departments there would be one police department, instead of two attorneys there would be one attorney, instead of two health officers there would be one health office, and instead of two purchasing departments there would be one purchasing department.

Under consolidated government, a county road would not be built, lie a few years, and then be torn up in order that a city street with an entirely different roadway might be constructed. Both city and county would not be maintaining separate rockpiles and separate hospitals. One would not have idle property in a certain district while the other spent additional funds in the same district to obtain a site for public use.

And moreover, the people of Multnomah county and the city of Portland are not yet ready to pass their government over to three little satraps with proportionally greater control over expenditures than that exercised by the ex-German kaiser and the imperial German government.

THE GUN, NOT THE MAN

A SEATTLE young man is going to hang. Three Seattle policemen have been buried. They were all killed the same night by the young man. He was a bandit. He robbed and murdered with a revolver.

He was ready to rob because he had a gun. He would never have risked personal combat to obtain his loot. He would never have attempted highway robbery with a knife. The only weapon that he would and could well use was the revolver. He had it. He used it.

Every Portland robber carries a gun. San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, New York and New Orleans robbers tote pistols. The weapons steel their nerves and safeguard them against capture.

Five of every eight murders are committed with a pistol. It is easy to use, is effective, and its work is done quickly. No other weapon equals it.

Canada regulates the gun. Robberies and murders are less frequent there. Great Britain regulates the gun. There are fewer robberies and murders there.

Attemps have been made in America to regulate the manufacture and sale of pistols. Cities have attempted it. States have tried it. But such regulation invariably leaves loopholes by which the law can be evaded. An effort at government regulation was beaten in congress by gun manufacturers and retailers six years ago.

In the meantime our jails are filled with gun toters. Our penitentiaries are crowded with robbers and murderers who operated with pistols. And our graveyards tell their own tale of the harvest of the gun.

We lock up our gun-made criminals, we bury our dead, but we permit our gun factories, for the sake of profits, to turn out thousands of deadly weapons every day.

Why not lock up the gun instead of the gun-wrecked man?

STEPPING OVER THE BOUNDS

WHAT prompted the high-handed attempt to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the notorious draft evader, is difficult to understand. He was in Germany. He was out of the jurisdiction of the United States. And Americans went into German territory apparently to capture and return him to this country.

It doesn't matter whether the Americans were intelligence officers, detectives, soldiers or civilians. It doesn't matter whether Bergdoll were in Germany, Belgium or Australia. It wouldn't matter if he were a murderer or enemy spy, rather than a despicable draft evader. The fact still remains that Americans, totally without authority or legal right, crossed into German territory bent on deliberate execution of an unlawful act.

It was a most high-handed procedure and one that is not countenanced by public sentiment or international law, and will not be approved by this government. Law violators should by all means be hunted down, but the searchers in this case were as guilty of defiance of law and order as the man for whom they were searching.

The draft evader is one of the most detestable species of violators, but he should be apprehended by legal means.

HIS BEST

F. S. DOERNBECHER left a monument. Its physical form is embodied in the great industrial plant which resulted from his energy and conspicuous ability. But an even greater though less tangible edifice is that which the man erected in his own life. He began as the most humble artisan of an obscure enterprise. He resolved at the very beginning that he would always do the very best work in his power. He soon, as a consequence, became the best worker in the industry. He soon became a director of the energies and a builder of the careers of other men.

He was a pioneer in the furniture industry of Portland and the West. He was put to it, with limited appliances, to meet the competition of the East. But he again applied the governing principle. He was satisfied with nothing less than the best his plant could produce. Thus the industry of which he was the head gained a position of national leadership.

No ambitious young man can have a better hope of success than to take from the life of F. S. Doernbecher and adopt as his rule of conduct, the magic phrase, "I will always do my best."

It is a singular as well as unaccountable fact that many of those who write to The Journal to request information fail to sign their inquiries, even with a pen name. Most inquirers fail to give a mail address. Many, indeed, omit any sort of dateline. They expect answers in the columns of The Journal. But it is sometimes desirable that answers be given by mail, and lack of address precludes this. While all communications should be fully datelined and should close with complete signature, accompanied with complete mail address, these items—all of them—are particularly requisite in the case of requests for information. The Journal desires to be of every assistance to its readers. It asks them to help it to help them.

FINDING A WILL

IT IS natural that the contenders for the improvement of North Portland harbor should insist that the legislature direct the Port of Portland commission to do the work during the present year.

The port commission has had power since 1917 to deepen the North Portland channel. It gave public notice of its intention to execute its duty and immediately after adopted a resolution that it would do so only in its own time and at its own pleasure. The resolution did not meet the public gaze until years had passed.

If the legislature leaves again to the will and pleasure of the port commission the meeting of its obligation to North Portland, or if the lawmakers in equivalent phrase direct that the work shall be done as the commission determines that equipment is available from other employment, there is not the slightest assurance that the improvement will be made. We know that from past experience.

But it is not necessary to find in the uncertainty of mind toward the North Portland improvement which has been manifested by port commissioners the only, or, indeed, the greatest, reason for closing all the loopholes of deferment.

The livestock producers of the interior need an export outlet for their cattle, sheep and swine. They spend millions of dollars annually in sending three fourths of their product east to the Mississippi valley, paying the increased freight rates because the local market can absorb only 25 per cent of their output.

The logging and lumber interests, which in normal times could sell 300,000,000 feet of logs to North Portland mills, need the immediate improvement of the harbor, and the prosperity of the lumber and agricultural industry is the mainstay of the state's prosperity.

The industries of North Portland whose expansion depends upon export opportunity, and the 3000 workers who depend for employment on the success of North Portland industries, plead for the immediate improvement of North Portland harbor.

If the legislature directs the Port of Portland commission to improve North Portland harbor this year, the commission will find a way to do it.

A container carrying a cup full of booze and a gallon of water made its appearance in New York. Another device for fooling the prohibition officers are cans with a content partly of booze and partly of maple syrup or olive oil.

WHY IN THE DARK?

WHY all the secrecy in Portland surrounding the activity of the police? Why are there attempts to bundle those accused of crime into cells without even giving newspapers opportunity to photograph them? Why prolonged secrecy about whom the police are seeking as perpetrators of crime?

Many a criminal has been caught through publication of his name. Many a crook has been passed through the jail doors after his picture was put forth to public gaze. Many a citizen has through printed name or picture recognized the man wanted and volunteered information to the police.

Criminals are not usually blind to the fact that the police are searching for them. They know when they commit an illegal act that police are working day and night to apprehend the perpetrator. The crook is wide awake to his situation and uses every means to safeguard himself from detection and capture. Publication of news or picture will not ordinarily give him information that is not already in his possession.

On the other hand, when news is suppressed, the public generally is in the dark as to the man wanted. The criminal knows, the police know, but the great body of people, who may at any time aid materially in a capture, know nothing of events or facts.

There are perhaps times when temporary suppression of details of a case is permissible. But when suppression is for a long period and when it is applied to every case, no one is fooled but the public and the police.

And moreover, is the public who pays salaries, who maintains the police department, not entitled to know what work is being done? Is the public not entitled to know whether the police are functioning or not functioning?

LANGDON'S DEATH EXPLAINED

Explanation Deemed Sufficient by Most Editorial Writers of America, But the Broader Question of Japan's Right to Be in Siberia Is Still Held to Be an Open One.

Daily Editorial Digest

(Consolidated Press Association.)

The death of an American naval officer at the hand of a Japanese sentry in Vladivostok has been officially explained away to the satisfaction of the majority of American editorial writers, but out of the incident there seems to have grown a feeling, expressed by a number of newspapers, that this incident has raised the question of Japan's right to have sentries in Siberia at all.

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The Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind.) interprets the American position in the matter as being exceedingly firm: "The outstanding feature in the situation is that the United States government insists that in the future no Japanese soldier in Vladivostok or elsewhere in Siberia challenge an American officer and, as an emphatic conclusion, requests Japan to explain by what right she is in Vladivostok and Siberia. That is the diplomatic equivalent to informing Japan that the United States holds that the Japanese have no right in Siberia, and unless excellent reason can be advanced America will ask Japan for retirement."

This view, with a milder conclusion, is upheld by the Chicago Daily News (Ind.), which feels that "the international importance of the affair lies in the fact that a Japanese sentry was in a position to kill an American naval officer on Russian territory," but adds that the American policy in "calling attention to Japan's illegal occupation" does not imply "undue stress on irritating stipulations." The Hartford Times (Dem.) suggests that this incident and the consequent diplomatic correspondence may mean "the turning point in the already delicate situation that exists between Japan and the United States."

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But since orders have now been issued by the Japanese government to the effect that American officers are no longer to be challenged, the Lexington Leader (Rep.) is satisfied that the Japanese have done all that "could be expected, except one thing," and the one thing is: "Japan should get out of the Russian city of Vladivostok altogether. She has no excuse for remaining there. She is guilty of a breach of faith in being there now. Her presence, to which this deplorable incident is due, is a standing witness of her perfidy in international relations."

To a sentiment such as this, officially pronounced, the Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) makes this supposition: "The Japanese might retort by inquiring the reasons for the maintenance of our troops in Nicaragua, Haiti and elsewhere in our own neighborhood. Our reply would be that they were stationed for reasons of American policy in the sphere of the United States. Japan may advance the same reason for the presence of her troops in Siberia."

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Recurring to the question of the shooting of Langdon the Tribune adds that "it is dangerous to scatter American soldiers over the face of the globe." This policy it believes will be altered with the new administration.

This danger to our troops, "especially those Americans who are in contact with the Japanese," the Buffalo Express (Ind. Rep.) declares, would be considerably lessened by "a more friendly recognition of Japan's right as an ally of an associated power to occupy Vladivostok and other points in Siberia pending the settlement of the Bolshevist question."

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Recent editorials in the Japanese press which tend to minimize the guilt of the sentry who killed Lieutenant Langdon have reflected what some writers consider a menacing attitude of Japan concerning Siberia. The Baltimore News (Ind.) discovers, especially in one editorial which urges "the withdrawal of all non-Japanese troops from Siberia," a possibility that Japan is "building up an attitude within the country" which attempts to justify the occupation of Siberia and which "it knows would not pass current by ordinary ethical standards among outsiders." Another phase of this attitude is seen by the Wichita Eagle (Ind.), which remarks that "it is interesting to note that the Jap official version of the killing repeatedly alludes to the American as 'the foreigner.' The Japs are evidently feeling pretty much at home in the stolen city of Vladivostok."

Another paper which looks askance at Japan's apologies for the incident is the Sioux City Journal (Rep.). It says: "Remember the story of Joab and Amasa. 'Art thou in health, my brother? said Joab to Amasa. And Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him. But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and he died.' The Langdon 'accident' seems to be about as accidental as the death of Amasa."

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A "further strain" is added to Japanese-American relationships by the incident, in the opinion of the Seattle Times (Ind.), while the Pittsburg Leader (Prog. Rep.) points out that there is "strain" enough already throughout the world. It recalls Langdon's own statement that "everybody in Siberia has gone crazy," and declares that this "is not an isolated illustration" of what diplomacy has done.

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Some, like the Roanoke Times (Dem.) and the Chicago Post (Ind.), see carelessness in Langdon's action which in part exonerates the soldier, who probably believed he was only doing his duty. The Boston Post (Ind. Dem.) goes so far as to say that "of course no one dreams of regarding the Japanese government itself as guilty of the offense committed by an overzealous or enraged sentry." The New Orleans States (Dem.) refuses to consider that the incident can have much international weight and, while it doubts that Japan and America will ever wage war, it adds that "if hostilities should ever come they will be provoked in some other way than by the isolated murder of some American or Japanese citizen."

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A thoroughly optimistic view of the episode is taken by the Grand Rapids Herald (Rep.), which feels that "on the whole the affair, by giving Japan a chance to show her friendship and her evident desire to avoid complications, has undoubtedly served to make solution of other problems more easy."

The McArthur Amendments

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Clifton N. McArthur of Oregon will presently reintroduce in the house of representatives resolutions for two amendments to the constitution that are so thoroughly in line with modern procedure and that will remedy such obvious weaknesses that they ought to be adopted without much opposition. Mr. McArthur's resolutions provide that election day shall be set for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and that the terms of service of senators and representatives shall begin on the first Monday of December in the same year, instead of on March fourth of the following year. They further provide that presidential terms shall begin on the second Monday in December or about five weeks after the election and one week after the assembling of congress.

These simple changes in our basic law would have undeniably beneficial results. Under our present system, unless the president calls an extra session of congress, about 13 months elapse between the election of a senator or representative and his actual assumption of official duties. In the case of a president four months must pass between his election and his inauguration. These unduly extended intervals allow executive and legislative power to reside far too long with men and parties that may have been defeated at the polls. The framer of these resolutions points out that if Mr. Lincoln had entered the executive mansion during December following his first election the Civil war might have been averted. There is room for difference of opinion in this particular case; but the illustration is, nevertheless, a striking one.

"If my proposed amendment should be written into the organic law of the country," says Mr. McArthur, "the short session of congress will automatically be abolished and the newly elected congress will meet on the first Monday in December following its election. This arrangement would give practically seven months for the consideration of appropriation bills for the ensuing fiscal year, and these bills would not be jammed through as they are at present, nor would they be sidetracked because of a filibuster. Congress could proceed in an orderly manner to consider the fiscal affairs of the country, with ample time for investigation and discussion; and over and above all else we should have legislation by a congress fresh from the people rather than one that may have been repudiated at the polls."

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.]

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

A Plea for Giving American Workers the Preference.

Portland, Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see in The Journal of today a very nice little story of the stove makers. This all listens pretty good, but why rub it in?

Now here are some figures I wish you would print: The American workman gets no more pay than lots of the foreign people here who have relatives in foreign countries. The foreigners have lots of jobs that our citizens would like to have right here in Oregon at the same money. But some say the American wants higher wages. Suppose we pay the foreigner $4.50 a day. He lives at a low level of comfort and sends $2.50 or $3 a day to his native land. We pay him, then, about $2 a day to put back into circulation or put into the bank. But we can't get a chance at what he sends abroad, can we? We pay an American born or an Oregon citizen $6 a day, but we have a chance at the whole $6, have we not?

Now let's start a campaign to give work to Oregon people who don't want to send their wages abroad, but instead would turn them back through trade channels or put them in Oregon banks.

When the employers pay a good wage to home people, home people should buy home products, but why should I worry about our big employers if they are too stingy and narrow minded to do their part?. An Every Day Reader.

INCOME TAX

[Communications concerning income tax problems will be answered by The Journal. All communications should be addressed to the "Income Tax Editor" and should bear the writer's name and address.]

Question—Please advise me what date income tax is due?

Answer—The tax may be paid in four installments. The first shall be paid on or before March 15, at the time of filing returns; the second installment on June 15; the third installment on September 15; the fourth installment December 15, excepting where the fiscal year other than a calendar year has been established with a department. The total tax may be paid when filing returns.

Question—Do I have to pay tax on insurance money I received this year on my sick policy while in the hospital?

Answer—The law exempts from tax the amounts received by an insured through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, as compensation for personal injuries or sickness.

Question—To what extent is a person exempt who got married last Nevmeber, in regard to the difference between a married and a single man?

Answer—Exemption $2000 if married and living with wife at end of taxable year.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The first national election in the United States was held January 7, 1789. The presidential electors so chosen met in February to vote for president and vice president. Each elector voted for two candidates for the highest office, under a provision that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes was to be declared president, while the second choice had to be content with the vice presidency. George Washington received 69 votes and was elected president, while John Adams, with 34 votes, became vice president. Others receiving votes were John Jay of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon of Connecticut, 2; John Hilton of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong of Georgia, 1; Edward Telfair of Georgia, 1; Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, 1. Before the 1804 election the constitution was changed, so that electors voted for a president and a vice president.

Olden Oregon

Noting the Birth of the First Child of the Oregon Trail.

A nameless child of an Indian mother, born in the wilderness amid ice and snow, and a week later laid in an unmarked grave, is a short life history which would seem to have but little interest for those living a century later. This child, however, was the first native of Eastern Oregon to have the blood of the white race in its veins. The parents of this child, the father a Frenchman, were with the expedition of Wilson Hunt and the child was born December 30, 1811, and was "the firstborn of the Oregon Trail." Its birthplace is supposed to have been near the site of the present town of Huntington.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Nuthin' about bills introduced means much in the Oregon legislature jist yet. Wait till about three or four hours after the session is supposed to quit short off, and then there'll be somethin' doin'. Any double dealin', back-action, dirty mess they want to put over on old Vox Pop'll be brought out about that time and put over, if possible. A midnight session is where our statesmen shines the most.

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DON'T BLAME THE COAL MAN

From the Chicago News

There is coal enough to keep more home fires burning than there are homes.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

At last Portland has put the port in export.

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Germany is a good enough retreat for Bergdoll.

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It is profanation to call such a man Grover Cleveland.

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It is odd that we should punish the slayer by slaying.

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Army red tape seems to be about the longest thing extant.

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Fresh fish may be scarce, but stale fish stories are plentiful.

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For your health eat more onions; for your social standing let 'em alone.

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With Japan watching Yankee residents, we have another case of the pot calling the kettle black.

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How pleased the lowly taxpayer should be, now that the county court has saved $50 on window washing.

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The senate wants to know if a naval halt is safe. Depends, dear sirs, upon just what halts the navy.

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There used to be a wolf at half the doors in town. Nowadays they put them in store windows as curiosities.

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If the "drama" the Hohenzollerns are enacting in Holland could be brought to Portland it would become a blood and thunder melodrama for fair.

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In the old days of rag-carpeted kitchens, pug dogs, hay rides and bobsleds we didn't have this mid-season crop of world conquerors from the high schools.

SIDELIGHTS

Some good people find their greatest joy in the assumption that almost everybody else is going to hell.—Salem Capital Journal.

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No doubt the United States can afford to lead the world in armament, but it can better afford to lead in disarmament.—Albany Democrat.

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An Oklahoma legislator has introduced a bill to forbid talking in one's sleep. A law to prohibit talking through the hat would be more to the point.—Eugene Register.

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So far there have been no fool bills introduced in the legislature. They will wait until the last minute, when there is no chance to kill them.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

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Baker may have its moments of depression, but how about other places? The banks of Baker are as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar. We should worry.—Baker Democrat.

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The "poor lil' old" punchboard is next to get the reform ax. District attorneys of Oregon, in convention at Portland, decided to wage war upon them.—Malheur Enterprise.

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Those women who were flying with the Nebraska electoral vote must have believed that the airplane would do better with them than it has with the mails.—Bend Bulletin.

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Vice-president-elect Coolidge announces that he is going to rest up before assuming the duties of his new office. Here's a change, indeed, when a vice-president expects to work!—La Grande Observer.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

W. F. King, who has been in the hardware business in Prineville since 1896, is spending a few days in Portland. He has put in not only his own time but his own money and a great deal of energy in furthering the good roads program in his county and elsewhere in Eastern Oregon. "The Ochoco irrigation district," said Mr. King, "contains 23,000 acres, all of which is under water. The water costs about $75 an acre and the land sells for $75 to $100 an acre. It is being subdivided into 40-acre and 80-acre tracts. It is becoming a great dairy district, because tests show that the alfalfa raised in this district is equal to twice its weight in butterfat producing qualities of Western Oregon hay. We have been a stock country in the past but we are going into dairying."

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W. N. Docking of Lawrence, Kan., is in Portland. Lawrence is one of the famous cities of America. It was Kansas' free state headquarters prior to the Civil war, when slavery was one of the burning questions of the day. It saw strenuous days when John Brown was a citizen of that vicinity. During the Civil war it was raided and burned, and many of its citizens killed. Today it is one of the prosperous and growing towns of Kansas.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson of Moro are at the Imperial. Mr. Thompson is one of the bonanza wheat raisers of Eastern Oregon. He is planning to take a trip to his old home in Denmark soon.

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La Grande people who are Portland visitors include Mr. and Mrs. David Beveridge, who are visiting relatives; A. Matheson, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson.

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The following citizens of Marshfield are Portland visitors: Mrs. William Neilson and son Alex, E. P. Lewis, James Montgomery and Mrs. Dorsey Krietzer.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hull, from the Apple Capital of the West, are down from Hood River.

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Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Thomas are in Portland for a few days, from Condon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carl D. Newman of Hood River are Portland visitors.

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Mr. and Mrs. Max Howard of Bandon are guests at the Cornelius.

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Mrs. A. L. Page of Hood River is registered at the Cornelius.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. T. McClain of Astoria are Portland visitors.

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Mrs. W. D. Eakin of Astoria is a guest at the Seward.

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W. J. Haberly of Silver is transacting business in Portland.

Charles H. Rowley, manager of the Hotel Seaside, is doing a little missionary work for his home town, in Portland. "If people knew what beautiful weather we had when you were having rain and fog up here they would spend more time during the winter at Seaside. One of the worth while sights to be seen at Seaside are the huge waves rolling in after a storm at sea. Seaside is pulling together. We have come to the conclusion that team work pays, particularly in community building. On January 3 we gave a community dinner at our hotel, at which 173 guests were present. On January 11 we served 200 guests. On February 21 we expect to serve dinner to 300 Elks. So you see the fame of Seaside's hotel is being steadily augmented."

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William Thompson of Heppner is in Portland on business. He is one of the numerous Canadians who came to this country and made good in the stock business. Back home his friends affectionately call him "Wild Bill" because he is so bashful with the women folks. They are still hoping, however, that some fair feminine will see him first and rope him, hog-tie him, brand him and break him to double harness.

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Nat Webb Jr., well known sheepman of the Inland Empire, is at the Imperial. Natt Webb Sr. was one of the picturesque figures of Eastern Oregon. In early days he bought railroad lands around Walla Walla at 50 cents an acre, subsequently selling a good many thousand acres at $100 an acre. With his white hair, white beard and the humorous twinkle in his eye he is always the center of a crowd of interested listeners.

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Frank R. Roberts, who was a bellhop in the old City hotel at Heppner when Mrs. Bradley ran it in the '80s, is down from Morrow county. He quit bellhopping some years ago, and is now one of the well-to-do citizens of Heppner. Every time he gets a thousand dollars to spare he puts up a new building there.

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Mrs. O. E. Farnsworth of Heppner is at the Imperial. Back in the '70s Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth ran a grocery store at Pendleton. Nearly 50 years ago they moved up to Heppner, where they grew up with the country and prospered accordingly.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Aiken are in Portland from Heppner. Mr. Aiken is proprietor of the Pastime at Heppner. He has been a resident of the county seat of Morrow county 35 years.

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Mrs. R. L. Glass of Corvallis is visiting her mother, Mrs. Fannie Purdy, and her sister, Mrs. Wesley Jones.

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Fred Tish, hardware man of Heppner, is a Portland visitor.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The career of one of the most notable of all the Sourdoughs is here recorded in brief by Mr. Lockley. She calls herself "a natural stampeder," which nobody who reads this sketch can deny.]

Nellie Cushman is one of the most interesting characters of Alaska. She is the original woman Sourdough of that land of adventure, romance and charm.

"When and where was I born? Well, believe me, you've asked me a hard question there. I was born in Ireland, but as to the month and day, or even the year, I don't know. I know that we came to America in the '50s and that I was about three years old. My mother was a widow and we went to Boston. In 1865 I went to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus. Why have I never married? To tell you the truth, I never have had time. Any man that wanted to marry me would have to go some, and that's the truth, for I have been on the go pretty much all my life. I guess I am a natural stampeder. I was very fond of my mother. We meant a good deal to each other. For the past 20 years of her life I kept her in a convent at San Francisco. She was over 100 years old when she died.

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"In 1872 I was running a hotel at Virginia City, Nev. When I went there Virginia City, Carson and Reno were the principal towns. L. R. Bradley was governor. The Comstock lode, discovered in 1859, resulted in the growing up around it of Virginia City. Nearly $400,000,000 was taken out of that district. The Great Bonanza was a big mine when I was there, yielding over $25,000,000 a year. John Mackay, Flood, Fair and O'Brien were partners in this mine. I knew all of them well, and the other silver kings in that district. No, I never knew Mark Twain—that is, not to remember him. I ran a short-order restaurant there nearly a year, charging a dollar and up for meals.

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"In 1874 I went to San Francisco and joined a company of six other adventurous spirits. I guess we were the 'Lucky Seven.' Some wanted to go to the mines in South Africa, and some to the newly discovered Cassiar district in British Columbia. We tossed—heads for South Africa, tails for British Columbia. It fell tails. We went to Victoria, B. C., by boat. At Victoria we heard that the miners in the Cassiar district were dying of scurvy. I decided to hurry on in and do what I could for them. so I took along a lot of supplies—whiskey, limejuice and other things good for scurvy. The snow was too deep and soft to use dogs, so we went in on snowshoes—and, believe me, it was some trip. I hired six men to take in provisions and supplies, for I planned to run a hotel on Deases lake. It took 77 days to make the trip, and it was a hard trip. I pulled my own sled every mile of the way, and at times it was pretty hard pulling. Was I afraid of being the only woman with a party of men? Bless your soul, no. I never carried a gun in all my life. At one time I was for two years the only white woman in an inland Alaska mining camp, and I never had a word said to me out of the way. The boys would sure see that any offending party would never be able to repeat the offense. The farther you get away from civilization, the bigger-hearted and more courteous you will find the men. Every man was my protector, and any man I ever met, if he needed my help, got it, whether it was a hot meal or nursing, or whatever he needed. We pass this way only once, and it's up to us to help our fellows when they need help.

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"We finally reached our destination and I put off running my hotel till I had nursed a lot of the sick miners back to health. Word went out to the nearest military post that I had cashed in my checks, so the commanding officer sent a detail of soldiers in to get my body and bring it out to the post. It was a mighty nice thing for them to send clear in there so I might have Christian burial. I sure appreciated it and got those soldiers the best feed they ever had.

"At the time I was up in the Cassiar country, Sitka and Fort Wrangel were the only towns up there. In 1876 I heard that Tombstone, Ariz., was a live mining camp, so there I went.

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"In 1897, when news came of the big strike in the Klondike, I took the first boat to the North. I went in by way of the Dyea trail, camping at Lake LaBarge till the ice went out of the Yukon. We built boats and went down the Yukon to Dawson. I ran a restaurant there seven years. I got hold of a good claim on Bonanza creek and cleaned up something over $100,000. I spent it all—and more, too—buying other claims and traveling over the country prospecting. In 1904 I went to Fairbanks—and, by the by, I met a very likable young bank clerk up there, who is now your governor here in Oregon. In 1907 I pulled out for the Koyukuk district, where I have some rich claims. I am on my way to Bisbee, Ariz., to visit a relative there. In the spring you will see me heading north; for, after you have been a year or two in Alaska, the country gets hold of you and you can't resist it—you have to go back."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

L. J. Shannon has been appointed roadmaster of Umatilla county at a salary of $250 per month.

The Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company has resumed operations at Bend with one shift of 110 men.

Philomath wants a hotel. The lone restaurant is unable to accommodate the visitors of the little city.

James O'Rourke has been appointed postmaster of Condon, the appointment coming from President Wilson.

The pumping plant of the Oregon-Trunk railroad at Metolius has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The loss is $12,000.

Work on the Ochoco highway, from Prineville to Jones Mill, is to start in March, according to plans of the highway commission.

Corvallis is troubled with a gentleman burglar who generally leaves a note signed "Pete, the lester," giving friendly advice to his victims.

Shevlin park, the recreation place formerly belonging to the Shevlin-Hixon company, has been deeded to the city of Bend by the company.

C. N. Jones of Tumalo has purchased at Forest Grove the famous Westcott herd of Jerseys, comprising some of the best cows ever owned in Oregon.

Bandon will vote in February on a proposal for building a hydro-electric plant and for purchase of the Bandon Power company distribution system and plant.

Because of the fight against the establishment of his hospital at Roseburg, Dr. V. L. Rutler will locate his sanitarium at Eugene, ground having been purchased for the purpose.

Victor Bruck, aged 18 years, son of John Bruck of Sherwood, is in an Oregon City hospital suffering from serious burns received while helping his brother remove a boiler of water from the stove.

Word is received at Pendleton of the death of John W. Peringer, 97-year-old pioneer of Umatilla county. Mr. Peringer was the father of George Peringer, killed by bandits at a road house on the Linnton road some months ago.

WASHINGTON

Depths of the Standard Oil company's wells at Moclips and Pacific Beach today are 3570 and 1210 feet respectively.

The Washington state supreme court has upheld the criminal syndicalism statute passed by the 1917 legislature.

Five shingle mills at Everett, employing about 350 men, closed for several weeks, have announced resumption of operations.

According to a census report just issued, Lewis county has 226,162 acres of farm land divided into 3030 farms, valued at $19,586,682.

About 20 men are rebuilding the Princess theatre at Prosser, recently destroyed by fire. It is believed the theater will reopen by March 15.

Lars Langoe, irrigation engineer, estimates that the Horse Heaven project, designed to irrigate 230,770 acres, will cost $26,513,880, or about $114 an acre.

Over $3,000,000 in appropriations, intended to be of especial benefit to farmers, will be lopped off if the legislature grants the petition of farmers of Whitman county.

Yeggs broke the glass front door of the Nelson grocery at Aberdeen and stole about $150 worth of groceries. They jimmied the combination of the safe, but got nothing from it.

"Hothouse" lambing, which is a growing industry in Yakima valley, will be started about February 4. It is estimated that 25,000 lambs will be dropped during the first half of February.

A platform at Pomeroy on which were piled 9000 sacks of wheat collapsed a distance of six feet, scattering grain all over the landscape and burying Sam Gibson, at work in an adjoining building.

The Carpenters' union at Yakima, in a special meeting a few nights ago, voluntarily cut their wage scale from $9 to $7.50 a day of eight hours. The master builders followed by further cutting the scale to $7.

IDAHO

Martin Meuil, pioneer stage driver and operator of a freighting business in the early '70s, is dead at Lewiston.

Eli M. Ashley, one of the earliest pioneers of Bonner county, died suddenly at Sandpoint from apoplexy, aged 64 years.

The Idaho legislature has killed by indefinite postponement the measure seeking to raise salaries of state officials.

August Bergdahl is in a serious condition at a Sandpoint hospital, the result of a fall from a scaffold, receiving internal injuries.

J. B. Taylor, a graduate of the University of Michigan, has been assigned as instructor at the University of Idaho school of forestry.

The Harrison Parent-Teacher association has declared for hot drinks for children who bring lunches to school and the erection of a gymnasium.

A pouch containing first class mail was found last Saturday under a trap door in an abandoned building at Bonners Ferry. The pouch had been ripped open and valuable contents stolen.

James F. Callahan, millionaire mining man of the Coeur d'Alenes, will not salvage more than $15,000 from the bond brokerage house of Milholland & Hough, which swindled him out of more than $400,000.

After having been twice pronounced dead by attending physicians, one-year-old son of William White, member of the Boise fire department, was restored to life through use of the fire department's lung motor.

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