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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| DAILY AND SUNDAY | |
| One week ....$ .15 | One month ....$ .65 |
| DAILY | SUNDAY |
| One week ....$ .10 | One week ....$ .05 |
| One month .... .45 | |
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We may give advice but we cannot inspire the conduct. —La Rochefoucauld.

### AS BUSINESS GOES

AMERICA'S business barometer—the reports of the daily press—indicates fairing weather.

Steel plants show an increase in production. Shoe orders have gains. Vegetables are lower in price, in line with the downward tendency of other foods.

The slump in grain and cotton has hit the producers hard, but principally in the form of what it is hoped may prove only temporary inconvenience. The world needs both products and the growers' ultimate profits will be measured by their ability to wait.

Financial men say that the money market is a cause of lessening uneasiness, and renewed activity in rubber, silk, shoe, wool and other forms of manufacture creates a more optimistic outlook upon the general business situation.

In the Northwest, the opening of spring will be attended by large road building enterprise and other public improvement. Home building promises to be brisk in Portland, for the number of dwellings is far behind the needs of the permanent population.

The ports of the Columbia have been making trade gains while competitor ports retrograde, and this fact is being duly advertised in an increasing number of world ports.

If industry can be maintained, if necessary public improvement and building can go on briskly, if united community action can keep the facilities of the port in demand, and if a resolute spirit of constructive optimism prevails, the hovering wings of depression will touch Oregon lightly.

A charming companion, a cultured gentleman, a public spirited citizen, W. G. McPherson will be missed in Portland, the city that he loved and that was so long the scene of his activities.

### NEWS 100 YEARS AGO

WITH what curiosity may someone a hundred years hence gaze upon a copy of The Journal as it appears today?

What quaintness and historic significance may then be discovered in the life now mirrored in news print?

A stray copy of the "American Friend," cherished by who knows how many hands, reveals the hanges that a century brings. Its ate of issue was June 19, 1818. Its ace of publication was Marietta, hio. That community, the oldest Ohio, and named in honor of ie Antoinette of France, was then 30 years old.

t all the quarrels of the Revo- had been settled, it appears, entire front page is occupied letter to Major General Dear- epelling his unprovoked at- the character of the late eneral Putnam, and containanecdotes relating to the Bunker Hill, not generally y Daniel Putnam, Esq."

that remote time it was that progress could not altercation. The motto was, "United We Stand, all."

e advertisements were restricted almost entirely to brief "readers," the subscription rates are quoted at "Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, for which two dollars will be taken in advance, or three dollars if payment is omitted one month after the end of each year."

All and sundry were notified, "No discontinuance allowed till arrearages are paid up. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the term subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. • • Cash must accompany advertisements and all letters to the editor must be postpaid."

No news story appears until the third page and a single 10-point line is the largest heading accorded either a report of "The Late Murder" or the story of "An Exiled Bishop," written by a correspondent under the signature "Tycho."

One of the advertisements offers a reward of twenty dollars for the return of a runaway slave who took with him his owner's black mare, brown surtout and an English musket.

Brandywine powder, New Orleans sugar and Kentucky tobacco are among the articles advertised for sale, and offers to buy are concerned with pork, ginseng, otter and bear skins.

In the entire publication there appears no word of slang. Was slang unknown 100 years ago?

Medical science has at last discovered the cause of deafness. It is due to blowing the nose. The next trumpet blast in polite society is to be understood merely as a signal that someone is deafening others temporarily, himself permanently. The explanation is that air pressure in the nostrils dilates the eustachian tube, forces mucus into the middle ear and presses the ear drum damagingly outward. But in one way the explanation, while undoubtedly scientific, does not seem exact. Amateur foghorners must have deafened themselves in the past and do not realize the extent of their iniquity in company.

### WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

A LITTLE girl was killed in Portland last week under the wheels of a heavy automobile truck. She had been on the curb, but, as the heavy vehicle neared her, suddenly darted in the path. Her skull was crushed.

In daylight and dark, scores of youngsters play in the streets. They are there in wagons. They are there on roller skates, and they are there on foot. They participate in various games.

In these days of automobiles public thoroughfares are treacherous places for children to frolic. Youngsters are not always cautious. Their safety is frequently forgotten. They do not sense danger as an adult. In instances, they even tempt fate by dodging about in front of machines.

Children are entitled to playgrounds. They should have a place to exercise. But that place is not on a public street, where automobiles are bound to travel, where automobiles must travel. Especially is that true at night, when a tiny form may slip in the path of a heavy motor car unseen in spite of the diligence of a driver.

On the other hand, drivers have a responsibility when children are about. A husky boy is not static. He does not sit patiently by. Even if he is on a curb, he may at any time decide to move, and move hurriedly. His movement is as likely as not to be toward the radiator of an automobile.

Drivers know that, and the burden of responsibility is theirs if they are not prepared to avoid an accident.

Children do not protect themselves. They are not mature. But they are assuredly entitled to protection and that protection can only come from parents and cautious drivers.

James Dryden of O. A. C., who developed the 300-egg hen and thereby made Oregon known around the world, is to use his recently granted year's leave of absence in poultry investigation throughout America and in writing articles to be published in the Country Gentleman. His work at O. A. C. has, in its results for wealth making in Oregon, been of more value to the state than many times what the whole institution has cost in all time.

### TILLAMOOK LIGHT

MOTION pictures recently taken on the Oregon coast showed the lonely rock and tower of Tillamook Light. The boom which swings men and freight from the water to the rock and from the rock to the water was brought into action. The revolving shaft of light with its certain reappearance at five-second intervals became a part of the picture. Lower down in clefts of the precipitous monolith the foaming waves were dashing. It was a ruggedly picturesque scene, but it left in the viewer's mind a question.

Why couldn't the restless power of the battering waves be utilized by some efficient device to furnish the energy needed for the boom and the light and even the light itself.

In the flow and ebb of the tide are unmeasured millions of horsepower. Why should it be necessary to carry fuel laboriously and expensively from the shore when the power is there ceaselessly wasting itself in foam?

Some day, the genius of man may harness the tides as they ebb and flow. May the future not hold in store for those who live along the oceans, power and heat and light too abundant to be monopolized, and so low in cost as to be within the reach of all?

### DEFUNCT

HE WAS the head of a prosperous stock enterprise. In the days of big money and easy spending the profits were large. The business, like an inflated balloon, was expanded to near the breaking point.

The president was fond of a beautiful girl. He purchased two automobiles for her in one day. She wore a gold ring with diamond setting, a diamond pin, a lavalliere of platinum set with numerous diamonds. She had a diamond cluster ring, a diamond bracelet, a sedan, a roadster, a saddle horse, cases of silk underwear and negligee, a Siberian squirrel coat, scarf and cap, and plenty of money to squander. All were gifts from her generous admirer, the president of the newly established stock corporation.

The gifts continued to pour in on the girl. But in the general process of deflation in the country and the accompanying financial stringency, the stock enterprise tottered. The surplus had been used by the president in his jazz spending.

All available money had been employed to purchase automobiles, diamonds, candies, coats and silks. As in the case of many corporations that go to the wall, the vitals had been eaten out by the jazz cancer. Only the hulk of the institution remained in the stock scheme, and when the pressure was applied, the hulk, the president and the jazz life all collapsed like paper. The balloon was pricked, the little girl will go back to her woolens and the head of the corporation, perhaps, to the penitentiary.

A little thrift in the days of prosperity in the place of jazz would have saved the institution. A few dollars in the bank instead of in the air would have maintained a foundation badly needed in the business in the time of stress.

A little poise in the use of funds would have provided a patch when the ship suffered a leak. But the money was not there. Jazz got it.

### MAYBE THE MORGUE

THE bootleg business in Portland has been merry. The bootlegger's work has been easy, his sales numerous and his profits large.

He has purchased a little alcohol. Then he has procured a little "oil of Scotch" for the taste, and a little caramel for coloring. Out of his little supply has come a lot of so-called whiskey, "aged in the wood." Fake labels have been applied and the gullible got their "whiskey" for a fancy price.

The purchaser thought he had excellent whiskey. The difference was not discovered until the product had been sampled. Then, perhaps, the buyer had only a severe headache. Or, perhaps, he went to the hospital. Or, maybe he was received at the morgue.

The alcohol for a case of such liquor cost the bootlegger $7. The other ingredients and labels cost practically nothing. But the purchaser paid in the neighborhood of $200 for the case. He also suffered the pain and paid the hospital bill.

Who can deny that we are born every minute?

### THE AUDITORIUM

BEFORE a group of business men at the Chamber of Commerce last Thursday, John E. Miller, superintendent of exhibits for the International Mining convention, which is to be held in Portland next April, made a comment which deserves repetition. Mr. Miller has arranged exhibits for mining conventions in most of the large cities of the United States. What he said was:

Portland has in the Municipal Auditorium a better exhibit hall for dealers in mining equipment than I have found in any other city of this country. A truck may enter the exhibit space directly from the street and deposit its load at any desired point. When I spoke of installing as one of the exhibits a mining machine weighing 10 tons, the expected denial was not forthcoming. The floor could easily sustain the load. The lighting arrangements, the ventilation and the service to exhibitors are ideal. The inter-relation of exhibit and meeting halls is perfect.

Portland people may be even more assured than in the past that to build The Auditorium was a wise investment.

### WHAT CHILDREN BECOME

THE bill which Mrs. Swanton of the Humane society prepared and which State Senator John Gill has introduced in the Oregon legislature provides simply that half an hour a week shall be employed by the public schools of the state in teaching children to be humane and just to animals.

Washington and California allot each an hour a week of public instruction to the subject. Numerous states of the East and of the Middle West teach kindness as a desirable routine.

Children are often more thoughtless than cruel when they throw stones at birds and injure pets. They would, in most instances, be slow to inflict torture or hurt if they knew that the victims of their caprice suffer as they would suffer if the abuser became the abused.

Children who are cruel to animals are apt to become cruel to other children. They are equally apt to become men and women in whom cruelty and hate are ruling motives.

## KEEPING JUSTICE BLINDFOLDED

### Berger Case Occasions Editorial Alignment With Energy in It—Takes Wind Out of Socialist Sails, Some Say—Others Complain of "Judicial Recall."

### Daily Editorial Digest

(Consolidated Press Association)

The supreme court decision which threw out the Berger case because an affidavit of prejudice had been filed against Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who presided, split press opinion as well as the court itself. The majority of writers, it is true, feel that the step was a triumphant answer to the Socialist charge of unfairness of "capitalistic institutions," but there are those who complain that annulling a judge's decision on the charge of prejudice puts the judiciary on a level with talesmen and weakens not only respect for the law but its power as well.

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A number of newspapers, disagreeing with the supreme court's decision, declare that no man can be free from prejudice. "All we can ask," says the Chicago Post (Ind.) "is that it be on the right side. This being so, we hate to see even an implied rebuke of a man whose prejudice, if any, is on the side of his country and against those giving aid and comfort to the enemy." The Flint (Mich.) Journal (Ind.) adds that "so far as can be learned that only 'prejudice' attributed to Judge Landis was shared at the time, and is now shared, by all patriotic Americans." Expressing the opinion that most people will view the decision with "utter amazement," the Tulsa Tribune (Dem.) takes it as "a rebuke of a patriot" and the El Paso Times (Dem.) after quoting Justice McReynolds' dissenting opinion remarks: "To carry Justice McReynolds' reasoning a bit farther, it might be held that no patriotic judge could preside in the trial of a person accused of destroying the institutions of the United States—that is, if he had ever expressed these patriotic opinions as Judge Landis did."

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From the aspect of its legal significance many view the decision "with alarm." It will result in "legal delay," says the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette (Rep.), which, it observes, "is the foundation cause of lynchings." It is "unfortunate," asserts the Columbus Dispatch (Ind.), for it tends "to weaken the respect for the law and its methods of procedure." With this precedent before them the Worcester Gazette (Ind.) fears that "many criminals will feel encouraged to attack the fitness of the judge who happens to preside." Thus, though "ex parte allegation of prejudice" may disqualify a federal judge under the law, the Lynchburg News (Dem.) makes the statement, which is typical of many of its contemporaries, that "nevertheless it appears to run counter to common sense," for "it is calculated to interfere with prompt dispatch of criminal cases," is "plainly susceptible of abuses," and invites "obstructive tactics." It is only a step from this attitude, the Reno Gazette (Rep.) believes, to subjecting the judge "to examination by the defendant's attorney, as to whether he could, by acquaintance, relationship or outside familiarity with the facts, be by any chance predisposed personally against the man over whose trial he is to preside."

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On the other hand there is a strong feeling among many editorial writers that the supreme court acted wisely. It was, indeed, "a wonderful object lesson," says the Minneapolis Journal (Ind. Rep.), for it "proved conclusively that the United States government believes in a square deal to each and every citizen," and thus, as the Syracuse Herald (Ind.) remarks, "refuted" the Socialist theory "that our judicial system does not safeguard" this principle. The "platform of the radicals," the Albany Times Union declares, built on the contention "that the machinery of justice is organized against their rights and that it operates for the benefit of private interests," has been "completely cut out from beneath their feet" by the decision. Says the New York Times (Ind. Dem.): "It shows the highest court eager to remedy the slightest shadow or suspicion of unfairness, to protect to the uttermost rights of defendants, to take advantage in their favor of the smallest cloud of doubt, to give even to the foes of our institutions the fullest measure of their privileges and liberties under the laws and the courts which they condemn."

But whatever the defendant's beliefs, "like any other American citizen," the Deseret (Salt Lake) News (Ind.) points out, Berger and his associates "are clearly entitled to trial before a fair and impartial court," and further, the decision, without branding Judge Landis "as biased and prejudiced," simply states that "when the defendants attested solemnly their belief that he was not fair to them, he should have let some other judge take his place." To this the Florida Times Union (Dem.) agrees. It remarks further: "Speaking generally, we can see but one reason why a judge, objected to as prejudiced, would insist on sitting on a case instead of getting another, conceded to be unprejudiced, to sit in his place. This is the fact that he is prejudiced and intends to convict the accused if possible. A defendant has a right to a trial before an unprejudiced judge and it is a travesty on justice to have a judge whose fairness is in dispute decide the dispute."

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It is interesting to note the similarity in the comment of the Non-Partisan league Courier News of Fargo, N. D., in reference to the supreme court's action and that of the Republican Sioux City (Ia.) Journal. Both consider it a step in the right direction. The former finds it "refreshing" that the highest tribunal is moving "to restore Americanism," and the latter considers is "in keeping with American standards and fair play," since it "practically allows the defendant to select his own judge." In the words of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Ind. Dem.) it is a "triumph for American democracy and democratic justice" and it shows that "American justice as jealously guards the rights of Socialists as those of any and every other element, that America's law is no respecter of persons, and that the very government at which the Socialists level their bitterest attacks can be relied upon to protect them and give them a fair deal."

For those who defend the decision, without wishing to express sympathy for those who have benefited by it, the Houston Chronicle (Ind.) states the case in what it calls "commonplace terms." "This country is safer," it says, "with five men at large who ought to be in jail than it would be with them in jail under circumstances which might expose many persons to trial by prejudiced judges in the future."

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Down on the lower Pecos river in Texas in the '70s Baldy Robinson and Jake Stewart got to glarin' at one another ever time they come to town, and each feller got him a new gun or a new kind of a gun ever time he seen t'other. Baldy pawned his steers to git him a pair of center-fire revolvers, and Jake swapped off most all his corn crap fer a new fangled pump gun, and so it went. The fam'ly larder was a-gittin' slim in both households to pay fer guns, revolvers, chain shirts, dirk knives, pearl-handled five-shooters and other kinds of weepons. It was a-comin' soon so that there was bound to be a funeral to stop the expense, when the new Methodist preacher tuck a hand and disarmed 'em both, sellin' the guns and things to a Mexican generalissimo that wanted to start him a revolution acrost the line. The whole world is a-waitin' for some preacher or 'nuther to do the same thing by the nations of the earth.

## 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.]

### APPROPRIATION FOR AGRICULTURE

Portland, Feb. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—Agriculture in Oregon, as elsewhere, is in distress. Farm mortgages in Oregon have increased from 35.7 per cent 10 years ago to 49.7 per cent at the present time—indicating that agriculture has been a losing business during that period. Farmers are seeking relief in every way possible and are now asking the passage of the co-operative marketing bill. They are also intensely interested in securing the appropriation asked of the ways and means committee for the purpose of continuing experiment station work and extension service work, both of which are vitally necessary to the future of agriculture in the state. They want the full sum asked because it is reasonable and it is needed, and they want it appropriated from the general funds and not taken from the millage tax which provides for resident instruction at the O. A. C.

Out of every $100 which our government spends annually, only 30 cents is spent for scientific research in agriculture. England, since the war, has appropriated $5,000,000 for scientific research alone; France appropriated in 1920 more than $29,000,000 for regular agricultural work, or $5,000,000 more than twice as much as the United States appropriated for like service. The farmer feeds everybody. Appropriations are not for his benefit alone, but for the benefit of all. An appropriation is being asked of $100,000 for the purpose of attracting tourist travel. This will benefit directly the cities and towns more than it will the farmer and is just about equal to the appropriation asked for experiment station and extension service work.

Will the farmers get it? If not, why not? How will the vote stand on the proposition? How does the Multnomah county delegation, which embraces the city of Portland, stand?

It would be exceedingly gratifying to us to see the people and press of Portland active in behalf of the farmer on these measures.

George A. Mansfield,
Pres., Oregon State Farm Bureau.

### BELIEVES WITH MAYOR BAKER

That Private Citizens Should Attend "Free Speech" Meetings "in Force."

Portland, Feb. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—In today's Oregonian I note that Beryl A. Green has written to District Attorney Evans requesting prosecution of Mayor George L. Baker for statements made before a patriotic meeting held by Scout Young Camp No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, the night of February 15, at Library hall. I also note that Mr. Evans has not considered the mayor has violated the law of syndicalism in making the statements credited to him.

It is time for men who have the interest of our country at heart to wake up to the fact that there is a class of people at large in the United States who feel the broad liberties of this country give them license to criticize and condemn any man or woman who demands these liberties be retained; who feel the unbiased passions of Europe should be fostered here; that the unbridled orgies of devastated Russia should be released in a country where liberty is not merely a name; that free speech granted under the constitution of the United States means a leeway to besmirch all that thousands of men and women have willingly sacrificed their lives to maintain.

That Mayor Baker did advocate enough loyal Americans to attend some of these so-called "free speech" gatherings in sufficient force to see that proper observance is made to all we hold sacred in our national life, meets with my entire approval. If loud-mouthed defamers of our laws and customs are going to claim exemption for their utterances under the same laws they seek to tear down, it is time for men who have voluntarily offered their lives to preserve these laws abroad to see they are respected at home.

I cannot speak for Scout Young Camp No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, as a body, for there has been no session of the camp to lay this matter before them, but speaking as commander, I feel sure that the camp will bear me out in saying that Mayor Baker has our loyal support and backing; that his untiring efforts for better Americanism in our city—his unfailing endeavor to help those who returned from the late war to a place of self-support, as well as the work he did during the war, deserves more than this kind of attack.

It might be a wise plan for those who favor these "soviet" plans to seek the country in which they are in vogue, because it is a safe bet that Portland contains a very large number of men and women who will stand about so much from those who don't like our laws.

R. A. Sawyer, Commander.

### DENOUNCES COSMETICS

And Rebukes One Who Alleged Western Women Need Them.

Portland, Feb. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Having noted discussions concerning slanderous remarks about some of our Western women, made some weeks ago by an agent of an Eastern company that manufactures cosmetics, I wish to make a few suggestions in defense of our Western women, whose natural beauty is such that they do not need to hide it behind any kind of "mud." Among the natives of the country in which I was born I have seen both sexes spot and stripe their whole bodies with different colored muds. It was comical to see those dusky maidens who thought the more fantastic they could spot and stripe their faces the prettier they were. Most of the cosmetics of today are the same kind of mud, only doctored a little, and those who use them show a little different taste artistically, as to the landscapes they paint on their faces. But having seen both in the height of their imaginary glory I cannot say which looks the better. Whenever I see any woman—white, black or yellow—smeared with paint I feel like telling her to go wash her face. For it is not womanly beauty, because it is not a part of the natural woman, the crowning effort of God's creative, beauty-making mind. But no drugs nor cosmetics can produce this effect, though if women will lay aside some of the brain shriveling literature of fiction, and instead read and study well literature along the lines of physical culture, they may attain it.

Ulysses.

## Curious Bits of Information

### Gleaned From Curious Places

It was only after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 that Holland became such a gay land of flowers as it now is. Many Dutchmen went to the East during the years of the great crusades, and those of them who loved beautiful things brought seeds with them. When these were planted in the rich soil of Holland such wondrous flowers appeared as had never before been seen in that country. The people became wildly enthusiastic over the new colors and scents and foliage brought to them from the East, and in Holland there sprang up a great love for gardening.

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Fancy rugs cover up a multitude of dust.

• • •

And Hughes becomes the Bryan of the Republican party.

• • •

Hope he won't resign from the cabinet as soon, however.

• • •

It wasn't intended that way, but complexions do crack.

• • •

Man hunt is on in Dublin. And this isn't leap year, either.

• • •

We prate of our civilization, and then pass sanitary regulations.

• • •

"Prune consumption" is not a disease. It's a pleasure and a duty.

• • •

There's no joke about the West Jester carrying Oregon lumber to the Orient.

• • •

Ten thousand hares killed in Klamath county. Soon the plains will be bald.

• • •

Borah will not be guided by "a nod from Harding." A hod of bricks might be effective, Mr. Harding.

• • •

"God is in every man," it is proclaimed. But often He can't be seen for the devil alongside.

• • •

Poland wants horses from Oregon. Paderewski has quit the country and the Poles have nothing left to ride.

• • •

These employers who advertise for manual laborers and demand a reply "in your own handwriting" do get our goat.

### SIDELIGHTS

The allied governments would like to cancel their debts. And so would quite a lot of the common people.—Hood River News.

• • •

Twenty thousand land owners on the route ready to drive into Portland if we can get the road to drive on.—Banks Herald.

• • •

Naturalists who claim there are no groundhogs in Western Oregon overlook speeders and pork sausage.—Albany Democrat.

• • •

Draft evaders seem to find a safe refuge in Germany, where they seemed inclined not to try to invade during the war, for which Germany is not exactly truly thankful.—Woodburn Independent.

• • •

The use of gas in war is deplored in congress because it "removes the last vestige of civilized warfare." Civilized warfare, like the refined hootchy kootchy, requires considerable imagination.—Medford Sun.

• • •

There was no agreement at Versailles, Mr. Harding is informed, to wipe the war debts off the books. Neither will there be such an agreement anywhere else without starting a mighty rumpus.—Eugene Register.

• • •

Voters put these excessive taxes onto themselves, and to be real game sports they should pay them, force a smile in the act, and declare they are just what they ordered the doctor to prescribe.—Oregon City Banner-Courier.

## MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

### Random Observations About Town

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mahaffie of Bend are at the Seward. Mr. Mahaffie was formerly chief clerk of the circuit court at Portland. He is now manager of the Central Oregon bank at Bend. He is exalted ruler of the Elks there. "Dr. Harry Rosenburg of Prineville, president of the State Association of Elks, and the other exalted rulers of the state are planning to take up the Big Brother movement vigorously," said Mr. Mahaffie. "We recognize in the boys and the young men of the state a tremendous power for good or evil, so we are trying to plan a campaign to help the young men to have higher ideals and thus become better citizens."

• • •

Eastern Oregon guests at the Imperial include S. A. Miller of Milton, R. S. Dixon of Prineville, W. R. Hartman of Condon, L. P. Haven of Wasco, D. C. Wheat of Moro, J. E. Kirk of Condon and Homer McKinney of Moro.

• • •

David S. Stewart and family of Knappa are at the Portland. Mrs. Stewart is at a local hospital. Mr. Stewart is a logging and lumbering operator.

• • •

Eugene residents visiting in Portland include F. E. Dunn, C. S. Dillon, R. M. Golden, Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. George, N. B. Palmer and C. O. Huntington.

• • •

Rev. J. P. Clyde, pastor of the Congregational church of Corvallis, is in Portland visiting his brother Congregationalists.

• • •

Miss Gladys Morgan, Miss Maud Stubbs and Miss Loraine Conlee of Roseburg are visiting in Portland.

• • •

Otto Michaels of Roseburg is in Portland.

• • •

F. W. Nolan of The Dalles is at the Oregon.

• • •

P. C. Garrison of Prineville is a Portland visitor.

• • •

C. M. Evans of Seaside is a guest at the Hotel Oregon.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boyer of Ontario are visiting in Portland.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins of Albany are moving to Portland.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Patterson of Corvallis are visiting relatives in Portland.

• • •

Edward McNally of Anchorage, Alaska, is a Portland visitor.

• • •

C. C. Brown of Bend and M. M. Head of Elgin are at the Multnomah.

• • •

F. H. Irvine of Astoria is at the Benson.

E. J. Callahan, representing the American Thread company of St. Louis, is at the Benson. "My territory covers the Northwestern states," said Mr. Callahan. "Seattle is suffering from a slump. San Francisco and Los Angeles are not free from business depression. Portland is sometimes referred to as a slow town. It is true it is more conservative than the other coast cities, but because it does not indulge in booms it is less affected by temporary depressions. Conditions are good throughout my territory and I have booked more business this trip than I did last year in the same territory."

• • •

G. W. Ingram of the adjustment bureau of the Portland Association of Credit Men is spending a few days in Portland after covering his beat, which takes him pretty well all over the Northwest. The association represents approximately 283 large firms, mostly wholesalers, and the territory covered is from Klamath Falls to Yakima, Wash., and Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. Ingram was formerly in the grocery business in Pendleton.

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Guests from nearby Willamette valley towns registered at the Imperial include Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Hamilton, with their sons, Arthur and Clarence, from Salem; Frank Bino of Shelburne, R. E. Glass of Eugene, W. E. Wadsworth of Harrisburg, A. K. McMahon of Albany, Robert W. Kerr of Corvallis, R. E. Smith and E. Roper of Salem and C. B. Buchanon of Hillsboro.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Morton of Kodiak island are at the Multnomah. Kodiak island is in the Gulf of Alaska and is one of the oldest settled points in the territory. It was settled by the Russians in 1795. It is about 400 miles southwest of Valdez.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Housman and Dr. Rhoda Hicks of Astoria are at the Imperial.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Brand and C. W. Springer of Roseburg are at the Imperial.

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F. Frechette of Mabel is at the Perkins.

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C. R. Howes of Bend is a Portland visitor.

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Frank Baird of London is at the Perkins.

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Mrs. D. H. House of Salem is registered at the Perkins.

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Carrie and Amy Martin and Lulu Hayes, all of Salem, are at the Perkins.

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H. G. McCarthey of Oakland is at the Multnomah.

## OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[A pioneer of the very earliest antecedents tells Mr. Lockley about one of the pioneer families of the ancient sort, they being many and mighty in the land. And a timberman and promoter tells him about Tillamook's resources, with special reference to Bay City's future.]

William Blakeley of Pendleton is a Portland visitor. "I guess we can qualify as pioneers," said Mr. Blakeley. "My father, Captain James Blakeley, came to Oregon in 1846. He took up a donation land claim where Brownsville now is. He was a captain in the Rogue River war of 1856-7. There were 13 of us children, of whom 11 grew to maturity. I was the eldest. Ten of us are still alive. Do you remember meeting my wife, my father and me some years ago in a restaurant in Portland? My father had just celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday when you met us. He was 100 years, 2 months and 3 days old when he died. I have lived in Umatilla county 53 years. I served two terms as sheriff of Umatilla county. I appointed Til Taylor as my deputy. Til made a wonderful record as sheriff. Everyone was for him. That is why no one would run against him for the office. I also served two terms in the legislature from Umatilla county. Henry, my oldest brother, is living on the old home place near Brownsville. He has lived there more than 75 years. My brother James lives in Wallowa county. He served as sheriff of Crook county in early days and when he went up to Wallowa county they elected him sheriff there. George, the next brother, is a druggist at The Dalles. My brother Joe was appointed sheriff of Gilliam county by Governor Z. F. Moody when that county was set off.

"We have known Governor Moody since long before the Civil war. I was at his wedding in Brownsville. His wife was going to school there. She was in a play given by the graduating class. After the play the minister called her to the stage and beckoned to Mr. Moody to come up; and there they were married. Most folks thought it was a part of the performance, but it was a sure enough marriage.

"From Gilliam county Joe went to Umatilla county, where he has served as deputy sheriff for the past 22 years. My sister Harriet, now Mrs. Cooley, lives at Brownsville. Sister Margaret, now Mrs. Smith, lives at Salt Lake City. Sarah, the youngest child, now Mrs. McFarland, lives on the old place at Brownsville. Ellen and Kate and Caroline are dead.

"During the more than 50 years I have lived at or near Pendleton, I have seen remarkable changes occur. The old days—the frontier days—are gone. The Round-Up is about the only reminder of what was a part of our daily life when I went up there. In those days all the young chaps knew how to break a broncho. Now they learn to break a 'Tin Lizzie' instead."

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"What do I know about Bay City?" said W. S. Cone of Bay City. "I know a lot about it. I platted it. That was back in 1888. It is located on the claims of O. S. Thompson, George Webber and Hiram Smith. C. E. Wilson and I were the godfathers of Bay City. Wilson was a broker and real estate man. He and Mr. Edwards started the Tillamook Headlight, the first paper published in Tillamook county. The first copy off the press was sold at auction. I bid $25 for it, but someone outbid me. I was born December 8, 1847, at Lansing, Mich., so you see I am no spring chicken, if I do act like one. I started my career as 'cook's devil' in a logging camp when I was 15. From peeling potatoes in the cook shanty I worked up through the different branches of the logging business to timber cruiser. Having worked for the big timber companies in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, they asked me to come to Oregon and see what was to be had. They had looked up the timber of the United States and discovered the largest tract of government owned timber in the United States was in Tillamook county. I came out to Oregon in 1887 and spent the first year I was here cruising in Tillamook county. I sounded out the homesteaders and secured options on their places. I located a big tract of timber land for David Whitney. In those days the Whitney company consisted of David Whitney, Charley Stinchfield and James Remic. This company secured 56,000 acres of heavily-timbered lands in Tillamook county. I picked up homesteaders' places for them at $750 to $1000 that would run from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet to the quarter section. In 1889 C. E. Wilson was unable to protect his interests in Bay City, so his share of the enterprise was taken over by H. W. Cottle, president of the State Insurance company of Salem, George F. Williams and R. J. Hendricks, publisher of the Oregon Statesman.

"They began to boom Bay City in 1891. I had disposed of my interests in that town, but when the boom started I bought 140 acres adjoining the townsite. Cottle got out when the State Insurance company failed, and Hendricks and some others went on with it. Recently the Ladd & Bush company foreclosed on the holdings. I sold what I had left unsold to the Bay City Development company. When things come back and lumber once more becomes active Bay City is bound to grow. We have about 1200 population there at present. There is a large body of timber—between 30 billion and 40 billion feet, that will come out through Bay City, so it is bound to make good times till the timber is cut. The Whitney company is building a large plant at East Garibaldi. Its mill is just below the city, while its boom is above the city, and all money paid to its men is paid at Bay City. The company is building a road up the Kilchis river to get at a big body of its timber, and it will not be long until Bay City will be on the map once more."

## The Oregon Country

### Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

### OREGON NOTES

Baker county this year will pay in taxes of all kinds the sum of $776,893.51.

Some 300 sheep in the Mitchell section of Deschutes county are infected with scab.

A force of men is now engaged in the construction of a road leading from the main Seaside highway to the ocean shore at Columbia Beach.

A temperature of 18 degrees below zero was recorded at Wallowa Friday night, the coldest night of the winter.

Halfway was without mail five days last week because of a rock slide on the Oregon Short Line between Robinette and Huntington.

Davis & Weber, operating a sawmill at Airlie, have made a contract with Portland parties to furnish a large quantity of railroad ties.

The Eugene Farmers' creamery has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $75,000, and will begin work at once on a new building.

A civil service examination will be held at Eugene, March 12, to fill a vacancy in the position of postmaster at Walker, Lane county.

Liquor making equipment has accumulated so rapidly in Deschutes county that the sheriff has now eight complete plants in his possession.

With an assessed valuation of $11,620,413, Salem's total taxes payable in 1921 are $159,199.66 of the $1,695,120.67 which is the aggregate tax for Marion county.

Of the $486,776.25 in taxes paid in Hood River county this year, more than $300,000 of the funds will go toward the maintenance of Hood River county schools.

St. John Skinner, son of Eugene Skinner, founder of the city of Eugene, is dead at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mr. Skinner was the first white male child born where Eugene is now located.

The Home-Building corporation, recently organized at Klamath Falls, reports subscriptions of $60,000 of its $100,000 capitalization. The organization hopes to erect 100 homes this year.

It is stated that more money has been loaned on property in Bend by the Pacific Building & Loan association than in any other town in Oregon, Washington or Idaho in which the association has agencies.

### WASHINGTON

Charles Mallory was found dead in his room at the Great Northern hotel in Spokane, supposedly a case of suicide.

Operations were resumed this week at the Markham shingle mill plant near Markham, following a shutdown last August.

That the people of Washington during 1921 must pay direct taxes totaling $72,665,820 is shown by a compilation of the levies of 1920.

A permanent organization of the potato growers of Clarke county will be formed at a meeting in Vancouver next Saturday.

The Rucker State bank at Lake Stevens, near Everett, was robbed of $1200 last Friday by three men, who escaped in an automobile.

The Weyerhaeuser Sales company of Spokane has announced further reductions of from $2 to $5 a thousand on the common grades of lumber.

The city of Seattle will fight to the limit suits brought by taxpayers seeking injunctions against further operation of the municipal street railway.

James Spence, 56-year-old resident of Tacoma, died suddenly Saturday while cleaning a rug. A son, Harry, is a student at Reed college in Portland.

Paul Schafer, teller in the North Side State bank of Seattle, which failed three weeks ago, pleaded guilty to embezzling $10,000 and was sentenced to serve five to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Recovery of several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and silverware that had been stolen from residents who are spending the winter in California is announced by Spokane police officers. Most of the plunder was found in a house occupied by W. J. O'Shea and C. F. Fulton.

### IDAHO

There are many cases of measles and a large number of smallpox cases at Shelley.

The Twin Falls school district complains of a lack of money that may cause the schools to close.

James L. Graham, who settled in Boise in 1862, died in a hospital in that city Sunday, aged 82 years.

A forester from the Bald Mountain lookout station reports that the snow in that section is 10 feet deep.

On account of smallpox the Genesee health officer has placed a ban on all public gatherings and closed all places of amusement.

Boise Builders' exchange, with a membership of about 40, has decided on a new wage scale which is to go into effect March 1.

Dr. E. H. Pool, former Pocatello physician, is now a major in the medical corps, stationed at Camp Stotsenberg, Philippine islands.

The Blackwell Lumber company at Coeur d'Alene, which has been shut down all winter, announces that it will resume operations about April 1.

Mrs. Emma Footman Turner, who, with her husband, was the first white settler of the Bruneau valley, died in Boise Sunday afternoon, aged 73.

Leonard Emerich and Edwin Llewellyn, 16-year-old boys, have confessed that they broke into the school building at Coeur d'Alene and took $26 belonging to the book fund.

The snowfall this season registers 54 inches at Payette lakes, 41 inches at Soldier creek, 44 inches at Ketchum, 32 inches at Hailey and 44 inches at the North Star mine station.

## KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

Not only must Portland plan for the rebuilding of the Burnside and Morrison street bridges in the comparatively near future, but the city planning commission believes that other spans of the Willamette must be constructed within a few years in order to care for the rapidly growing trans-river traffic.

The commission advocates the construction of a new bridge to replace the Sellwood ferry during 1922.

The new Burnside street bridge, it believes, should be built in 1923.

In 1927 the construction of a new high level bridge connecting the west side with the St. Johns suburb is advocated.

The new Morrison street bridge is dated by the commission for 1930.

More remote are the proposals for a new bridge between Russell and Fourteenth streets in 1935, and a new bridge connecting Division and Sheridan streets in 1940.

The cost of the maintenance of the Sellwood ferry during 1920, according to the accounting of the commission, was $20,000. Capitalized at 5 per cent, this amount, received annually, would pay the interest and retire $246,000 in bonds for the new Sellwood bridge in 40 years. This amount, it is estimated, would build a new high level fixed span at Sellwood.

The commission advocates the elevation of all bridge approaches over Front street on the west side, and over Water, East First and East Second streets on the east side of the Willamette. The elevation of the approaches would end the interruption from railroad grade crossings and waterfront hauling. The relocation of the Fourth street and Oregon Electric lines on Front street, with the elevation of the bridge approaches, would end the tangling of bridge, rail and heavy traffic.