# Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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

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A stern discipline pervades all nature, which is a little cruel that it may be very kind.—Spenser.

## WHEN CONGRESS MEETS

AN EXTRAORDINARY session of the new congress will soon take up the long postponed task of adjusting domestic affairs to new conditions following the war.

Among conditions this generation never knew is a heavy war debt, to meet. The tax laws for war needs were made in time of war and because of the haste in framing them there is not the scientific and just adjustment that intelligent statesmanship should provide. Patriotic and impartial revision of these laws, with due consideration for the power of individuals and groups to pay, should be one of the first acts of the new congress.

Congress should also note the fact that farm tenantry in America is on the increase. Farm mortgages rose in 10 years in Oregon from 34.7 per cent of the farms to 49.7 per cent in 1920. The same process has been going on for a generation. There can be no other conclusion than that our fiscal policy, under which manufacturing industry has vastly expanded, has not adequately encouraged our agriculture.

Congress might well note the insistence of farmers that tariff duties be so adjusted that American wool rather than foreign shoddies may be the chief constituent in American clothing, and that in other cases where agricultural industry is languishing from foreign competition adequate protection be provided.

This does not mean a Payne-Aldrich tariff. It has been such tariffs that have enriched the manufacturer while giving the farmers kind words and tariff husks.

Nor does it mean a wholesale revision of the schedules, but only such emergency measures as give farm life the largest possible opportunity. What it does mean is for congress to keep in mind that the biggest industry in America, the industry that supports nearly half the population of America, the industry which has little or no representation at Washington, is entitled to consideration and entitled to legislation of any kind that tends to restore lines of agriculture that may be languishing under foreign competition.

Whenever this nation is conserving its agriculture and finding a way to solve agricultural problems, it is increasing the buying power of half its people and increasing the prosperity of all its people.

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The sane automobile driver, who, for many months, escapes accidents with the wild drivers, has given indisputable evidence of his expertness at handling an automobile.

## RIDERS AND WALKERS

"DON'T stop," he said. "Let the driver do the stopping; we have the right of way."

With his hand at the young woman's elbow, her escort urged her forward, at the same time uttering his exclamantion and glaring at the driver of the motor which at the moment, with locked and sliding wheels, was within half a dozen feet of the two.

It happened on Park street in Portland a few evenings ago. The driver of the machine had committed what to many pedestrians is the unforgivable sin. He had noted that the young woman and her escort were oblivious of traffic, and he had sounded his norn. The street was slippery and to bring a ton and a half of ponderous mechanism to a sudden halt was not easy.

How many times a day pedestrians scowl at motorists who warn them of their approach! How often they deliberately retard their steps in order that their entire contempt for the rights of wheeled traffic may be the more evident!

The machine brushed the skirts of the young woman in the Park street incident. Thus narrowly another hurried ambulance trip to the hospital was averted.

Pedestrians have their rights which motorists are compelled by law to consider. But motorists have also rights not less binding upon pedestrians. The attitude of the young man on Park street is a breeder of ill will and of accidents. Only mutual consideration and forethought on the part of those who walk and those who ride will solve the safety problem of Portland's streets.

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The report of the American Telephone & Telegraph company says nearly 3000 men are working the year round to discover improved instruments for increasing the efficiency and decreasing the cost of telephone service. Who is to get the benefit of the discoveries, the telephone company or the public? So far the public has received no benefit from the research in the form of decreased costs. And it is the public that is paying the salaries of the scientists.

## ONLY GROWING PAINS

THE slump in shipping only partly explains the foreign commerce figures of the United States for the first month of 1921.

Imports represented a total value of $208,814,382 as compared with $473,823,869 for January, 1920.

Exports totaled $654,740,158 and the exports of January a year ago reached $722,063,790.

On the face of the returns business has dropped discouragingly. But closer analysis reveals less reason for discouragement and more cause for believing that trade is rebalancing in a manner far from disadvantageous to this country.

In January of 1920, for instance, we imported $215,455,004 worth of crude materials for use in manufacturing, and during January of this year imports of the same nature represented a value of only $63,046,717.

But in January of this year we exported $299,076,836 worth of manufactures ready for consumption as compared with $218,981,975 in January 1920.

The crude materials for use in manufacturing exported last January were valued at $112,356,045, and during January, 1920, $237,462,131. But in this connection it must be remembered that crude materials which pass through the manufacturing process before they are exported represent a greater selling value, which is contributed by the labor of American workingmen, transportation service and other means of increased employment.

Our imports of foods and food animals were twice as large a year ago as last January, but our exports of food and food animals had grown from $44,402,885 in January of 1920 to $75,451,664 in January this year.

It is not a sign of continued bad times when the exportations of manufactured articles and foodstuffs grow, and the importations of the same articles fall off.

The condensed commerce record of seven months ending with January shows a loss in imports and a gain in exports. The import figures for seven months were $2,542,797,398 and for a corresponding period a year ago were $2,767,677,509. Exports, however, gained from $4,585,068,029 to $4,637,337,782.

Such figures suggest the patient who has called the doctor in great fear only to be told that growing pains are never fatal and that the pulse still beats normally and strong.

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We are told that big navies are guarantees of peace. We have had navies since long before Salamis. And we have never had peace except long enough to rebuild the fleets.

## SIGNS THAT FAIL

THERE is the story of the farmer who built a fine home and put the pig pen in the front yard.

"Because," said he, "why should all that grass in the lawn go to waste when the pigs can make pork of it?"

There is also the story of the woman who had a wide veranda built around the house, and hung her washing on it each Monday in full view of the neighbors.

"Because," said she, "it's a fine shelter from the rain, and why shouldn't these snippy Jenkinses down the street see what nice things we have?"

While there may be no accounting for tastes, there is usually an explanation.

Over on the east side of Portland, where the east and west streets and the north and south streets intersect diagonal Sandy boulevard, there are two small triangular spots surrounded entirely by sidewalk and pavement.

At first they were neglected. Finally some one planted shrubbery and they became beauty spots. But in the midst of the campaign to give Sandy boulevard a name that suggests the Portland rose and to make it an avenue of beauty leading to the Columbia River highway the platters of the tract suddenly remembered their unalienated ownership. Rudely thrust among the fragile branches and the budding green of the shrubbery appeared shrieking signs.

The city, through its park bureau, it appears by a statement of the park superintendent, has no authority to remove the signs, inharmonious as they are with the plan of a beautified boulevard. Perhaps the owners, on sober second thought, will change their view, and, as a business investment, help their fellow townsmen make their city a city beautiful.

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Contrary to general supposition the thrift campaign did not originate in the world war. Thrift Magazine tells of a Chinese bank note issued 4800 years ago, which, translated, had these words printed upon it, "However much you possess, strive to be thrifty." If American coins and currency today contained in addition to the words, "In God We Trust," something like "Save a Part of Every Dime and Dollar," it is quite certain Providence could not be offended.

## HELPING HIM KILL

WITH the mother love she knelt over her ailing son at Oregon City. She feared for his health. In her hand she held the medicine-filled spoon, calculated to end his suffering and bring him back to health. It was the mother caring for her son.

The boy rebelled. He refused to accept the mother's aid and become violently enraged. He knew that neighbors had a revolver. Impulsively he ran to the other house, borrowed the gun, returned home and sent two bullets into his mother's body and one into her head. She is lying today at the point of death in a Portland hospital.

That is why people keep guns—to maim or kill. The burglar, the murderer, the assassin and the highwayman use them in their nefarious work. They employ them to coerce and kill. They keep them for offensive purposes. As a result law-abiding citizens purchase guns for defensive purposes. They keep them in the home and sometimes tote them. A child or demented person secures the gun and a playmate, brother or mother is shot to death.

But the burglars and assassins and murderers and highwaymen can buy revolvers at will. They are manufactured by the thousands every day and placed on sale.

And what is the penalty for carrying concealed weapons? It is usually an insignificant fine.

We sell revolvers to men without question. But if they are used the owners usually go to the penitentiary for life or to the gallows and somebody else goes to the grave.

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The former imperial navy yard of Germany is engaged in converting war vessels into cargo boats at Danzig. The task is what might be termed a marine phase of beating the sword into the ploughshare.

## THE RECALL

IT IS not "vicious" to advocate the recall of public officials. Nor is it "radical." Nor is it "wrong."

This is a free country. The hope is that it may always remain a country of free speech in spite of the efforts of some to apply gag rule. Free speech, free worship, an open assembly, are necessary conditions of free government. It this is not true the Declaration of Independence and the American constitution are fictions.

Advocacy of the recall, discussion of the recall or any other proposals regarding the recall are any freeman's right in America. Any individual has the right to condemn the recall as an instrument of government, or to condemn a proposed application of it. Any man has the right to oppose it as a policy or to oppose its use. That right is a part of free speech.

So, on the other hand, any individual citizen has the right to advocate it as a policy and to urge its application to any official and to give reasons. The whole structure of free government rests on the right of the individual to speak or write his opinion without hindrance, so long as his words are not treasonable or disloyal.

The recall is a useful tool. It is a reserve force whose existence helps to hold public officials in the line of their duty. Theodore Roosevelt publicly advocated the recall of judges, a course upon which there is division of opinion. He could hardly be called a "radical" or "vicious."

Too frequent use of the recall would be a mistake. So would use of it without sufficient reason. That would tend to bring it into disrespect, and might cause this most useful governmental tool to be abolished through the clamor against it that might result.

Even if it is not applied in the present case, it has rendered a service. Agitation for it has directed public attention to and aroused public sentiment against manifest abuses by a grasping telephone monopoly, whose acts should bring about national investigation.

These remarks are in response to inquiries in a letter published in The Journal yesterday.

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One day the Reds have the upper hand in Russia, the next day it is the Whites. And the whole country seems to have the Blues.

## BELGIUM'S DEBT TO UNCLE SAM

Question of Payment With German Bonds Discussed by American Editors—Some O. K. Any Offer, in View of Belgium's Services to the World, but Most See Beyond That, an Allies' Rush to Unload on America.

Daily Editorial Digest
(Consolidated News Association)

The majority of American newspapers are not in favor of allowing Belgium to pay her debts to the United States with German bonds. This opinion is not unsympathetically expressed—some writers even think we are under such obligation to Belgium for her conduct in the war that we should deal with her on her own terms. But for the most part it is felt that acceptance of German paper from any debtor country might create a precedent which might eventually place the responsibility of enforcing German payments from allies' shoulders to Uncle Sam's.

"It is a most satisfactory scheme," remarks the Durham (N. C.), Sun (Ind.) and then ironically adds, "for Europe." The Sun explains its position by stating that though "the Belgian debt is small in comparison with the vast amounts owed the United States," still, were Americans to "accept German bonds for the Belgian debt, she would be pressed to do the same for the French, the British and the Italian debt." This would mean, in substance, "that the allies would simply shift their great debt to the United States to Germany. An even more emphatic expression comes from the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal (Rep.), which declares: "It is not the business of the United States to collect any part of the German indemnity. The United States has nothing coming from Germany in the way of indemnity. Let the European nations do their own collecting. While they are exacting their last pound of flesh from Germany it would be becoming of them if they were to announce that their obligations to the United States would be paid, interest and principal, to the last penny, at the earliest possible moment."

Of course everybody wants to help Belgium, says the Manchester Union (Ind. Rep.), reflecting an attitude that even the critics of the plan seem to take for granted, and, it continues, "we would not want to minimize the sufferings of the heroic little country, but it is only true to say that there has been a great deal of exaggeration with respect to the actual damage done to Belgium's productive equipment. On the other hand, Belgium has capitalized her sufferings." But the question is deeper than this. It "goes straight down to the basic purpose of France" to put all the financial burdens on the Germans, continues the Union, which confesses itself "gun-shy" of all proposals "looking to the maneuvering of our country into the office of debt collector in Germany. We have seen too much in the last two years to want that job."

The Seattle Times (Ind.) feels that the proposition "has very little that will commend itself to the financiers or statesmen of the country." The Times regards the suggestion as "the thin edge of the wedge that some allied financiers long have been striving to drive between the United States treasury and the obligations they owe it." Since congress, so far, has been able to "maintain an attitude of complete neutrality in all the post-bellum disagreements of Europe" it would be short-sighted action "to involve the country" now, through acceptance of German bonds, "in all Europe's future acrimonious debates."

The Fort Worth Star Telegram (Ind. Dem.) finds no great objection to the plan itself, but would withhold approval until the German reparations question is "settled upon such a basis as to insure that Germany will pay," for: "If the amount assessed against Germany should be beyond Germany's ability to pay, if the economic impossibilities proposed at the recent allied conference should be insisted upon, then even the bonds provided for in this agreement in connection with the Belgian debt would be of very questionable value. Unless some special provision were made for their redemption, amounting practically to a joint guarantee and indorsement by the allied governments, they will be on the same level with every other dollar of the amount of the reparations, and if such special provision were made and such guarantees given, the basing of the bonds on German reparations would be more or less of a mere matter of form."

The case of Belgium alone might not be difficult to handle, the Pittsburg Gazette Times (Rep.) believes, but "in all probability it would mean the initial movement in transferring to Uncle Sam the greater part of the foreign indebtedness." Thus, though "Americans will go far to help Belgium, for whom their sympathy is profound," the Gazette concludes, "they are also reasonably concerned for their own welfare." The Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.) looks upon the question much more sympathetically, calling attention as well to the practical advantage of a scheme which would enable this nation to collect promptly an obligation which, otherwise, "Belgium is likely to find extremely difficult to meet within a reasonable time." The Plain Dealer points out, however, that the United States should make clear "that its acceptance of German bonds is not to be construed as precedent justifying the acceptance later of like bonds" from the other European debtors. This reservation the Springfield Union (Rep.) apparently considers hardly necessary, for it remarks that "it would establish no precedent that could affect the obligations of other allied governments to us, because this provision was a special one on account of the German violation of Belgian neutrality."

The Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.) and the Lynchburg News (Dem.) go much farther than this. Following the reasoning set forth by the Springfield Union the Record states flatly that "there is no analogy between the case of Great Britain, France and Italy, whose governments were intact and at home during the whole war, collecting taxes and selling bonds." If the Harding administration, it concludes, "should be less liberal to Belgium" than the Wilson regime was, "its popularity will not be enhanced at home." The Lynchburg News is thoroughly in favor of taking German securities rather than "gold from Belgium," urging that "surely the time is not at hand when with absolute finality it may be said that Germany's promise to pay should be regarded as altogether uncollectable"; indeed, in the opinion of the News, even if the paper was worthless, "the United States could remit outright the entire Belgian debt—aye, ten times that debt—and yet remain debtor to the high souled government and the people of that loyal little kingdom."

## Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

At Nuremburg there is a statue to Peter Henlein, who is credited there with being the inventor of the watch. But Leopold Reverchon shows in La Nature that, after all, Henlein invented nothing but the ring by which a watch is held to a chain, for clocks with spring and stackfreed had already been made for nearly a century and all he had to do was to make small ones. Henlein was born in 1480 and became a master locksmith in 1509. Now, in 1504 Julien Maudray of Blois, France, was already a master watchmaker of the first class, as is proved by an order on the cashier of Louis XII to pay 19 livres and 4 sous to him as "watchmaker to the king." And in 1518 he made a watch for Francis I so small that it was inserted in the pommel of the king's dagger. It is therefore more probable that Coudray was making watches before Henlein.

## 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.]

### INCOME OR SINGLE TAX

Advocate of the Latter Identifies It With the Former in Principle

Portland, March 8.—To the Editor of The Journal.—If anyone is still obsessed with the idea that the single tax sentiment is confined exclusively to Oregon, and that only to labor unions, he should disabuse his mind of it by reading the report of the poll of the National Economic league. These men, whose expression of opinion was asked on different methods of taxation, comprise such men as President Harding, ex-President Taft, Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard, and Nicholas Murray Buttler, president of Columbia university. Five hundred and thirty representative men of the United States voted. The majority were in favor of the income tax for federal purposes. The vote on single tax was: Yes, 162; no, 317—a little better percentage than the popular vote on the three Pacific Coast states last fall. So it is fair to presume these men represent the people as a whole. It isn't much of a change in the psychology of men to change from conception of the income tax to single tax. All that is necessary is to show that all great incomes are merely the collection of economic rent in one form or another and that the single tax answers all the objects of the income tax and costs practically nothing to collect, compared with the income tax, and, above all, is just, and, incidentally, stops profiteering in land values. J. R. Hermann.

### ARGUES FOR PHONE RATE RAISE

Portland, March 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I am absolutely in favor of the telephone company in the matter of the raise in rates for various reasons.

The telephone company promises extensive improvements and employment for a vast number of men. This we all realize will be very beneficial for state and city business and for the individual as well. And as the company promises, it will also fulfill, I am sure.

The majority of objectors to this good cause are of a class who are at present and have all the time been drawing large salaries, and I dare say they are not all property owners or legal voters. The latter class, if any, are making the most noise. This also applies to the man in business the same as to wage earners.

I say, allow the phone company its increase in rates unmolested. I venture to say all will benefit. As to the money that would be required for a special election to recall the commissioners, let us keep it and use it to a better purpose.

I am a taxpayer and legal voter, American born and a resident of Portland since 1888. F. W. Drake.

## Cost Plus Phones

From the Salem Capital-Journal.

In granting increased telephone rates, the public service commission followed the precedent established not only by itself, but by nearly all other state public service commissions as well as the interstate commerce commission in fixing rates so that they will yield a fixed return upon investment above expenses to stockholders and investors.

The theory has been that of the "cost plus system" applied to public service corporations—wherein the company was entitled to cost of operation plus a fixed profit. There is, therefore, no incentive to the company to economize in operation or to reduce expenditure by more efficient management, for any increased expenditure was simply passed on to the public in the form of higher rates, and the greater the expense, the greater the profits. The cost plus system, which was developed to its highest capacity during the war, was excusable then as an emergency. After the war it was utilized by the profiteer and is largely the cause of the high cost of living by inflation. Business finds itself in its present depressed condition as a result.

There is no reason why investment in a public service corporation should be more sacred than in any other corporation or why the public should have to foot the losses. As long as it is, there will be no incentive for efficiency, but a constant tendency to pile on the costs until they reach such a point that the public will in self-defense have to take over the properties—which is the real objective of the railroads and probably most of the other public service concerns.

One thing has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt, and that is that increasing costs to the public beyond a reasonable point, diminishes rather than increases the revenue secured because business cannot stand the increased rates, and their payment is too much of a penalty. This is now true of the railroads and will also prove true of the telephone company.

When a private corporation gets topheavy and cannot make a profit, it goes without it, liquidates and reorganizes on a new basis. It is hard on the investor, but it is the economic law. But the public service corporation has been placed on a plane above the economic law, and hence the trouble overtaking it.

Characteristic of a corporation, like the telephone monopoly is that it never gets enough. The mere fact that the American Telephone & Telegraph company, the owner of the company operating in Oregon, is not only paying dividends but piling up a huge surplus, is proof enough that telephone and telegraph rates the country over are already higher than justified, if not in Oregon, certainly elsewhere. If the rates in Oregon should be raised, those in other states should be reduced—but good care is taken to increase expense instead and maintain the cost plus system.

### INELIGIBLE AS FATHER

"Yes, I am going to marry Mr. Bullion."

"Really? Why, he's old enough to be your father!"

"I know. But unfortunately he doesn't seem to care for mother."

### FOR SOMNOLENT FEET

Shopper (looking at socks): "Aren't they rather loud?"

Salesman: "Yes, sir; they are especially made for persons whose feet are in the habit of going to sleep."

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says

Preacher Lakes last Sunday prayed fer a world peace, but he voted agin it last fall. Deacon Loppman b'leves the Lord'll bring world peace about somehow or other, in what he calls "his own good time," but I argyfied with him—after the meetin', of course—that onless we mixed religion and hoss sense into our politics the Lord might hold off a mighty long spell. Talkin' world peace won't help as much after all as some folks thinks. If what we think and pray fer ain't worth votin' for then it ain't worth thinkin' about nor prayin' about nuther.

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Were you in the front pew Sunday? Neither were we.

Onion week is being planned. Ought to be a strong attraction.

In the matter of price, gingham and calico are rapidly taking rank with silk and satin.

The crops that come from sowing the seeds of dissension are neither popular nor profitable.

It's become more than ever impossible to guess a woman's age by the color of her hair.

"Eat an onion a day and keep the doctor away." The effect automatically follows the cause.

We'll be glad to take care of any sacramental wine the Rev. Mr. George can't feed to his flocks.

The home gardener Sunday reveled in his orchid appetite by planting the seeds of his swet-pea income.

Yes, and the devil is blamed for a lot of things that nothing but an ornery disposition is responsible for.

A new comet of the ninth magnitude can't expect to get as much attention from our readers as eggs at 30 cents a dozen.

The Arabs are said to have introduced both algebra and alcohol into the world. Perhaps so—that youth and age might have concurrent woes.

### SIDELIGHTS

After paying the rate increase, the telephone user might relieve his outraged feelings to some extent by omitting the "o" in "Hello!"—Weston Leader.

If some of our unemployed reformers would only put in six days' labor per week we wouldn't hear so much about Blue Sundays.—Hood River News.

The new whitewashed alleys on the city pavements remind us that Corvallis is a rapidly growing city.—Benton County News.

We are undecided, after seeing and smelling (but not tasting) several samples whether the fellow who will drink home brew should be fined or awarded a medal for bravery.—Polk County Itemizer.

To sum up the climate of this valley, we have about three months of near winter, two months of real summer and the rest of the year can go as early in the spring or late in the fall—Coquille Valley Sentinel.

Sitting by the roadside wishing you had a six cylinder motor car won't "take you home." A "soft job" will get you nowhere. Life is much like airplaning; to stop is to drop, and to drop is to "bust."—Aurora Observer.

Now sorrow abounds in great big chunks in our desolate heart. We missed a Sunday chicken dinner because the would-be-hostess could not find us. Saturday evening to verbally extend the invitation.—Tualatin Valley News.

## MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

### Random Observations About Town

"It is the terrific cold that awes one," said Mrs. J. C. Newmarch, who with her husband is registered at the Multnomah from White Horse, Yukon Territory. "The northern lights are spooky, too, and they seem to crackle in the cold. But the real cold spells are never accompanied by wind." Mr. Newmarch is a White Horse banker and expects much from the tourist travel. Every year several hundreds, pleasure bent, visit White Horse, and there is the feeling in that northern town that more will come with each succeeding year. Mr. and Mrs. Newmarch will tour Oregon and California by automobile before returning to their home in the Yukon.

Wallie Reid, famous movie actor, is at the Imperial. In coming from British Columbia a day or so ago he lost some valuable baggage. The cork came out.

H. W. Collins, George Strane and Roy W. Ritner of Pendleton are in Portland taking in the sights of the metropolis.

C. H. Watzek of Wauna is at the Portland.

G. R. Curran of Corvallis is a guest at the Portland.

Herbert Armstrong of North Bend is registered at the Portland.

M. B. Connelly of Pendleton is transacting business in Portland.

F. B. Mercer of Hood River is at the Imperial.

A. F. Williams is here from Marshfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunn of Cascade Locks are registered at the Imperial.

S. K. Crane of Salem is making a flying visit to the metropolis.

E. C. Dunn of Corvallis is at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blowers of Eugene are guests at the Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Bend and daughter of Bend are at the Benson.

Robert Waugh of Hood River is a Portland visitor.

E. J. Koschi of Lakeview is at the Multnomah.

H. H. Veatch of Cottage Grove is at the Multnomah.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Parker of Astoria are guests at the Multnomah.

Lucile Roe of Corvallis is registered at the Multnomah.

J. O. Watson, attorney of Roseburg, is a Portland visitor.

William M. Beveridge of Hood River is at the Multnomah.

W. H. Lee of Rainier is a Portland visitor.

B. W. Perkins of St. Helens is at the Benson.

L. M. Bannister of Athena is at the Oregon.

Miss M. Neat of Hood River is a guest at the Oregon.

George E. Houck of Roseburg is at the Imperial.

Albert W. Reed of Vale is a guest at the Imperial.

Portland and the Northwest will be invaded the latter part of April by two coach loads of prominent hotel men from the East, whose mission will be to cement the present spirit of fraternity and hospitality between the Eastern and Western divisions of the hotel profession. The tour will start from New York city, April 2, and will consume 30 days, with this coast, and particularly tht Northwest, as the objective point. It is not known at this time upon what exact date the delegation will reach the Rose city. Stops at interesting points en route will be made.

"Forty-fold wheat was sown largely by wheat growers in the La Grande vicinity, although the total acreage of winter wheat was not so great as usual," said A. T. Hill, department store owner of La Grande, registered at the Multnomah. "A considerably larger acreage of spring wheat has been sown, and weather conditions have been favorable, with the result that growers are looking forward to excellent crops."

Mrs. Balfe Ulrich and daughter Barbara Jeanne of Pendleton are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dan McQuade in Portland.

Mrs. Leslie E. Gibbs of Pendleton is in Portland to meet her mother, Mrs. N. D. Swearingen.

Mrs. Mary Hicks and her youthful son James of Woodburn have moved to Portland.

Mrs. H. Overton of Woodburn is visiting her mother, Mrs. Parrish, in Portland.

Mrs. M. A. Mitscher, who signs herself "U. S. Navy," is a guest at the Multnomah.

Marvel Robbins and Claire Sayre of Sherwood are guests at the Benson.

C. M. Kidd of Medford is at the Multnomah.

A. A. Shonbeck of Anchorage, Alaska, is at the Multnomah.

Fred Lemcke of Canyon City is at the Perkins.

F. W. Ritchie of Burns is registered at the Perkins.

Glen Manley of Salem is a Portland visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carpenter of La Grande are Portland visitors.

Mrs. K. E. Sawyer of Bend is visiting her mother in Portland.

J. C. McMurray of Bend has moved to Portland.

Jack Thomas of Helix is a Portland visitor.

C. H. Gill of The Dalles is a Portland visitor.

J. Lyman of La Grande is at the Oregon.

A. M. Dalrymple is registered at the Hotel Oregon.

W. H. Keating of Kings Valley is at the Oregon.

George H. Graves of Salem is a Portland visitor.

L. J. Allen of Corvallis is a guest at the Imperial.

C. C. Cathay of Albany is registered at the Oregon.

## OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Two well known and highly efficient college officials are Mr. Lockley's subjects today, one of them president, the other dean, of Willamette university. Their records, here recited, attest a wide range of such interests and activities as make men most useful to their fellowmen.]

Carl G. Doney has been president of Willamette university five years. While I had known Dr. Doney in the United States, it was not until we were in France together that I became well acquainted with him. "I was born on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, July 28, 1867," said Dr. Doney, in answer to my question. "After going through the public school I went to the Ohio state university and was graduated in 1891. I was awarded further degrees by Ohio Wesleyan and Harvard. My first pastorate was at Bainbridge, Ohio, where I served the Methodist church two years. Later I was pastor at Granville, at Delaware and Columbus, in Ohio, and at Washington, D. C. I was pastor of a college church from 1895 to 1907, and from 1907 to 1911 I was president of West Virginia Wesleyan college, at Buckhannon, W. Va. From there I came to Salem to become president of Willamette university. I put in my spare time not required in preaching or teaching, in writing. My first book was "The Throne Room of the Soul." The last book I have issued is "The Efficient Church."

"On September 6, 1893, I married Jennie A. Evans of Columbus, Ohio. We have two sons, Hall, 20 years of age, who was graduated from Willamette university last year and is now at Wesleyan university, and Hugh, who is 18, and a junior in Willamette university.

"During the war I was one of the four-minute men of the council of defense and made addresses at various universities and in many cities in Oregon and California. In 1918 I went to France, where I put in several months delivering lectures to the soldiers. When I have an opportunity I like to hunt and fish, though I find very little time for pleasures of this kind, for my life work is to try to help young people to try to find themselves, and to fit them for their work."

If you will look in "Who's Who in America" for 1921 you will find the name of George Henry Alden, dean of Willamette university at Salem.

"My father, Rev. Edwin Hyde Alden, was a descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower," said Dr. Alden. "The maiden name of my mother was Anna Whitemore of St. Albans, Vt. I was born August 30, 1866, at Tunbridge, Vt. My parents moved to Southern Minnesota when I was less than 2 years old. I worked my way through Carleton college, at Northfield, Minn. During my college course I taught two years to earn money to continue my schooling. After my graduation, in 1891, I served a year as superintendent of schools at Tracy, Minn. I went then to Harvard and took the A. B. degree. My research work in Harvard secured me a fellowship in history at the University of Chicago. After two years there I received a teaching fellowship in the University of Wisconsin. My first appointment to a regular college professorship, that of history and science of government, was in Cornell college, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. While there I married Miss Dora Hall Page, a former classmate at Carleton. At the time of our marriage she was teaching in the Minneapolis high school. I succeeded Charles H. Cooper as professor of history and political science at Carleton college. After five years at Carleton I accepted an assistant professorship of history in the University of Washington, at Seattle. In 1909 I dropped out of college work and became a real estate operator. In 1914 I came to Willamette university. I feel that every man owes it to the community in which he resides to identify himself with the activities of the city. For this reason I have become identified with the Civics club, and I am also on the steering committee of a law enforcement organization."

## The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

### OREGON NOTES

Manufacture of tannic acid is a new industry at Gold Beach on Rogue river.

The sawmill owned by Jesse Lowe on Bear creek in Lane county was destroyed by fire last week.

Business men of Hood River have gone on record unanimously as opposed to the closed shop.

Residents of Scappoose have purchased two lots and will build a parsonage for Rev. H. Derks, pastor of the Community church.

Five dozen China pheasants from the state game farm at Corvallis were released at various points in Jackson county a few days ago.

The farm bureau of Douglas county has launched a campaign to secure 1000 family memberships. The fee is placed at $5 a year per member.

For the first time in four years Umatilla now has a city administration composed entirely of men, the women having become tired of the job.

The Medford city council at its last meeting authorized the city treasurer to pay off $38,000 general fund bonds of 1911, which become due April 1.

School directors at Baker are furnishing under-nourished children with milk during school hours and special rest and recreation periods are afforded them.

Because she broke her parole Della Williams, an Indian girl aged 22, has been returned to the state penitentiary to serve a term of two years on a charge of larceny.

The city of McMinnville has voted $20,000 bonds, the county court of Yamhill county has agreed to furnish $20,000, and the legislature appropriated $40,000 for the erection of an armory at McMinnville.

Frank L. McGuire of Portland addressed the real estate dealers of Marion county at a banquet at Salem last Friday, at which the Marion Realtors voted to affiliate with the National Realty association.

At a recent meeting of the McMinnville Commercial club it was voted to send Secretary Howard Gildea to the school of Commercial club secretaries at the University of Oregon at the expense of the club.

Mrs. J. T. Evans and her sister, Mrs. Rena Thorpe, of Eugene, say they have proof that they are relatives and heirs of Colonel Jacob Baker, who owned a section of land in the heart of Philadelphia now valued at $800,000,000.

### WASHINGTON

Pullman has entered upon a campaign to raise funds for a $100,000 community center building.

Three thousand income tax returns were filed at the internal revenue office in Spokane on March 15, the last day of payment.

The Armour company at Spokane has reduced the wages of its employes from 53 to 45 cents an hour. The men are still at work.

Spokane county will cooperate with the state, which has appropriated $320,000, in paving the Spokane-Denison road. Federal aid will also be given.

Between 2000 and 3000 soft coal miners employed in commercial mines of the state are idle as a result of their refusal to accept wage cuts averaging 23 per cent.

Gutstaf Lindberg, Tacoma capitalist, has been arrested on seven indictments issued by the grand jury investigating the failure of the Scandinavian-American bank.

Heavy rains of the past few days have made Clarke county roads almost impassable. Farmers in many cases are unable to reach the main roads to get to town.

Actual payment of veterans' claims under the additional compensation act has begun with the mailing of hundreds of warrants to many points throughout the state.

R. Goulet, a prosperous farmer of the Prosser section, was taken by automobile 70 miles to a hospital at Yakima after suffering for four days from an unceasing attack of hiccoughs.

One woman was killed and five others seriously injured at Spokane when an automobile containing eight men and women returning from a dance at a roadhouse crashed into a streetcar.

Formation of a law and order league was decided on at a revival meeting in Walla Walla, 200 men pledging their support for the suppression of illicit liquor selling, bootlegging and gambling.

The clam canneries in Western Washington have voted to close rather than pay the wages demanded by diggers. Last year $3.25 per 100 pounds was paid and the canneries insist on reducing this to $2.50.

Judge Truax at Prosser, in his instructions to the grand jury, directed the jury to investigate the alleged misuse of funds by the county court, charges having been made that money was being recklessly squandered.

### IDAHO

During the month of February the Rupert creamery paid $4153.26 for butterfat.

Shipments from Parma last week included three cars of apples, nine cars of sheep, five cars of hay and two cars of cattle.

As a result of the stabbing of G. C. Ackerman at Twin Falls by Francisco Chaches, a Mexican, 60 Mexicans have been ordered out of the city.

The state treasurer's report of state funds for the month of February showed that $1,923,098.49 was taken in receipts and $2,378,799.48 was paid out.

Word is received in Pocatello of the death in Paris of Richard B. Varnum, a graduate of the Idaho Technical institute, who served in the American aviation service in France.

Word is received in Boise of the death at Yuma, Ariz., of Miss Cora D. Dean, formerly county superintendent of schools in Canyon county and well known in educational circles of Idaho.

Constructing a quarter of a mile of telephone line in 9 minutes was the feat performed Saturday by a crew of 12 Boy Scouts encamped about two miles from Boise on the Boise river.

By reason of the fact that the government still holds a lien on the Minidoka project for the amount still due for construction charges, settlers are unable to take advantage of benefits of the farm loan act recently declared constitutional.

After two months of constant traveling from France to New York and through the South and West, Mme. Cecile Devouge, head of the government school for training domestic science teachers at Grignon, France, has arrived in Boise. She is the guest of the United States department of agriculture.

## KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

(Continued From Yesterday)

The extension of the statement as to Portland's operation as a public estate owned by the people of the city, which City Auditor Funk has furnished The Journal, shows:

"Our surplus at the end of the year 1919 was $9,825,902; for 1920, $13,324,099, an increase of $3,708,197.

"The gross total receipts for the year 1920 were $13,350,821, and our gross expenditures were $13,112,363. The cash balance on hand at the close of 1920 amounted to $1,992,239.

"Sinking fund investments as of December, 1920, totaled $2,331,652.

"Taxes received by the general fund for operation of city government last year aggregated $3,283,918.

"Receipts from other sources totaled $655,794.

"The total of receipts was $3,393,713.

"The total of expenditures was $3,486,150.

"The capital outlay for 1920 consisted of a contagious hospital at a cost of $51,000.

"The per capita cost of departments maintained by taxation totaled $13.58 in 1919 and $16.25 in 1920.

"During 1920 the general debt of the city was reduced $187,500."