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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If you ever find yourself environed with difficulties and perplexing circumstances, out of which you are at a loss how to extricate yourself, do what is right and be assured that that will extricate you the best way out of the worst situations. Though you cannot see, when you take one step, what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the labyrinth in the easiest manner possible. The knot which you thought a Gordian one will untie itself before you. Nothing is so mistaken as the supposition that a person is to extricate himself from a difficulty by intrigue, by chicanery, by dissimulation, by trimming, by an untruth, by an injustice. This increases the difficulties tenfold.—Thomas Jefferson.

IS IT DOOMED?

"IN THE existing League of Nations, world governing, with its super-powers, this republic will have no part," said President Harding, in his message. And he added:

There can be no misinterpretation and there will be no betrayal of the deliberate expression of the American people in the recent election.

On October 14, 1920, 31 distinguished Republicans, headed by former President Taft, issued an appeal to the voters to vote for Mr. Harding on the ground that his election would be the most effective means of securing permanent world peace through international agreement. It was accepted by millions of voters as authoritative assurance that the election of Mr. Harding would be followed finally by American entrance into some form of a league of nations. The issue was stated by these distinguished Republicans as follows:

The question accordingly is not between A LEAGUE AND NO LEAGUE, BUT IT IS WHETHER CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE PROPOSED LEAGUE AGREEMENT SHALL BE ACCEPTED UNCHANGED OR SHALL BE CHANGED.

It was well understood at the time that the 31 distinguished Republicans had in mind certain reservations including the elimination of Article X. The reasons why they thought Mr. Harding preferable to Mr. Cox were thus expressed:

We have reached the conclusion that the true course TO BRING AMERICA INTO AN EFFECTIVE LEAGUE TO PRESERVE PEACE IS NOT BY INSISTING WITH MR. COX UPON THE ACCEPTANCE OF SUCH A PROVISION AS ARTICLE X, THUS PROLONGING THE UNFORTUNATE SITUATION CREATED BY MR. WILSON'S INSISTANCE UPON THAT ARTICLE, BUT BY FRANKLY CALLING UPON THE OTHER NATIONS TO AGREE TO CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT WHICH WILL OBVIATE THIS VITAL OBJECTION AND OTHER OBJECTIONS LESS THE SUBJECT OF DISPUTE.

In their appeal to the American voters, the 31 went farther. Concerning the general attitude of their party and Mr. Harding toward the Paris treaty, they said:

'The conditions of Europe make it essential that the stabilizing effect of the treaty already made between the European powers shall not be lost by them and that the necessary changes be made by changing the terms of the treaty rather than by beginning entirely anew. That course MR. HARDING IS WILLING TO FOLLOW.

Two members of the Harding cabinet, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, were among the signers of this appeal to Republican voters to support Mr. Harding. Among the other signers were Elihu Root, Lyman Abbott, Nicholas Murray Butler, President Lowell of Harvard, George W. Wickersham, Oscar Strauss and others, some of whom had been cabinet members in former Republican administrations.

Mr. Harding never repudiated this pledge, publicly made in behalf of his candidacy. He tacitly accepted this pledge and the support that it drew. Hundreds of thousands of voters accepted it and supported Mr. Harding as a result of it.

In his statement in his message yesterday that there "can be no misinterpretation of the verdict in the election," President Harding is mistaken. Mr. Harding is himself misinterpreting that verdict. Secretary Hughes knows and Secretary Hoover knows that he has misinterpreted it.

It was widely declared by the opposition to Mr. Harding during the campaign that Johnson, Borah and the other irreconcilable senators would control the foreign policy if Mr. Harding should be elected.

Yesterday, just before his message was delivered to congress, the president went over it with Senators Lodge, Knox, Moses, Brandegee, Johnson, Borah and other irreconcilables, but did not show it to his cabinet. All the bitter-enders emerged from the White House with their faces wreathed in smiles. Hiram Johnson, in a moment of delight, at the doom pronounced on the League by the president, declared, with beaming face, that he had no fear "of an association of nations in the distant future."

The appeal of the 31 with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover included, and the message of yesterday constitute a remarkable and illuminating occurrence in American political life. It will be a matter of very grave regret to millions of Americans who believe that the League in some form is the one hope for business revival and future freedom from destructive and costly war.

In his message, President Harding declared emphatically for a budget system. The whole country will approve that recommendation. But it is congress, with its desire of members to cater to their constituencies by means of pork appropriations, that is the Gibraltar of the opposition.

ENGINEERING MARVELS

THE wonders of engineering were exampled in the raising of the dredge Willamette, which, through a mysterious accident, went to the bottom of the river in Portland harbor several weeks ago.

In floating her, the problem was to lift a load, including the vessel and water inside her hull, estimated at 4,000,000 pounds. What was to be the method was the question, and over it engineers and contractors differed.

As manager of the Port of Portland, Engineer Polhemus evolved a plan. Pontoons were brought alongside and sunk to the bottom of the river by filling them with water. With great difficulty, steel cables an inch thick were put under the vessel two feet apart her entire length and the opposite ends firmly fastened to huge timbers on the pontoons on each side. Five miles of cable were required in the process. The next step was the pumping of the water out of the pontoons, and the pontoons, through the buoyancy thus created, were to lift the colossal weight of the boat and its content of water and debris.

Crowds of contractors, engineers and others were on hand when the time came for pumping to begin. Some shook their heads and predicted failure. Commissioners of the Port of Portland looked on with unconcealed anxiety.

The pumping began and the cables under the vessel commenced to tighten. After two hours, as the pumping went on, parts of the boat began to show above the surface. The cables from the tremendous strain sank their way into the firm wood of the heavy timbers to which they were attached. By and by the strain had become so great that they were buried out of sight in the wood.

At the end of the day of pumping, the decks of the vessel were above the water line, the vessel had been salvaged and engineering had achieved another triumph, described by those who know as the biggest feat of the kind, every accomplished on the Columbia river.

How the Willamette happened to sink is and will always be a matter of conjecture. It is known that something broke the cast iron joint in the huge pipe which draws the gravel and other substances from the bottom of the river. This break opened the hull of the vessel to the inrush of tons of water and she quickly sank.

What was it that broke the joint? The tremendous suction at the lower end of the pipe draws up every kind of thing from roots of trees and gravel and rocks to human bodies. The most widely accepted theory is that a big boulder came up from the bottom with immense force and in some peculiar way struck the joint and caused the break.

President Harding delivered his message to congress in person. When President Wilson did it his critics raised a yell. How eloquent their present silence will be!

NINE YEARS IN THE HOUSE

ONE thousand bills were introduced in congress the first day of the session.

What if half those bills reached the floor of the house to be acted upon by 435 members, and half of the membership desired to speak 15 minutes on each bill? If the house worked straight through nine hours a day six days in the week, allowed no time for recess, for amendment, or for holidays, but utilized every minute in debate on the 500 bills, how long would it take the house of representatives with its 435 members to dispose of the business before it.

If half the membership or 217 representatives spoke 15 minutes each on one bill, it would require one week of 54 hours for consideration and immediate passage of one measure. At that rate, and without intergruption, the top-heavy house would be able to wade through 52 bills every year. And to give due consideration to and pass 500 bills, or just half those now before the congress, it would take the house about nine years to complete its business if it did nothing else but listen to half the members for fifteen minutes and no new bills were introduced in the interim. By that time, of course, some members of the house might have tired of talking, and the urgent necessity of some of the measures up for consideration might, like all things mortal, have passed.

But the house with its army of representatives, its generals, colonels, captains and privates, has devised means of galloping through its business under the nine year limit. The bills are just sent to committees, there they are canned and labeled, and the seal of approval is put on by members without annoying discussion and irritating deliberation as the measures, in flight, are hurried through to passage.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

THOMAS JEFFERSON looked out over the broad horizon of America. He saw there a mass of plain people—people that were not to be the pawns of royal rulers, but people who had the power and the capacity for self government. He saw there a people who had come to this hemisphere for freedom—freedom from the tyranny of kings and for freedom in religious belief. He saw there a people whose toil he thought should not be for the rich landowners and the courtiers, but for their own advancement. He saw in those plain toilers the people who were inalienably entitled to equal rights before the law.

Jefferson set out to fasten those fundamentals firmly into the framework of the republic. He was the first American to urge free education by the state as a basis for an enduring commonwealth. His bill in the Virginia legislature providing for free elementary schools was his first step to accomplishment of his purpose.

Jefferson was the original agitator in America for reform of the penal code. The long list of offenses punishable by death was reduced, by his efforts, to treason and murder. At the time of that reform death was still the penalty in England for 116 offenses.

Jefferson was the first to propose legislation for gradual emancipation of slaves. Measures toward that end were enacted by the Virginia legislature, and the ordinance of 1787, which made free soil of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and which is often declared to have saved the nation from disunion in the Civil war, was sponsored and defended by Jefferson.

Jefferson secured passage of the first law to guarantee liberty of conscience and relief of the people from support of an established church by taxation.

But above all, Thomas Jefferson conceived and wrote the original and commanding statement of the rights of man in America, the Declaration of Independence. It was the document that insured the plain people of Jefferson's horizon of their own government, their freedom of worship, their freedom of action and speech, and the benefits from the product of their own toil.

The people of Portland have been promised that the Community Chest campaign shall go on until the Community Chest quota is attained. That is precisely what ought to be done and, doubtless, exactly what will be done by the Community Chest directors. It would be most unfortunate to let prosperous selfishness reach the conclusion that its callous resistance to the appeals of local and foreign distress was more persistent than the organized appeal for relief which the Community Chest constitutes.

GOOD BUSINESS THERE

HALF the prune crop of Douglas county remains unsold in the hands of the growers and packers.

Douglas is the heaviest prune producing county in the state.

Last year's output was 250,000,000 pounds. About one third was marketed at 16 cents. It was, of course, only the larger sizes that went at the high figure. The slump in the market has brought the price for those remaining at 3 to 4 cents offered but not often accepted. Enough was received for the part sold at the high figures to give growers a good income.

The shutdown of the Rupert cannery at Roseburg raises the question among growers of how they are to dispose of their cherries. That fruit went last year at 15 cents, and gave much employment to pickers and packing employes. If the cannery is not reopened an important home industry will be put to a heavy disadvantage.

But even the slump in prunes, closing of the cannery and low prices for livestock and other farm products have done little to ruffle the business situation in Roseburg. Very little attention is paid there to the current discussion of business conditions. One head of a large institution said his business this year is at the rate of 25 per cent better than in 1919, the banner business year throughout the country. Another said his business was better than last year and that last year was his record.

Reasons like this figure in the situation at Roseburg: Most of its skilled and other workers came to Portland or went to Marshfield or Seattle to work in shipyards and at other remunerative employment. Their houses were vacant and their patronage with local dealers was zero. They are all back home now, their homes are occupied and many of them have the savings piled up during their absentee employment.

Roseburg has a payroll at the railroad shops of $135,000 a month, which means an aggregate distribution of money from that source of nearly $1,700,000 a year. This flood of gold pouring into the channels of business is an important asset in helping keep Roseburg in good times even when neighboring cities have reason for complaint.

There is a ringing note in President Harding's message in his insistence that, now we have built a merchant marine, we must maintain and retain it. It was always a humiliating spectacle for the mightiest nation in the world, with the largest capital and the most efficient working men, to be dependent upon other nations for its ocean carrying trade. Not long ago we were carrying only about 8 per cent of our exports and imports in American ships.

JEFFERSON AND THE NATION

Review of That Period in Which the Impress of the Great Democrat Was Being Stamped for All Time Upon the People of America, Establishing an Ideal That Persists Underneath, and Despite, All Surface Inconsistencies.

From Edward M. Shepard's "Life of Martin Van Buren."

In the circumstances of our colonial life, in our race extractions, in our race fusion upon the Atlantic seaboard, and in the moral effect of forcible and embittered separation from the parent country, arose, indeed, to go no further back, the political instincts of American men. It is, however, fatal to adequate conception of our political development to ignore the enormous formative influence which the 20 years of Jefferson's rule had upon American political character.

* * *

There was an American government, an American nation, when Washington gladly escaped to Mount Vernon from the bitterly factional quarrels of the politicians at Philadelphia. The government was well ordered; the nation was respectable and dignified. But most of the people were either still colonial and provincial, or were rushing, in turbulence and bad temper, to crude speculations and theories. Twenty-five years later, Jefferson had become the political idol of the American people, a people completely and forever saturated with democratic aspirations, democratic ideals, which John Marshall called "political metaphysics," a people with strong and lasting characteristics, no longer either colonial or provincial, but profoundly national.

* * *

Superstitious regard for the "well-born," for institutions of government as images of veneration apart from their immediate and practical use; the faith in government as essentially a financial establishment which ought to be on peculiarly friendly relations with banks and bankers; the treatment and consideration of our democratic organization as an experiment to be administered with deprecatory deference to European opinion; the idea that upon the great, simple elements of political beliefs and practice the mass of men could not judge as wisely and safely as the opulent, the cultivated, the educated; the idea that it was a capital feature of political art to thwart the rashness and incompetence of the lower people—all these theories and traditions, which had firmly held most of the disciplined thought of Europe and America, and to which the lurid horrors of the French Revolution had brought apparent consecration—all these had now gone; all had been fatally wounded, or were sullenly and apologetically cherished in the aging bitterness of the Federalists.

* * *

There was an American people with as distinct, as powerful, as characteristic a polity as belonged to the British islanders. In 1776 a youthful genius had seized upon a colonial revolt against taxation as the occasion to make solemn declaration of a seeming abstraction about human rights. He had submitted, however, to subordinate his theory during the organization of national defense and the strengthening of the framework of government. Nor did he shine in either of those works. But with the nation established, with a union secured so that its people could safely attend to the simpler elements of human rights, Jefferson and his disciples were able to lead Americans to the temper, the aspirations, and the very prejudices of essential democracy. The Declaration of Independence, the 10 amendments to the constitution theoretically formulating the rights of men or of the states, sank deep into the sources of American political life. So completely, indeed, was the work done that in 1820 there was but one political party in America; all were Jeffersonian Republicans; and when the Republican party was broken up in 1824, the only dispute was whether Adams or Jackson or Crawford or Clay or Calhoun best represented the political beliefs now almost universal. It seemed to Americans as if they had never known any other beliefs, as if these doctrines of their democracy were truisms to which the rest of the world was marvelously blind.

* * *

As the American people grew conscious of their own peculiar and intensely active political force, there came to them a period of national and popular life in which much was unlovely, much was crude, much was disagreeably vulgar. Books upon America written by foreign travelers, from the days of Jefferson down to our Civil war, superficial and offensive as they often were, told a great deal of truth. We do not now need to wince at criticisms upon a rawness, an insolent condescension toward the political ignorance of foreigners and the unhappy subjects of kings, a harshness in the assertion of the equality of Caucasian men, and a restless, boastful manner.

The criticisms were in a great measure just. But the critics were stupid and blind not to see the vast and vital work and change going on before their eyes, to chiefly regard the trifling and incidental things which disgusted them. Their eyes were open to all our faults of taste and manner, but closed to the self-dependent and self-assertive energy, the disorder of whose exhibition would surely pass away.

* * *

But from the War of 1812 with England to the election of Buchanan in 1856, the American people had been doing a profound, organic, democratic work. Meantime, many had seen no more than the unsightly, the mean and trivial, the malodorous details, which were mere incidents and blemishes of hidden and dynamic operations. Unimaginative minds usually fail to see the greater and deeper movements of politics as well as those of science. In the public virtues then maturing there lay the ability long and strenuously to conduct an enterprise, the greatest which modern times have known.

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be writtten on 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.]

"UNDER THE YOKE"
Observations on the Case, Evoked by The Journal's Editorials

Troutdale, Wash., April 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your editorial series entitled, "Under the Yoke" should arouse thought as to who is really under the yoke. It is the man with a small income who is compelled to sacrifice the necessaries of life to pay his direct and indirect taxes, not the man who, after paying all his taxes, still has more money than he can spend. Why not compel the latter to take part of the burden off the former?

Many are tax mad, voting for every bond issue, deluding themselves that the other fellow pays the tax. Our tax system develops liars and paupers, and it will not be changed until labor develops a little more unity and sense when voting and sends a different class of men to our legislatures to make our laws. No legislature was ever graced, or disgraced, with a bigger bunch of radicals than the state of Washington this year. Talk about Townley and one-man control—Governor Hart can give him lessons.

We cannot afford to overtax our industries; they are the life of the nation; nor can we permit them to continue to overtax the public by compelling the public to pay dividends upon watered stock.

I note that in going back to normal and lowering wages, salaries are not being reduced. Will someone tell why? Oh, it is a wonderful system. While the workers are quarreling among themselves moneyed interests are reaping a harvest.

They told us we had too much money, so contracted the currency and thus robbed all classes of labor. Now, they say, money is scarce, and the farmer is compelled to pay larger interest to secure help from the federal farm loan. Labor, remember this: Capital is the joker in the industrial game. He that controls it makes the value of your labor and wins the game. Think it over. C. M. Cutting.

FOREIGNERS PREFERRED
Protest by an American Who Claims There Is General Discrimination.

Portland, April 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Referring to the wrecking of a crane in Albina yards, where five men were seriously injured, there is one point that is quite noticeable, that the names of the entire crew are the names of foreigners. That class of work requires skill and judgment, as not only property but human life is at stake. It seems there is something wrong for an entire wrecking crew to be composed of foreigners when the Albina shops recently laid off 800 men, mostly good American citizens, many of them home owners and tax payers, others trying to pay for homes.

I have been hunting work lately. At most of the places I called they had no use for help but seemed to be well filled up with foreign labor. How long, if this sort of thing to continue, for foreigners to stay on the job while American citizens are laid off to walk the streets looking for work? The American Legion has started a crusade on the present industrial system in regard to hiring foreigners while Americans stand idle. It might be a good course for the legion to start a school of Americanizing, with the added phrase, "for industrial heads only." An Engineer.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS
Remarks Following Upon Views Expressed by Mr. Polk.

Vancouver, Wash., April 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Through the Sunday Journal of yesterday's date a Hood River correspondent presented a very worthy letter regarding the influence of the press upon the common mind. The topic is timely. The subject is vital. He quoted: "The human race will be redeemed through the newspapers." This is warranted, but I, with due respect, would read it as follows: "The human race shall be redeemed through the medium of the press." From my viewpoint it seems that in the process of human redemption the press can but function mediately, while the human must function immediately. I feel that the press shall influence the mind and that the mind will respond. This brings us to "the threshold of the field of psychology."

Here we need to consider "habit"—"memory habit." Memory is a combined blessing and curse—a blessing because we can remember; a curse because we cannot forget. We must remember the Golden Rule—this is a blessing. On the other hand, we cannot forget that a kind and merciful God instituted a red-roaring hell—this is a curse. We must remember the Lord's prayer—this is wise. We cannot forget "High dumdiddle, the cat in the fiddle"—this is otherwise. Today our editors all understand the principles of psychology; hence it is unlikely that they will, through the press, permit the public mind to be corrupted and demoralized through publishing superstitious rot and pernicious pishogues which once learned can never be forgotten. J. Harold.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

Summer visitors to Maine coast towns marvel at the great number of handsome long-haired cats to be seen in those places, and also at the number of old men and women who derive considerable profit from raising the unusual animals, says the New York Sun. The progenitors of the feline aristocrats were brought to Maine many years ago by ship masters trading up the Mediterranean, who brought cats from Persian and African ports much as they do monkeys and parrots from South America. Several highly successful breeders of Angora cats live in Penobscot bay towns, and they ship cats all over America.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Ma's shore our big white bulldorg, Bulger Bob, knows more'n some German statesmen, 'cause t'other day when he chased our neighbor's cat into the barn and six cats jumped onto him and most scratched him blind, he withdrew in good order and didn't whine and whimper about it none, but tuck his medicine. He knows a whole lot more about war, too, and about cats.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Loud voice often indicates light head.

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Just what is an "unavoidable" accident?

* * *

There's lots of moonshine the moon has nothing to do with.

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The matrimonial market seems to be one place where you can set your own price.

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The government is talking about being generous with ex-service men. Turn about is fair play.

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The utter ease with which this rain falls is a remarkable sample of maximum result with minimum effort.

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Harding has discovered that food prices are too high. He should be ranked with Columbus as a famous discoverer.

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"Lodge cuts somersault on Colombia," says a headline. Case of senatorial dignity turned topsy-turvy.

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Science has beaten the birds at their own game, yet someone is ready to spring that old line, "Ain't nature wonderful?"

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The spectacle of an Oregon bank advertising itself by the circulation of views of California scenery is the latest outrage.

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It is reported from Washington that congressmen are "drinking the atmosphere of fellowship." So it's come to that, has it?

SIDELIGHTS

Now James S. Stewart of Corvallis proposes to raise $20,000,000 for road work in Oregon. Wonder if Stewart is a taxpayer?—Eugene Guard.

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Chicago is now officially authorized to say "it's me" and "He don't". The superintendent of schools—it's him that's went an' did it.—Albany Democrat.

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Ten years ago when you saw a drunk man the natural exclamation was "Isn't he disgusting?" Now the first remark is "Where did he get it?"—Roseburg News-Review.

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A popular cartoon says that "Buy, Baby, Buy" is the merchant's favorite song right now. Good enough. But "Buy Low, My Baby" is the tune the consumer wants to hear.—La Grande Observer.

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At any rate, our farmers can take consolation in the fact that the assessor placed a value of but 60 cents a bushel on their wheat; in Union county wheat is assessed at 80 cents.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

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No accurate estimates can be given on the extent of the frost damage, except that the railroads, as usual, will be unable to furnish enough boxcars to handle the fruit crop next fall.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

* * *

A 200 per cent stock dividend has been declared by the Standard Oil company of Nebraska. Small wonder there is no reduction in the price of gasoline. Wherever there is monopoly, there is profiteering.—Salem Capital Journal.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Stewart, B. C., is situated just two miles from the border of Alaska. It is in a rich mining district. "I am a prospector from that country," said B. O. Erickson, who with his wife is registered at the Multnomah hotel. "My mine is on tidewater. In fact, there is not much known of the territory more than 25 miles back of the coast. There are many thousands of miles of interior country where not even trappers have been. The Peace river country is well known as a gold producing region. I have an interest in a mine there that runs about $500 in gold to the ton of ore. I came from Stewart to attend the mining convention and gained much valuable information while here. The possibilities of development are absolutely unlimited in Upper British Columbia. It is a virgin ground, where the prospector still has the big chance. I predict a rush there this year and in succeeding years The Guggenheims have acquired large holdings in the Peace river district, which they are developing. I am going back in May." Mr. Erickson has a number of samples of ore from his country which he exhibited to fellow mining men at the recent congress in Portland.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rauch and family, ranchers on the McKenzie river near Walterville, are visiting their son Emmet in Portland.

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Professor and Mrs. Sweizer of Eugene and Mrs. J. B. Cornish of Boston, mother of Mrs. Sweizer, are guests of the Cornelius.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gray of Seaside are at the Seward.

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S. B. Cooper of Corvallis is a guest of the Cornelius.

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J. N. Stone of Corvallis is at the Imperial.

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A. J. Gibson, Prineville rancher, is registered at the Imperial.

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W. F. McRoberts of Heppner is at the Imperial.

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E. L. Packard of Eugene is transacting business in Portland.

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R. W. Green of Eugene is a Portland visitor.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cox of Toledo are visiting in Portland.

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Mrs. Herman F. White of North Powder is a Portland visitor.

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Roy F. Smith and family of Eugene are at the Oregon.

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R. S. Russell of Astoria is a guest of the Oregon.

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C. E. Flowers of Boston is a guest of the Benson.

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L. A. Holson of Astoria is at the Oregon.

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E. E. Kip of Medford is at the Benson.

* * *

Mrs. James W. Overton of Astoria is visiting friends in Portland.

Eastern Oregon guests registered at the Imperial include J. S. Smith of Bend, A. T. Hill of La Grande, Alexander Johnson of Fossil, H. L. Kuhl of Canyon City, R. H. Crain of Gateway, M. A. Lynch of Redmond, J. T. Hughston of Prineville and Ralph Dunn of Bend.

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Here is the kind of item that you did not read in the hotel column 25, or even 10, years ago: "H. Miller of Astoria is registered at the Cornelius. With two passengers he flew with his hydroplane to Astoria yesterday morning."

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Recent visitors from Albany include Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metters, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Beam and their daughters and Mrs. J. H. Ralston, who is visiting at the home of her brother, Charles Stewart.

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Captain and Mrs. J. C. Reed of Astoria are at the Imperial. Captain Reed is a bar pilot and no weather is too rough for him to go out over the bar and bring a ship in.

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J. P. Stadelman, mayor of The Dalles, is registered at the Multnomah. The Dalles has just passed an appropriation for the construction of a municipal auditorium to honor the world war veterans.

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J. T. Sparks of Eugene is a guest at the Imperial.

* * *

George Doll of Coos Bay is a Portland visitor.

* * *

Charles Clayton of Grants Pass is transacting business in Portland.

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Mrs. Guy E. Irwin of Albany is a guest at the Imperial.

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G. W. Engle of Oakland is at the Cornelius.

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Mr. and Mrs. Fred Howard of Hood River are registered at the Cornelius.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Foote of Shedds are taking in the sights of Portland.

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F. S. Slayton of Union is registered at the Imperial.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ireland of Klamath Falls is at the Imperial.

* * *

A. N. Griffin of Deschutes is registered at the Imperial.

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Mrs. N. W. Bonebrake of Rossburg is a guest of the Imperial.

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J. B. Lester of Hood River is at the Multnomah.

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E. W. McInturff of Marshfield is a guest of the Multnomah.

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S. S. Bullis, mining man and former railroad owner, is up from Medford.

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John C. Kendall of Coos Bay is a guest of the Multnomah.

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O. E. Nelson of Westport is a Portland visitor.

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Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Reynolds of Corvallis were recent Portland visitors.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The author of books that should be known and read of all Oregonians here tells of the writing of the same in the sketch which Mr. Lockley presents as sequel to that which appeared in this space yesterday. All who will read these books will assuredly agree that they "pass muster."]

Wallis Nash has recently issued a volume entitled, "A Lawyer's Life on Two Continents." I ran across a copy of it recently at J. K. Gill's. It is a most charming narrative. For many years Wallis Nash was an editorial writer on The Oregon Journal. For several years he has been living on his farm home near Nashville in Lincoln county. Some of these days he must write another book which should be entitled, "After the Day's Work," for a man who has known so many interesting people and who has himself done so many interesting things has plenty of material for the writing of a book of this kind. Speaking of his boyhood in England recently, Mr. Nash said:

"As a boy I went to the big public school called Mill Hill, about 10 miles northeast of London. This school had been founded and built some 20 years before by Nonconformists of all shades, who agreed only in this, that their boys should be taught in the commonly accepted tenets of the Christian faith outside the Episcopal specialties of the Church of England. My father was Nonconformist to the backbone, and so I was ineligible for Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby or Cheltenham. But Mill Hill boys put on about as many airs and graces as those older and larger schools developed. There were only 120 or so of us when I entered; but the numbers grew. The roll shows over 3000 today in the list of scholars between my time and this. I had about five years to pass from the first form to the sixth. The early years were given up to the classics; the last two to modern sciences and modern languages.

"After Mill Hill came a good deal of visiting among various branches of the family, both in Cambridgeshire and Essex, and then in Yorkshire; in the former counties I had a full introduction to field sports of all kinds from ratcatching to fox hunting and trout fishing. But among my hosts in Yorkshire were the owners and editors of the Leeds Mercury and of the Sheffield Independent; papers of high class and great influence from those days to these. I suppose that I might have been considered as 'entered' then in the newspaper life. Returning to London I was entered at New college—a branch or one of the constituent colleges of the London university. Here also the Nonconformist atmosphere prevailed. Neither professors nor students had aught to do with the Thirty-nine Articles, nor with the Athanasian, the Nicene, nor even the Apostles' Creed. Students from New college got their degrees after passing the strict requirements of the London university.

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"My father acceded to my desire to be articled to the profession of the law in a London solicitor's office, involving five years' study under the requirements of the Law Society of England. From that day on I never wavered in my allegiance to the study and practice of the law until, in 1879, I crossed the ocean and the continent to Oregon, and combined with the practice of the law in Oregon business connected with a railroad, with land ownership, farming and other outdoor pursuits.

* * *

"How comes it then that I should have a place and name among Oregon authors? Thus: I made in 1877 a trip of examination and reporting from London to Oregon and back. Among our closest and most valued friends and neighbors was Mrs. George Lillie Craik—better known as a writer as Dinah Mulock, the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' and of a multitude of standard works. After hearing many of the stories I brought back from Oregon Mrs. Craik strongly urged me to 'write a book about it all.' In vain I protested inexperience and inability. Mrs. Craik would have none of it—and by way of a further inducement she said, 'If you will write the book and Messrs. Macmillan publish it I will help you to revise the proofs.' So said, so done, and I became an author. The book—'Oregon; There and Back in 1877,' being so published was brought out in England, and submitted in due course to British reviewers. To my surprise, certain of these reviewers seemed to think more highly of the book than I did. But, as one finds it easy to believe nice things about himself, I put the book on my shelf until, some three years afterwards, I was urged to detail my experiences in 'Two Years in Oregon.' This was brought out by Messrs. Appleton. Both these books have been for long out of print. Just now, after the lapse of 42 years—I took down the first one, 'Oregon—There and Back in 1877,' and read it as someone else's book. I really thought it passed muster. So, maybe I may be called an Oregon author."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES.

A woman's auxiliary of the American Legion has been organized at Creswell.

Methodists of Corvallis are preparing to build a $100,000 church, to be completed within a year.

Coos county's paved highway between Marshfield and Coquille has been completed and thrown open to traffic.

The West mansion at Scappoose, a landmark for the past 30 years, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning.

A total of 524 coyotes were trapped and killed by government trappers in Oregon during the month of March.

The Southern Pacific plans to spend $100,000 at Roseburg in extending the railroad yards and increasing the trackage.

Robbers entered the Thomas store on Main street in Pendleton, cracked the safe and got away with $100 in currency.

Lester Hall, 20, is dead at a Corvallis hospital as a result of electrocution and fall from the top of a Southern Pacific electric car.

A total of $18,000 was expended during the month of March in construction, maintenance and repair of permanent roads in Gilliam county.

The sum of $612.50 was expended in Umatilla county under the soldiers' educational law from the time of its inception in 1919 until March 31, 1921.

Joseph Lyons has agreed to install the remainder of the water system at Reedsport and to accept in payment $40,000 of the last issue of bonds.

Three cars belonging to William Tattison were burned in a garage at Bend, the fire being caused by the breaking of an electric lamp dropped by accident in a can of gasoline.

Establishment of a third airplane base and the allotment of five additional planes for forest patrol duty in Oregon have been recommended by Major H. H. Arnold, chief of the air service.

Contract has been let at Condon for the construction of a two-story and basement hollow tile building to be used for the grammar grades. There will be 12 classrooms, auditorium and gymnasium.

A force of men are employed in improving the roadbed of the Jacksonville railway and putting in new ties preparatory to resuming service. The railroad suspended service as a result of the big snow storm of 1919.

WASHINGTON

Winter wheat production of the state of Washington for 1921 is forecast at 21,784,000 bushels.

Contract has been let for a steel bridge over the Touchet at Bolles Junction to cost $14,490.

Plans to pool the entire wool crop of the state are being made by the Washington Woolgrowers' association.

Mrs. Amanda Woodford, 51, is dead at Hoquiam from injuries she received when struck by an automobile near Elma.

Because of sensational charges made by the recent grand jury, plans are on foot to recall the Benton county commissioners.

A carload of lumber and 512 mules were placed aboard the transport Dix at Tacoma Monday for shipment to the Hawaiian islands.

William Huggard, a mining engineer, shot himself to death in a Tacoma hotel, leaving a note asking that his ashes be scattered on Puget Sound.

According to a change made in the traffic law by the legislature, pedestrians in the future must walk on the left hand side of the highway.

Mrs. Joe Phillips is dead and her husband is in a critical condition at Toppenish from ptomaine poisoning resulting from eating a can of spinach.

The Danaher Lumber company of Tacoma has gone into the hands of a receiver. The assets are said to approximate $1,000,000 and the liabilities $300,000.

About 35 non-union bricklayers, carpenters and laborers began work on the state armory at Walla Walla Monday, following a walkout of union men a week ago.

J. L. Freeman, state manager of the Non-partisan league of Washington, has resigned because of ill health and E. R. Ormsby of Seattle has been named to succeed him.

After mourning for two years for her husband, reported by the war department as having died in France, Mrs. S. R. Cutler of Yakima has received a message from him saying that he is alive and leaving at once for home.

Prospectors in search for oil started work in an abandoned and dry well 400 feet deep near Prosser. After sinking a hole just one foot they struck a vein of water which filled the well and overflowed in a steady artesian stream.

IDAHO

Clyde Hansen, who pleaded guilty to attempted robbery of the Menan bank, has been given a sentence of one to 14 years in the Idaho penitentiary.

Ten blocks of Moscow streets will be paved this spring and petitions are being circulated for more than twice that much to be paved during the summer.

Carpenters and plasterers are rapidly rushing completion of the new $150,000 main building of the Lewiston normal school that dedicatory services may be held June 1.

Suit has been started in the district court by the Taxpayers' league to oust the directors of the Twin Falls school district, 38 charges having been preferred against them.

Petition of the Boise chamber of commerce protesting against and asking for suspension of increased rates on certain commodities has been denied by the interstate commerce commission.

John Raphael, supervisor of the Idaho national forest, is in Boise for the purpose of securing 50 fire guards, besides crews for improvement and maintenance, and also a number of pack animals.

Hon. John S. Hailey, librarian of the State Historical association, ex-representative in congress and at one time owner of the stage line operating between The Dalles and Ogden, Utah, died last week at his home in Boise, aged 86 years.

The State bank of Kooskia, the State bank of Peck, the Fidelity State b