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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What we need most is not so much to realize the ideal as to idealize the real.—F. H. Hedge.

FIGHTING FREE TOLLS

THE Mid-West states are reported as opposed to free tolls for American ships through the Panama canal.

They claim that free tolls give additional advantage to natural advantages which coast states have through water transportation. Consequently many Mid-West representatives in congress will oppose free tolls just as they helped repeal the free tolls provision in the early days of the Wilson administration. It is one important force the Harding administration will encounter in carrying out its campaign promise to restore the right of American ships to pass through the canal without paying fees for the transit.

Because of their claim that Eastern coast manufacturers are getting Pacific coast business as a result of water hauls, Mid-West steel companies are asking for a rate of $1 on steel from Chicago to Portland. The present rate is $1.50, and the Mid-West steel makers claim that the steamer rate between the coasts gives Eastern competitors a differential against which they are unable to compete. These facts in their situation will give emphasized force to the opposition of the Mid-West to free tolls.

But against it there is the greater consideration of the situation of western farmers. All the markets for their products are shot to pieces. There is no more free agricultural land. The drift of farmers to the cities is shown by each succeeding census to be more and more marked. The country is accordingly becoming increasingly industrial rather than agricultural.

That kind of movement is the worst thing that can happen to the nation. Everything that can be done to check or arrest it is tremendously important to the social, economic and political life of the republic.

Nothing can do more to check the dreaded drift than the lowest possible transportation cost on the output of the farm, because it is the farmer who pays the freight bill in the marketing of his products.

Whenever it comes to a choice between the survival of the Mid-West steel companies and the American farmers, there can be no controversy over which is the most vital to American life.

Free tolls would take a tax off western agriculture and help give western farmers a chance to survive on their farms and keep those farms producing.

Mail clerks have been armed with shotguns and revolvers. Their duties as distributors have been subordinated to duties as defenders of mail.

LODGE IN RETREAT

A GREAT military leader was lost to this country and to the world when vicissitudes of fortunes directed the energies of Henry Cabot Lodge to the senate of the United States. What a general he would have been? And what a strategist?

It has been said that the retreat is the most difficult of all military maneuvers. But it is in retreat that the eminent Massachusetts solon excels. It is doubtful if any other than the distinguished league wrecker could have conducted so successful a march to the rear in the matter of ratification of the Colombia treaty.

Four years ago, Senator Lodge's forces were in position for the battle to the death. The treaty should not be ratified. Guns were mounted, troops were entrenched, and Lodge's flag of defiance was shimmying in the wind. He cared little for Colombia's friendship.

"Any friendship which is bought is worthless," he exploded. "We cannot afford to answer a blackmail demand." He would have no communication with the enemy.

But the wind changed. The Lodge position was endangered. The board of strategy, after all, decided that retreat was the only course. And was there another who could so gracefully lead the maneuver? Certainly not.

The senator called upon his colleagues to measure the "larger aspects" of the case. They had been dimmed a little four years previously; they were difficult to discern, but now they are in plain view. Doesn't America want the friendship of Colombia and doesn't she want the abiding faith of other South American republics? Isn't there an opportunity for a considerable trade with our southern neighbors? Isn't there oil in Colombia on which certain Americans hold concessions, and, moreover, hasn't Colombia excellent harbors on both coasts?

With the "large" view exposed and the duty of America so clearly defined, Senator Lodge ordered the flag of defiance hauled down, prepared for the evacuation, and personally led the victorious march to the rear. Wasn't it a feat, delicately and gracefully executed under the able command of the dexterous senator from Massachusetts?

Although the small nations of this hemisphere have again received assurance that the United States will hold to a policy of justice, and although a long standing debt of this government has been liquidated, the results of the belated ratification of the treaty were almost overshadowed by the genius of Lodge in retreat.

In parts of Europe it is considered almost a disgrace to remain unmarried at 35. The fact that she had passed that birthday so depressed a Switzerland spinster that she employed two men to drown her in Lake Geneva, paying them in advance three hundred pounds. They accepted the money but failed to drown her. She sued them and both have been sent to prison.

JUBILANT VANCOUVER

THE people of Vancouver are jubilant over the Columbia rate decision.

They have reason. They helped win the fight. Their commercial and port bodies had the vision to see the justice of the claim that cost of haul should be a factor in rate-making and had the nerve to present that claim before the interstate commerce commission.

The decision enables Vancouver and Portland to advance together. Both are at the tidewater level. Both are at the foot of a vast geographical incline which natural laws inexorably fix as the place for rail and water transportation to meet.

The new rates link Southern Washington and Oregon in a community of interest with a common ideal in improving the Columbia, with a united front in government aids to canalizing the great river and with an all around alliance in helping build up the great inland Oregon country. It is a relation that will ever be of great advantage to both cities.

They say trade follows the flag. What trade does do is to follow low freight rates. Products go to market by the route on which traffic is taxed the least.

There is no sentiment in commerce. The foundation stone on which the framework of great business is built is the favorable freight rate by which the markets are reached in the lowest cost. Industry, commerce and activity will more and more thrive in the Southern Washington city because capital, trade and industry follow the freight rate.

An Iowa farmer sold 22 calf skins and from the proceeds had $1.20 left after buying a pair of shoes at $12. Calf skins make the finest and most expensive shoe leather, and when it takes about 20 such skins to pay for a pair of shoes somebody is getting a fancy rakeoff.

A BROKEN LIFE

EVELYN NESBIT THAW, former Floradora beauty, is described in a news story as in poor health, and as "only a ghost of her former self."

She has come again into public notice by retiring from the stage and opening a tearoom on Fiftieth street, New York. She is suing her husband, Jack Clifford, the dancer, for divorce, and he, in retaliation, recently led a raid upon her apartment in which the former stage favorite declares the doors to the place were battered down. Probably the final annals in the life of this former stage favorite will be so poor that they will be almost too uninteresting to print.

It all recalls the sumptuous apartment in the tower of Madison Square Garden, the career of the prominent architect who occupied it, the awful sacrifice that Evelyn Nesbit, the mere girl, made there; her marriage later to a paranoiac son in a rich family, and, finally, the shot that visited vengeance upon the occupant of the spider's den in the great tower.

As you glance back through this span of 20 years and follow this girl from innocent girlhood down past the evil genii that have crossed her path and thence on to her present tragic situation, you cannot but have pity for the faded woman and a regret that some things in our civilization are as they are.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Parsons, Kan., protests to the Kansas delegation in congress against the proposed sales tax. The men claim the bill would transfer the payment of the burden of the war debt off on the masses, just as similar war taxes are now shifted to the ultimate consumer. If the tax began with the sale of the raw material and went on through each step from the manufacturer to the final buyer, how many times would it be paid, and on whom would the ultimate burden fall?

DEFEATING DISEASE

A LYNN, Massachusetts, lad returned to his home one evening complaining of a pain in his toe. A week later he was in the hospital suffering with convulsions. He was unable to eat, his body was rigid, paralysis crept over him. The case was diagnosed as lockjaw.

A process of anti-tetanus serum treatments was inaugurated. At first he was given a few units. They were increased until the final treatment, when 20,000 units were injected. The boy has been taken home, completely cured.

A New York man has been a sufferer from insanity. He was given to violent attacks, in which he showed homicidal tendencies. Recently a delicate operation was performed on his brain at which time a bullet, long lodged in the tissues, was removed. He has been restored to perfect health and released from the asylum.

There was a time when lockjaw was almost universally fatal. Seldom was a sufferer cured. There was a time when a suggestion of removal of a bullet from the tissues of the brain would have been scoffed at as impossible. But the certainty with which medical science has overcome the things that were once believed to be unconquerable is added proof that cancer and the other deadly diseases will some day cease to take their swift and sure toll of human life.

The principal farm products are now down to approximately the pre-war levels. But transportation rates, telephone rates, gas rates, interest rates and most other rates, if not at the peak level, are near it. That is to say, the primary producers are in the situation of paying more for what they buy and receiving less for what they sell than at any time in years.

LA LIBRE BELGIQUE

THE sale in New York recently of one of the four perfect sets of La Libre Belgique recalls to mind the spirit that for days enabled a handful of Belgians to withstand the onslaughts of the German hordes and thereby permitted muster of the allied armies for the defense of civilization.

While Belgium was under the "Iron Heel" the daring publishers of the diminutive four page sheet issued 171 copies of the paper that blazed with Belgian patriotism. Immense rewards were offered by the Germans for knowledge relative to the identity of La Libre Belgique's editors, relative to the location of its plant, and for its suppression. But the rewards were of no avail. Each issue, printed in attics, cellars and barns, increased in unmeasured denouncement of the kaiser and his armies.

It was the same spirit that led the editors of La Libre Belgique to initiate and continue publication that led to the last battles of the Marne, of the Somme, of St. Mihiel, of the Argonne, and to the events of November 11, 1918.

A New York lodging house manager attempted to evict a tenant because the latter set off the burglar alarm by coming in after 9 o'clock every evening. The tenant refused to move. The judge decided that regulating the time of his arrival home was one of the few things that a landlord could not do to a tenant.

ON THE GRASSY SUMMIT

ON THE grassy summit of a high hill near San Rafael, California, searchers found the bodies. Arthur, 7, and Andrew, 9, were lying side by side, dead. They had been slain by their father, a recent inmate of an insane asylum, because he said he had been in "communication" with the dead mother, who "had asked him to send all their five children to her."

Relating the story of the shooting to the priest in a San Francisco prison, the father said:

They begged for their lives, but they looked so pretty and handsome that I had to shoot them. I shot Andrew first. Arthur started to cry. He didn't know what to do. I shot him and then placed their bodies side by side.

The revolver is made to destroy. The San Rafael crime is an instance of the result of its manufacture.

HUGHES ON MANDATES

Expressions of Satisfaction Prevail in Editorial Comment on the Secretary's Note—Many League Supporters Gleeful Over His Following of Wilson, Though Others Doubtful of Policies Not Avowedly Based Upon the Versailles Pact.

Daily Editorial Digest

(Consolidated Press Association)

Praise for the Hughes note on mandates, which most writers agree, with the Chicago Journal (Dem.), is "irrefutable," is widely supplemented in the comment by newspapers friendly to the former administration with an expression of satisfaction that Mr. Harding's secretary of state "finds it impossible to deviate from the position" taken by President Wilson. A few ardent supporters of the league and the covenant, however, feel that any foreign policy which repudiates the work at Versailles must be weak, if not utterly inconsistent. But for the most part, American editors believe that, league or no league, America has the right to demand privileges for which Secretary Hughes "logically and forcefully" contends.

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From the South the Houston Chronicle (Ind.) declares that "the position taken by Secretary Hughes with regard to mandates is unassailable"; the Richmond Times-Dispatch (Dem.) finds that "it challenges American admiration for its firmness," and the Florida Times-Union (Dem.) considers it an "unshakable stand." Reflecting the sentiment of its followers on the Pacific coast, the Seattle Times (Ind.) looks upon the note as "stated with traditional American fairness and bluntness," and the Oklahoma City Oklahoman (Dem.) describes it as "unassailable" and predicts that the United States has behind it "the financial, economic and moral power to win her point."

Presented in "a logical and concise manner," the Hughes note, in the opinion of the Sioux City Journal (Rep.), will be found "impregnable" by the powers. Even the Courier-News, Fargo, North Dakota's Non-partisan league organ, not usually enthusiastic over the government's policies, admits that: "If the United States can successfully maintain that in the disposition of the little island of Yap the interest of the world is paramount to the selfish interest of one nation, a vast gain towards peace will have been won."

To the Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) the consummation of a policy set forth in this communication is evidence that "President Harding and Secretary Hughes have in one month of official life led us out of a fog which has impeded our progress for nearly two years." The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.) credits Mr. Hughes with "force and clearness" in dispelling the idea that our absence from the league council means a waiving of rights. This point the Pittsburg Leader (Prog. Rep.) takes up in more detail: "League of Nations or no League of Nations, the United States has certain privileges which cannot be absorbed except through voluntary action on our part. The mere fact that America declines to ratify the Versailles treaty and refuses membership in the super-state under the name of League of Nations cannot be grounds for depriving us of our rights and freedom of action. If European statesmen were under a different impression they have been set right by Secretary Hughes."

More than merely "to reaffirm the policy of Mr. Wilson in regard to the policy of Yap," the Baltimore News (Ind.) believes that Secretary Hughes "has asserted a truth as to the origin of all rights and interests in matters growing out of the war's termination" and the "inalienability of America's rights" in these matters, regardless of what agreements the other powers have made without her.

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To many writers who looked upon the league and covenant through the eyes of Woodrow Wilson, though approval is not stinted it comes with the explanation set forth emphatically by the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch (Ind. Dem.): "In dealing with the question of Germany's overseas possessions, surrendered under the treaty of Versailles, Mr. Harding's administration is as precisely right as Mr. Wilson's administration was, for the very simple reason that the course followed by the Harding administration is precisely that followed by the Wilson administration."

This, the Mobile Register (Dem.) ventures, "must be very gratifying to the former president and his associates," and adds its praise to Mr. Hughes' "cold logic" and "clearness." With less sympathy for an administration "founded upon a paganly savage anti-Wilson battle hymn," but with no criticism of its course, the Schenectady Gazette (Dem.) remarks upon "the fact that the Harding cabinet so far has followed step by step, so far as it dares, the foreign path marked out by Woodrow Wilson;" a path, asserts the Nashville Tennessean (Ind. Dem.), from which Secretary Hughes "finds it impossible to deviate," and one, as the Indianapolis Star (Ind.) puts it, that had been laid out "by his predecessor, Bainbridge Colby." It "might have been expected," says the Syracuse Herald (Ind.), that Hughes would lose no time in "confirming and emphasizing" the Wilson policy and "it would be difficult," the Buffalo Times (Dem.) observes, "to imagine a higher compliment" to the late president.

Because of this adherence to policies which dominated the defeated candidate at the last election, the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), while it makes no criticism itself, suggests that some, "including Senator Hiram Johnson," will not be "altogether pleased," for "here is Secretary Hughes quoting Mr. Wilson and calling the attention of the allies to the way Mr. Wilson defended our rights."

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There is a minority opinion, of course, which turns its thumbs down on the note. Perhaps the New York World (Dem.) is the most emphatic. To this paper the Harding administration has merely offered "an unanswerable argument in favor of the ratification" of the league and the covenant and "nothing could better illustrate the folly" of the senate's rejection of that document "and the folly of the Harding administration's policy, than the Hughes note." In the eyes of the Chattanooga News (Dem.), it "gets us nowhere" and "is intended for public consumption. Instead of proffering a plan of settlement it puts the initiative on others." The Newark News (Ind.) complains that the secretary "argues as if he were attacking the decisions of a court of law" and declares that "the decisions embodied in the treaty of Versailles were not reached in that way." In somewhat similar strain the Johnstown Democrat (Dem.) remarks:

"There is ground for the suspicion that Mr. Hughes, while declining to make the United States a participating factor in the treaty of Versailles, is attempting to constitute himself a world supreme court, competent to pass upon the provisions of that treaty."

Repudiation of the treaty, some writers feel, is sufficient to weaken our contentions for a voice in a disposition of the spoils of the war. Says the New Haven Register (Ind.): "While one can, as an American, hardly do less than rejoice that our government has such convictions and the courage of them, it is possible to see here, a trifle, if no more, of inconsistency. It is hardly necessary to repeat that we had the treaty of Versailles offered to us for our signature. We profess that we refused to sign it on principle. We know that really we stuck on a point of politics. That's why we were not at the meeting of the supreme council when the Yap matter came up."

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.]

AS ARMING PROCEEDS

Advocate of League of Nations Has No Faith in an "Association."

Portland, April 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is a great deal of talk over disarmament. Amidst it all nations go steadily on carrying out their armament plans. And why? Simply because nine tenths of the nations believe there cannot be and will not be any real attempt at disarmament until the nations get together on some such plan as that already agreed to by some forty-odd nations. And when the United States government proposes an "association of nations to prevent war," ignoring altogether the present League of Nations, and in such proposal condemns the "use of force," such talk of disarmament becomes palaver. No sane man who knows anything about Germany, or who has any historical knowledge of the Balkan states, can reach any other conclusion than that there must be a force somewhere to make them keep the peace. The Monroe doctrine would be a hollow echo except for the element of force put behind it. That has been proved on several occasions. Any "association of nations" to be potential must recognize the principle of force displayed in the Monroe doctrine. The Hague tribunal is an exemplification of the weakness of any such organization "without teeth." No nation will agree to any disarmament plan until it feels that it is safe from "aggression" from other nations. And no agreement of the nations can bring about this feeling of safety until there is an agreement that each and all will come to the rescue of any other in case of such "aggression." The hope of the world for peace and disarmament lies in the League of Nations as organized under and by the treaty of Versailles, and if that league is torn down and destroyed that hope, and the realization of that hope, goes up in smoke.

B. F. Wilson.

THE ALIEN ON CITY WORK

Complaint that the American Service Man is Turned Away.

Portland, April 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Journal seems to be the only paper in Portland in sympathy with the working man. Will you kindly give space to this letter?

I saw some time ago in The Journal that the American Legion was looking into the question of the alien, where the contractors doing work for the city should employ ex-service men or American citizens. Now we would like to know why they don't look into the Port of Portland dry dock at St. Johns. They will find aliens, Hollanders and other foreigners without citizenship papers, drawing $7.50 a day, while the ex-service man and American citizens are told there is no work for them. And it is a known fact that within the last few days some of these aliens have brought more of their relatives from the East, and these same fellows are given work as soon as they get here, on the dry dock, paid by the city of Portland. What is our mayor doing all this time? Who is it that he has to do the hiring for the Port of Portland and dry dock? Was it to protect these aliens that our boys went to war; that they live on the fat of the land while our American citizens are told there are no jobs? These same aliens kept out of the war by being aliens, and drew their big wages from the shipyards. And now they are hired by the city. Some of these fellows have been asking for their first papers now because they are afraid they will lose their jobs. I hope the American Legion will look into this thoroughly. Or can this question be answered?

J. S. Downing.

A READER'S PROTEST

Seaside, April 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I was surprised, not necessarily shocked, but jarred, to see, on the editorial page of The Journal, the following:

"In Hominy, Oklahoma, a man has mysteriously disappeared. He was driving a nitro-glycerin truck. It" —(the truck? Sic?)—"exploded. No trace has since been found of him except a piece of leather for which apparently he had no further use."

I know it is a standing rule of The Journal never to "get funny" in treating of divorces and divorce filings. Then why this ribald flippancy with a matter so serious as a horrible death? I'm no "sob sister," but I confess to a species of abhorrence at the treating of such a piece of news in this way.

That a brilliant "head (hunter) writer" on the Oregonian captioned the story, "Truck Driver Expunged," and its equally bright paragrapher says: "The dispatch says the driver is missing. What he is missing is not stated, but is guessable," occasioned no wonder, as no reader, however sapient or prophetic, can tell, an hour ahead, what that chameleon sheet will do or say next.

I do not believe 1 per cent of the readers of The Journal and of the Oregonian saw anything laughable or commendable in the above efforts at wit. "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

A Chiel Amang Ye.

WITH DAD AS A PAL

Portland, April 25.—To The Editor of The Journal—Replying to your article entitled "At Sixteen" in last Thursday's Journal, permit me to ask, Is it right for a father to remark, "My boy is 16, and out 7 nights in the week; I don't know what he is doing out there in the streets"?

If fathers took more of an interest in their sons perhaps this condition would not exist. Let him make a pal of the boy; show an interest in all his doings; have him join dad at a show or any pleasure. Have the parents invite the friends of their son to the home so they can judge if they are fit companions for their boy. If the environment is right the boy is bound to come out O. K., but when Son sees Father take no interest in him and allows him to roam the streets every evening and come in at any old hour, without being reperimanded, is the boy to blame? No; it's the parents, particularly the father, for at the age of 16, the critical age in a boy's life, the father and son should be comrades. Not too late now, you dads, who have not made pals of your sons. Don't wait until they have done a wrong deed and then act. Start in this day and take an active interest in your boy's doings.

An Ardent Reader.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

Before the time of Galileo, who was born in 1564, time was measured by the shadow of the sun on a dial or the burning of a candle, or the fall of sand or water through a hole. Galileo, happening to observe, in the cathedral of Pisa, the oscilation of a lamp, was struck with the apparent measured regularity of vibrations. Having tested the correctness of this observation by comparing the beat of his own pulse with the action of the pendulum, he concluded that by means of this equality of oscillation, a simple pendulum might become an agent in the exact measurement of time. Galileo subsequently utilized this discovery by the successful application of the pendulum in constructing a clock for astronomical purposes, when he was 18 years old. He made other important contributions to physical science, among which were the relation between space and time in the case of falling bodies; the partial discovery that suction is owing to the pressure of the atmosphere; the invention of the telescope, and the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter, phases of Venus and spots on the sun. But the most important was the invention of the pendulum, which gave mankind a system for time measurement.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The Rev. Mr. Boozer at Corvallis is said to be an ardent prohibitionist.

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If money talks, why doesn't it protest at some of the uses to which it is put?

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What's an eye more or less to "Pussyfoot" Johnson when his wages are at stake?

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Looks like the Democrats have retreated to the democracy they were trying to make safe.

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Easterners are searching for iron ore in Oregon. Usually all they care about hunting is our minted gold.

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Famous old Fort Vancouver, which finally dropped the "fort," is about to come into its own as Port Vancouver.

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While Seattle is seeking "other low rates," she might please her citizens by securing lower passenger rates to Portland.

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"President Harding Sundayed at Lessburg." Dern it! Pretty soon he'll get his name in the paper every time he buys a new necktie.

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The missionaries have long lamented about 13-year-old brides in India. Now that we've gone into the game in America, what are they doing?

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Must have been on the island of Yap, where there's no drinking water, that someone wrote, "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink."

SIDELIGHTS

The Portland ball team won a game day before yesterday, which indicates that nothing is impossible.—Eugene Register.

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By the end of next year Oregon will have expended $10,000,000 on road building without costing anybody a cent. The money has all been borrowed.—Eugene Guard.

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The 6 per cent limitation spending habit of every political unit in Oregon will eventually confiscate property and wreck the ship of state.—La Grande Observer.

• • •

They say that in Pendleton the only driver more dangerous than a pretty woman is a man who is watching a pretty woman pedestrian.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

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The Beavers got the soaking that was coming to them on the opening day, a wet one. But they had been soaked so much down in California, they were used to it.—Albany Democrat.

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Nobody likes a "pussyfooter" but somehow the breed seems to come more nearly getting what they want than one who sets his feet down like a regular man.—Roseburg News-Review.

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It has been a long time since the people have received such agonizing news as that contained in a circular issued by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, wherein, the allegation is made that "the virgin Oregon forests are being defiled and denuded by corporate lumber interests."—Medford Mail-Tribune.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Fred W. Andrews, one of the best known and most successful stockmen on Butter creek, near Echo, is at the Imperial. He took a farm covered with alkali and salt grass and by intelligent farming methods has turned it into one of the best alfalfa farms in that district.

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Oscar Kelsay, who proved that he was one of Wheeler county's most popular citizens by being elected sheriff, is down from Fossil on official business.

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U. R. Wilson and C. L. Shattuck of the Deschutes Power company of Prineville are transacting business in Portland.

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Mrs. E. J. Wilson and her daughter Marjorie of Prineville are doing some shopping in Portland.

• • •

Mrs. Grant King, from Siletz in Lincoln county, is registered at the Perkins.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Gipson of the Capital City are taking a look around in the metropolis.

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J. W. Brown of Elgin is transacting business in Portland.

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G. W. Conner of Medford is transacting business in Portland.

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A. W. Walker, Medford automobile dealer, is at the Oregon.

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W. H. Corwin and R. E. Miller, both of Medford, are guests of the Oregon.

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J. M. Spencer and R. B. Stanfield of Echo are in Portland on business.

• • •

H. D. Crane of Prineville is here on a flying visit.

• • •

H. H. Trowbridge of Baker is a Portland visitor.

• • •

S. M. Calkins, walnut grower of Newberg, is at the Oregon.

• • •

J. R. Thompson, sawmill man of Kelso, is transacting business in Portland.

• • •

A. S. Dunlap of Joseph is a guest of the Imperial.

• • •

J. T. Jenkins of Bandon is a Portland visitor.

• • •

Fred Grimes, Prineville rancher, is taking in the sights of Portland.

• • •

Frank C. Wood of Lebanon is registered at the Imperial.

• • •

Paul Maris of Corvallis is in Portland on college business.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Buddle from Huntington are registered at the Hotel Perkins. Mr. Buddle is a well known stockman on the Oregon-Idaho border.

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W. H. Wilson, member of the pioneer Wilson family of Eastern Oregon, is down from The Dalles and is a guest of the Perkins.

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A. H. Chambers, well known stockman of Western Washington, is in town from Olympia and is registered at the Perkins.

• • •

W. S. Cone, timber cruiser, timber operator and founder of Bay City, is at the Perkins from Tillamook county.

• • •

A. Wheelhorse of Arlington is registered at the Imperial.

• • •

J. C. Porter of Hood River is a Portland visitor.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hollgorth of Elgin are registered at the Cornelius.

• • •

Frank Ward of Salem is a guest of the Imperial.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mansfield of Medford are visiting in Portland.

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L. P. Stubblefield of Pilot Rock is in Portland getting his foot mended.

• • •

Fred W. Falconer, stockman from near Pendleton, is a Portland visitor.

• • •

Mrs. C. Clark of Arlington is at the Cornelius.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Benton of Bend are guests of the Cornelius.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mahoney of Heppner were recent Portland visitors.

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James Clark of Roseburg is a Portland visitor.

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E. J. Craig, well known cattleman, is up from Astoria.

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C. W. Cook of Sheridan is a Portland visitor.

• • •

W. R. Kirkley of Newberg is a guest of the Perkins.

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Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Crossen of La Grande are Portland visitors.

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S. Cowley of Roseburg is a guest of the Perkins.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Clarke of Salem are Portland visitors.

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Will Ellis of Drain is at the Imperial.

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Minnie Cline of Friend is in Portland.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[In this installment are related the further adventures of Albert S. Pollard, who served in the Philippines in the dangerous days in those islands. He pays his respects to the Moros and then brings his story down to the date of the war with Germany, for service in which he enlists.]

After completing my enlistment in the navy at the time of the Spanish-American war, under which I was with the forces sent to Pekin to raise the siege of the legations there, I enlisted in the engineers," said Albert S. Pollard, "and was sent to the Philippines, where I put in two years and six months. We served there under 'Black Jack' Pershing. He was a good soldier, but was not popular with the enlisted men. We thought he was too easy with our little brown brothers. Every time we strayed away from camp, or whenever we were with a small party going through the jungle, the little brown men lay in wait for us with their wicked bolos and trimmed our arms or legs off. The soldiers wanted to be turned loose so they could put the brown brethren out of commission. We put in most of our time in Moro province, for there was where most of the trouble occurred. The Moros might be poor, benighted heathen, but they were 'first-class fighting men.' Spain never was able to lick them. They are Mohammedans and they figure that if they die in battle they go straight to heaven anyway, where, instead of getting a crown and a harp, they will be given a bunch of fair damsels; so they were perfectly willing to die.

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"There are five districts in that province. Four of these are Lanao, Janboago, Colobato and Davao, all of which are on the Island of Mindanao. The other district is the Island of Sulu. May be you have seen the comic opera, 'The Sultan of Sulu.' If you have, you have a mighty good idea of what the island isn't, for it is very far from light opera. It is a regular wasps' nest. Its soil ought to be red—so much blood has been spilled there. All of the people, men and women, are natural scrappers. They dress pretty much alike, and in a fight, when they are about to cut you open with a kris or slash a chunk out of you with a barong you haven't time to say, 'Madam, age you a lady or a gentleman?'

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Jolo is the chief city on the island of Sulu. Every time the Moros go on a rampage the soldiers try to round them up. They take to the rough country nearby, which is full of craters. There is one place near Jolo called Dajo. It started to be a mountain and ended by being a hole in the ground, like Crater lake, in Southern Oregon, only on a smaller scale. General Wood, when he was in command, rounded up the Moros here and fought them to a standstill, till the Moros finally took refuge in this pit. Our soldiers had to charge up the steep hill to the edge of this crater, where the Moros welcomed them in the typical Moro way. When the party was over there were about 1400 dead Moros.

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"After putting in two years and a half in the islands, with the pleasant uncertainty of never knowing whether I was going to wake up in the morning dead or alive, I decided to come back to the United States and take up my old job of railroading. After receiving my honorable discharge I got a job as locomotive engineer on the Santa Fe between Needles and Seligman. I was on this run four years, and if you have been down there you know something about the Mojave desert and the Death Valley country. It is a blistering stretch of sun-drenched sand varied in places with big washouts from cloudbursts. During the frequent sandstorms the job of an engineer is anything but pleasant. From this run I was transferred to the Albuquerque division, where I ran between Albuquerque and Winslow. I finally got so much sand in my craw that I decided to find a job somewhere else, so I went to Cuba and got a job on the railroad running from Camuety to Santiago de Cuba. I was paid $150 in gold a month. After being there a year I struck a job on the Florida East Coast railroad, owned by H. M. Flagler, the millionaire oil man. I was paid $240 a month. I stayed with this job till our country declared war against Germany. I enlisted, reported for duty in New York city, and became a member of the Eleventh engineers."

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

This idee of makin' a feller ginerous by firin' him off the job if he don't donate the way the boss tells him is a old invention. They uster make a feller fit for Heaven by lashin' him to his knees with a whip they called the cat-o'-nine-tails. Our Christian forefathers, however, found out after while that what the lashed feller thought more'n offset the prayers he repeated and they quit tryin' to fill Heaven up thataway.

NEVER!

From the Baltimore Sun.

A man may be down, but he's never out of alibis.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

A drive in Lane county to raise $4100 for the Salvation Army will be started May 1.

Flood waters are now available for use in all the canals of the Ochoco irrigation district.

Official opening of the new swimming tank at Oregon Agricultural college has been set for May 15.

Building operations have been resumed at Baker, permits for six new bungalows being issued last week.

A new canceling machine that will handle 100,000 letters a day has been received at the Eugene postoffice.

The Cedar Flat school on the McKenzie river has been closed on account of a smallpox epidemic in that locality.

Spotted fever caused the death of John R. Foster at his home in Pendleton valley last Friday. He was 72 years of age.

The Brownsville high school will graduate a class of 14 this year and the first week of June will be commencement week.

The Umatilla county farm bureau, under the 1921 law, paid $362.97 during March as its share of the 2-cent gasoline tax.

The Lane county court has appropriated $3000 for improvement of the old stage road between Swisshome and Mapleton.

A Boy Scout company with 18 members has been organized at Philomath, with William Parsons, college student, as scout master.

At a special election in Gold Hill only one vote was cast against a new charter and the issue of reimbursing bonds in the sum of $2000.

Mrs. Margaret Osborne, who has spent practically her entire life in Polk county, celebrated her 94th birthday at Independence last week.

Yunker Brothers of Portland are locating a mill on a 160-acre timber tract near Carlton and will run a spur from Adobe station to the mill.

Clifford Watson, 4 years old, while playing in the back yard of the family home at The Dalles, fell into a shallow pool of rain water and was drowned.

WASHINGTON

Despondent from ill health, Henry Dilley, 67, killed himself last Sunday at his home, near Orient.

Attorney General Thompson has ruled that women receiving mothers' pensions are exempt from the poll tax.

It is said that Colonel Charles R. Forbes of Spokane and Seattle will be appointed governor of Alaska.

Farm laborers in Franklin county are available this year at $1 a day and board, as against $3 and $4 last year.

William A. Barker, for 50 years a resident of Walla Walla, is dead at a hospital in that city. He was 72 years old.

Eleanor Hunt, 3-year-old daughter of H. J. Hunt, died at Walla Walla of burns received while her mother was temporarily absent from the house.

H. E. Simons, vice president of the General Machinery company, at Spokane, is dead in that city, following injuries received in an automobile accident.

Beginning last week St. Ignatius hospital, at Colfax, has refused to accept patients under treatment by drugless healers.

Spokane has received its Fourth of July allotment of fireworks from Japan, amounting to more than 15 tons, valued at $2000.

Blossom day in Spokane valley has been set for May 4, and will be celebrated with a barbecue and caravan tour of the valley.

The Exchange National bank has purchased 200 head of fat cows in Montana for delivery in Spokane. The cows will cost 6 cents a pound in Spokane.

Walla Walla city commissioners will receive bids for the $500,000 bond issue for waterworks May 17, and bids for construction of the plant will be received May 24.

A limit of 200,000 cases of high grade salmon has been set on its pack this year by the Booth Fisheries company of Seattle, owning 17 salmon-packing plants on the coast.

The Citizens State bank, with a capital of $25,000, and the Citizens Securities company, capitalized at $50,000, have recently been organized at Hillyard.

IDAHO

The Caldwell post, American Legion, has started a drive for 1000 new members in Canyon county.

The Bonners Ferry Lumber company started a night shift Monday and is now employing nearly 300 men.

Stanley H. Hitch has resigned as auditor and recorder of Bear Lake county. A successor has not yet been named.

Three complete tickets, with an independent candidate for city clerk, are in the field for the next Twin Falls election.

A permit has been asked to build a dam around Mud lake in Jefferson county that will irrigate 187,500 acres and cost $5,450,000.

The big log drive on the north fork of the Boise river started last week. Eighty men are bringing down 15,000,000 feet of white pine logs.

Governor Davis has appointed Samuel D. Hays of Boise as plans and training officer on the regimental staff of the First cavalry, Idaho National Guard.

KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

Civic enterprise well directed becomes a multiplication table. The total of benefit proceeds at a rate far faster than mere addition. An instance is the interstate commerce commission's decision of the Columbia basin rate case.

Portland adopted some 10 years ago an active ocean terminal policy. In that period the expenditure of the huge sum of $10,500,000 has been authorized and much of it spent for docks, elevators, vegetable oil storage facilities and bunkerage equipment. Vancouver, in the more immediate past, has authorized the building of public docks, and private concerns have in mind wheat elevator construction.

The long continued campaign for channel improvement has resulted in a depth of 42 feet at the Columbia harbor entrance and a uniform 35-foot channel from Portland to the sea. Federal engineers have recommended a 25-foot channel from a point connecting with the Portland ship channel at the mouth of the Willamette, to Vancouver.

Increase in flour milling facilities through private investment is a sort of progressive enterprise in both places.

In the very recent past the railroads have responded to public demand with plans for considerable enlargement of their terminal facilities.

What is