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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Man is created free, and is free, even though born in chains.—Schiller.

PAY IN FULL

WHEN the German envoy presented Mr. Lloyd George with documents officially notifying the allies that the German government had accepted without qualification or condition the allied reparation demands, a dark chapter of delay, evasion and procrastination in war history, for which events in the United States were in large part responsible, was definitely and finally closed.

When the allied demands were laid before German officials, they immediately invoked a campaign for delay. They hoped, during the interim, to divide the allies, to break down the solid enforcement front, and to thereby escape the payments that were theirs to make.

Soon a rift appeared in the allied and associated forces. A group of determined irreconcilables raised their voices in the senate of the powerful United States against American participation in concerted peace negotiations. They insisted that America should abandon her obligations in peace. They demanded American withdrawal from the league that was to enforce the allied demands and future peace. They proposed and laid before the senate a resolution for a separate peace with the former enemy. They insisted that this country was isolated, that we should have no entanglements with European governments, not even to the extent of enforcing the peace program. They called for the removal of American military forces from the Rhine and created a status that prevented diplomats from this nation from taking part in the conferences of our associates in the war.

Germany was encouraged. She saw the possibility of an America divided in spirit as well as in act from her allies. She foresaw the possibility of a disintegrated alliance. She foresaw the possibility of escape from her just burdens.

Her representatives requested, pleaded, appealed, opposed and refused. They bickered, evaded and delayed. At last they announced a curt refusal to accept the allied terms. When the allied governments moved to enforce their demands, Germany appealed to America. She came here in the hope that the irreconcilable, treaty-wrecking, isolation group had predominated, had charted a separate course for the United States and had divided the allies.

Secretary Hughes, on behalf of the administration, sent word to Germany that we were still with the allies, that reparations must be paid, and that an early settlement of the problem was essential.

With the failure to separate America from the allies, Germany abandoned hope of escape. When America threw her weight on the side of her associates in the war, Germany gave up, abandoned the campaign of delay and evasion and signed and sent the document to the allied governments accepting the terms of reparation in full.

The event is evidence of the moral influence this country exerts upon the world. It is evidence of the power this nation can employ for justice and right on earth without a battleship, without a grain of powder and without firing a single gun.

Oregon's resources and opportunities are evidently unlimited for those who have the will to try. Witness that note from O. A. C. saying students are turning out, as part of their manual training course, the finest grade of phonographs at an actual cost of $100. The same type of machine, according to the note, sells for $500 in the common market.

UNEARNED PROFITS

THE big irrigation project at Burns will soon be ready to sell bonds.

It comprises 85,000 acres, and is reported to be a very feasible project. Preliminary estimates place the cost at $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, or $30 per acre or under.

It is to be hoped that the managers will so proceed that the history of recent irrigation transactions will not be repeated. There has been no denial of the charge by Representatives Gallagher and Burdick, made on the floor of the legislature, that very heavy cuts were taken by the bond buyers from the proceeds of the sale of bonds.

The two legislators charged that on several projects bonds were bought at 90 cents and sold by the dealers at par and above. They charged that an engineering commission of five per cent was exacted before the bonds were taken over. They charged that the bond buyers exacted the right to select the contractor for the project, that they stipulated that he should have a cost plus contract giving him a profit of 15 per cent on cost of construction, and provided in the contract that settlers should pay in addition to the 15 per cent a charge for the use of equipment and that such charge should begin the day the equipment left the contractor's headquarters in California and end with its return thereto. The result was in all instances that the final cost of the project ran far above, sometimes practically doubling, the original estimates, making the cost per acre very much larger than the settlers expected.

Very heavy profits accrued to the bond buyers. They and their allies got 30 to 35 per cent out of the proceeds from sale of the bonds.

There is no reason for such profits to be taken by financiers out of irrigation in Oregon. The process overloads the project with cost and makes the burden of the settlers too heavy. It piles obligations on them that they may not be able to pay. It threatens the whole irrigation system, present and future.

If the process is not stopped, the state should no longer guarantee the interest on irrigation bonds.

Thomas A. Edison may have discomfited the college-bred applicants for positions in his plant, but his questions certainly gave the editorial writers a chance to chuckle.

SHIP LINES AND INDUSTRIES

IN HIS annual report President Van Duzer of the Chamber of Commerce listed among the steamship lines that serve Portland, five to European ports, ten to Gulf, Mexican, West Indies and Atlantic ports, two to the west coast of South America, three to the Orient, with direct sailings to Australia and New Zealand, and regular coastwise service.

He showed that the industrial growth of the city recently includes the big plants of the American Can company, Montgomery, Ward & Co., Portland Vegetable Oil mills, the Palmolive company and the Aladdin company.

He pointed out the very positive and effective steps that have been taken in the expansion of port facilities and in the general improvement of Portland's equipment to take advantage of the opportunities for growth.

Mr. Van Duzer has been reelected to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. He is to be commended upon his acceptance of the insistent desire that he continue his useful and resultful service.

The number of youths arrested recently and charged with robbery and other serious offenses should suggest to parents that they learn the whereabouts of their sons at night.

SHINING FEET

THE bootblacks' union has damped the hopes of the man who intends to get a shoe shine when the price goes down. Sitting as a committee of the whole in price fixing capacity a few evenings ago, the members of the union debated a motion to reduce the charge from 15 cents to 10, or 5 cents per shoe.

Opposition developed immediately upon the stating of the question. One member averred that each time his lease expires his landlord persists in the war time custom of adding $25 or $30 to the monthly rent.

Another pointed to the fact that the price of polish has not been reduced sufficiently to warrant a price cut. A third desired heatedly to know if he could be expected to buy as much gasoline for his automobile from a 10-cent shine as from the present rates. A chorus of Americanized Greek, Italian and African applause showed that the speaker had touched a popular note.

The matter, however, was settled by the quiet argument of a veteran. "We don' getta so much da mon' from tenna cent shine as 15," he observed. "Our customers come once a' da week, tenna cent shine, 15 cent, 25 cent. They don' make-a no diff. I say, so long they pay, we shine."

There the matter stands. It would take a customers' strike to get the price down—and then it might mean less shine.

PRESIDENT OF THE ROAD

JAMES W. HARRIS began work for the California Street Cable Car company of San Francisco as a member of a construction gang. In one year he became foreman. A year and a half later he had been elevated to master mechanic. He succeeded to superintendent of the lines, then to vice president and general manager, and recently he was elected president and chairman of the board of directors.

James Harris never watched the clock. He never shirked duty. He never allowed outside matters to interfere with his work. He never failed to learn more when there was more to be learned. He never said, "I can't." And he rose from the construction gang to be president of the road.

A negro caddy died in a hail storm near Atlanta. But it was not the striking of 1½-inch hail stones upon his head that did the damage. His dome had become inured to golf balls about the same size. Lightning struck him.

THE CITY AND THE TERMINAL

WHAT does the city get out of the terminal deal with the railroads?

It is a very natural question. It is one that citizens and taxpayers are asking. It is a question that may be expected to influence votes cast at the polls on June 7.

In the first place the city will get a larger and more efficient terminal for freight and passenger purposes, a yard development with roundhouses and other facilities at Guilds lake, and a common use of the passenger depot by the steam trains of all lines. It is difficult to place a money value upon this enlargement of capacity to handle the enlarged business which results from such elements as the Columbia basin rate decision, the growth of the port and the expansion of industry. But the railroads will spend, they say, from $500,000 to $1,000,000 to start with at Guilds lake and $100,000 in the improvement of Union depot facilities.

Street area, aggregating 131 lots, which it is proposed to vacate to the railroads, will be placed upon the taxrolls and furnish to the city a revenue of $50,000 to $60,000 a year. Since these are largely "paper" streets, i. e., unopened and unused except by railroad tracks, this means that the railroads will begin paying for land they now use for nothing. The city engineer estimates that the increased taxes the city will receive would be the income upon an investment of $900,000.

The railroads, according to their agreement, will spend $100,000 in removing all longitudinal tracks from a 60-foot clearway in the 80-foot width of Front street.

They will donate to the city an area equivalent to 15 city lots at an estimated value of $100,000. They will give to the public free use, for park, parking and street purposes, of two thirds of the block immediately in front of the Union depot. For this block they paid $312,000, but they will continue to pay the taxes on it. They will also return $3900 spent by the city on this block for its improvement incident to the Shrine convention.

They will, according to their agreement filed with the city auditor, pay the entire $250,000 cost of a viaduct over their tracks on Ninth street and they will spend in addition about $50,000 in the paving of Lovejoy and Ninth streets.

They will donate a 10-foot strip for the widening of Hoyt street and a 20-foot strip for the widening of Fourteenth. They will grant an easement over their own property for what will constitute a new approach to Broadway bridge as an extension to Lovejoy street.

All rights in respect to streets to be vacated will be reserved to the city for overhead viaducts and underground water mains and sewers. Since the railroads, under the law, must pay 60 per cent of the cost of viaducts and 20 per cent more as an assessment district, or a total of 80 per cent, it is seen that the maintenance of access to Front street and the waterfront over the terminal will not be an over heavy burden upon the public.

There is always the lurking suspicion that railroad corporations or their representatives seek to dupe and exploit the public and that apparent concessions are only bait. But in the present instance the railroads have apparently tried to meet the public half way, even to their pledge to build a new Union passenger station when needed.

If there is chicanery in the deal the public has made with the railroads and upon which the ballot measure of June 7 is based, it does not appear. On the other hand it looks as if the public officals and civic committees had been good bargainers for the public.

Chicago police have arrested 25 gun-toters in the "bloody Nineteenth" ward. It is time. The world has heard nothing from the "bloody Nineteenth" but bombings, shootings, stabbings, murders and crime since an election several months ago. It is surprising that such conditions could exist in a civilized city.

THE ISOM MEMORIAL

A YEAR has passed since it was proposed that the service which the late Mary Frances Isom had rendered her community as librarian of Portland be commemorated with a suitable memorial tablet. The Journal received from its subscribers $268.99 with which to help meet the cost. Subsequently the library board assumed the responsibility for preparing the memorial. The Journal still has the portion of the fund entrusted to it. Is the library board still planning a memorial or shall the amount be independently applied to the purpose for which it was given?

TODAY

Nothing Is Perfect
Ingenious America
Science at Discount
The Public Stupidity
Pickpockets Lament

—By Arthur Brisbane

New York has passed the Lusk bill to discourage the man that would destroy our beautiful government.

Now nobody can teach in the schools of New York if he advocates any kind of government different from the present government of the United States. If, for instance, you said you believe in government without property ownership, or marriage, you couldn't be a teacher in the public schools.

Government in heaven is run without ownership of property, or marriage; therefore the ruler of heaven couldn't be a teacher in New York's public schools, which is something of a joke on the Lusk bill.

What schools NEED is men and women teachers that DO believe in better government, realizing that the best of things can be improved.

• • •

"Tell me where is whiskey distilled," might be the beginning of a new sonnet. Violation of law is distressing, but you can't help admiring American ingenuity when you read that whiskey is distilled and sold not only in grocery stores but in barber shops, delicatessen stores, tenement house cellars, drygoods stores, paint shops, sodawater fountains and thousands of private homes, and sold, but not distilled, in telephone booths. If only the law were as enthusiastically obeyed as it is broken!

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Gorky, the Russian, says 5000 of the most intelligent men in Russia, scientists, artists, philosophers, are actually dying of hunger. That doesn't say much for the government that Gorky supports. It manages to aid its soldiers.

However, when war or revolution becomes real, intelligence becomes unimportant. The French revolution at one stage said it "had no need of chemists." And Napoleon, who ostentatiously took members of the Academy of Science with him to Egypt, gave this order when the fighting began: "The asses and the scientists to the rear."

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Mr. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad company, has developed a freight car that the world needs that is of great value to every shipper. The freight car is divided into small sections, which can be rolled from the car to the waiting motor truck and taken to the warehouse or factory to be unpacked, repacked and sent back. The most intelligent railroad idea in several years.

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A mother in yesterday's news was ill and worried. Her son, a nervous child 14 years old, worried because his mother was ill. He had not been told why his mother was so depressed. He kissed her goodbye, went to his room and hanged himself. Two hours later the mother gave birth to her eleventh child. Wondering how she could take care of it had caused her to worry. This little story from the news will interest those that advocate birth control.

• • •

A member of the New York legislature who opposed an appropriation in honor of the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death, thinking that Dante was a sweet singer, takes his place naturally beside the alderman that wanted to buy only two gondolas, one male and one female, "and let nature take her course." The Hon. Tom Watson of Georgia and now of the senate, a remarkable orator, said, "Whenever you make a speech, remember that it is impossible to exaggerate the stupidity of the public." Every once in a while somebody proves it.

• • •

In European cities, as you know, they have well organized fraternities of beggars, with their rules and their rights, also their committees with the police level of various criminals. At Genoa, the police chief gets an indignant letter from "The Tramway Pickpockets' association" saying that persons supposed to be honest lie about the amount of money stolen from them. "This makes hard feelings among the pickpockets accused by their associates of not dividing fairly." You think we have nothing to compare with that in the United States, but it isn't so different from the railroad gentlemen protesting that the public exaggerates the amount taken from it through extortionate freight and passenger rates and incompetent management.

• • •

Business men want to know how THOROUGHLY, BROADLY AND ECONOMICALLY they can tell millions of people what they have to say, and to sell. Albert D. Lasker, head and owner of the firm of Lord & Thomas, knows something about publicity. He said yesterday, "The American Weekly, published as part of many Sunday newspapers throughout the country, is, in my opinion, the strongest, most valuable advertising medium in the United States. And the rate charged, about $10,000 dollars a page for full page color advertising, is without question a ridiculously low rate." The American Weekly sells more than 3,000,000 copies every Sunday. At this time, when business men need to make every dollar do all the work it can do, that is important.

• • •

Those who complain of taxes in the United States should consider "the scheme to restore the finances of Austria." The debt will be guaranteed by custom house monopolies and COMPULSORY mortgages on all public and private real estate. That's REAL taxation.

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The great meat packers of the United States announce that sales to Europe last year dropped $526,000,000. You know what that means to the farmers of the United States. It is almost impossible for them to sell their livestock. They will become discouraged and cut down production. Then suddenly will come a terrific increase in the price of living due to a scarcity of supplies.

• • •

While the exportation of farm products is cut down—one single line more than half a billion—this country receives from Europe a quarter of a billion in gold in the first four months of this year. Real prosperity has little to do with the amount of gold coin piled up in the government vaults.

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.]

BUILDING AND TAXATION

Mr. Hermann Quotes an Authority Who Illustrates With Pittsburg.

Johnstown, Pa., May 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—Chicago was on a rent strike when I was there last week and the legislature was flooded with letters begging it to enact a bill to relieve the tenants. If the bill carried it would only make matters worse, as it would stop building.

I spoke before the Hungry club at Pittsburg this week. The big financiers are starting a forced building boom to sell houses to people of moderate means. But Pittsburg is the home of the man who wrote "Unused Democracy," and he is making some progress there. The following is his statement of progress in taxation in Pittsburg:

"An interesting tax situation exists in Pittsburg, and the city as a result probably has the best tax conditions of any large city in the country. The city slogan, however, is 'Pittsburg Promotes Progress,' and therefore there is a strong movement to better even their present splendid system. There are no taxes whatever on personal property or on money except a small state tax on money at interest, which is largely evaded except on mortgage money, which must be a matter of public record. As a result of these conditions there is no tax whatever on stocks of merchandise, household goods or machinery, and owing to what is known as the Pittsburg graded tax law, passed in 1913, houses are paying only 70 per cent of the millage levied on land. Next year they will pay only 60 per cent and in 1925 but 50 per cent. This reduction on houses applies only to the city tax, as they pay the full school and county levy. The levy for 1921 is: City tax on land, 20 mills; houses, 14 mills; school tax, 8½ mills; county tax, 6 mills.

"The antiquated system of judgment assessing is in vogue, which results in great inequalities and, generally speaking, the smaller properties are assessed very nearly 100 per cent, while the larger properties run down very much below that figure. The Allied Boards of Trade last autumn adopted a tax program to reduce the entire tax levy on houses to 1 per cent of that levied on land, and legislation to effect this end was introduced in the legislature which adjourned late in April. These bills were not reported out of committee and there is now an effort being made to form a permanent organization to arouse public sentiment to insure their passage two years hence. The Allied Boards' tax program has been indorsed by a number of civic, commercial and labor organizations and the only real opposition is on the part of large landed interests and the owners of vacant and under-improved properties. The adoption of the program would make it necessary to raise a given budget to increase the total taxes on vacant land 50 per cent, and in a gradual lessening percentage on under-improved properties up to 70 per cent improvement. All properties, however, having an improvement valued at over 70 per cent of the land value would have their total tax bill reduced, and the typical small house now so greatly needed ($600 lot and $4400 house) would show a reduction of 77½ per cent. In the light of these figures it is not difficult to understand why the new program is popular when the people understand it."

The Johnstown Democrat advocates single tax straight, in season and out, and reactionary old Pennsylvania sent its owner to congress. J. R. Hermann.

AS TO PARDON FOR SINS

Devout Prohibitionist Encourages a Repentant Republican.

Newport, May 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice that "J. T." acknowledges his fault and asks The Journal and its readers if they know of any way that he and others who voted for Harding and helped to bring about such unfair and disgraceful things as the actions of his solicitor general in the Albers case can get forgiven. Then he adds, "If this is not an unpardonable sin I want to be pardoned, and I ask the prayers of those who are not guilty of the sin." This invitation cannot miss the Prohibitionists and Democrats. That has ever been the prayer of the Prohibition party, and with faith we shall continue it. In his amazement J. T. cries out, "Is it possible the kaiser is here?" If the kaiser were really here I doubt if it could be much worse, but there is a way out for J. T., and he has started well on that way. His start is absolutely perfect. He acknowledges his sin and begs for pardon; and now there is but one more thing to do. When Jesus pardoned the woman of sin he said, "Go, and sin no more." If she sinned again, there was no pardon for the first. That pardon rested entirely on the obeying of the command, "Sin no more." Harding is the tool and servant of his party and for nearly 50 years his party has been the tool and servant of the money-gods and the liquor interests and it sinks lower and lower as the years go by. Harding is simply carrying out the will of the bosses of the party that elected him. Until the party repents and reforms, there can be no remission of the sins of the party or its individual voters.

E. W. Durkee.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

A Filipino Pleads for Performance of Pledge to His People.

Portland, May 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Philippine question is now under way for consideration before congress. I, a Filipino sojourning for education in this city, say that the people of the islands should be allowed "the separate and equal station" to which the laws of nature and God's will entitle them. The Declaration of Independence says it is self-evident that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and yet the policy of the present administration ignores the Filipinos their very freedom which they claim as their divine right.

Moreover, the American government had specifically pledged independence to the Philippines. The political platforms have repeatedly called for releasing the islands as soon as they had established a stable government. The Jones law, approved August 29, 1916, proclaimed in its preamble: "It is, as it always has been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." In 1916 a senate and house of representatives were established to be elected by the people. In 1919 Governor Harrison, the highest representative of the American government in the islands, reported in his annual report that there exists today a stable government in the islands.

Ex-President Wilson has also officially reported that there exists a stable government. In part, he stated: "Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of congress in their behalf and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that, this condition having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of the islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

The Filipino people have the stable government today. It is elected by the people and supported by the people. It maintains order and administers justice and protects foreigners as well as nationals. It can fulfill its international obligations. It is run on the party system. The elections are as fair and orderly as in any other country. The Filipinos are patient and self-restrained instead of resorting to arms. This shows that they are well prepared to govern themselves.

When America declared independence the English government denounced the colonies as incapable and predicted they could not rule themselves; yet the colonists shaped their government successfully and demonstrated their ability to manage their own affairs. There is nothing more divine than to give the Filipinos a trial.

F. Soriano.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

For many centuries, down to the beginning of the nineteenth, the ornamentation of vessels, especially men of war, was profuse, intricate and florid. On the United States line-of-battle ship America, launched in 1782, and presented to France, the figurehead was a female figure crowned with laurel, representing America. The right arm was raised, pointing upward. On the left arm was a buckler with a blue ground carrying 13 stars. On the stern of the ship under the cabin windows appeared two large figures in bas relief representing "Tyranny" and "Oppression," bound and bleeding on the ground. On the back of the starboard quarter was a large figure of "Mars." On the highest part of the stern appeared "Wisdom" and above her head an owl. Philadelphia furnished not only the greatest ship designer in the United States, but also the best ship carver in the world, William Rush. In this field he was without a rival, and to a wonderful technical skill he added an artistic sense of beauty and genius for composition.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

Gum chewin' is a awful habit. I don't mind chawin' tobacker, 'cause I've done that myself, but this here gum chewin' is positively insanitary. I don't b'lieve the Lord intended us to chew gum. He made our teeth to chew vittles with. But Jerushy, our grandaughter, visitin' home last week from college, told us chewin' gum kep' a gal from talkin' back and gittin' herself unpop'lar, so mebby it's all right fer Jerushy. She has notified us, too, that hereafter her letters is to be wrote on the outside "Miss Veronica," 'cause Jerushy's outer date and sounds bad.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Friday, the thirteenth!

Many folks will have the best of good luck today.

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This is the day the black cat was born and the mirror broken.

• • •

Doesn't matter much whose name is on the money of the realm, so long as we get plenty of it.

• • •

Chancellor Wirth will be more generally received when he has proved his worth.

• • •

Somehow there's more of a tendency to admire than to condemn Judge Lindsey's law breaking.

• • •

Odd that we haven't been able to interest ourselves in a current scientific search for sphaerotheca humuli fuliginea.

• • •

If the "build a home" exposition can show us how to build a mansion on a cottage income, it will be a great success.

• • •

Woman, who sassed the police may reasonably be supposed to have been returning some of the slack jaw she was given by chivalrous bluecoats.

• • •

In spite of the fact that they can tell the governments of the city, state and nation how to run things, meanwhile pointing morals to the peoples of the world, some men can't keep themselves in chewing tobacco.

• • •

There's nothing marvelous about the statement of some business men that they have motored through roadless Macleay park. Considering some of the things they say in their advertisements, we'd believe anything.

SIDELIGHTS

The greatest outdoor sport in town is for a woman to wheel a baby carriage filled with an infant. Ask 'em.—Crane American.

• • •

Blue law agitators have aroused the opposition of those who have shoved bath night into Sunday morning.—Klamath Falls Herald.

• • •

Four of Oregon's five aspirants for diplomatic appointments have fallen by the wayside. Serves 'em right for wanting to leave Oregon.—Eugene Register.

• • •

Two Eastern Oregon towns are to be sold at auction for taxes. And if the levy keeps going up that would be the easiest way out for a lot more of them.—Eugene Guard.

• • •

To the man who says there is "nothing new under the sun" the Argus respectfully points to the gentleman in Washington, D. C., who took a mammoth case out of the hands of the United States supreme court with more ease than a dentist pulls a molar.—Hillsboro Argus.

• • •

A part of McMinnville's population is fighting for "blue laws" and another part is fighting against them. The main question is "Should a young lady under 18 be allowed to attend a public dance unchaperoned?" We rise to ask what good a chaperone ever did anyway.—Benton County Courier.

• • •

Such action as freeing Newberry and Albers will make more Reds in America in an hour than all the soap-box orators could make in a hundred years. Regardless of the bar of Oregon, Albers will never spend any time in jail. If he could be cleared once, he can be cleared again somewhere along the road.—Benton County Courier.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

In Lakeview when they speak of noted citizens they always include Frank P. Light. It is reported that he is now in Portland on a mission which has something to do with an impending change in the personnel of the United States land office in that section of the state, which, although within the boundary of Oregon, does most of its business with California.

• • •

George Shima, a native of Japan and so-called "Potato King of the West," passed through Portland Thursday on his way from California to Redmond, where he is interested in a large potato tract. He was accompanied by Henry Hansen and George L. Burt of Stockton.

• • •

The ruddy face of Edward A. Abbey of Newport is casting a glow over the streets of the metropolis. "We are going to have a big summer season at Yaquina bay this year," he is telling the world.

• • •

The population of Salem was reduced two numbers Thursday while James R. Linn and George Putnam were fraternizing with kindred spirits in Portland.

• • •

Walter A. Gore of Halfway is registered at the Imperial.

R. A. Booth, chairman of the state highway commission, is in Portland on other than highway business. He came down from Eugene to greet the visiting bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is accompanied by his daughter Barbara.

• • •

H. J. Hildeburn of Roseburg, who has the contract for grading the section of Pacific highway between Myrtle Creek and Canyonville, in Douglas county, spent Thursday in Portland.

• • •

Mrs. T. B. Kay of Salem is registered at the Portland.

• • •

F. E. Veness, a lumberman, is registered at the Oregon from Winlock, Wash.

• • •

Joseph E. Barton, who has something to do with the Sumpter valley railroad, has come down from Baker on business.

• • •

Letitia Flocker and Elizabeth Flocker of Pittsburg, Tenn., are registered at the Perkins.

• • •

G. Stubblefield of Grants Pass is a guest of the Multnomah.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Dean Cordley of O. A. C., a man whose usefulness to the world cannot be commuted, is Mr. Lockley's subject today. He is quoted in a review of the growth and some of the most notable of the achievements of an institution of which all Oregonians are immensely proud.]

A. B. Cordley, dean of agriculture, Oregon Agricultural college, knows every kind of bug and worm by its first name, and he knows their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. He also knows the family tree, with all its branches, of every variety of apple and other kind of fruit in Oregon. In other words, he has made horticulture and entomology life studies. In answer to my question, he said:

"I was born in an old farm house on the banks of Cordley lake, in Michigan. My grandfather took up the farm in 1833, and on this farm my father was born and died. I know what farm work is from first-hand experience, and not from theory only. I was born February 11, 1864. When I was a boy farm work was done by hand, for this was long before the age of tractors and almost all other labor saving machinery. I used to swing the scythe and the cradle, as well as bind the grain after the cradle. I have operated the old fashioned dropper and the self-rake reaper, and I was rated a most excellent teamster.

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"Up to the time I was 16 years of age I walked two miles daily to the little red school house in our district. We had a long months' winter term. When it was the weather was too stormy or I found other opportunity I was out hunting, fishing, swimming or boating. After attending the village school at Pinckney, Mich., awhile I got a job as teacher in a country school, where I taught one winter. In the spring of 1885 I entered Michigan Agricultural college. I worked my way through college and was graduated in 1888. I spent the next two years as a graduate student and instructor in entomology at my alma mater. I put in the next year as assistant entomologist at the University of Vermont. I left there to become assistant entomologist in the United States department of agriculture. I stayed with this till the spring of 1892. That summer I married Miss Celia M. McLouth of Brooklyn, S. D., and we went to the old farm, which I operated for two years. My father had died a year or more before this.

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"After running the old farm for two years I received an appointment as instructor in horticulture at Michigan Agricultural college. I had not been there long when I was notified of my appointment as professor of zoology and entomology at Oregon Agricultural college. We arrived at Corvallis in September, 1895. When I was made dean of the school of agriculture in 1907 there were only 80 agricultural students. The registration this year in this department exceeds 900; so you can get some idea of the growth of this department. When I first came to Corvallis I served as professor of zoology and entomology and I was also entomologist of the experiment station. Later I took over the duties of plant pathologist of the experiment station. While I was in charge of the entomological and pathological work I was able to demonstrate the value of the late spraying method for codling moth. Very few of the fruit raisers in those days took any stock in the late spraying method. Now this method is almost universally used.

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"Another thing of which I am rather proud was discovering the cause of and the methods of preventing apple tree anthracnose. When I began working along this line this was considered one of the most serious menaces to the apple industry of the Northwest. Another thing which I did which has proved very useful to the fruit raisers was to develop the stock solution method of preparing lime-sulphur spray. While working along this line I discovered its great value as a preventive of apple scab. To give you an idea of what the fruit men and expert orchardists think of these discoveries, you need only read the statement made by E. H. Shepard, editor of Better Fruit, who in discussing these three discoveries declared in his magazine: 'Without the scientific knowledge in the possession of the fruit growers at the present time, the crop of fruit in the state of Oregon, amounting to $9,000,000 this year, in all probability would not be worth marketing.'

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"In 1914 Dr. James Withycombe retired from the directorship of the experiment station and became a candidate for governor. Upon his resignation I was elected to the position and exercised the dual role of dean of the school of agriculture and director of the experiment station until last July. During the time I held these two positions my primary interest was in developing the work in our dairy husbandry and animal husbandry departments at O. A. C., and in developing a branch experiment station at Union into one of the great livestock feeding experiment stations of the country.

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"I believe every citizen owes certain duties to the upbuilding of his community, and so I became a charter member, and am still a member, of the Corvallis Commercial club. I was also a member of the city council at Corvallis during the period when much of our paving, sewer building and other improvements were under construction.

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"What do I like most, and what do I like least? Well, if there is anything I detest it is making a speech, and outside of my school work I know of nothing I enjoy more than a game of golf."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

An automobile stage line has been established between Albany and Newport.

A Rotary club with 25 charter members has perfected permanent organization at McMinnville.

While driving logs down the Luckiamute, Lester Godwin, aged 21, was drowned near Suver.

Contract has been let for an $8575 hay barn at the cottage farm of the state hospital to take the place of the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

Warrants totaling $43,014 were mailed last week by the county superintendent to the school districts of Marion county in part payment of the 2-mill school tax.

Reports from Homestead state that a company has been running diamond drills at the Red Ledge mine for months and it is estimated they have over $30,000,000 worth of ore blocked out.

Miss Ethel K. Hummel, for five years head of the Latin department in the Salem high school, has resigned to accept a position with the Spokane schools at an advance of $675 a year in salary.

The bodies of two Lane county soldiers, Corporal John F. Schall and Private Otis H. Parkton, who lost their lives in France, have arrived in New York and will be shipped to Eugene for burial.

Within the next few weeks actual drilling of an oil well will be started in Crook county, the Blue Mountain Oil & Gas company having ordered $40,000 worth of equipment.

Ten counties now have assessments of more than $1,000,000. Of this number, three counties, Jackson, Linn and Washington, have jumped from below the million mark to above $1,000,000 this year.

A firing squad of American Legion members at Hood River paid a last tribute Saturday to their World war comrade, Albert A. Dean, who recently died from the effects of wounds received overseas.

Forty acres of land and the buildings thereon, being the old government experiment station near Klamath Falls, will be sold at public auction June 18, the experiment farm having been abandoned.

Linn W. Nesmith, native of Polk county, has received tender of appointment as second lieutenant of the engineer officers' reserve corps. Nesmith was sergeant major of the Twenty-third engineers in France.

WASHINGTON

Standard Oil company drillers have reached a depth of nearly 4000 feet in the trial well at Moclips and over 3700 feet at Pacific Beach.

Governor Hart left Sunday for Washington, D. C., and Denver and Lieutenant Governor W. J. Coyle is now officiating as governor.

The good roads bond election in Walla Walla county last week was lost by 11 votes. Out of 10,712 registered voters only 2063 went to the polls.

Yakima county commissioners have sold $117,000 worth of drainage district improvement bonds at an average price of $971.20 for each $1000 bond.

Charged with deserting his wife and eight children at Saginaw, Mich., and marrying a 20-year-old girl, Theodore E. Casper, aged 27, is under arrest at Seattle.

Tacoma business men have started a drive for $300,000 to speed up the sale of stock in Northwest fruit canning projects sponsored by Portland, Tacoma and Seattle financiers.

Mrs. Carrie Peterson, 66, was fearfully burned at Spokane when coal oil with which she was starting a fire ignited her dress, dying shortly afterward at St. Lukes hospital.

John D. Ankeny of Walla Walla has been elected president of the Columbia National bank of Dayton to succeed his father, the late Levi Ankeny, who had held the position 39 years.

Confessing to the theft of an automobile owned by Dr. M. A. Nelms, Frank Gnavaugh, a farm hand, has been sentenced at Walla Walla to one to 15 years in the Monroe reformatory.

Japanese consular officers at Seattle have completed arrangements for the return to Japan of the 65 passengers and crew of the steamer Tokuyo Maru, burned off the Oregon coast several days ago.

While hundreds of persons, including policemen and detectives, lined the sidewalks at Seattle Thursday, a man and a woman held up A. Volchak in his jewelry store, stealing $150 in money and $800 worth of jewels.

Walter F. Evans of Sequim, aged 19, is held at Seattle on a manslaughter charge following the death of Emmanuel Russo, Fort Flagler soldier, from injuries received in a four-round boxing contest at Port Townsend.

IDAHO

The business of the State bank of Peck, which closed several days ago, will be taken over by a new concern and will open within the next 30 days.

An 8-year-old boy by the name of Gray was struck by an automobile on the paved highway two miles south of Idaho Falls and instantly killed.

Eugene Henry, 5-year-old son of Lester H. Smith, is dead at Wallace as a result of a fractured skull received when he was struck by an automobile driven by Monte Busby, aged 17.

E. White, a carpenter of Twin Falls, narrowly escaped being burned to death when fire destroyed his dwelling. He was dragged unconscious from the building through a wall of flame.

A total surplus of $108,845.92 at the close of the first quarter of 1921, and credit for filing the first quarterly financial statement to be received from any county, is the record of Cassia county.

A hole 25 feet long and 15 feet wide was ripped in the side of the steamer Flyer when the drawbridge over the St. Joe river at Coeur d'Alene became unmanageable on account of high winds.

A charge of first degree murder has been filed against Bert Kelso, who shot and killed Walter James at Twin Falls last Thursday. James had attacked Kelso with a billiard cue after an exchange of hot words.

KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

Do you know that:

Portland is the largest furniture manufacturing city west of the Mississippi, the largest flour manufacturing city on the Pacific coast, the second largest wool market in the United States, the largest lumber manufacturing city in the world, the financial center of the Pacific Northwest, the only fresh water port on the Pacific, and the only port, city and distributing center with water grade access to the interior?

The port and dock commissions, in official information, state that Portland is the twentieth city in size in the United States, having a population of approximately 300,000.

The city is situated 771 miles north of San Francisco, 367 miles southwest of Spokane, 183 miles south of Seattle and 145 miles south of Tacoma. It is a natural center for ocean and river transportation, wholesaling, industry, railroad transportation and banking.

In the background of the statement that Portland is the largest lumber manufacturing city of the world is the world's largest stand of timber, amounting in the Columbia basin to more than 700,000,000,000 feet, board measure.

In the background of the port's position as the largest flour manufacturing city on the Pacific coast is the new condition that brings about the milling of our grain prior to its exportation, and a grain production of some 60,000,000 bushels, of which about 50,000,000 bushels, after the Columbia basin rate decision becomes effective, June 20, will be directly tributary on a preferential rate basis.