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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Every man has something to do which he neglects; every man has faults to conquer which he delays to combat.—Johnson.

HARVEY'S SPEECH

"THERE still seems to linger in the minds of many here the impression that in some way or other America may yet be beguiled into the League of Nations," said Ambassador Harvey in his speech in London. "Let me show you how utterly absurd such a notion is." And in showing them, this is what he said:

Finally the question of America's participation in the league came before the people, who decided by a majority of 7,000,000. * * * A majority of 7,000,000 conveyed a mandate that could neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

On October 14, 1920, when the election campaign was at its height and millions of voters were considering the issues, 31 distinguished Republicans issued an appeal to the voters asking them to support Mr. Harding on the ground that his election would be the most effective means of securing permanent world peace through international agreement. The statement was accepted by millions of voters as authoritative assurance that the election of Mr. Harding would be followed finally by American entrance into some form of a league or association of nations. Here is what the 31 distinguished Republicans said:

The question accordingly is not between a league and no league, but it is whether certain provisions in the proposed league agreement shall be accepted unchanged or shall be changed.

Ambassador Harvey knows that this statement was issued. He knows that the appeal was a pledge to pro-league Republicans, of whom there were and are millions in America, that Mr. Harding's election would mean entrance of America into the league in some form.

At the time the appeal was issued, it was well understood that the 31 distinguished Republicans had in mind certain reservations, including the elimination of Article X. The reason why they thought Mr. Harding preferable to Governor Cox was thus expressed in the statement:

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

When he made his London speech Mr. Harvey knew of this assurance to pro-league Republicans. He was very closely identified with the Harding campaign and probably knew before the appeal was issued what its contents were and knew that it was designed to win the support of pro-league Republicans in order to roll up the 7,000,000 majority which he now declares was a mandate against the league.

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

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

Two members of the Harding cabinet, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, signed this appeal. Among others who signed were Elihu Root, Lyman Abbott, Nicholas Murray Butler, President Lowell of Harvard, George W. Wickersham, Oscar Strauss and others, several of whom had been cabinet members in former Republican administrations.

Mr. Harding never repudiated this pledge made in behalf of his candidacy. He tacitly accepted it and the millions of votes that it drew to his standard. Harvey, as one of Mr. Harding's campaign managers, was fully aware then and is fully aware now of the powerful effect this appeal had upon the voters of the country, knew then and knows now that it very largely relegated the league issue to the background and caused the election to be decided on the general issue of a desire for a change.

One of the biggest blunders of President Harding was the sending to the most important diplomatic post in Europe at this tense and delicate time a bumptious and contentious ambassador when men of the high character and splendid attainments of Elihu Root could have been had for the asking.

The year 1921 promises, in spite of reduced exports of goods, to be notable for importations of gold. The importations during March amounted to $106,000,000, which is within reaching distance of the total received in October of 1920, when the Anglo-French loan was redeemed. Only in 1914 and 1919 of the war period did our exportations of gold exceed importations.

DETOUR ROADS

NOTING the resumption of state highway construction it is pertinent to express the opinion that there is no good reason why smooth and well marked detours should not be provided where work is in progress.

This provision has in the past been badly neglected, and has been the cause of much well founded criticism not only by local people but by tourists. The detour roads have been over bumps and ruts and through mudholes and very often travelers have been lost in a maze of cross roads through a lack of sign boards.

Paving contractors in sections where no detour was possible and where traffic was limited to certain hours of the day have been allowed to spread rock far in advance of the pavement, to the destruction of tires.

It is granted that it involves some expense to make a good detour road. This expenditure, it is obvious, is insignificant compared with the loss sustained by the public in depreciation of vehicles and loss of time and the ill fame of Oregon roads spread broadcast by travelers.

Many excuses have been given for the condition of detour roads heretofore. It was the fault of the contractors, or the county officials were to blame, or there were a thousand and one other reasons.

There has been much "passing the buck" but the general public is not far wrong when it places the responsibility for the neglect on the state highway commission.

A MISTAKEN DEMAND

THE officers of the Portland Chamber of Commerce make a mistake in urging the elimination of United States customs service at Astoria.

When a vessel which has cleared from a foreign port arrives at the mouth of the Columbia she must be boarded by inspectors of the public health and marine hospital bureaus and the immigration service. She must satisfy the requirements of the quarantine station. She must take on a bar pilot outside and, inside the estuary, a pilot for the trip up the Columbia to Portland.

And, under the existing law, the master of that vessel must file a manifest of cargo with the customs inspectors.

Delay due to the customs service is the charge urged by those who would have congress change the existing law.

The truth is that all the requirements of the customs service can be satisfied while other regulations of the government are being complied with.

If delay is to be ended it will be necessary also to forego protection of public health and to eliminate immigration inspection.

Will any one feel safe in carrying the argument of delay to its logical conclusion?

The demand for change in the law should be withdrawn. It antagonizes Astoria. It places in doubt the friendliness of Portland to her neighbors. It serves much more ill than good.

THE SAFER COURSE

THE Journal has great faith in School Director Woodward. He is a splendid and profoundly interested member of the Portland school board.

But it agrees with the majority decision of the board in favor of a 3-mill school levy. It believes that in the present demand for reduction in tax levies a 5-mill plan might have been voted down by the electorate, while a 3-mill levy is almost sure to be approved. Undoubtedly the majority of the board took the safer course; for the electorate, realizing that while a 5-mill levy is probably needed, the board trimmed its budget to the bone and is to submit for their ratification only a 3-mill proposal.

In other times, when construction will cost less and tax levies will go farther, the way will be open for Portland to catch up with its building requirements for the public schools. Not to approve the 3-mill levy under the circumstances would be a near calamity.

HARRY LANE

"I HAVE read your editorial in The Journal about the Harry Lane memorial" said a voice over the telephone to The Journal.

"Harry Lane was a splendid citizen and his memory deserves all and more than this memorial proposes. I will give $100 to the fund," continued the voice.

It was the voice of one whose willing hand is always open, whose bounties have been manifold, whose citizenship has been and is 100 per cent, whose ideals and public work have always been a high example.

Ben Selling was the giver, and his gift has put the Lane memorial fund well along the way to completion.

California restaurants have taken an advanced step in popularizing the prune by serving it free with meals. The Salem Capital Journal suggests that just now Oregon prunes are cheap enough and their need of a market is great enough to warrant following the California example. The argument seems sound, except for one thing—people don't usually appreciate what they get for nothing.

THE M'NARY BILL

THE McNary reclamation bill is a splendid measure. It would provide something very much needed in the West—a means of business-like financing of reclamation projects.

Take, for example, the North unit irrigation project of about 100,000 acres lying in Jefferson county. Various estimates have been made as to its cost, but the generally accepted figure for its actual construction cost is about $7,500,000.

To complete the project under the district's present plans and under the plan in vogue of late in Oregon, it will be necessary to issue bonds to the amount of about $10,000,000. Thus, the actual construction cost would be $7,500,000; a cost plus contract at 15 per cent to the contractors for the work would be $1,125,000; discounts and commissions on bond sales would be about $1,375,000; total $10,000,000. The figures are derived from a comparison with those in the Warm Springs, Ochoco and other projects.

Under the operation of the McNary bill, financing would be stabilized. The bonds are taken over by the farm loan board, and held until the project is completed. The money for construction is provided from the revolving fund which the McNary bill creates. Under such conditions, there is no reason why the bonds should not go at par, realizing for the district full 100 per cent on the issue. The construction would be by the government, directed by government engineers with a probability that in such a case as the north unit the contractor's profits, with cost plus 15 per cent contracts eliminated, would be kept down to $750,000.

Under the McNary bill the interest on the bonds would be 5 per cent. Under present plans in Oregon it is 6 per cent. The construction cost under the McNary bill would be around $7,500,000, contractor's profits $750,000, total $8,250,000.

Under the McNary bill the annual interest would be $412,000 and the cost per acre for water about $82.50, against an annual interest of $600,000 and a water cost of $100 per acre under the present plan.

The McNary plan is a highly desirable measure and all the power that the West can summon should be brought to bear to secure its passage.

An exchange suggests that it took 20 years to make the country dry but that it would take only six weeks to make it wet again. Does that mean that moonshine stills are that nearly ready to supply the general demand?

COUNT HIM

LET'S see, wasn't something said in the late election campaign to the effect that Governor Cox was a "wet" candidate and that Mr. Harding ought to be elected for the sake of prohibition?

On the ground of economy an order has gone forth from Washington dismissing 7000 prohibition enforcement officers. The number of such officers now allowed for the broad reaches and stretches of Oregon is one—count him—one.

But—

Two of such enforcing officers in less than a month recently made arrests of bootleggers whose combined fines totaled $10,000.

What a wonderful thing a rigid economy in prohibition enforcement is—for the bootleggers!

The word disaster, it appears, meant originally "unlucky star," and that is the reason it is always used to describe the expected results of a collision between the earth and one of the comets.

U. S. OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Spokesmen for the Big Brother Republic to Northward Extend the Glad Hand, Wishing the New State Godspeed, and Some of Them Slyly Taking a Poke at the Big Army and Navy Bunch at Home.

Daily Editorial Digest

"There is something new under the sun to the south of us—a spick and span new nation; not a new revolution or a new government, but a real new nation," announces the Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.). The infant whose birth is thus heralded is the "Federation of Central America," consisting of Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras, which have just consummated a treaty which makes them one nation. The advent of this new member of the family of republics is warmly welcomed by the American press, which sees it as a significant development in the movement toward closer cooperative relations between countries, as well as a definite promise of peace in Latin-America. Editorial opinion strongly advocates official sympathy and encouragement toward the newcomer from her powerful big brother republic to the north.

* * *

The federation appears to the Muncie Star (Ind. Rep.) "to be a well-organized, well thought-out affair, if its constitution and general purposes may be accepted as proof." The plan of organization, the results of which "will be watched with considerable interest by practically the entire world," is given by the Flint Journal (Ind.) thus: "The federation will be administered by a federal council consisting of one representative elected by the people of each state for five years, the council electing from its members a president and vice-president for one year terms, ineligible for consecutive reelection. The federal legislature will have two houses, three senators from each state elected by each congress, for six years, and a chamber of deputies elected by the people. There are to be a supreme court and minor judicial officers.

"The foundation for a sound and useful government" is laid in further guarantees, which the Indianapolis Star (Ind. Rep.) points out: "Legislation on religious subjects is forbidden. In all the states toleration of cults that are not against morals or public policy will be an obligatory principle. Compulsory primary education will be required. Respect of individual rights, freedom of suffrage and rotation of power are guaranteed."

To the Tacoma Ledger (Ind.) "It is an interesting experiment with far reaching possibilities. Central American peoples have much in common and many reasons for standing together at all times," the Ledger says, and the Richmond Times-Dispatch (Dem.), expressing the same thought, adds that "this merging of their individual state entities into one federation would seem to be founded on principles destined to endure."

* * *

Difficulties in the way of consolidation are pointed out by the Christian Science Monitor (Boston, Ind.). "Personal ambition has been the rock upon which the project has so often been wrecked," since the compact, "while elevating a few individuals to positions of greater authority," must of course "relegate many to the ranks of provisional rather than federal rulers." Therefore, the Monitor feels that "it must be admitted that those in authority who have sanctioned this coalition plan have displayed a high degree of loyalty and unselfishness." The very fact that these little Central American republics have overcome this obstacle furnishes a "notable example," the Atlanta Journal (Dem.) believes, "of the trend of present-day thought away from petty national jealousies toward liberal co-working for the common weal." The Providence Journal (Ind.) also rejoices in this evidence of the modification, "by the lessons of war," of the feeling "which a decade ago was everywhere intensely national," and, it declares, "if the Balkan states were as nearly in sympathy with one another as are the Central American states," Europe could sleep better at night. "Our neighbors on the Caribbean," continues the Atlanta Journal, in a later editorial, are indeed "moving with the deeper trend of history; they are responding to the deeper urge of the times, when the best thought of all the world turns to constructive co-working as against destructive competition among nations." Thus the Central American coalition becomes a "highly significant event not only in the affairs of this hemisphere, but also in the march of world history."

* * *

The advantage to the world at large, as the Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind.) sees it, is "as a guarantee against interstate disorders so frequent in the past," and to the Detroit Free Press (Ind.) "the main thing in the whole project" is that it will give Central America "what may be justifiably termed a fighting chance for peace." Commenting on this phase of the new movement, many papers quote the statement of Dr. Bianchi, Guatemalan minister to the United States, that "it is no secret that the republics of Central America have maintained armies chiefly for protection against each other," and that with federation an accomplished fact "a gradual disarmament soon will start that will eventually reduce the standing armies to mere police force size."

* * *

"If the analogy of the new federation to the United States is as close as has been said," the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph (Rep.) is hopeful that "the thought of war between Guatemala and Salvador will soon be as impossible as of war between Pennsylvania and Ohio." If that hope is realized, the Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.) prophesies that "the Federation of Central America may count on some immigration from the United States of North America, with its aspirations for the greatest navy, the most powerful military system, and the most tremendous taxation of all the nations of the earth." At any rate, the Nashville Tennesseean (Ind. Dem.) suggests that "the union of these small republics" may at least "enable Uncle Sam to keep his marines at home."

On the whole, the union and its working plans are "in line with modern political thought," and the Detroit News (Ind.) voices the universal feeling in maintaining that it "deserves sympathetic encouragement from the United States."

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The first rear admirals in the United States navy were commissioned in 1862, when that rank was created by act of congress. David Farragut, for his valor in the Civil war, was made vice admiral in 1864, and two years later the rank of admiral was established for the purpose of honoring him. The grade of admiral was revived in 1899 and conferred upon George Dewey, the hero of Manila. The highest rank of American naval officers in active service was, up to a short time ago, that of rear admiral. The title of admiral was first used in France, and the first French admiral was appointed in 1284. A few years later the title was adopted by the English, and the rank of admiral of the English seas was given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297.

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.]

NOT A SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

Portland, May 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—On May 2 our most prominent Portland newspapers came out with special mention of "Sunday School Picnickers in Collision" on the Columbia river highway the previous day (Sunday), with detailed information that participants were 15 Sunday school members of the Second German Baptist church of this city, and since picnics on the Lord's day are not in accord with the Baptist way of keeping the Lord's day holy, the subject came up for explanation last evening at our monthly meeting, held at the Third Baptist church, which brought out the facts as follows:

It was not a "Sunday school" affair, because it was without the planning, knowledge or authorization of the officers of the Sunday school.

It was not a picnic, but simply a trip out on the highway in the afternoon to show same to some Eastern friends who were here visiting.

Therefore, we would be pleased if you would assist us through the columns of your good paper to correct the errors of the original reports, that your readers may know the facts; also that they may know that we, as Baptist teachers and workers, do not encourage or sanction any pleasure that could be construed as a desecration of our Lord's holy day.

Baptist Superintendents' and Workers' Union of Portland, Or.
By N. J. Sykes, Secretary.

THE 1925 EXPOSITION SITE

Reply to the Reported Challenge by a Vancouver Champion.

Portland, May 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the report of the Ad club luncheon in today's paper it is stated that Clement Scott made the threat that Vancouver might withdraw from participation in the 1925 Exposition in case it is held at any other site than Hayden Island or somewhere close to Vancouver. This is not the first time that Mr. Scott has made such a statement as this.

There are two views to take of this attitude, either of which reflects discredit upon Vancouver if Vancouver stands back of this threat, and if she does she is weakening her position by indorsing it. It is either a childish attitude—"If you don't play my way, I won't play with you"—or it is a big bluff. I am inclined to accept the latter view. If Vancouver thought of having this exposition five years ago, why didn't she put it over instead of waiting for Portland business men to do it? It was the business sagacity and foresight and courage of Portland business men that made the coming world's fair possible. If Vancouver thinks Portland can't hold the exposition without her assistance she is greatly mistaken. The business men of Portland are not going to be bluffed into putting the exposition on Hayden Island if that is not the proper place for it, or if some other location is more suitable in their opinion than Hayden Island. The 1925 Exposition is a Portland business men's proposition. From the business man's standpoint the exposition should be located where it will reflect the greatest benefit to the business success of Portland, and where the fair itself will be a financial success and return dividends on his investments in the stock thereof because of a maximum of gate receipts. Hayden Island is too far away from the center of Portland for either of these results. Place the fair on Hayden Island and most of the visitors from outside of Portland would scarcely look at Portland. They would be put off the trains at a great depot at the International bridge or at Vancouver and get on the trains at the same place after seeing the fair, and stop at great mushroom hotels at Vancouver or around the fair grounds, and as a result Portland hotels and restaurants and boarding houses and markets and mercantile houses would lose the patronage which they ought to get and which they would have if the fair were closer in. Hayden Island is too far out to insure a large patronage by Portland people. Even the location of the Lewis and Clark exposition was too far out and off to one side, and for this reason most of the concessions could not be made to pay. One of the large concessionaires of that fair lost $35,000 and says that there were attachments against 1300 of the concessions in the middle of the summer of that fair. If Portland business men are to derive the greatest benefit from the exposition and desire the exposition itself to be a financial success, they should see that it is located as close to the business center of Portland as possible.
Kenneth Brown.

CONCERNING SLANDER

Reflections Incident to the Contemplation of the Poisonous Tongue.

Portland, May 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—The woman with the slanderous tongue is always to be found in every community. But boldness of attack, especially in her desire to cover some one of her own sex with shame, often becomes so pronounced as to make it important to impress on the public the danger of this hidden weapon, directed, as it were, at the very root of decency and good morals. I say woman, for this deplorable affliction is oftener found in the fair sex. With man, the fear of consequences, if discovered, is more likely to curb this affection of the mind from inflicting injury and sorrow, than with woman, since there is the chance that he may be called to answer, personally, to his fellow man, whereas, she not only trusts to a fear of publicity on the part of her victim to save her from a reckoning before the law, but trusts as well to her sex for protection from personal injury. These despoilers of character usually direct their poisonous shafts at their own sex, and, what is more deplorable, many times at perfectly innocent and aspiring girls who in some manner have displeased them. Indeed, the slightest show of a desire to avoid such a woman, will immediately arouse this slanderous spirit.

It is difficult to restrain this dreadful malady, which has no other motive than to deal out misery and shame. We have a law for criminal prosecution for libel, and it is to be hoped that the legislature in its wisdom will soon add a law for slander. Ponder what the great Shakespeare has said: "Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; but he that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him and makes me poor indeed."
J. G. Walters.

THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

From the Columbia (S. C.) Record

The kitchen garden isn't the only domestic appanage from which a prudent wife will shoo the neighbors' chickens.

WASHINGTON, FAREWELL

From the Medford Mail-Tribune

With Colonel Harvey, American plenipotentiary, before the supreme council, at least one pestiferous bugaboo can be buried and a proper epitaph engraved for the edification of the coming ages. This is George Washington's opposition to European entanglements.

It was Colonel Harvey who resurrected the Father of His Country as the political leader of twentieth century politics and harped on the antiquated string of American isolation. Now the colonel himself is approaching St. James as an evangel of tangling within the web of European statesmanship and, if possible, effecting a solution which will be agreeable to Uncle Sam in his new role as dictator of European destinies.

Of course, the entire performance is informal. There is no recognition of the League of Nations per se, there is no dalliance with a super-government, but all this after all is beside the point. Call it formal or informal, the fact remains that the United States, six months after the solemn referendum, is demonstrating in a most emphatic and dramatic manner, that America is not and cannot be isolated, that what concerns Europe does concern America, and that all this talk about George Washington was the silliest sort of fol-de-rol.

America is a world power, and must take her part in world affairs. America is in Europe, and Europe is in America, whether either likes it or not.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The last time Colonel Harvey opened his mouth he put his foot in it, as usual.

* * *

Some men who admit they may have monkey ancestors owe the breed a profound apology.

* * *

The course of empire has wended its way as far westward as possible, yet there's still lots of room.

* * *

Headwork job has been inspected by city councilmen. Now if they could only inspect a little councilmanic headwork!

* * *

When the six-day worker's day of rest is shorn of its harmless pleasures, will he not be justified in demanding a five-day week?

* * *

Those who are not very successful in the conduct of their own affairs are usually vitally interested in the affairs of others.

* * *

Average income of college man five years after graduation is given as $5762.51. Most of them must become plumbers.

* * *

If we dared judge by physical standards, none could deny that former President Taft is big enough for the United States supreme bench.

* * *

A "shorter Bible" has been compiled by a prominent publisher. Now if it could be illustrated by Coles Phillips and his like, meanwhile letting some of the jazz kings set the hymns to ragtime, there'd be some hope for its universal perusal.

SIDELIGHTS

A news item says "man found shot in the highway." This diagnosis does not appear to be very definite.—Eugene Register.

* * *

Even poets have to take some of their own medicine occasionally. Oregon bards are welcoming Edwin Markham with poetical effusions.—Eugene Guard.

* * *

Next week the lawyers of the vicinity will start going over to Jacksonville to call each other "learned counsel," and not mean a word of it.—Medford Mail Tribune.

* * *

"Why travel?" queries an ad of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company. Well, one reason is that it is usually a good deal quicker to lock up the office and travel to a man's place of business to talk to him than it is to get central.—Corvallis Gazette Times.

* * *

The effort of the Alpha club to promote interest in flower garden planting is worthy of the fullest cooperation on the part of home owners, and if generally carried out, what a pretty city Baker would be? Prize awards are to be offered and the contest will open June 1 and close August 20.—Baker Democrat.

* * *

Do you know that Americans eat less fish than the people of any other nation? The per capita consumption in this country is 19 pounds, in Canada it is 30, in the British isles 56 and in Japan 200. It would seem, therefore, that the national campaign to stimulate the consumption of canned salmon ought to be continued and intensified — Astoria Budget.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Clyde Huntley of Oregon City, aspirant for appointment as collector of internal revenue, and Al Roberts of Pendleton, who wants to be United States marshal, conferred yesterday in an effort to find out what the other had heard from Washington.

* * *

Yellow badges were prominent Friday in hotel lobbies. They were worn by delegates to the state association of master plumbers, who were in session at the Imperial. Nearly every town in the state that has a plumbing shop was represented.

* * *

C. A. Moore of Baker, who is a member of the legal fraternity, is in Portland on business. Things at Baker are fine, he says.

* * *

Mae Friedly and Olive Friedly of Pendleton are in Portland on a shopping visit.

* * *

W. E. Tallant, one of Astoria's salmon canners, was in Portland Friday.

* * *

D. B. Hill, a former resident of Portland, is registered from Seattle.

* * *

Another petitioner for senatorial preference in town is Walter Tooze of McMinnville, who is credited with an ambition to be United States district attorney. The burning question at McMinnville, he says, is whether to dance or not to dance.

* * *

What Corvallis needs worst of all, said M. S. Woodcock of that city when he registered Friday, is a new hotel.

* * *

Leslie Butler of Hood River was filling the same old chair in the Benson lobby Friday.

* * *

Jack Hynd of Cecil and David Hynd of Heppner are in Portland at the same time.

* * *

Claude H. Smith and H. C. Dodson of Bend arrived on the early morning train Friday.

* * *

Lakeview, county seat of Lake county, is represented among recent arrivals by W. L. Teutsch.

* * *

J. W. Wright of Walla Walla is in Portland on business.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Reminiscences of a pioneer woman whose life since she was 16 has been spent in Umatilla county are here recorded by Mr. Lockley. She tells of "good old days" which were at times days of peril, and always days of strenuous effort.]

"We came to Oregon in the fall of 1863," said Mrs. Nancy DeSpain of Pendleton. "We were headed for the Willamette valley, but we decided to spend the winter in Grand Ronde valley. I met Jerry DeSpain, my future husband, at what is now called Old Town, in La Grande. The next spring we followed the old Oregon trail westward to the Willamette valley. We crossed the Umatilla river about a mile below what was then called Goodwin station. It is now the city of Pendleton. Uncle Moses Goodwin and his wife were running the stage station. After Uncle Moses died his wife married Mr. Raley and was known as 'Aunt' Aura Raley. Not far below the crossing we came to Swift station. From there we drove on to The Dalles, where we took boat for Portland. From Portland we went to Monmouth to join our friends and relatives who had preceded us.

* * *

"On June 5, 1866, I celebrated my sixteenth birthday. Just a week later I, married Jerry DeSpain, who had come down from La Grande a few days before. We were married by a Methodist minister, who told us we were the first couple he had ever married. We went to Umatilla county, to my husband's place on Birch creek. When I went there as a bride, the only places at which I could buy any goods were the stores at Pilot Rock, Swift station, Umatilla and Walla Walla. In those days there was no Pendleton.

* * *

"I have had 11 children, of whom seven are still living. Florence, my eldest daughter, who is Mrs. Norborne Berkeley, lives at Pendleton. Albert is running the Hawthorne farm for me. Mrs. Bernice Dickson lives in Portland. Geraldine married Charley Berkeley, who is manager of the Hay Creek Sheep & Land company in Crook county. Lewis lives in California. Eleanor, who is now Mrs. Henry Zuder, lives in Portland. My baby, Constance, is now Mrs. Isaacs and lives in Portland.

* * *

"We lived on Birch creek six years. In those days the county seat was at Umatilla Landing. Along about 1870 there was a good deal of discussion about moving the county seat to a more central locality. The little village of Pendleton won out and secured the county seat. We moved to Pendleton in 1872. In those days the Umatilla reservation came up to the edge of town. Among our neighbors that I remember best were the Marshalls, the Atwoods, the Frakers and the Bryants. Pretty well out of town, where Byers' mill is now located, was a tannery owned by a man named Moore. Our immediate neighbors were James Turner, an attorney, and Lot Livermore. In those days we all made our own bread, churned our own butter and did our own housework. There were no laundries, so we did our own washing and managed to keep busy raising our families. Of evenings we used to gather around the courthouse well to spend a social hour. We didn't go to the movies, nor did we patronize ice cream parlors, for the good reason that there weren't any. So far, no church had come to Pendleton, though there were plenty of saloons. Once in a while a transient minister or a circuit-rider would come and hold services in the schoolhouse or the courthouse. Before long the visiting ministers had gathered their flocks about them, and soon the Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal churches were built.

* * *

"In the late '70s we had a good deal of excitement at Pendleton on account of the Indian war. Many of the sheepherders and cattlemen came in from outlying places to secure protection at Pendleton. The families of many of the ranchers also came. Dr. LaDow drove to Walla Walla, where he got a lot of guns and ammunition to defend the town with. As we were driving to Weston we met them on the road to Pendleton. Shortly after that two horsemen passed us on the run and called out to us, 'The Indians are on the warpath and are coming this way.' We didn't waste any time. When we reached Weston we found that preparations were on to have a big ball that night. It was the Fourth of July. Mr. Connoyer, who was Indian agent at the Umatilla reservation, came in that night with several families, as they feared for their lives on the reservation. Their coming and the anticipated trouble with the Indians broke up the ball. Dr. E. J. Summerville's wife was with her father, Major Connoyer. Mr. and Mrs. William Matlock were also at the Weston hotel that night. I went with our children to Walla Walla, where I stayed for two weeks, till the Indian scare was over.

"A little later several of the Indians were hanged in the jail yard at Pendleton. I remember what a tall, fine looking, stately Indian White Owl was. He was one of the Indians who were hanged. Before the Indians were executed the officers let their relatives come into the yard to sing the Indian dirge. John Sperry, who was sheriff at that time, hanged the condemned men.

* * *

"I often think of the old days when I used to go to parties with Mr. and Mrs. Adam Nye, with the Welches and the Switzlers, the Livermores, the Bishops, Moores, Thompsons, Marshalls, Frakers, Raleys and many other old families, most of whom are now gone. During a residence of 55 years one forms many friendships and learns to know people as they really are, and I have found real friendship and genuine western hospitality at Pendleton and in Umatilla county."

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

Here's hopin' the French and British makes the Huns pay for the damages they done to the world even if they have to take the revnoos the jukes and kings and barons and land profiteers is drawin' down from the land their ancestors stole from somebody else and has been a-livin' high from ever sence. The whole German people didn't use their brains fer 40 year, while dreamin' of standin' up the world and livin' rich ever after. They're like John Sontag in Visalia, Californy, who went to holdin' up trains and done well at it fer a spell. But when he had to break rock in the pen at Folsom fer 20 year he begun to figger and found out that he was payin' fer all he got with hard work at about four bits a day.

Don't Shoot

By Ella Wheeler Willcox

Don't shoot! Consider this one fact,
The lack of manhood in the act;
How could a creature of your size
Take aim at any bird that flies!
We are so helpless and so small!
The very tiniest boy is tall
Compared with us. Put down your gun
And seek some manlier kind of fun.

Don't shoot! Out there in tree and glade,
In pretty nests that we have made,
Our hungry little birdlings wait.
Ah, think of their unhappy fate
If we came not at set of sun.
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

Don't shoot! But leave us free of wing
To build and nest and soar and sing.
We ask so little, just to live—
And for that privilege we give
Our souls in song, till life is done.

Don't shoot! Earth has enough of joy,
Of space, and food, for bird and boy;
Enough for both of light and sun
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader

OREGON NOTES

Lane county has raised $2491 for the European children's relief.

Molalla has voted a bond issue of $40,000 for a water system, by a vote of 106 to 12.

Voters of Marshfield will decide June 4 the question of an $85,000 bond issue for a new school building.

Rev. J. C. Hanna of Aberdeen, Wash., has accepted a call to the First Christian church of Hood River.

Lumber mills at Westport and Prescott will shut down Saturday as a result of the marine strike.

A group of Albany college students will celebrate Memorial day by climbing to the summit of Mary's peak.

Benton Bowers, a member of the state lime board, has suffered a paralytic stroke at his home in Ashland.

Prineville will celebrate the Fourth of July and the completion of the Ochoco project with a three days' jubilee.

A charter has been issued to the First National bank of Aurora, with a capital of $25,000. Louis Weber is president.

The Mountain View Cemetery association of Oregon City has been improving its grounds and preparing for Memorial day.

Clark Price has resigned as chief of the Albany fire department. Russell Bussard, assistant chief, has been appointed acting chief.

The Linn County Fair association has set October 4 to October 7 as days for holding this year's fair. The present officers have been reelected.

R. H. Rosa, chairman of the port of Bandon commission, has resigned on account of ill health. He is to be succeeded by James E. Walstrom.

Bids to improve the tourist camp grounds at Baker will be advertised for soon. Next to the camp is to be a tract for athletic games and baseball.

Before the beginning of the fire season it is planned to have the Malheur and Ochoco forest service districts connected by a government telephone system.

The city council of Scappoose has filed with the public service commission an application for a grade crossing over the tracks of the S. P. & S. railroad.

Nine members of the Fifth company, Coast Artillery corps, Oregon National Guard, have left Albany for Fort Stevens to attend a school of instruction.

The United States geological survey has set June 13 as the date for hearing a number of applications for power sites referred to it by the federal power commission.

According to reports received by State Labor Commissioner Gram, labor conditions in the populated districts of Oregon are more serious than two months ago.

The headquarters building of the Eugene aviation field has been completed and the field is being placed in condition for the use of the planes of the forest fire patrol.

The funeral of Claude M. Gray, a Hillsboro soldier killed in action in France, was held at Hillsboro Wednesday with military ceremonies under the auspices of the American Legion.

Newberg will entertain the West Willamette Baptist association. This association includes the Baptist churches of McMinnville, Dayton, Carlton, Independence, Monmouth, Corvallis, Yamhill, Amity and Newberg.

Under the supervision of Warden James Thomas the Coos County Fire Patrol association campaign is in full working order. A lookout has been established in the Tioga country, where fires have caused considerable damage the past two years.

WASHINGTON

Crop planting near Aberdeen is proceeding briskly, following an unusually wet spring.

The White Salmon post of the American Legion will hold Memorial day exercises, also a suitable Fourth of July celebration.

Woodland, in cooperation with Clark county, will soon start the construction of a free public camp ground on the Pacific highway.

A locked mail pouch, containing seven registered packages, was stolen Tuesday from the Toppenish depot. There is no trace of the thieves.

Although building costs in Yakima have been reduced 35 per cent from the peak of war times, less building is being done than then.

An outside judge will be called to preside at the trial of Adam Sirhoff, Harry Karginoff and Pete Ambaloff on the charge of murder at Hoquiam.

Proceeds from the sale of poppies during Memorial week at Vancouver will be turned over to the American Legion to pay for furnishing new quarters.

Edward Kramer of Wilbur has purchased from E. T. Hay the largest windmill ever erected in the Big Bend. It stands 42 feet high and has a 12 foot fan.

Officers have caught F. F. Miles, a 60-year-old rancher, who ran amuck and tried to kill his family. He was taken to Kalama for investigation as to his sanity.

After colliding with a light truck driven by Lawrence Davis at Eighth and Ingalls streets, Vancouver, D. J. Teter, who was driving an oil truck, was arrested on the charge of reckless driving.

IDAHO

The town of Kellogg has called for bids for furnishing labor and materials for a sewer in Pressley addition.

This week was clean-up week in Salmon, in compliance with an order issued by Mayor Brown and Health Officer Hammer.

Sheep shearing has begun at the big camps in the Salmon river country. Sheepmen say the clip will be the heaviest in years.

Children unaccompanied by parents or guardians will have to be excluded from the capitol unless they obey the orders of the various guards, is the announcement made by Custodian White.

The Masonic lodge of Lewiston has received a gavel made from a tree grown on the Mount of Olives, at Jerusalem. It is the gift of O. A. Kjas, a former resident of Lewiston, who is touring the world.

The Southern Idaho Electric Light & Power Users' association has been perfected by representatives of the principal municipalities in Southern and Southwestern Idaho. The purpose of the association is to keep a check on power rates.

KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

At terminal No. 4 on the Willamette river a large two-story structure is maintained for the accommodation of terminal employes, government grain research work, the branch office of the state grain inspection bureau and for railroad agencies.

Employers and the public may obtain meals at the terminal restaurant, which is equipped with seats for 200 persons. Many steamers while berthed at the terminal close down mess, officers and men taking their meals at the restaurant.

The welfare building is provided with hot and cold water, shower baths and lounging room.

Ample space in the slips expedites cargo handling for offshore loading of lumber, ties or other lightered, barged or rafted materials. There is no interference, consequently, between the wharf discharge and loading of a vessel.

Available for the service of ships within the harbor is a floating repair and machine shop, which can be moved from point to point in the harbor.

The terminal maintains as part of its equipment a switching locomotive and crew to expedite the handling of cars concerned in the cargoing or discharge of vessels at the piers.