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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Something of a person's character may be discovered by observing when and how he smiles. Some people never smile, they merely grin.—Boyce.

HIS OPPORTUNITY

PRESIDENT HARDING is facing an opportunity that seldom comes to man. It is within his power to lead the world from the dark and desolated deserts of war into the field of an abounding peace. The stage is set for the conflict next November of the forces of peace and war.

Mr. Harding is the executive head of the leading nation of the world. The United States is the richest nation on earth. It is the most powerful nation. At heart, it is the least grasping of the powers. It is the most widely trusted. Its leadership is unquestioned.

Not only in America, but throughout the vast expanse of the earth, circumstances and conditions are peculiar for a successful disarmament conference. The peoples of Japan of England, of France, of Italy, of every country represent a tremendous and almost united sentiment for peace. The most gigantic of all wars has recently been fought. The world is war-debt ridden. Taxes are bearing down like a giant press. The casualty lists are not forgotten. The departure of husbands, sons and brothers for the battlefields, never to return, is still pictured on the minds of the living. The sightless, legless, armless and near-lungless victims of the carnage are frequent sights in every capital and in every hamlet. The graves are newly draped.

Statesmen and diplomats, bankers and business men, laborers and clerks, all know that the future is to see either disarmament or a race for military power; they all know that a race for military power means the approach of a new and greater, a more grim and deadly war. They know that war means more dead and debts; more sightless, limbless, lungless and lifeless victims of the guns. They know that the horrible scenes of 1914-18 would all be reenacted.

In that state of mind, and with present conditions of debt and death stalking abroad, and with similar conditions promised for the future in the event that the conference at Washington fails, the present is the most auspicious of all times — the most opportune — for discussion of disarmament. In that discussion the leading part will be taken by the country to which all nations look for leadership and which all nations will be willing to eagerly follow out of the graveyard.

The president is the man to whom this country and the world looks for leadership. He is the man who will outline the policy of this government. He is the man who will select the delegates who are to speak for the people of the United States. He is the man on whom success or failure rests.

If the nations, as a result of that conference, enter upon disarmament, Mr. Harding will be hailed as a deliverer. If, however, the meeting falls short in accomplishment, Mr. Harding will be hailed as the man who failed in the greatest crisis.

The East has been handed a lemon and likes it immensely. California likes it even better, and Oregon almost as well. The unprecedentedly hot weather east of the Mississippi created an unprecedented demand for cooling drinks. Lemonade, as usual, was prime favorite. Lemon growers went out to the heaps in the orchards they had thrown away for lack of markets under excessive freight rates and packed them for shipment in boxes made from Oregon pine. The mill men, the lemon growers, the railroads, the dealers and the lemonade drinkers are all better off. It is, in a business way, the story of the house that Jack built.

The young Idahoan, who, having been repulsed by the daughter, burned the father's barn, might almost be said to have transposed the fire of his affections, with disastrous results.

INVITING BANKRUPTCY

IF A principle laid down by the Kansas supreme court in a recent decision were to be applied throughout the country, the present troubles of taxpayers would be infinitesimal as compared with what would follow.

The Kansas court held, in effect, that a municipality is liable for money damages for assaults made on citizens in the city streets. The theory of the court is that one of the primary functions of municipal government is to suppress crime within the corporate limits of the city; that assaults and holdups signify failure of the municipality to meet its obligations; it is guilty of negligence and must, therefore, be subject to damages.

There have been hundreds of robberies in every city of size in the United States during the past 10 months. If the Kansas law were to apply, every victim of a holdup or an assault would be entitled to damages to be paid by the city or by the taxpayers who meet the city's bills.

It is doubtless argued that, in the last analysis, taxpayers elect their municipal authorities, and that if those authorities fail to provide a police department able to prevent crime the authorities can be deposed and others installed who would bolster the department sufficiently to do away with lawlessness. It is very excellent theory, and would doubtless tend to insure better and cleaner police departments than now exist. But when the human element is considered, human frailties are visioned, salaries paid are measured, and the task imposed is visualized, as a practical plan the Kansas theory would open the road to municipal bankruptcy.

Members of the First Methodist church in Chicago have discovered that their original modest site has become one of the most important locations in the famous loop district. They have decided to build thereon a church and business building 260 feet high. Stores, the church entrance and the auditorium capable of seating 800, will occupy the first floor. A balcony seating 400 will require part of the second floor. The remainder will be used for offices. The building will preserve the suggestion of church architecture with a spire 140 feet high. The spire will contain chimes which will ring out the notes of sacred music to mark the passing of the hours.

THE BLAIR INVESTIGATION

HIS public statement indicates that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair has reason to believe that gross irregularities have existed in his department, both in handling taxes and caring for liquor in the possession of the government. Consequently the commissioner has ordered an investigation.

If taxes have been juggled, if illegal fees have been accepted by employes of the internal revenue bureau, if there have been irregularities in levying taxes, or if improper exemptions have been made through collusion by employes of the government it is a serious matter, calling for the most rigid of investigations. If forbidden information has been disseminated by tax clerks, if illegal withdrawals of liquor have been permitted, if employes of the prohibition enforcement bureau have been mixed in shady operations, the seriousness of the situation is no less. If the investigation is based on grounded evidence of wrongdoing, the public will thank Commissioner Blair for bringing the facts to light and the offenders to justice.

If the investigation, however, is a mere political dodge, and many recent probes in Washington have proven to be, it might be said that the country has long since tired of them.

Across the channel between England and France an airplane service is maintained which makes 250 miles in two hours and 15 minutes. The fare is $24 a passenger, only $8 more than the fare by boat and rail, and the latter route requires all day. Two Portland men, N. G. Pike and Estes Snedecor, recently made the England-France air journey.

A BRIDGE AT PASCO

SEATTLE estimates that the lack of an automobile bridge across the Columbia at Pasco costs the Puget Sound metropolis half a million dollars in tourist travel.

As the Seattle calculators figure, the travel which would cross the Columbia and proceed to Puget Sound is diverted by way of Walla Walla and Pendleton to Portland.

In other words, so long as the Columbia between Pasco and Kennewick remains bridgeless it is worth half a million dollars a month to Portland for the Columbia to remain bridgeless, so far as automobiles are concerned, between Pasco and Kennewick.

Seattle was asked to make a $40,000 contribution to the construction of the bridge whose need has been so extravagantly defined. The obtuse business men of that city have fallen $10,000 short of their quota.

They should complete the fund. Although a tenth of the amount would justify the contribution, Seattle may gain $500,000 a month. But Portland will not lose $500,000 a month.

The travel which goes to Puget Sound will come to Portland next. Practically every motor tourist, no matter to what state his license tag may owe its issue, has it in mind to pierce the Cascade range at near-sea level through the gorge of the Columbia by way of the Columbia river highway.

Increase in Northwestern tourist travel will be in direct proportion to the increase and the improvement of the avenues of tourist travel.

The contractors who are drilling the Elk Rock tunnel south of Portland say their labor turn-over is the least in their experience. The men are luxuriously bunked aboard the old steamer T. J. Potter. Each has a state room overlooking the water and the saloon forms a comfortable smoking and cardroom. The other side of the statement is, perhaps, that when working men are comfortably cared for they lack the chief incentive for hunting new jobs.

THAT SIXTY MILLIONS

THE rail carriers of the Northwest spent up to $60,000,000 in constructing terminals at Seattle largely to handle the grain of the interior. It was their idea that thus, regardless of the laws of nature, they could divert the grain movement to Puget Sound.

A comparatively few thousands of dollars spent in the name of the people and incident to the Columbia basin case upset the fallacy. The river, property of the people, and its water grade, with the consequent transportation economics, was found by the interstate commerce commission more powerful than all of the railroads' mistakenly invested millions.

Now let the people use their river.

Buyers' week is a happy affair in every sense. Though prompted by the commercial motive of barter it promotes the feeling of kindliness between Portlanders and the people of our trading area. It is as though the hands of the West were clasped in friendship here.

ARE FARMERS FAIRLY FINANCED?—No. 6

THAT most of the criticisms by farmers against federal reserve banks are "vague" is the assertion of F. S. Slater, cashier of the First National bank of Union, Or., in a two-column article which he sends The Journal. He says this: "The banker can tell you that the average farmer's bank account is about the most active thing in town, on its checking side," and that "few of them seem to believe that money in the bank is necessary."

His statements are based on his experience as a country banker and form an interesting contribution to the issue of whether "farmers are fairly financed." His article is too long to be printed in a single issue, and but a part is presented below. The remainder will appear in The Sunday Journal. Here are the opening paragraphs of Mr. Slater's article:

"It is an easy matter to utter criticisms in general terms. And I believe I am very safe when I make the assertion that most of the criticisms made by the farmers about the federal reserve bank in not giving them more credit are made on very general and vague grounds. I can speak only of my experience in my own locality, of course. But my intercourse with bankers of other localities similar with my own in financial requirements, and the similarity of criticisms from like classes, convinces me that the lack of definite grounds for much of that criticism is widespread.

"There is an immense amount of misconception as to the purpose and functions of a central bank. A central bank is what the federal reserve banking system is. Primarily it is intended as a governor of the financial system of the country—a reservoir into which a certain amount of pressure may be taken at intervals, and only temporarily, from the banks and great financial concerns of the country. That pressure must be reabsorbed back again into the system from which it came, there to be liquidated in accordance with the law of compensation. The misconceptions concerning the reserve bank exist mostly outside the financial concerns and especially among the agricultural and country business classes.

"The proper conception of such a place of reserve should not be that it is a place to borrow capital, even for a temporary investment, neither by bank nor individual, but rather a place where the gathered credit of the whole country can be conserved and from there applied here and there over the thin spots in temporary relief where seasonable turnovers are assured without doubt."

A TARIFF ON A TARIFF

Great Dissatisfaction Expressed in the American Press Regarding American Valuation of Imported Goods as Basis of Duty—An Unsurpassed Manipulation Scheme, the Objectors Urge.

Daily Editorial Digest
(Consolidated Press Association)

American valuation on imported goods as a basis for duty is opposed by most of the newspapers because, say the supporters of this theory of taxation, "it is not sufficiently understood." The Springfield Republican (Ind.), however, explains the Fordney measure as the return to a method "discarded 125 years ago" which provided that "ad valorem duties shall be assessed upon imported merchandise in accordance with the value thereof at the time and place of importation," and the Republican's comment is typical of those who oppose the measure, when it says: "In general the proposed valuation scheme can be fairly said to be primarily designed to raise prices in this country and incidentally make the tariff something which could be manipulated as never before to the selfish advantage of American producers at the expense of consumers."

* * *

The defenders of the measure, on the other hand, make the point stressed by the Denver Times (Ind.) that "much ignorance has been discovered even among importers and manufacturers regarding the exact nature of the American valuation plan, while there has also been misconception as to its results, many having gained the impression that it would produce higher tariff." On the contrary, the Times states: "The definition of its aims, however, discloses the fact that it has nothing to do with the rates imposed, merely stipulating that whatever rates may be established shall be imposed on the market value of goods rather than on foreign market value. In view of the low wage paid the European workers, the organizations formed abroad to take advantage of whatever loopholes may be found in American tariff revisions, the inadequate means we already possess of determining the market value of commodities in foreign nations, the inequalities evident in levying of duties under the present system, and the fluctuations of foreign exchange, the American valuation seems destined to work out for legitimate advantages of American industry and should find a proper place in the tariff bill when finally adopted."

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican (Ind. Prog.) also sees advantage in the fact that "all variations in the foreign market value of identical or similar goods imported from two or more foreign countries would disappear" under a system which accepted American valuation, and this "would remove undue advantage" to countries with low production costs, and further, since the same amount of duty would be collected on all similar goods from all countries on a given date, "the sum total collected would be increased."

* * *

While the Baltimore News (Ind.) is unwilling to "defend or criticise" the scheme as regards its effects on this side of the water, yet, "as a broad attempt to meet an utterly abnormal foreign situation," the News sees in it "a plan that offers possibilities of immense, substantial, if indirect and perhaps not easily measurable, benefit." The St. Paul Pioneer Press (Ind.) recounts some of the "numerous arguments" in favor of the plan, among them the fact that it would stop "undervaluation of imports by foreigners" encouraged "by the German cartel system," circumvent the present "depressed and fluctuating values of foreign money," and further would impose equal tariff on all similar goods wherever produced, "instead of making the tariff lowest on goods from a country in which the wages are low and highest when the highest wages are paid."

* * *

For the most part, however, the newspapers see little good in the scheme. Many agree with the protesting importers that the measure will kill our foreign trade. The Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) presents the view of the merchants who declare: "No overseas exporters will ever be able to figure out what that American market for 'comparable and competitive' native products actually is on the day his goods start on their travels, nor will he be able to make a price which, plus duty, will surely be able to stand up in our markets."

This phase of the question is also commented upon by the Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.), which declares there is no dispute as to the necessity of having the stream of commodities "flow in both directions"—that we must buy as well as sell and "nobody has tried to explain how we can buy if the cost of what is purchased cannot be known until it has been determined by our custom houses."

* * *

The Indianapolis News (Ind.) takes up the point, already stated, that the plan has nothing to do with rates and does not increase duty. It says: "The value of the domestic article, which is to be taken as the value of the imported article, would itself be raised by the tariff, and the result would be that we would be imposing a tariff tax on a tariff tax. There is even a possibility that taxes might be indefinitely pyramided. The bill, whether so intended or not, is a great price-lifting scheme, and its effect would be to take the taxing power away from congress and vest it in the very men whom it is proposed to 'protect'."

American valuation is "vicious in principle," according to the Newark News (Ind.), calculated to pile up living costs and "to demoralize foreign trade," and the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.) considers the plan "a subterfuge for higher duties that will accrue not to the advantage of the country as a whole, but to that of special American producers." This thought is also expressed by the Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (Dem.) in stronger language when it calls the measure a "miserable conglomeration of crooked schemes for the benefit of a precious few at the expense of the millions upon whom the merchants depend for their prosperity."

The Norfolk Virginian Pilot (Ind. Dem.) calls the idea an "un-American plan," "incalculably injurious" to American commerce and American consumers and the Asheville Times (Ind.) declares that its basis is "indefensible" with "the arbitrary judgment of the appraising officer" made "the sole criterion of value—with many possibilities of favoritism and fraud." "The house of representatives," says the Milwaukee Journal (Ind.), "should not be so gullible as to think that the country will submit" to a "monstrosity" which means "higher tariffs and higher prices."

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

Evolutionists—and that word includes almost all modern scientists—declare the snake, as we know it today, is merely the offspring of the lizard. The family is traced back hundreds of thousands of years to a time, says the Detroit News, when one of the semi-sea monsters crawled out on the land and elected to stay there. Among the species was one with very short legs. As he lumbered along over the ground he discovered that by flattening his belly to the ground and working his ribs the leverage thus gained helped him along faster. He came to depend more and more upon this method of movement and nature took its usual course in eliminating organs or limbs not in use. The low lizard lost its legs and became a crawler. As the centuries passed natural selection left these with long bodies, as they could move faster than the ones with the short bodies, and therefore the breeding soon became a matter of length until the snake as we know it today resulted. Another species remained in the water a great deal but crawled about the bottom and from that came something that we would today call a sea serpent, a creature about 45 or 50 feet long, with wide and tooth-armed jaws. It has been extinct for many centuries.

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.]

FOR SAFETY AT BEACHES

One Who Alleges Insufficient Provision Cites Instances

Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—As the bathing season advances the toll of the rivers and beaches increases in an appalling and saddening degree. Every issue of your paper contains one to three or four accounts of death from carelessness at some resort. While it is true that some of these cannot be prevented except by the individual involved using greater caution, in many cases these fatalities could and should be avoided through a little more caution on the part of those in charge of these resorts. It is obvious that when a company or an individual causes the word to go out that there are precautions taken and life guards provided at any resort, parents will allow their children and young people to bathe at such places in preference to others where such provision is not made. Then surely to thus build up the confidence and then in any manner betray that confidence, to the sacrifice of human life, cannot be otherwise interpreted than as criminal carelessness.

While I do not want to be known as a howler, and no not desire to injure any man's business or that of any company or resort management I feel constrained, in the interest of public safety, to relate two incidents which occurred recently at Columbia beach: Tuesday, August 2, I went with my family to this beach for a day's outing and I had not been there more than 30 minutes until I was called upon to assist in the rescue of two different ones from drowning in the deceiving current of the Columbia, and that in the very middle of the day, when it was known that many would be in the water. These were two distinct incidents in this short time, and though I called again and again for help, fearing that my own strength would fail me before I succeeded in reaching shore with the one in danger, there was not—either in this case or in the one immediately preceding, in both of which the cries were loud and long continued—a single official response, and when men who could not swim reached the only boat on all the long stretch of beach it was not equipped, having but one oarlock. Later in the day someone who seemed to be connected with the management came to the shore and took that one pair of oars away entirely, and when I remonstrated with him he said there were life guards provided for the resort and that was all that was necessary. It seemed to me that this was unpardonable, inasmuch as a lifeguard, simply by swimming, could save but one at best in a single effort, when by use of a boat several might be brought to safety. It seems to me that it is not demanding too much to say that there should not be fewer than two well equipped boats at such a place, where so many are bathing, and that life guards be always on the ground to give caution to strangers as well as to rescue those who get beyond their depth.

It was the deceiving current and the suddenly increasing depth at this point, with an inviting barge with side boards upon it at the opposite side of this treacherous current, which gave rise to both of these serious incidents. Later in the day this barge was removed.

I have no other motive in writing in this manner than to make a plea for greater caution in the interest of human life and to suggest that these resorts be inspected more frequently to this end.

(Rev.) C. C. Curtis.

TAX "EQUALIZATION"

Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—Einstein's relativities are easy when compared with "equalization of taxes." Taxes may, through economy, be lessened, but never equalized. The producer who depends solely on a wage, pays all taxes. The producer who employs labor and markets a product is a medium through which taxes are collected. He gathers the taxes in part from his employes and in part from those who consume his product. His product is consumed by commercialists, professionalists and wage laborers. The commercialist gathers his taxes from his patrons, the professionalist saddles his upon his clients, and the wage earner pays the taxes for the whole bunch by starving his wife and children. He has nothing to fall back on other than his own flour bin.

J. Harold.

THE CASE OF HENRY ALBERS

Man Who Led Those Who Rescued the Flag Defends His Act

Portland, Aug. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Now that the smoke of battle over the American flag-Henry Albers incident has rolled away, let me say a few words regarding the feelings of those who have "been hurt." It is a queer thing that in matters wherein good, loyal American citizens say or do something in behalf of their own United States, a great hue and cry goes up among a certain class of people who develop an awful case of corns all of the sudden.

It was the type of men who went overseas to fight Germany who raised to the topmast the American flag which had been lowered to half mast over the Portland Social Turnverein (German House) in honor of the man who stood convicted in our courts as being an enemy of the United States. I headed the party of ex-service men who resented this insult to the nation, and I am proud of it.

Let a picture be drawn of this affair. Here was a man who had said "To —— with the United States; I hope Germany licks her," etc. The United States courts, by jury trial, found this man guilty of sedition. He was sentenced to serve a term in the federal prison and pay a fine. Death cheated the law. Now come his sympathizers and bow the flag he had insulted to his memory. The very emblem of the nation which he insulted is made to salute his disloyalty. It is as if a father sent a bunch of flowers to the funeral of a man who had foully killed his son. The American flag paying tribute to one who had dishonored it.

Another picture: On the same day of the flag incident bodies of patriotic Americans slain overseas arrived in Portland for burial. The mayor and other leaders were at the depot to do their remains honor. No flags were hung at half mast in these heroes' memory. This oversight cannot be blamed on a lack of loyalty toward those boys. But if anyone was entitled to this mark of reverence these boys were.

There is too much of this abuse of the American flag by using it for everything from a dog fight to the funeral of a disloyalist. Laws are needed to stop this kind of business. The flag is the sacred emblem of this country and its promiscuous use should be prevented. Half masting of Old Glory in honor of the passing of high government, state or city officials is proper. But some other emblem should be used by a private organization, such as the "German House" to pay tribute to a departed member.

I have received many congratulations because of the raising of the flag in the Albers case. Also I have received some criticism. Among those outside of Portland who have lauded my act is Commander Hoare, national vice commander of the Disabled War Veterans, with headquarters at Cincinnati, who wrote me a personal letter of praise.

W. F. Bent,
Commander of Portland Chapter No. 1, Disabled Veterans of the World War.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

What will poor old Jiggs do if universal disarmament ever comes?

* * *

Sleeping California dairyman walked into a well. How perfectly natural!

* * *

Dare say we'll all admit that the present is the finest summer we've had this year.

* * *

Wonder if we can't blame the Zion City "holy war" on the Ku Klux Klan.

* * *

The Spanish army has been whipped by the Moroccans. The cream thereof, no doubt.

* * *

Only their owners are sorry to see some of these waterfront "structures" ordered destroyed.

* * *

The well-known "police net" would never make a good fisherman rich. The holes are too big.

* * *

Water rights are sought in Spirit lake. Now if there's anything in a name that ought to be "some" water.

* * *

It's a cinch that Eastern and Western golfers will employ very similar terms when they miss the fourth putt.

* * *

"Bill great for farmers," says a headline, quoting Senator McNary. Most bills the farmers get are greater than they ought to be.

* * *

Our idea of a reg'lar optimist is the chap who can see rain clouds hovering over his vacation place and think of the good the rain will do the crops.

* * *

When it's a matter of choosing between the dance hall and the church pew imagination doesn't have to go far in determining the course of modern youth.

SIDELIGHTS

If the gentlemen involved are hep to the situation they will stage that conference on the Pacific subject for September 22-24, in Pendleton.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

* * *

The council is whetting up its pruning knife preparatory to trimming the salaries of employes. A thinning out operation always leaves plants more healthy, too.—Astoria Budget.

* * *

That Chicago defaulter who got into Mexico with something like $1,000,000 will find when he encounters the bandits there that there is no honor among thieves.—Eugene Register.

* * *

Some Harney county ranchers with their families have been known to come to town in summer for the express purpose of buying a round of ice cream. Ranchers are living more like city folks every day.—Crane American.

* * *

Statistics show that the Chinese shipped 6,000,000 barrels of flour to England last year, while we were shipping flour and other foodstuffs to China to feed the starving inhabitants. What do you know about that!—Eugene Guard.

* * *

Do we need an invisible empire in the midst of our democracy? If so, then democracy is a failure. If we want to clean up Oregon or America, let us go at it in the good old-fashioned way, safely within the law. Lawlessness never yet bred good order.—Baker Democrat.

* * *

Efforts on the part of the county farm bureau to make a display of Wasco county seeds for exhibition at the seed show in Pendleton next month is a movement worthy of support. Better seed, like better babies and better lives, comes only with constant efforts at improvement.—The Dalles Chronicle.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Lieutenant Charles J. Rend, attached to the New Mexico, spent Thursday and Friday in Portland. He left Friday afternoon to join his family on a tour through Yellowstone national park. Lieutenant Rend was a visitor in Portland in 1919 when the destroyer Ward was in the harbor.

* * *

Dr. R. L. Campbell, president of the University of Oregon, spent Friday in Portland. He is registered at the Portland.

* * *

Armed with fishing gear to whip the streams of Oregon, J. B. Patrick of Detroit, accompanied by his wife, registered at the Imperial Friday afternoon.

* * *

F. H. Chamberlain of New York arrived in Portland Friday.

Five people from San Francisco registered at the Portland Friday. They were C. E. Baltmann, G. Gordon Griffin, Mrs. J. W. Slaven, G. N. Boreand and Madame K. Kelvin.

* * *

Mrs. C. Dempsey of Cleveland, Ohio, and her daughter registered at the Portland Friday.

* * *

N. E. Tallant, packer of Astoria, spent Thursday and Friday in the city, stopping at the Portland.

* * *

G. A. Edwards, well known merchant of Tillamook, was in town a few days.

* * *

Fred E. Kiddle, a well known rancher, of Island City, is at the Benson. Mr. Kiddle motored from Island City.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[Judge Hewitt is here further quoted by Mr. Lockey in relation to early day colleges of Oregon and Judge Hewitt's services as faculty member and as president.]

"McMinnville college was given a charter in 1857," said Judge H. H. Hewitt of Albany, in telling me of his boyhood experiences recently. "The first principal of the college was the Rev. George C. Chandler. Mrs. N. Morse was his assistant. One of my students at McMinnville college was George H. Burnett, now on the supreme bench of Oregon. He was in my Greek class. After teaching a year at McMinnville I went to Amity, where I taught two years in the public school. One of my students at Amity was Arthur L. Frazer, an adopted son of William Buffin of Amity, usually known as 'Old Billy Buffin.' Arthur was a quiet, studious boy and showed marked ability in his studies. He became a circuit judge in Multnomah county and organized the first juvenile court in Portland. He was a friend of all children. The Frazer Detention Home is named for him.

* * *

"After teaching two years at Amity I went to Scio, where I taught two years. Among the pupils that I remember best at Scio were Sam T. Richardson, an attorney in Portland, who has a profound knowledge of law; John M. Redmond, who later became mayor of Tacoma; Wiley Kinsey of Albany, Tom Baldwin, a banker of Prineville, and Frank Irvine, editor of The Oregon Journal. I taught Frank mathematics, Latin and Greek. He was bright in his studies, but very much inclined to get into mischief. Whenever there was anything going on in the nature of fun, Frank was pretty apt to be in the midst of it. From Scio Frank went to Willamette university.

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"From Scio I went to Lafayette, where I taught a year in Lafayette academy. One of my students there was 'Boy' Bradshaw. His parents were never able to decide on a name, and so, until they could come to a decision, they called him 'Boy.' They never did make up their minds what to call him. Eventually he named himself, taking the initials 'W. L.' He became circuit judge at The Dalles, and was not only very popular but was also a fearless and able judge. Charlie Watts, son of Dr. J. W. Watts of Albany, was one of my pupils at Lafayette. He died later in the Klondike. At the time I taught at Lafayette, it was the county seat of Yamhill county, but later the county seat was changed to McMinnville.

"Yamhill county, as you know, is one of the four original districts organized in 1843, at which time it embraced all of the Oregon territory south of the Yamhill river and all of Oregon to the ocean, westward from a line extending due south from the mouth of the Yamhill. It was founded by Joel Perkins in 1851 and named for Lafayette, Indiana. Lafayette was chosen county seat in the summer of 1858. The courthouse, which was built in 1859 at an expense of $14,000, is still standing. The town was not incorporated till 1878.

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"When I was a boy and lived on our donation land claim at Wheatland, our trading point was Dayton. It is rather interesting to know that Dayton was founded by Joel Palmer and was located on the donation land claim of Andrew Smith. It was named for Dayton, Ohio. In the early days of railroading it was the terminus of the Dayton, Sheridan & Grand Ronde narrow gauge railroad.

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"From Lafayette I went to Albany college, where I taught three years. W. J. Monteith organized a Presbyterian church at Albany. He was instrumental in organizing a private classical school there, called Albany Collegiate institute. Thomas Monteith, brother of W. J. Monteith, donated five acres of land. The citizens of Albany donated money, materials and work, and a building for the college was erected. Albany institute superseded the old Albany academy, which was founded in 1858 by Walter Monteith, Edward R. Geary, Delazon Smith, Thomas Kendall, Dennis Beach, J. P. Tate, J. H. Foster, John Smith and R. H. Crawford. In 1867 Albany institute became Albany college, and the land with other property was conveyed to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

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"When I went to Albany the college was in control of J. L. Powell. The rules and regulations provided that the president of the college must be a minister of the Presbyterian church. J. L. Powell was a teacher but was not a minister in the church, and so he could not legally be elected president. I was there from 1876 to 1879. In 1878 I went into partnership in the law business with Judge C. E. Wolverton. That summer the board of directors of the college elected me head of the college, so I withdrew from my partnership with Judge Wolverton and took charge of the college for the following year."

GOING BAREFOOT

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

What does the modern child know about going to school? We see them, starched and ironed, capped and necktied, their shoes shined, getting off the streetcar and mounting the steps of the schoolhouse. And we who are older and have not always lived barred by pavements from good old Mother Earth pity them.

What do they know of the joy of school days. They never padded barefoot along the dusty road to the district school. Ah, that was pleasure for which no artificial delights of movies or motor cars can ever make up. It was a rite, if that can be a rite which is pure abandon, a long-drawn-out ceremony ministering to animal spirits. Two hours to go a quarter of a mile, two hours of leap frog, of somersaults, of chasing grasshoppers, of throwing stones at the birds, of making wheat-straw whistles, of climbing trees, of walking fences, of tormenting the girls with captured frogs and garter snakes, of wrestling and jumping and racing! Two hours of the keenest pleasure boyhood can ever know!

And barefoot! The feel of the warm dust on the toes! The squidging of the mud in the puddles! The gratification of the grass on the soles! The cool refreshment of the creek! The freedom of it! Childhood never had, never will have, more exquisite delights.

The boy who has never gone barefoot has been cheated out of his birthright. "My youth," reminisces Clarence Budington Kelland, the novelist, "was bitter and hard. It was made so by cruel parents who, with unbelievable harshness, refused to allow me to attend the public schools barefooted."

He was one of those unfortunates who were not permitted to be boys. And so are they all, these lads whom we see neatly shod and with clothes that must not be soiled or torn, making their solemn way over the dreary concrete to school. Heaven pity them and their prisoned and stupefied feet, as out of place in shoes as a skylark in a cage.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

Down in St. Johns they've got a woolen mill where they don't have no strikes and where they pay the best wages in the trade. Some of them big fellers fightin' labor unions in San Francisco had orter see the bosses of that mill and git their recipe for peace, prosperity and steady pullin' together. I understand that them there woolen mill bosses shows jist what the cost is and jist what the profits is, and I reckon a whole lot of anti-labor union chaps don't want to do nuthin' like that.

CORROBORATION

From the Columbia (S. C.) Record.

An old lover, who lost, tells us the best fish are still in the river; and, after fishing for hours recently, we are in full agreement with him.

NO HOPE FOR HIM

From the Boston Transcript

He—Can you give me no hope?
She—None whatever. I'm going to marry you.

UPS AND DOWNS OF H. C. L.

From the Ithaca Journal-News

Raising cain lowered the price of sugar; raising roofs will lower rents.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

A harvest-time ball is being sponsored at Sheridan tonight by the local post of the American Legion.

The Oregon Growers' Cooperative association has contracts for the sale of its entire yield of pears at a price of $65 a ton for No. 1s.

The Hills farm, near Jasper, established in 1847 by Cornelius J. Hills, was recently the scene of a reunion of the Hills-Briggs families.

A new central heating plant being installed at the soldiers' home at Roseburg will be in operation about September 15, the state board of control reports.

Full time operation of the big Oregon City Woolen mills plants is the order of the day, with some departments working overtime to try to catch up with orders.

Stanley Fox was instantly killed at Tillamook Wednesday when his body established contact with an electric wire of the Coast Power company. Fox was married and had one child.

A wage cut for Astoria longshoremen was put into effect August 1 and Astoria stevedoring companies followed by publishing a new price list to correspond with the 10 cents an hour reduction.

Albany is enjoying the same drouth as most other sections of the state, judging from the July report of F. M. French, weather observer. French declares his records show a July precipitation of only .04 inch.

Twenty-eight of Lane county's 31 prisoners in the state penitentiary have been sent to the Salem institution since 1919. The information is contained in a volume just published by D. C. Brichoux, life-termer, who is a printer.

Cost of improvement of the wagon road along the Wilson river in Tillamook county is being estimated by a crew of surveyors. The object is to establish a route 30 miles shorter between Tillamook and Portland.

J. C. Hayter, formerly publisher of the Polk County Observer and now one of the prominent merchants of Dallas, has been removed from the Dallas hospital to his home to recuperate after an operation performed several weeks ago.

A small forest fire that for a time threatened greater damage in the Siletz basin has been brought under control on ground already burned over once this year, according to information brought to Dallas by W. V. Fuller, Polk county fire warden.

WASHINGTON

State highway patrol will have a fund of $15,000 for its work from a balance in a fund created by the last legislature.

Building operations, as gauged by official permits for construction, declined $39,205 in Vancouver in July over the month of June.

All the Kiwanis clubs of the Northwest are represented at the outing and meeting being held in Paradise valley today and Sunday, with about 300 persons present.

Camp Lewis officers are expecting the first official visit from Major General William M. Wright, recently named commander of the Ninth army corps area, of which Camp Lewis is a part.

Charged with aiding in the theft of candy in wholesale lots, W. W. Whitney, Seattle police officer, was arrested for grand larceny. When he pleaded guilty he was sentenced to from six months to 15 years in prison.

For the first time this year the supply of jobs available through the Spokane social service bureau exceeds the supply of workers, according to the report of Secretary M. H. Pasley. Family men are being placed first.

The Tacoma Federation of Social Agencies plans to conduct an extensive social service survey of the city under the direction of Miss Amelia Feary, formerly assistant secretary of the public welfare bureau at Portland.

Medals for specially good results in various forms of military instruction have been awarded to 37 cadets at the Reserve military training camp at Camp Lewis by Major General Charles H. Muir, commanding officer. The camp ended Friday.

A city ordinance regulating jitney traffic in Seattle is being rigidly enforced by Major Reeves, superintendent of public utilities, with the result that the motor busses have been ruled off the streets. Some 150 machines are out of business, it is said.

A conference on land settlement will be held between a committee representing the American Legion and Director Scott of the conservation and reclamation bureau. An important question will be as to where the state shall buy land for the use of veterans.

A hearing will be held at Ephrata, August 24, to determine water rights to Crab creek and Moses lake. Claimants, who include the Neppel Townsite company and others, will assemble from Grant and Adams counties. Marvin Chase, supervisor of hydraulics, will be referee at the hearing.

IDAHO

Repairs aggregating $1000 are being made on the Grangeville high school building in anticipation of the new school season which opens next month.

Twin Falls is gloating over permission from the interstate commerce commission to construct a 20-mile railroad between that city and a main line junction point at Wells, Nev.

The resignation of B. F. Sheehan, state seed commissioner and field agronomist for the university extension division, became effective August 1. Sheehan has taken a position with a seed growers' marketing company at Salt Lake City.

The body of an unidentified man, found shot through the head, has been buried near Coeur d'Alene. The body was found by residents on Casco bay, on Coeur d'Alene lake, with a sack of bricks tied about the neck with a rope.

At a recent meeting the Boise city council passed a resolution cutting the wages of city employes 9 to 12 per cent. Members of the police and fire departments suffered least, while the full cut was made in the pay of common labor.

A reduction in the tax levy at Boise totals 1.3 mills, it is announced. The tax for the last fiscal year was 17.3 mills, while the new levy is 16 mills. Reduction in costs of maintenance and cuts in city employes' salaries made possible the reduced levy.

KNOW YOUR PORTLAND

The earnings of the Interstate bridge, which spans the