

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief From the Past Week

OREGON
In a total of 25 fires in the Santiam forest this season, only five acres were burned.

Deschutes county's potato yield this year will be approximately 160,000 sacks on 2000 acres.

There are 46 school districts in Clatsop county. 25 schools are conducted and 4466 pupils are enrolled.

Ten vessels are loading lumber at the mills in Astoria, Westport and Waukena. Two hundred, however, are employed.

James Harper, who crossed the plains and settled near Forest Grove in 1846, died in that city last week, aged 73 years.

Four hop contracts with prices ranging from 2 1/2 to 25 cents a pound were made in the recorder's office at Salem last week.

Payments amounting to more than \$100,000 were made last week to members of the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association.

Chris S. Meuller, an overseas veteran, was killed at the Balders logging camp by a cable which struck him on the head.

Governmental officials say that there are 27,000 tons of unmined coal at the Riverfront mines in Coos county. The concern at present is bringing out 100 tons a day.

Martin Maine, well known sheep man of Thurston, recently lost a thumb while leading a pack of pack animals over a steep rocky path in the rope and string pulled in such a way as to twist it off.

General W. A. Agard, retired by the student members of the R. O. T. C., has been commissioned in the regular army with the rank of second lieutenant.

The force of engineers under the direction of Tongue Point naval base, at Clifton, has about completed the topographical and hydrographic surveys of the Tongue Point area.

John Sharp, Civil War veteran, died at his home in Walla Walla, Friday, aged 83.

Ten thousand bushels of wheat are coming in daily to the warehouses at Coquille.

36 grain fires in Walla Walla county this year have caused a loss of more than \$70,000.

In Salem during August there were 154 marriage licenses issued and 56 divorces granted.

Highway contracts aggregating \$1,147,700 were awarded by the Oregon State highway committee. All work must be completed next year.

John Ancher, rancher, was burned to death Friday at the Diamond Mine, Coos county. Fires in Stevens county are reported to be the worst in the county's history.

A grant of 480 acres of land located on San Juan island, formerly a military reservation, was returned to the University of Washington by President Harding.

J. H. Loucks of Colville has taken a contract to furnish the Diamond Mine, Coos county, with 1,500,000 feet of white pine. The work will require about 100 men.

Fire, originally started to destroy weeds, got beyond control and burned 1500 bushels of wheat on the F. M. Fulton farm near Astoria. The crop and farm implements were also destroyed.

During the past year the electric railway between the Diamond Mine and Medical Lake suffered a loss of \$20,000 and the Washington Water Power company threatens to discontinue the line.

While driving to Brewster Friday Ernest Davidson lost control of his car and crashed into a tree. Both of Davidson's jaws were broken, one ear torn off and his face and neck were badly lacerated.

Mr. Elva Mooney and his niece, Geraldine Good, aged 10, both died in a hospital at Olympia as the result of burns received when a gasoline stove exploded and started a fire that destroyed their home.

IDAHO
The body of James R. Fenwick, killed at the battle of the Argonne, arrived at Boise last Wednesday for burial.

According to estimates based on \$150 per acre, the 1921 Idaho potato crop will bring the growers \$5,000,000.

A. J. McCutcheon, a well known Coeur d'Alene rancher, was fined \$100 for burning a railroad with a gasoline stove without a permit.

The logging camp of the Panhandle Lumber company, near Spirit Lake, was closed last week, due to business conditions.

Dr. Michael Shipley of the United States department of agriculture has been ordered to leave Washington, Idaho wool men have been given until December 1 to pay grazing fees.

According to estimates based on \$45.00 per acre, the total county valuation is placed at \$1,000,000.

Forty dollars of state money secured from hunting and fishing licenses and \$150 worth of merchandise were secured by a robbery which occurred at a medical pharmacy early Saturday morning.

What I Like Best In The Journal
G. O. SMITH, 1129 Boston avenue—The telegraphic news of the front page. The Journal is an all round good paper.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE
"Mutual athletics" are suggested by the Methodists to replace the dance. The modern jazz dance could easily be replaced by the "tango."

No doubt the wages of the future, delivered in rice, will mean as much as much now as it is now. The "carry-over" will be a thing of the past.

War period profiteers, with billions in ill-gotten gains, will escape the law. The overwork to which they are subjected on their part will remain behind the bars of "justice."

Seems that the highest motive of some of these street corner religions is to make more noise than the bunch on the opposite corner.

The alibi of willful murderers should not be countenanced in the case of those who shoot at "deers" and kill their fellow men.

A cabbage is many times larger, but not nearly so valuable as a pear. Same answer to the "socialists" who have scarcely been touched.

Just because we wouldn't have you from these marvelous lines today, we declined to recognize this as a holiday.

The money that used to "make the mare go" is now employed to replenish the gasoline supply.

Where are all those outraged pessimists who predicted foul weather for Sunday?

A good deal of fruit is being shipped from the Dalles to Portland by auto truck, says Frank Seufert, who is a Portland visitor. The truck goes to the orchard, loads up and makes the trip there at night over the Columbia river highway.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Trombley of Pendleton are making a pleasure and business visit to Portland.

Dan J. Brogan of Antelope is enjoying the pleasures of the metropolis.

E. J. Callow of Bend is in Portland, strictly on business.

G. C. Clark of Grants Pass is looking around in Portland for a short time.

G. N. Bourbonnais of Klamath Falls is in Portland for a few days.

O. W. Holmes of Salem came down to Portland Saturday on business.

J. E. Reynolds of La Grande was an early arrival Saturday morning.

Sid Mayer of Sacramento is a California visitor.

Z. N. Agee of Eugene is stopping at the Multnomah.

Walter Walcke and Francis Schmidt are among the guests of the Imperial.

Two weeks later, when I went to the store at Linkville, kept by a man named "Curse," I got up to the store to stay over till next day, as he wanted to show me some mares he had for sale.

I did so. Next afternoon a man rode into Linkville, his horse covered with sweat, and said "I had a bad case of warpath." The soldiers had found the Indians fishing on Tule lake, had surprised them and fired at them.

The Indians had scattered, killing some settlers and fleeing to the mountains. Nurse asked me to go to Jacksonville to summon help. It was about 100 miles from Linkville (now called Klamath Falls) to Jacksonville.

That afternoon, with 60 men, Captain Drannan started for Jacksonville from Linkville. They reached Linkville the next morning at 9 o'clock and ate breakfast at Nurse's store.

General Wheaton was later joined by General Canby. There was but a handful of Indians in the cave in the lava bed, but they were well armed and were able to repulse all attacks against them with heavy loss to the troops.

Weeks went by, at a heavy expense in lives as well as money. Finally General Canby arranged for a council to be held between Captain Jack and himself.

It was not until the early '70s that Captain Drannan decided to settle down and give up trapping and scouting and go into the business of raising horses.

Shortly after he had taken up his place at Linkville, the purpose of which was to raise horses, General Canby and the Rev. Thomas, with an interpreter and his squaw, walked to the place appointed and met Jack and another Indian. The result was all known. General Canby, Thomas and the interpreter were killed.

Their bodies were dragged on the Indians eating their horses and finally being starved out after inflicting heavy punishment on the troops. Captain Jack and three of his principal chiefs were the better for the council.

With the facts say that if the government had kept its promise and furnished beef rations as agreed to the starving Modocs, there would have been no trouble and the world not have had to wage a campaign, expensive in lives and costing many millions of dollars.

As was so often the case, the men who made the promises were not the ones who carried them out, and so was the case in the Modoc war, when Chief Joseph led his warriors from the Wallawa country, the whole government had kept faith with the Indians.

FOR RELIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT

Discussion Gravitates Largely Toward Political Remedies, With No Agreement of Congress. Many Give Reasons for Diminishing Official Estimates of Number of Unemployed—But Something Must Be Done, All Say.

Unemployment, which, according to a recent estimate made by the department of labor at the senate's request, amounts to 5,700,000 idle workers, is accounted for in various ways by the press. On the whole, the situation is not regarded as alarming or depressing by most writers, who point out that the department's estimate is a comparative one based on the state of employment in a period which must be considered as normal.

And the deposed manufacturer has reached the point of writing off his entire claim against the government as a "bad debt" and is trying to start again at the bottom.

Did the people of America not contribute enough toward the cost of the war to enable the government to pay its legitimate bills?

"Unemployment in the headlines," the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) holds, is a more startling matter than it proves to be upon analysis, and in interpreting the department's figures, it is not to be in mind, as the report itself emphasizes, that the figure was obtained by comparing the number now at work with the number at work when employment was at its peak in 1920.

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More than five million men in America want to work, but they can't, because some years ago they stopped work to fight, and, in fighting, destroyed the processes by which they were afforded employment.

There is nothing for them to do. So much wealth was burned up in the fighting, so many people were made penniless, and so many debts and taxes were laid on them that there is less call for the products of work. That is why so many American workers are today in enforced idleness.

Work is the gospel and cornerstone of honorable living. The English lord who has worked all his life like a horse and is still going strong at 70 is an example of the value and dignity of labor. A title is not smeared by toil nor is a gentleman a gentleman without toil.

Everybody is trying to get money from everybody else. The sorrows of the world are mainly due to the effort of so many to get more than they give in return.

It wasn't the workers who brought on the war that has left so many of them unemployed and reduced so many others to penury. The men who brought on the conflict planned to profit heavily in power and trade and annexation of territory, and in the conditions they expected to result from victory.

West Virginia is not a sovereign state. Its sovereignty has been surrendered to the mine owners. They maintain their mine guards and their system of espionage. The public police are supplanted by private police. If the miners want to organize it is their right and their privilege if the money paid for detectives and guns and armed deputies and propaganda, and in usurping the functions of the state and county governments, were paid in wages to the miners and in training the miners in a better citizenship there would be no civil war in West Virginia.

So long as companies use such methods they will challenge workers to violence and keep industry in turmoil and undermine citizenship and help spread radicalism.

It all goes back to the thought that everybody is trying to get money from somebody else and some of them more money than they give in return. Instead of dignifying labor and helping workers feel that labor is honorable, the West Virginia operators are insulting labor, crucifying labor and inciting labor to fury and arson.

Men who try to get along with their employees. It is the men who do not try that are causing most of the industrial strife. They prate about the dignity of labor and pay starvation wages.

The meanest men in the country and the most dangerous enemies of the republic are those who pay wages on which the worker can barely exist. A worker with a low standard of living, pressed constantly by the pinch of necessities, worried in mind over calls from his family which he cannot meet, made almost frantic by his strained circumstances, neither can do an efficient day's work nor have the hopeful outlook to make him a contented and well poised citizen.

The Norfolk Virginian Pilot (Ind. Dem.) on the other hand, finds it "difficult" to get the federal government to pay wages on which the worker can barely exist. A worker with a low standard of living, pressed constantly by the pinch of necessities, worried in mind over calls from his family which he cannot meet, made almost frantic by his strained circumstances, neither can do an efficient day's work nor have the hopeful outlook to make him a contented and well poised citizen.

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When a firm sends a representative on a mission that representative does the bidding of his employers. If he fails to carry out their desires he is immediately removed from his position. But it is not so with a public representative. He often remains in the job under the protection of a partisan label, the interests of his employers are jettisoned, and the public—the public—labor on its pursuit of happiness, prosperity, and peace against odds which no private corporation in all history could withstand.

The irreconcilables can defeat disarmament, but they cannot defeat it if the tremendous power of the American public—the supreme power—is invoked to make the representatives of the public its representatives instead of its masters.

When that day comes a few men will no longer juggle with the lives of millions of beings as the bandmaster calls forth the strains of the partisan hallelujah.

OMIT FLOWERS
A railroad crossing.
A motor car.
A brand new bear.
And there you are.
—Southern Motorist.

Two roads that cross.
Two cars that flew.
A new made grave.
And there are you.

Concerns that mail letters by the hundreds are being permitted to use a machine which impresses on the envelope the amount of postage paid and eliminates postage stamps entirely. When the devices are built for individual use, the day of liberation from the tongue licking that causes many letters not to be mailed will have truly arrived.

DOUBLE BARRELED AMNESTY
PRESS reports say that Attorney-General Daugherty in his Cincinnati speech indicated that he will oppose general amnesty for persons who obstructed the government in prosecuting the war and who conducted themselves disloyally during the war.

If there is to be any amnesty, why not general amnesty? If one person committed a wrong against the country in time of war and is held in prison, why not keep them all there until their terms have been served? And if one person committed a wrong and was sent to prison, why not send them all there? Why punish a few and give immunity to others?

And certainly Mr. Daugherty will agree that the law should be enforced against all if it is to be enforced against a few, and that an enforcing official should not be dismissed for securing evidence against violators if he is paid to secure evidence against violators.

Some Oregon people went to prison for disloyalty during the war and served out their terms. Prosecutions against others have been stopped since Mr. Daugherty took office. And a certain secret service agent has lost his job.

The dairy and food commissioner in the last bulletin of his office notes that fines from prosecutions during the last quarter amounted to \$2370, "breaking all records." Was money from lawbreakers the only thing gained or was a contribution worth many thousands of dollars made at the same time to the cause of pure milk and food in Oregon?

IT ALWAYS TURNS
The tide has turned," say investigators of business.

Those who have sat on sandy dunes and watched the way of the waves know that no tide ever ebbed so far that it did not return. For a while after the lowest point has been reached, ocean seems static. The newly uncovered shore steams in the sun. Here and there appear the half-buried evidences of wrecks, some ancient, some recent. The sea birds flap above the sand looking with watchful eye for the spoil left them by the retreating sea.

But the stillness is only seeming. It is not real. Little by little the waves return. The tide surges shoreward. There is some remarkable swaying impulse of the whole great body of ocean. The breakers roll where a little before children might patter. Tide is high again.

Then everything that has to do with the sea is imbued with new life. Sea fish rise in the breakers. Bathers splash happily near shore. Even the clams and the mussels open their protecting shells and drink the sustenance that the waves bring them.

So with business. It has always had its tides—high and low. It has had 14 low and 14 high tides since the Civil war.

It is now at the low ebb, and its flood is beginning to set in.

They say that the dances known as the toddle, the cat step, the chicken scratch and the camel walk are passing on and out. But are we not likely to have the equally intelligent baboon prance and the bedbug spraddle?

UNPAID WAR CLAIMS
THE war is not over for men who have claims against the government. Here is a local instance.

A man received several subsidiary contracts, in connection with the shipbuilding program. On authority of the government's agents he assembled materials and paid the bills, borrowing the money.

After the armistice, federal agents removed the materials not yet paid for, leaving assurance that the claim would be settled. A little later, the claimant eliminated all claim for profit and overhead expense on the

further assurance that he could get his money promptly. Now he protests that when he goes to Seattle and endeavors to interview the shipping board agents, some of whom made the promise, he is denied audience.

In the meantime the banks have wearied of waiting and have taken over his plant in satisfaction of debts he incurred on the basis of his personal credit in order to help the war program.

The plant, which has a production of \$200,000 to \$300,000 a month, is idle. Local business feels the retarding influence of lessened industry.

And the deposed manufacturer has reached the point of writing off his entire claim against the government as a "bad debt" and is trying to start again at the bottom.

Did the people of America not contribute enough toward the cost of the war to enable the government to pay its legitimate bills?

THIS DAY
I HAVE always worked like a horse. That's why I am able to work at 70 and still going strong." It is the statement of Lord Levehulme, one of England's greatest manufacturers.

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