Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
..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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Victories that are easy are cheap. Those only are worth having which come as a result of hard fighting.—Beecher.

WHY NOT US?

ALTHOUGH America is sponsor for the armament conference, it remained for England to lead the way to immediate cessation of battleship building.

Great Britain has ordered work stopped on four super-Hoods, the backbone of her naval building program. By that act, millions of dollars will be saved to British taxpayers. By that act, wealth is saved from destruction and freed to be used in productive endeavor. By that act, England not only evidences her faith in the ultimate outcome of the arms conference, but she proves her sincerity and her willingness to cooperate with the other nations in reducing armaments.

But why does the United States continue to build? With the strong probability that the ships will be scrapped before completion why are money and materials poured wholesale into new ships? Why is the money not saved to American taxpayers? Why are the wealth and materials now ... thrown to al... certain ... tion not turned to productive ... Why do we not evidence our faith in the success of the conference instead of subjecting the delegates at Washington to the ... of the riveters while we ask them to disarm? Why do we not prove to the world that we are sincere by halting the expensive work on our steeled fighters of the sea?

To feverishly forge weapons with one hand and offer disarmament with the other is inconsistent. To pledge good faith and friendship in one breath and give orders for battleships in the next is silly. To build costly vessels to scrap is absurd.

... that, within the next six years, ...00,000 motor vehicles, including ...0,000 trucks, will be rolling over ...0,000 miles of improved roads in America, is the prediction of the manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. What a combination for the railroads to contemplate! And what a thought for the lowly pedestrian! But it is a dream that is likely to come true.

AFTER THREE YEARS

FOSTER ROAD between East Fifty-second and East Eighty-second streets is finally to be paved. Work ...ly held up pending the transfer of $65,000 from the county to the city, the sum the county has agreed to appropriate toward the cost of improvement.

...years residents of the district have appealed for pavement of the road. For years they have been compelled to wait while county and city officials bickered as to whether the road should remain a county highway or be taken over as a city street, whether it should be paved as a road or a city thoroughfare, whether the county should pay the cost or whether it should be borne by owners of abutting property. Neither the county nor the city would pave the thoroughfare.

After years of delay city and county officials reached an agreement whereby the city would take over the road as a city street and pave it provided the county assumed part of the cost. It is now to be improved under those conditions.

It is just one of the delays and wastages incidental to dual government. The Foster road episode is one glaring reason why the city of Portland and Multnomah county should cease maintaining two police departments, two attorneys' offices, several engineering departments, two auditors, two clerks and two sets of commissioners, all to function within practically the same limits and over approximately the same population. Such an arrangement can only breed inefficiency, waste, heavy costs and delay.

THE SINNOTT ARGUMENT

IT WAS proposed to cut $2740 from the income tax now paid by a man with an income of $100,000, in the bill which the Republican insurgents and Democrats beat in the house Friday.

The amount the bill proposed to cut from the tax of a man with an income of $1,000,000 was $274,730. The cut for a man with an income of $10,000 was to be only $50. These are the figures presented in fighting the bill by Congressman Sinnott of Oregon, who with 90 Republicans broke away from President Harding and the Republican leadership in the house.

To cut but $50 from the tax on an income of $10,000 a year while cutting $274,730 from the tax on an income of $1,000,000 a year is the process by which average people are often forced to pay more than a fair share of public taxes. The fact that 90 house Republicans broke away and beat the proposal examples the growth of sentiment in America for wealth to be taxed in proportion to the protection and other benefits it receives from government.

Income tax cannot be shifted. Every other form of tax except a profits tax can be shifted. All other forms of taxation go into the overhead of the business and are passed on to the consumer.

There can be no fairer tax than a tax on incomes. Many a huge income comes from interest on nonstable securities. Or comes from investments that are hidden and not found by tax collectors.

This is one reason why land and other real property pays 72.2 per cent of the direct taxes in Oregon. The people have, through the years, learned of these things, and that is why there is a widespread and growing agitation for application of the income tax. That agitation has made its influence felt in congress, and we have the unusual spectacle of the "farmers' bloc" forcing the 50 per cent surtax in the senate and the revolution against the administration and congressional leaders in the house.

The action of the house is no war on wealth. It was merely a fair insistence that men with big incomes be made to pay their just part in the cost of a very costly government. The amazing thing is that Congressmen Hawley and McArthur of Oregon voted on the side of the men with incomes of $1,000,000 a year, in spite of the speech and vote of Congressman Sinnott of Oregon, who stood for the average man.

Sixty thousand cash has just been paid by a New York society woman for a Russian sable coat. Congressman Sinnott of Oregon thinks people with such incomes should pay a just share for support of government. And he is right.

CONSTERNATION THERE

CONSTERNATION was thrown into the Glasgow shipbuilding district, says a news dispatch, by the order of the British admiralty suspending operation on the four super-dreadnaughts. The explanation is:

> Letting of the contracts had provided work for thousands of men and had done much to relieve the unemployment situation.

What a commentary on the comparatively few minds that are guiding the work and thought of the world! Is the building of enginery for destruction of property and life the only way in which governments can keep workers employed.

If governments can give employment to men by building things for war, why can they not engage in building things for peace that will employ labor?

Granted that the object in building warships was not primarily to make jobs for idle men, there remains the principle that governments can and do use public money for building the huge terrors of the sea and that in the course of the building workers are employed.

Instead of using public money for such things, why is not the intelligence of those minds that guide the world high enough to so order affairs that the war money may be spent on implements of peace, in building highways, on enterprises to aid races instead of destroying them?

Shysters and flatheads and thoughtless persons and evil minds in high public places have brought the world's thought into a dismal situation when they can find no enterprise of peace to substitute for enterprises of war and when thousands at Glasgow mourn because work is stopped on giant contrivances for killing people.

The tragedy of mankind is the bankruptcy of nations in leadership with intelligence to fit the century.

He was a crossing watchman at Detroit when Henry Ford bought a railroad. His wage was then $58 a month. More duties that he could take care of were added to his day's routine. They made his work worth while and he is now paid $156 a month. It is one of the secrets of Ford's success.

ITS GROWING DEPTH

IN PRACTICALLY every port of the world channel depths are measured at high tide. The Columbia river channel is one of the very few from which depths are quoted on a low tide basis.

When it is announced, for instance, that the channel at the harbor entrance exceeds 42 feet, the figures do not mean, as they would in other ports, that the depth is 33 feet at low tide, but, on the contrary, that at high tide the depth is more than 50 feet.

The same figures hold true in connection with the channel from Portland to the sea. As Major Park of the United States engineer corps, observes:

> With the addition of a foot or two of tide, channel depths sufficient for 30-foot draft vessels have been available. Operators have gladly availed themselves of this opportunity to utilize the tides; they do it the world over as a matter of course. It is one of the great blessings of the port. This office has received no complaints from ship operators based on actual lack of depths, although minor delays have occurred due to apparent unfamiliarity of pilots with changing channel conditions.

There is, however, no reason for any unfamiliarity on the part of Columbia river pilots with the changes in the channel, for reports issue from the United States engineer's office daily.

During the past season, it is also noticeable from Major Park's statement, close cooperation has obtained between the government and the port authorities. As a consequence, although the channel below the mouth of the Willamette is particularly the responsibility of the engineer corps, the port's dredges worked with those of the government in the Columbia to cut down shoals as formed by receding high water. As a result ships drawing 30 and 32 feet, taking occasional advantage of the tides, have had no trouble whatever.

There is due to the Columbia river channel by recommendation of the engineer corps $1,750,000 to be spent for dikes and additional dredging capacity. When this amount is appropriated by congress a long step will be taken toward the deepened channel which the Columbia demands in order to sustain the increasing burden of its commerce.

Fifteen years ago he began business with a basket of apples and now he is an apple king. He doesn't grow the apples—he buys and sells them. He is Steinhardt, of New York city. He does a business of $15,000,000 a year. But no living man who tends the orchard, sprays the trees and packs the apples has so advanced in worldly affairs. It is because the system of marketing is faulty. Steinhardt is not to blame.

WHY NOT HERE?

AT THE request of the governor, a meeting of prominent Washingtonians and Washington officials is to be held soon to devise means to suppress the traffic in narcotics in the northern state.

It is a worthy undertaking. Officials there sense the tremendous destructive results of the drug habit. They vision the growing use of narcotics. They hear of the rapid enslaving of new recruits, of the blighted lives, abandoned hopes, and lost manhood and womanhood that are collected as a toll by the deadly drugs.

No habit is so intensely destructive of character. No habit is so perverting. No habit is so sure to take its victims. And no habit is so hard to overthrow.

A drug fiend is almost invariably confirmed. He is without honor and without feeling. He is the most murderously perverted of the human kind and often is the most fiendish criminal.

The use of narcotics is rapidly spreading in Oregon. It is becoming a strong menace to the social structure of the state. Why not take steps here similar to those in Washington, looking to the suppression of the traffic?

An Ohio street railway company is trying the plan of issuing "ride-all-the-week" tickets for $1.25 as a means of increasing business. The tickets are good for as many rides as the patron sees fit to take during the week. Ticket sales are increasing each week and it is believed that the plan may turn out to be successful.

A ROTTEN PROPOSAL

BEATEN overwhelmingly by the decision of the voters of Oregon, opponents of the irrigation project in Harney county are trying to induce the federal department of agriculture to bring proceedings in the federal courts to have Malheur lake remain as a bird reserve.

It would be extraordinary if the agricultural department would make such a fight. The people of the district are farmers. They want water on their lands to increase production. The bird reservists say they should not be allowed to use the water on account of the water fowl that frequent the lake.

These farmers have formed an irrigation district of 85,000 acres. All the plans and specifications have been prepared. The bonds have been voted. They were ratified by an almost unanimous vote. They are backed by an overwhelming vote by the people of Oregon giving the children and grown-ups precedence over ducks and other water fowl in the use of water in that region.

About all that remains to be done is to have the supreme court in a friendly suit proclaim the validity of the bonds, and then sell the securities and begin work. If all goes well actual construction will begin next spring.

How would it look in a country where free land is exhausted, where cities are becoming congested, and where there is a clamor to people the rural districts, if a great federal department dedicated to agriculture, would take a stand against the Harney farmers and in favor of theorists and their bird reserve?

COLONEL HARVEY SPEAKS AGAIN

His Speaking as for the Administration Is Ill Taken By Numberless American Editors, Who Deny Him This Right if Unauthorized—Whether So Authorized or Not Is to Them Not Clear—But He Has His Apologists, Who Assume to Interpret the Ambassador.

Daily Editorial Digest
(Consolidated Press Association.)

Ambassador Harvey, engaged in "dispelling illusions" in a recent address in Liverpool, seems also to have disturbed the "illusion" in the minds of a number of American editors that foreign policies are promulgated by the department of state at Washington. In this address, the New York Times (Ind. Dem.) says, the ambassador "fell, with the zeal of a country editor attacking an effete aristocrat of Europe," upon the hope expressed by Lord Denby, former British ambassador to France, that there would "some day" be an alliance of Great Britain, France and the United States, to "safeguard the peace of the world." Regretting that it seems to be his "unhappy lot to dispel illusions respecting the attitude of the United States," the American envoy answered Lord Denby by declaring that hope "futile" and in "utter impossibility." Now that portion of the American press which regards Colonel Harvey none too highly at best wants to know whether he is speaking authoritatively as a representative of the administration, or is indulging in what the Norfolk Virginian Pilot (Ind Dem.) calls "another attack of splenetic personal prejudice masquerading as the viewpoint of the United States." However, Colonel Harvey has the assurance of a considerable number of editors that whether or not he is accurately reflecting administration policies, he is entirely right in his interpretation of American sentiment in the matter of European alliances.

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The statement which Ambassador Harvey made at Liverpool is "more striking in one respect than his outburst before the Pilgrim society some months ago," the Wilmington, (N. C.) Star (Dem.) finds, for "he has now undertaken to speak, not merely for the present American administration, but for all American administrations, past, present and future," or, as the Butte Miner (Dem.) puts it, he has taken it upon himself "to define this nation's policy for all future time," and that, the Durham (N. C.) Sun (Ind.) remarks, "is a big sweep to windward."

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What Mr. Harvey thinks or says on the subject of "alliances" is not of "great consequence," in the opinion of the New York Tribune (Rep.), but "it is of consequence to have knowledge of who, if anybody, authorized the ambassador to define and declare the attitude of America." Manifestly, the Dayton News (Dem.) thinks, "Harvey desires it to be publicly known that the international policies of the present administration are in his keeping," and although it does not share the impression, the New Haven Journal Courier (Ind.) admits that "it will not be unnatural for the average man to conclude that he is stating attitudes of mind and positions of politics which President Harding would like to have known but does not care to risk the expression of." While the Birmingham Age-Herald (Ind. Dem.) has no doubt that "he was speaking for the Harding administration," the Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) is equally sure that his speech was "his own inspiration rather than that of the state department or the White House."

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In any event, the Scranton Times (Dem.) thinks that "under the circumstances, with the great statesmen of Europe hurrying to this country to engage in a conference, it was a most undiplomatic speech. It threw cold water on all the hopes of the rulers of the allied governments." According to Harvey's interpretation of George Washington's stand against "entangling alliances," the American people "have been hamstrung," says the Newark News (Ind.); "the great Washington built an irremovable barrier across their path, condemning them to follow a course of isolation to the end of their days, whatever the cost might be to them and to the world." But the world "do move," the Charleston News and Courier (Dem.) observes, and "this country has adopted many policies of which George Washington would not have approved," and, the paper continues, it is not "a flattering estimate of our intelligence" to declare that "the American people will never consent to an alliance, no matter how desirable it might be." That amounts to telling us "that we are a lot of stupid and hidebound provincials so enslaved by prejudice as to be proof against reason and common sense." On the contrary, the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.) asserts, "enlightened public opinion" recognizes as "inevitable" that "we establish some sort of contact with the other nations of the earth. The only question is as to what kind it shall be."

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Nevertheless, George Harvey meant precisely the same thing that George Washington meant by "entangling alliances," the Sioux City Journal (Rep.) declares, "one that could drag one nation into another nation's quarrels because of a tacit agreement between the two," and an alliance of that kind "is repulsive to America, not because Washington pronounced against it," but because it is not in accord with "the principles of American freedom and American hopes and ambitions," and the ambassador's clear statement of America's attitude on the question is to be commended," the Ann Arbor Times News (Ind.) feels. Alliances, says the Kansas City Journal (Rep.) "belong to the diplomacy of Napoleon, not to that of the twentieth century," and to Americans, the Toledo Blade (Rep.) adds, they suggest "the intrigues, the secrecies, the everlasting play of an intricate diplomatic game." Harvey, therefore, "properly interprets the spirit of American diplomacy," which, as the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune (Rep.) outlines it, is "frank, free, definite understanding with all, secret pacts with none." Certainly Mr. Harvey "did not mean that hope of American and British cooperation for world peace was futile," the Kansas City Star (Ind.) asserts; "what is futile is merely the expectation that such cooperation can be brought about by a treaty of alliance," and our ambassador was trying to impress upon the British "that practical statesmanship would be better employed in trying to bring about, through less formal sanctions, a working agreement that would produce results as good."

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The rattlesnake does not sound his rattles as a warning before striking, but because of nervousness, Homer R. Dill, director of the exhibit of vertebrates at the University of Iowa, says. Experience with live rattlers in the university laboratory shows that when the snake is planning a quick strike it is absolutely still, except that its head may sway slightly from side to side. The strike and withdrawal of the head is so quick the eye does not follow the movement, Dr. Dill says. The rattles rattle when the snake is frightened and nervous, he declares. Another mistaken idea is that the age of the snake may be told from the number of rattles. Mr. Dill asserts

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.]

MR. HARDING'S "VISION"

A Correspondent Reduces It to a Thoroughly Visible Basis.

Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—The standpat press is circulating a very touching nursery tale regarding an angel appearing to Mr. Harding while he was asleep on the yacht Mayflower, and commanding him to wave the olive branch and thus bring eternal world peace. One in Mr. Harding's position should deny these pishogues and give credit where credit is due. Facts regarding the origin of the conference idea follow: Premier Meighen of Canada addressing the premiers' conference in England in June last, said: "I am opposed to this alliance (Anglo-Japanese) because it has outlived its purpose. It was entered into to curb the Pacific ambitions of Germany and Russia. Today these nations are impotent for evil; no nation menaces British or Japanese interests in the East. Today, broadly speaking, there are three great powers in the world—Great Britain, the United States and Japan. If any two of these enter into a separate alliance, then there can be but one result. The third—in this case in would be the United States—will arm, which means that we, too, will have to arm, the consequence being a race in armaments that can produce only misery if not ruin. It is not that I desire to reject the friendship of Japan, it is that I do not wish to purchase their friendship at the price of making enemies of other nations. I therefore urge that we confer with both the United States and Japan; that the three governments sit down together and see whether they cannot solve whatever difficulties exist, on a basis of understanding and good will."

The Japanese and the United States embassies were asked to sound out their respective governments on the step that Mr. Meighen had proposed, and one week later President Harding, with the Borah naval limitation resolution to work on, issued his invitation for a conference.

This is written to prove that, while Mr. Harding is a very good man, he has not yet taken second place in the Holy Trinity. A Reader.

PASSING IT ON

Discussion of Route Taken by a Tax and of Its Final Destination.

Portland, Nov. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Referring to an article in an evening paper of November 5, prepared no doubt by the promoters of the 1925 fair, wherein it is stated that only 20 per cent of the population of Multnomah county are taxpayers, and that 80 per cent are non-taxpayers, and therefore the tax for the fair would affect only one fifth of the population: I take issue with this statement. I assert that the owners of property take taxes into consideration in renting to the non-taxpayer, or in selling their merchandise, and add sufficient to their rentals, or price of merchandise, to take care of all taxes, therefore making the so-called "non-taxpayer" the real taxpayer.

As a matter of fact, in many of the Eastern cities the property owners are making leases (and I understand some of the property owners in Portland) basing their rentals on the taxes at the time of making the lease, and making the tenant stand the increase in taxes during the life of the lease. If this is not passing it on, I don't know what it is, and no doubt the lessee selling merchandise will take this into consideration and pass it on to the consumer. Then why do we say that 80 per cent of the people are "non-taxpayers"?

In view of the fact that it is the intention of the fair promoters to raise $4,000,000 in Portland, based upon a population of 260,000, this would mean approximately $15 each for every man, woman and child in Portland, or, assuming that every family consists of five persons, it would mean $75 for each family in the city. I think the so-called "non-taxpayers" understand this thoroughly, judging from their past experience in increased rentals and high prices. W. C. North.

A BATTLESHIP OF PEACE

Support of Proposal to Use the Oregon as a Home for Merchant Mariners.

Portland, Nov. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—To retain the Oregon in her home waters of the Willamette appears to many of us as a vital, urgent and splendid idea. What more fitting way can we devise than united action of the Portland Council of Churches, the city of Portland and the state of Oregon to make our dream come true?—to convert an instrument of death and destruction into a channel of life and inspiration for the men of our American merchant marine. Moored in these peaceful waters, with Old Glory flying at the stern to tell of her glorious history, and with the dove of peace with green olive branch apeak, as a symbol of her later destiny; as a meeting-place, club, library, chapel, hotel afloat and general rendezvous for the singing sailors of the seven seas—in what more notable way can we celebrate the heroic dead and make them "yet speak" of the new era of peace to generations yet unborn? As a practical business proposition the three bodies above named could easily raise a sum sufficient to equip and maintain for one year this home for the boys "who go down to the sea in ships." Thereafter dues for sleeping quarters and meals, with a moderate subsidy, would readily make the Oregon a going concern. Who among our leading citizens will give us a lead? There are hundreds who will gladly share in this noble memorial. John W. Lethaby.

MR. REICHEN TO MR. LINSCOTT

Portland, Nov. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see that Mr. Linscott has now reached bottom and confessed that prohibition is "against nature." It's a plain fact that natures vary in degree of depravity. If prohibition were against everybody's nature it would never have been enacted anywhere. Some natures are so depraved that they resent laws against fraud, theft, cruelty, etc. Others are bitter against laws that are supposed to protect women and hold parents responsible for the rearing of the children they bring into the world. Certainly, all laws that are for the protection of the weak and meek are "against" the "nature" of the ruthless and the aggressive. If it were not the case we shouldn't need these laws at all. Nothing new about that. Some natures gladly cooperate for the peace and safety of all. Some can be kept in bounds of civility by law. Others can only be made safe by steel doors. C. A. Reichen.

THE UNEXPLORED PLACES

From the Chicago Post

Occasionally we hear that there is nothing left in the world to make the "find" worth the search. When one says that the world is small, after all, he is accused of springing a bromide. We do not know why anybody wants to say that the world is small, after all, for it is a mighty big place, and there are a good many thousands of square miles of it that man knows nothing about—less than nothing about, as a geographer put it the other day.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is going exploring again. He is bound to find something new if his ship steers a right course. Any explorer who wants to work in a new field can take his choice of any one of a hundred fields, and know before he sets out that he is going into places which few, if any, persons ever have been in before. The explorer for years to come probably can know in advance that for him there is still an undiscovered country.

There are parts of North and South America, of Africa and of Asia into which no white man ever has penetrated. New lands, new plants, new animals and perhaps new men await the discoverer in places all over the world. It is 1921, and the world has been here for a good many thousand years, but as yet man does not know all about it, nor will he know all about it probably until it has added a good many thousands of whirlings to its record. The world is not small, after all.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Nature is, amid such terrors as a silver thaw, its own worst enemy.

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Once upon a time there was a man who said Portland people didn't want a fair. May he rest in peace.

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Incidentally, considering the vanished marvels of our youth, we've been wondering what's happened to the old mill stream.

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Sometimes women who can't keep step in the march of fashion are, nevertheless, the first to respond to the cadence of the wedding march.

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This year, in any event, we may be thankful that there are no more fences for the neighbors' cats to commit their midnight choruses upon.

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Somehow we always fail at the crucial moment to get up any seemly degree of enthusiasm over a rummage sale in the church basement.

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Where was Portland when the light went out? Getting ready to turn the house topsy turvy in search of the old coal oil lamp or a stray candle.

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Women folk find, when the electricity lays down on the job, that there are some inconveniences about all the modern conveniences. Some homes this morning had no breakfast and less had percolated coffee, while wash day was, perforce, postponed.

SIDELIGHTS

Let the 10-year naval holiday become effective and in 10 years another may be declared for 25 years.—Bend Bulletin.

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There might be many who would wish to rent a vacant house, but no one wants to rent a vacant mind.—Harney County News.

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The 30-minute limit for auto parking proposed by the merchants is quite a come-down from the 30 day limit now in vogue.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

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The builders of the Pacific International Livestock exposition have every reason to glory in the results. Portland today is showing the finest lot of livestock in the world and good old Oregon is getting her share of the prizes.—Hillsboro Argus.

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As usual at this time of year we read of the "turkey shortage," but there will be no "price shortage" when it comes to buying them. The farmer raises his own Thanksgiving turkey, the millionaire buys his, the gambler wins his, the rest of us eat "liver and onions."—Aurora Observer.

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Paul Robinson, editor of the Aurora Observer, claims that he was "the first and only Oregon editor that predicted, pulled for and rejoiced at Harding's nomination." If Paul is correct, there are at least two other Oregon editors, viz: C. E. Ingalls and E. E. Brodie, who should quit making this claim for themselves.—Benton County Courier.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Although dean of the agricultural editors of the Northwest, editor of the Idaho Farmer and editor of the Idaho Odd Fellow, A. E. Gipson of Caldwell, Idaho, has found time to attend the national grange convention and is registered at the Multnomah. "Idaho is very friendly toward Portland," stated Mr. Gipson, "and we realize we are a part of a great tributary country of which Portland is the seaport town. However, we regret that the Portland business men's expedition failed to materialize, and that you have not become acquainted with the wonderful growth and advancement of our immense irrigated area; for Idaho is one of the largest reclamation sections of the country and is a leader in reclamation work. I am a great believer in this great Northwest of ours, and do not believe that we should be governed merely by a technical state boundary line, but should all work together for the upbuilding of the whole Northwest and for the success of your 'Oregon 1925' fair. I have just returned from the East, and even there they talk about the fair to be held in Oregon in 1925; so you see you did well to vote for the tax. It is a great pleasure for me to be present at this national grange convention, and this is the forty-fifth year I have been a member of that organization which has done so much for the benefit of the farmer." Mr. Gipson was recently presented with a 50-year jewel by the Odd Fellows.

Guests from nearby places registered at the Multnomah include the following: W. K. Sears, Chann Dogg, Mrs. C. E. Fernley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Elfusing and H. H. Walker of Astoria; Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Clark, R. E. Miller and R. A. Bennett of Hood River; F. M. Johns, J. B. Kilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gilkey, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Leston and R. B. Wilcox of The Dalles; C. H. Hall and C. H. Brown of Pendleton; R. S. Watts of Lakeside; Mrs. Agnes Johnson of Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Churchill of Mohawk; John McBride of Seaside.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Biehn of Klamath Falls have come to Portland for the winter. Their daughters, Pear and Frieda, are attending school in Portland.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wellsher of Corvallis are visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. E. Butt, in Portland.

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E. E. Foss of Prosper, a small sawmill town near Bandon, is registered at the Hotel Portland.

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Mrs. Dexter Rice, Iris Rice and Fern Reymers of Roseburg are registered at the Portland.

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G. W. Hassalo, registering from England, is at the Portland.

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Mrs. Glen Eddings of Roseburg is visiting friends in Portland.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The story of the founding of the city of Eugene and of its earlier years is here compiled in brief by Mr. Lockley, who makes of it an uncommonly interesting recital.]

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Dorris live at 556 Pearl street, Eugene. I visited them recently and they told me of Eugene's early days. Mr. Dorris came to California in 1856. Four years later he moved to the Southern Oregon mines, settling in Jacksonville. He read law with B. F. Dowell and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He moved to Eugene in the fall of that year.

"When did you come to Oregon, Mrs. Dorris?" I inquired. "We crossed the plains in 1853," she said. "My father, William Hoffman, who was a native of Baltimore, married Miss Caroline Barbara Schafer, also a native of Maryland. I was one of six daughters. We were all born in Indiana. We started from Covington for the long trip by wagon across the plains. My father served as county clerk of Jackson county 12 years. C. C. Beekman, the banker and early day express agent of Jacksonville, married my sister Julia. My nephew, B. B. Beekman, lives in Portland and can tell you all about the early days in Jacksonville. After moving to Eugene City, as Eugene was then called, Mr. Dorris came back to Jacksonville to claim me as his bride. We were married by the Rev. Williams, the Presbyterian minister, at my home in Jacksonville, May 15, 1866. Our wedding trip was our trip to Eugene. My husband was born March 7, 1832, at Nashville, Tenn. He is the oldest attorney in Eugene. He will be 90 years old on his next birthday. We have three daughters—Emma, who married C. A. Hardy; May, who married Jerry E. Bronaugh, and Stella, who married Dr. C. C. McCrum. Mr. Dorris was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1870, and in 1881 he was elected to the state senate. He has served in the city council of Eugene and also as mayor."

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In looking over the old records of proceedings of the city council of Eugene I ran across an interesting statement, made by B. F. Dorris, president of the city council in 1875-76. The report is dated April 10, 1876, and reads in part as follows:

"Within the last month complaints have been made to me against the city marshal for non-performance of duty in permitting the hogs belonging to the mill company to run at large. I have long since discovered that it is much easier to find fault with an officer than it is to perform his duties. The difficulties of the marshal in this case are not well understood. While the law makes it his duty to take up certain animals found running at large, it also contemplates some provision in the way of a pound to put them into, and none has been made; so, if censure is deserved, and I think it is, it should attach to the council and not the marshal. In order to obviate the recurrence of this complaint, and meet another want greatly felt, I would suggest that permission be obtained of the county court to enclose the block facing the county jail, this enclosure to be used as a pound and also used by farmers when they come to town with their wagons. By this provision we would prevent animals running at large and protect the farmer from the depredations of the herd of cows that swarm through our streets from one year's end to another. If we will not prevent the cows running at large, justice demands protection to the farmer."

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It was a lawyer who built the first house within the corporate limits of the city of Eugene. When Judge D. M. Risdon came to Lane county in January, 1851, he erected the first dwelling within what later became the city limits of Eugene. Eugene Skinner's house was located near the foot of Skinners butte. Hilyard Shaw built Judge Risdon's house for him. The contract price was $76. The house was 14 by 20. The roof and sides were covered with split boards and the floor was of puncheon. It was located on Pearl street between Ninth and Tenth streets. Later that summer Hilyard Shaw and William Smith put up a sawmill. The mill race was put in about the same time, as was Jim Huddleston's store on the river bank near Eugene Skinner's ferry.

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In August, 1851, a survey was made by Eugene Skinner and Judge Risdon with the idea of laying out a townsite. The next April they filed their plat of the townsite of Eugene City, which had 24 blocks of eight lots each and two fractional blocks containing three and seven lots, respectively. The lots were 80 by 160 feet. Eugene Skinner donated a number of the lots to people who had been of service to him or to those who might help him build up his prospective city. He gave one of the fractional blocks to James Huddleston, the storekeeper. Two lots were given to the school district, two lots to Judge R. P. Boise, two more to Judge M. P. Deady, two to L. A. Rice and four to Hilyard Shaw for a mill site.

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It looked for a time as if the citizens would not adopt the name of Eugene City, for the place was known as Skinners Mudhole. In 1853 the county seat was located at "Skinners Mudhole" and the old name was dropped and it became Eugene City.

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In 1862 a move was started to incorporate the town, but the move was fought by the State Republican, a newspaper published at Eugene, which opposed the plan on the grounds of economy. The people back of the plan urged the incorporation so that the grogshops could be regulated and the hogs running at large impounded. The State Republican in a long editorial on the subject said: "The whiskey shops can be abolished by cutting off the southern portion of the precinct, and as to the maintaining of a city government merely to get rid of a few old sows that perambulate the streets, that would be a very expensive way of accomplishing a small amount of good." In spite of this the city was incorporated as Eugene City on October 17, 1862. Two years later, on October 22, 1864, the title of the city was changed to the City of Eugene and a new charter was adopted. Under the revised charter the following city officials were appointed: J. B. Underwood, president; J. A. McClung, Eugene F. Skinner, F. B. Dunn, C. C. Croner, W. T. Osburn and T. G. Hendricks, trustees; A. A. Skinner, recorder; B. Jennings, treasurer; C. H. Fox, marshal; Tom Chase, street commissioner.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

Elmer Washington Powers admits he don't know much about managin' the cavortin' of a tin Lizzie but he's a-learnin' fast, 'cause his wife, who goes to town with him, is a-teachin' of him. Mrs. Powers never drove a gas wagon in her life, but she's a-readin' the literchoor and pre-digests it for Elmer, after which she tells him jist whit to do, and exactly what he'd orter of done at ever turn of the road. Some fellers'd snort and rage at sich teachin' but Elmer enjoys it tremenjus. In case of a mixup smashin' things, Elmer figgers he'll lay the blame on her—but he shore is dead wrong there.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

Baker county is advertising for sale $425,000 worth of county road bonds.

The city council of Bend has reduced the wages of city employes from $5 to $4 for eight hours' work.

There are seven applicants for the position of postmaster at Rogue River, four of whom are women.

Boardman has a new industry, a Swiss cheese factory, the product of which is just being placed on the market.

The excellent showing of oil at the Trigonia oil well in Jackson county has attracted the interest of oil men all over the country.

The school census just completed in Lane county shows a total of 11,405 children of school age, approximately 250 more than last year.

Hood River civic and commercial organizations are planning a community chest drive similar to the one held in Portland last spring.

At a meeting of farmers, citizens and business men recently, plans were made for a wild-west round-up to be held at Prairie City next fall.

August, aged 12, and Walter, 10, sons of George Jaeger of Sherwood, won first and second prizes at the Portland stock show with three sheep.

Coburg citizens are taking steps to form a drainage area to improve 10,000 acres of wet land in Northern Lane and Southern Linn counties.

Polk county's annual corn show, to be held in Independence December 1 and 2, promises to be the best exhibition of the kind ever held in the county.

Mrs. Louis Oretta of Tualatin sustained fractured ribs and severe bruises when the shaft of her buggy broke, overturned and threw her to the ground.

Another carload of Linn county Jersey cows for shipment to Crook county is being purchased this week by J. A. Milner and J. A. Riggs of Powell Butte.

Word is received from Tacoma of the death in that city of Mrs. Anna Bott, who was born in Eugene 63 years ago. Death came suddenly from heart disease.

WASHINGTON

More than 4,500,000 bushels of Walla Walla county's 1921 wheat crop have been sold to date.

More than 200 men are at work at the Fort Walla Walla health service hospital. The payroll last week approximated $5500.

Clay Perkins is under arrest at Butte, Mont. charged with being implicated in the bank robbery at Roy near Tacoma last Monday.

The day after insuring 200 tons of hay for $2400, J. T. Offut of Prosser lost 156 tons by a fire caused by sparks from a steam engine.

Four persons are under arrest in Spokane charged with exploding gas bombs in local theatres employing nonunion operators.

Train service on the Great Northern railway was disrupted during the week as the result of a second cave-in at Horseshoe tunnel.

Seven hundred and fifty-three veterans are in hospitals in the Thirteenth veterans' bureau district, an increase of 200 in the last month.

Civil service examination to select postmasters for Cashmere, Colville, Grandview and Okanogan are announced for December 13.

A reduction of 25 per cent in state tax levies is the goal of the new state federation of taxpayers' associations recently organized at Tacoma.

J. C. Scott, agricultural agent of Franklin county, has been appointed agricultural director of the White Bluffs-Hanford soldier settlement project.

A joint order of quarantine on dogs has been issued in Adams, Grant, Benton and Franklin counties, owing to an epidemic of rabies among coyotes and dogs.

The Coy Valve company, recently incorporated for $1,000,000, has taken an option on a 10-acre site in the Henderson Land company's addition to Chehalis.

The program of road improvement in Chelan county is the most extensive ever undertaken in the county. At least half a million dollars will be expended next year.

Jitneys operating at Seattle must quit running or else their drivers will be arrested, under an ordinance banning jitney competition with the municipal railway.

IDAHO

Five 225-pound hogs were stolen from the ranch of K. F. Kessler, near Emmett, a few days ago.

A. S. Whitelaw has sold 320 acres of land near Moscow to Henry Clark for a consideration of $40,000.

R. P. Quarles, pioneer attorney and former member of the supreme court of Idaho, died last Tuesday at Salmon City.

A large golden eagle, measuring seven and a half feet from tip to tip, was recently captured alive by John Wright of Bellevue.

The Moscow Clay and Brick Products company has obtained an order for seven cars of face brick for the new Hub store at Lewiston.

At a special election in Lewiston on three ordinances to authorize bond issues for park and cemetery improvements all were defeated.

According to growers in the Boise valley, 1300 carloads of apples have been shipped from there this season, with about 300 more to be shipped.

While driving to Rexburg Thursday, Mrs. Ole Roe was killed when her horse became frightened and dashed down the hill throwing her beneath the wheels.

The Union State bank of Nez Perce has closed its doors at the request of the bank directors, who state that depositors will suffer no financial loss by the bank closing.

While playing with some gun caps at Fairfield Friday morning, the right hand of Nelson Griffith's 4-year-old son was so badly injured when they exploded that all the fingers had to be amputated.

What I Like Best In The Journal

REV. W. NESBITT BYARS, pastor Lincoln Methodist church, 1439 East Lincoln street—I have been a resident of your city for a little more than a year and, while I was raised on the Oregonian as a diet, I wish to say that of the newspapers in the Northwest—for I have lived in Spokane, too—The Journal has the best church page and the best church news that I have seen.

H. D. FOWTTEN, 508 East Harrison street—Its dependability, its fairness, the stand it takes on the disarmament issue and its friendliness to the common people.

W. D. McLEAN, 559 Cora street—Its stand on disarmament and its democracy. Our carrier service is good. We have never missed a paper.

MRS. R. T. ANDERSON, 387½ Burnside street—The funny features.

WILLIAM DUFFEY, 346½ Morrison street—Fred Lockley's articles.

When you send your opinion be sure to include name in full and address. No comment can be published if sent anonymously or signed with initials only.