Oregon 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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Even in war, moral power is to physical as three parts out of four.—Napoleon.

FRANCE AND THE WORLD

IN AN eloquent address before the arms conference yesterday, Premier Briand asked the representatives of other powers if, situated in France's position, they would turn their backs to danger and jeopardize their countries and their lives by sweeping away the only safeguard—the army.

He pointed to the German menace, a country defeated and prostrated, but not forever conquered, lying dormant, but always ready to spring at the throat of France. He pictured Russia with Bolshevism, an army of 20,000,000 men, and arms. He suggested a combination of the two, another charge at France, another rape of Belgium, and other Meuses, Marnes and Argonnes. Would the other countries of the world, situated as France is situated, disarm and bare their breasts to the enemy? he questioned. Would they close their eyes to the peril of annihilation? Without other means of protection, certainly not.

But is France prepared to close her eyes to the danger of international bankruptcy and wholesale paralyzation of commerce and industry? Is Japan? Is England, Italy, or America? Is France prepared to crush her people under an avalanche of armament costs incidental to another race for military power? Is Japan? Is England, Italy or America? Is France prepared to brush aside the business of production and trade, the business of creating wealth, and go headlong into the business of war? Is Japan? Is England, Italy or America? And is France prepared to face effacement in the next war, prepared to die under the attacks of the most poisonous and deadly gases ever known, prepared to face the killing ray and the invisible germs, prepared to die under the fire of great and powerful guns and the longer ranged airplanes and more powerful discharges? Is Japan? Is England, Italy or America? Certainly not.

France will disarm. She is menaced by her neighbors. Without protection she might be wiped from the earth. She is likewise menaced by bankruptcy, stagnation, and war if there is no disarmament. Both dangers would be removed if the other nations of the world agreed to protect France in case of invasion. And that is the only way France can escape both perils and the only way the world can escape them.

The perversion or thoughtlessness in the person who fed tobacco to an elephant in the Sells-Floto circus and thereby set the animal into a craze that ended in his death is one of the human handicaps. It has its counterpart in the fact that, as the wild stampede of the elephant suggests, man is the only one of all the animals who will use tobacco.

OREGON AND THE EXPOSITION

PORTLAND voted Saturday to shoulder two thirds of the cost of the 1925 exposition, provided contributors make good their pledge to raise $1,000,000 by subscription. The latter should be done before the state is asked to vote.

The Portland vote was 4 to 1. In a state election, it would probably be even a larger proportionate majority.

Judged by the vote in Portland, the state will probably be less antagonistic than has been supposed. It should be favorable, for the people who come to the exposition, traveling largely by automobile, will see all of Oregon and spend their money all over Oregon. Many of them will see the Pendleton Round-Up, see historic scenes at Astoria, see the fruit shows of Southern Oregon, see the state and county fairs, see the reclaimed farm lands of Eastern Oregon, see the broad acres of the Willamette valley and see the impressive scenery throughout the state.

The exposition, if finally approved, will in fact cover in exhibits a wider range and comprise more in publicity of resources than any similar event of the past. The heavy vote in favor of it in Portland will probably mean that there will be no organized opposition against it in the state election.

A PROPER PROMOTION

THE promotion of Patrolman Persinger of the Portland police department for honest and efficient service is an excellent example of the proper basis for promotions of those in the public employ, and more especially in the police department.

Persinger was offered a tempting bribe by a notorious drug vendor to aid him in smuggling opiates. Instead of accepting the tainted money and flaunting his oath of office, Persinger arrested the drug smuggler and confiscated $100,000 worth of contraband narcotics.

Some men would have accepted the bribe, permitted the poisonous opiates to go through and be distributed to hapless slaves, and aided the blood-sucking distributor to obtain his tainted profits. But Persinger recognized his oath, performed his duty, and rendered a service to his employers. For it, the rewards should be his. And other men in the police department should be rewarded for similar service, and no other.

The shipping board praised the presentation of argument for the allocation of combination passenger-freight ships to the Columbia river. Words may compliment, but the actual allocation of ships will be justice.

THE SEEDS OF WAR

ONE of the sanest proposals to the Washington conference is the modest request of the Chinese delegation. Two proposals are made: (1) That China be allowed to work out her own destiny in her own way; (2) that she be freed from the spheres of influence placed over her in the past by other nations.

In public, these proposals have been accepted "in principle"; in private, there will be reservations and attempts at bargaining to defeat if not destroy the principle. Behind the scenes, the reservations and bargains are already discreetly suggested among the negotiators.

Take the attitude of Japan toward China. It is exemplified in the demands made in 1915. In groups, they are thus classified:

1. Japan to have economic concessions in Manchuria. Economic advantages are an innocent proposal. But the hard lines of history have taught that economic control ultimately means political control.

2. Japan to have very important concessions in Shantung.

3. Japan to have certain advisory influence with the head of the police in China.

4. Japan to have 80 per cent of the iron and steel output of China and to have a voice in fixing the price.

5. Japan to have guarantees that China will never alienate any of the harbors or islands along her coast line.

Other nations had made similar inroads on Chinese national sovereignty. Japan had the example set for her. She may have gone a bit farther than the others because of her own necessities for raw materials and through her need of areas on which her increasing population may have room to exist.

To aid her peaceful penetration of China, Japan publishes newspapers, in various Chinese cities, printed in the Chinese language, but edited by Japanese. The movement is recognized by many Chinese and is resisted by boycotts against Japanese goods and in other ways.

The proposal of Admiral Kato of the Japanese delegation at the conference to modify the Hughes naval program is pretty certain indication that from his delegation there will come in secret committee work many contentions with reference to China.

It was unfortunate for the conference that Premier Hara was assassinated. He was the voice of the Japanese mass. It was by sheer ability that he had won the premiership. The huge petitions urging disarmament with 1,000,000 signatures, carried to Washington by a Japanese messenger, is token of what the Japanese mass wants at Washington. But Admiral Kato, who originated the famous eight-eight naval program, is out of sympathy with that voice, and therein the conference has a problem. Secretary Hughes recognized it when he issued a reply which is a near ultimatum to Admiral Kato and his formulas.

The integrity of China is a necessary step to peace in the Pacific. If her territory and her great economic resources are to remain as potential booty for nations that want to grab them, a war in the Pacific will be inevitable. The way to avert that war is to provide for the integrity of China and to do it now in the Washington conference.

The United States veterans' bureau, in charge of training disabled ex-service men in the Northwest, has a division devoted to placing wounded veterans on the land and to securing their instruction in agriculture on their own little farms. The division is headed by an Oregon boy, Ivan Stewart, who, prior to his own service in the World war, made, first, remarkable records in agricultural production from the steep hillsides of Wheeler county and, next, acquitted himself with equal distinction as a student at Oregon Agricultural college. No ex-service man, wounded or whole, has greater assurance of a comfortable living than he who essays well instructed life on the land.

M. BRIAND — DIPLOMAT

UNTIL yesterday, France was in the background at the Washington conference. In the discussion of land armaments and means to reduction, the part of France in world affairs will be largely played. Her ship of diplomacy will be guided by a highly skilled and veteran diplomatic pilot—M. Briand, who though to leave for Paris will be at Washington.

He is little less successful as a negotiator than Lloyd George. He is a greater orator. He is highly popular, easily approached, subtle and intensely resourceful.

In his diplomatic thrusts he works silently, quickly and unseen. He has power and he employs that power when power strikes the balance. And he usually attains his ends.

It was M. Briand and his oratory that saved the cabinet, perhaps France, in a political crisis early in the war after all seemed lost and after other strong men had failed. It was M. Briand and his diplomacy that replaced Joffre in command of the armies of France when the "Lion of Chantilly" was on the crest of his popularity, without a ripple on the waters of state.

It was M. Briand and his resources that retained the power of the civil government when its authority was threatened by the military.

It was M. Briand and his skill that did much to bring Roumania and Italy into the war on the side of the allies, that avoided peaceably a threatened railroad strike at a critical time, that engineered the separation act between church and state without bloodshed when civil war was predicted.

With him the arms conference will have to reckon. With his aid the conference could be reduced to impotence. And with his aid it can be made an event to shine forth in history as marking the end of the deadly reign of bloated armaments and blasting war.

When a tree loses a limb in a silver freeze it should be able to console itself. It is much better off than a man in similar position. The tree can grow another limb.

WATER'S WONDERS

A PATCH of sagebrush 25 years ago is now the "Apple Capital of the World."

Thus, in a sentence, the recent history of the Wenatchee district is related.

It was a barren and unproductive area until men brought water to it. Then the land became fit for the plow, the soil became fit for production and the area became fit for homes.

This year the production of the Wenatchee district was 11,000,000 boxes. Three hundred and twenty trains of 50 cars each would have been required to haul this great crop to market. It is estimated that 30,000 families could live for a year on the proceeds of Wenatchee's apple yield.

Twenty-five years ago Wenatchee district's best product was sagebrush. This year a third of the fancy boxed apples produced in the United States came from Wenatchee. The value of Wenatchee's apple crop alone is estimated at $25,000,000.

It has not been so many years since the Yakima district was also a sagebrush desert. Yakima's apple production this year reached 14,000 carloads, not to mention 1800 cars of pears, 1200 cars of peaches, 150 cars of cherries, 450 cars of plums, prunes and berries, and 400 cars of melons and cantaloupes.

These are but two brief chapters in the great story of reclamation. In spite of them, reclamation has doubters and even opponents. Some of them are in congress, where they throw up obstacles in the way of the McNary reclamation bill, one of the most constructive measures ever proposed in the congress of the United States.

BAD EYESIGHT IN ACCIDENTS

THAT there is defective eyesight in 25,000,000 of the 42,000,000 men and women employed in industry in America is the astonishing estimate of the committee of Federated American Engineering Societies, appointed by Herbert Hoover to consider the elimination of waste in industry.

The committee holds that defective vision is a prolific cause of industrial waste. It places the amount of this waste as equal in extent to that due to faulty management, idleness of plant and equipment, ill-health or accident.

It is perfectly feasible to remedy ordinary defects of eyesight and, in view of its tremendous cost to productive industry, the committee urges employer and employe to cooperate in making all possible corrections.

The report of the committee, disclosing so widespread a prevalence of impaired vision, raises the query of how many traffic accidents come from the same cause.

And with accidents increasing in an ascending ratio with increases in the number of automobiles in use, may a time not come, and may it not be here now, when some test of eyesight may be necessary in granting licenses to automobile drivers?

THE WORD THAT WAS UNSPOKEN

Armaments Conference Tested Through Consideration of Secretary Hughes' Mode of Announcing His Plan—Studious Omission of the League of Nations Was Studious Omission of a Name He Did Not Care to Utter—The League Still the Main Event.

By Bertha Slater Smith

The world is so inured to postponement of its expectations that when it suddenly collides with the fulfillment of a cherished dream it gasps for breath and asks how it happened.

Something like that seems to have happened when Secretary Hughes announced to the armament conference that America proposed a holiday of 10 years in naval construction. How it happened in this case is best understood from what the speaker did not say.

* * *

When in his noteworthy speech Mr. Hughes reviewed the development of the disarmament idea, he excluded all reference to the assembly at Versailles and to the fact that a disarmament conference was arranged for in the League of Nations covenant. Why did the speaker omit these important historical facts? It was expedient to do so. Had he stated those facts he would have revealed the true cause of the convention's being—would have drawn attention to the power that virtually projected him upon the scene of action.

To have presented that information would have been to take cognizance of the existence and the attainment of one, the mention of whose name would have brought forth a demonstration rivaling that evoked by the thrilling disclosure of the proposed naval holiday, and would have disturbed the carefully considered psychological situation.

* * *

Everyone knows, however, that the Washington idea was conceived as an offset to the meeting proposed by the League. Everyone in that noted assembly and every intelligent onlooker knows that the whole proceeding was and is a political strategem compelled by the fateful utterances and momentous achievements of our great war president, Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Hughes' omission is glaring; his silence is eloquent.

When America's man of destiny made war upon war in the name of democracy, when he said, "The people of the world want peace, and they want it now, not merely by conquest of arms but by agreement of mind"; when he asserted and reasserted that America would not disappoint the "high hopes of the world," he was spokesman for the world's better self and the accents of his voice have not died away.

* * *

But Mr. Hughes made no allusion to this. When Mr. Wilson so fused the sentiment of the world and focused its thought that he drew practically all the civilized nations into a covenant guaranteeing peace and providing for a conference upon limitation of arms, in which all of the 40 or more contracting parties to the covenant should participate, he accomplished a feat the scope and magnitude of which are unparalleled in the annals of statesmanship.

But Mr. Hughes did not mention this.

* * *

Furthermore, when the fierce passions engendered by war and political strife vented themselves upon Mr. Wilson himself, the unswerving rectitude, the patience and forbearance exhibited by him, the fidelity with which he kept the covenant he had made, proved him to be possessed, in himself, of the virtue he sought to confirm among nations, thereby enhancing his achievements with a moral force which appeals powerfully to the hearts of men.

Mr. Hughes was too well aware of this fact to risk the mentioning of that name in his speech at the opening of the conference. He did mention the name of Elihu Root, however, and referred to an official communication regarding disarmament which Root made to the czar of Russia. That name and that fact, to the discriminating mind of Mr. Hughes, are more important than are the name and the facts he suppressed.

* * *

However, a reflecting public mind will in the end arrive at the truth. The arms convention and the secretary's conspicuous part therein are indeed a response to the call of distressed humanity, but it should be noted that the cry of humanity is inarticulate, and it may be inaudible to the ear of official government, until an individual human voice articulates its plea and speaks at close range. Woodrow Wilson spoke; and that is how it happened.

* * *

And what will be the outcome? The Washington conference will not be futile, for the reason that the Versailles conference was not futile, Mr. Wells to the contrary notwithstanding. Those who kept the United States out of the League of Nations are not only staging a political play but are endeavoring to discharge an obligation. They intend more than a mere gesture; they wish to play their role as grandly and beneficently as their self-imposed reservations and limitations will allow. They are determined, however, that their act, so studiously arranged in every particular, may appear to be a main event instead of what it really is, an episode in the unfolding of a great drama of world democracy, in which Woodrow Wilson is the great protagonist.

The arms conference will succeed because America wishes it to succeed. America has not forgotten the consecration of her sacrificial moments; has not forgotten the vision glimpsed through the eyes of her great leader, of a fair city whose alabaster walls and gleaming palaces should be the abode of all nations and in whose midst should be a temple of concord. America, the free, the young, will not dwell in the habitation of the old. She would build the new.

The Harmless, Useful Toad

Lillian Trott in Our Dumb Animals.

The toad must catch his own meals. He scorns dead food. He must see it move to be sure it has not slipped the bonds of life and begun to spoil. In a day and a night he captures enough to stuff his stomach full four times, although if he had to he could exist without eating longer than any other creature. He eats caterpillars, moths, weevils, snails, bugs, worms, spiders, beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, many kinds of winged insects, even wasps, and innumerable other noxious pests, and in six months he will put 20,000 of them where they can harm no man's garden. Reckoning on every one of these working a mill's worth of harm to somebody's crop, one toad prevents $20 worth of injury, and we know that one mill is a low value to set upon such individual damage. In some countries toads sell to gardeners up to $15 a head, and are shielded from prowling scavengers the same as any domestic stock.

A toad that adopts you and your garden and makes his home in your dooryard has claim on your protection. His homing instinct is strong, and you may count on his clinging to life—and your premises—at least for a decade unless he is stoned to death, and the chances are he will outlive you, for a generation as we reckon human life, or even 40 years, is not beyond the possibilities of a contented toad. And he asks no favors, not even shelter when wintry storms sweep the fields bare of the vegetation that affords him provender. He will provide himself with a winter burrow just as easily as he hides under a damp stone or mouldy log from the glare of summer days. The old superstition that toads are poisonous has vanished before scientific research, just like many another dismal whim possessed by unenlightened minds. They cannot live under water, although their five-toed hind feet are partly webbed.

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.]

THE WAY OF A CHILD
That Way Has Been the Way of the World's Leaders, Says This Writer.

Portland, Nov. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wish you would tell those peace conference delegates in Washington what they deserve. Accepts "in spirit and in principle." These words of Mr. Balfour, in answering to the Hughes plan for limiting of navies, are hiding an old diplomatic secret, and also revealing a great suspicion which prevails between the hearts of all the members of the Washington peace conference. They sound also, like if there would come the God Almighty to guarantee them all their safety from the aggression of their own hearts, there could be then a complete disarmament of all the world. But from the point of view of my own belief this will never happen, because I believe that the God Almighty doesn't owe anything to the humanity. For the reason, the God has provided us with a conscience and a thinking power through which we must work out our own ways towards the perfection, and bring ourselves again in closer relation of the righteousness and back to the highness from which perhaps our first ancestor has fallen when he became desirous to be free from direct governing of his creator, or we shall suffer forever.

The Washington peace conference shows that the civilization, after so many thousands of years, is yet like a little child which once deserted its own sweet home with a thought of finding the better place and more liberty by doing its own ways; and after the long suffering became to realize that there is no place like home, but still its selfishness doesn't allow it to concede to the conscience and choose once the right road, but on its way back to beg parental forgiveness, planning a false story how the Sam, John, Francis, Joe, and so on, should be blamed for its desertion. Ain't it a funny way to show an honest heart with such an explanation? The outcome of the Washington peace conference will show that I am not entirely wrong. Just watch it.

M. Kovacevich.

RICH MAN, POOR MAN
A Comparison of Taxes Paid by Either Class on a Sales Basis.

Portland, Nov. 21.—The Editor of The Journal—Because the Oregonian refuses to print unfavorable comment on its misleading editorials I ask your favor to print this analysis of its editorial in its issue of November 20 entitled "Revolt on the Tax Bill," wherein it says of bolting Republican senators supporting the 50 per cent income tax as against Harding's recommended 32 per cent, that they did so because of the "folks at home," whom it calls "ignorant" constituents.

This insult to the whole Democratic party, and to the intelligent part of the Republican party, whose intelligence is marred only by their connection with the Republican party, should not go unchallenged. I therefore offer this brief analysis for general consideration.

In that editorial is an analysis of the proportionate taxpaying of two men. One is rich. He spends $1,000,000 and on a 1 per cent sales tax basis pays $1000 in taxes, while the poor man who spends but $1000 pays but $10 in sales tax.

Sure! How wise and obliging is the Oregonian. To every rich man with ability to spend $1,000,000 there are some 100,000 workingmen whose spending ability limits them to the $10 tax, making their proportionate aggregate taxes paid $1,000,000 to the rich man's $1000. The percentage paid by the workingman is 1000 to 1 of this tax bill. And the Oregonian has the assurance to call this man ignorant who opposes a sales tax.

C. W. Barzee.

THE "POOR" RAILROADS
A Correspondent Compares Freight Bills With Values of Articles.

Stayton, Nov. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—The poor railroads seem to have a good friend in President Harding. I should think if our president can find a way to raise $500,000,000 for the poor railroads he could find a way to raise a mite for the boys that fought in the World war. I often wonder where they get that stuff, namely, the "poor" railroads. I recently had a minimum carload of machinery shipped from the East. The poor railroads charged $791.04. About three weeks ago I had a machine weighing about 1000 pounds shipped from the East. The cost of the machine was $150. The freight bill was $154.40. Can you beat it? The company we bought the machine from thought the freight would be about $40. A carload of lumber shipped from a small town in this state sold for something over $300. The freight cost almost $500.

A Subscriber.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

The bird world, like the human, has its criminals, and no better example could be given, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, than the kea or mountain parrot of New Zealand. This bird's epicurean tastes proved its undoing and launched it on its career of crime. Disdaining coarser foods, it has a penchant for the kidney fat of sheep. It alights on the back of a sheep or a lamb and with its curved, cruel beak tears through wool and flesh until it reaches the kidneys, while the unhappy animal, after staggering weakly around for a time, collapses and dies. The kea is supposed to have first formed this curious taste through hovering about slaughter yards where sheep were killed. Once having tasted kidney fat, it became as voracious in its pursuit as the drug addict seeking dope. Finally it began to do murder in order to satisfy its desires. Its carnivorous tastes have resulted in a bounty being placed on its head and it is being rapidly shot out.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

When Old Billy MacGregor managed to make a fortune spec'latin' in cotton and mules right after the Civil war down on the Red river in Arkansaw he sent his boy, Washington Pitt, to a hifalutin college up north and 'lowed him $200 a month fer expenses and responded generous to the rush telegrams and sight drafts that Wash fired in extry. Then all of a sudden the old man died and the lawyers couldn't find enough of the estate fer to pay the debts, let alone helpin' Wash on his college expenses. A old farmer uncle in Mizzoury seen him through, howsumever, to the tune of $400 a year, and no more. Wash had to cut out the etceteries and git down to business. If the people of Oregon wants to git taxes rejuced they'd better cut off all our legislatures and councils to jist so much a year, no matter how they holler they can't make it, and thereby make 'em cut out the etceteries and frills.

THE REWARD
From Life

Our statesmen declared that we fought to get nothing out of the war; and they made a present of it to the soldiers.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Gratitude is gratis, but it's generally as hard to collect as a bad bill.

* * *

The country is in a ferment, says a heavy editorial. And most of it is illegal, too!—Evansville Courier.

* * *

The automobile isn't as sure of its footing on asphalt as the old family steed was on a muddy road.

* * *

Having obeyed the suggestion that folks who live in glass houses should not throw stones, some have found that they can hurl mud with impunity.

* * *

Nature's storm breaks upon us with the same sudden ferocity as the storms of life. In either case it is well to be forewarned and forearmed.

* * *

A little cloudburst, a couple of floods and a silver thaw, to say nothing of a vicious wind and a dropping thermometer—what are these when there's a dance on the program?

* * *

The president proclaims Thanksgiving a day for devotion and thanksgiving, but far too many will make it a day for devouring everything in sight, with rarely a thought of giving or of thanks.

* * *

We might better buy food and raiment for the free use of our people than to give it to them in the form of wages paid for their work in building implements with which to kill their fellows.

* * *

It really is a shame that the "laying on of hands" has to be omitted as a corrective scheme when a boy approaches man's estate. A little "strap oil" now and then would do a heap of good for a lot of full-grown offenders.

SIDELIGHTS

The mail trains will hereafter be guarded by marines, and if the bandits remember what happened to the Germans at Chateau-Thierry they'll lie low and take no chances.—Eugene Register.

* * *

There are 24,420 acres of unappropriated and unreserved land in Benton county, according to the United States land office. No occasion for anybody being without a home here.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

* * *

If the parole and pardon were taken away from judges, governors and presidents there would be more of an even shake up of big and little criminals and more respect for law and courts.—Oregon City Banner-Courier.

* * *

Well, if we don't build any new battleships for 10 years we might afford to cancel those foreign loans. And if those foreign nations quit building battleships they can well afford to pay us what they owe—so the question would still be unsettled.—Eugene Guard.

* * *

If those who are criticizing the officers for lack of moonshine prosecutions would do their part and tell what they know, the officers would be better able to enforce the law. The trouble is there are too many goody-goody people countenancing lawbreakers and obstructing the process of the law.—Baker Democrat.

* * *

Father was a boy not so long ago. Son will be a man in a few brief years. Here is rare ground for sympathy and understanding and for companionship to begin early and last long. One week of such intimacy is better than nothing at all, but one week in itself amounts to little. It is the permanency of its ideals that counts.—Albany Democrat.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

D. C. Brownell of Umatilla is still a visitor in Portland. He started home Saturday night but when he got as far as the station he had a chance of heart and decided that Phil Metschan's hospitality beat being stalled on a train somewhere en route to Eastern Oregon.

* * *

Mrs. M. S. Taylor, who has been confined by illness for some weeks in a Portland hospital, has returned to her home in Newberg.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pompe of Frohman Station, in Linn county, are Portland visitors.

* * *

J. A. Jensen of Tillamook is a Portland visitor. He has recently leased the Alderman mill at Garibaldi.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brigham of Eugene were over-Sunday visitors in Portland.

* * *

Mrs. A. M. Tillson of Grass Valley is a guest of the Cornelius.

* * *

C. W. Thomas of Salem is a Portland visitor.

* * *

Noma Fultz of Bend is registered at the Cornelius.

* * *

G. C. Drewett of Corvallis is at the Seward.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brown of Astoria are guests of the Seward.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Green of Astoria are domiciled at the Seward.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Douglass of Myrtle Point are Portland visitors.

* * *

J. R. Ladd of Corvallis is transacting business in Portland.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Wilson of Prineville is a guest of the Seward.

* * *

C. F. Barela, registering from London, is at the Portland.

* * *

A. C. Dixon, lumber magnate of Eugene, is a guest of the Portland.

* * *

Roland and Enoch Miller of Eugene are guests of the Portland.

* * *

C. W. Iddings of Eugene is at the Seward.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Colt of Cleveland and elsewhere in the East are spending a week or 10 days in Portland. Mr. Colt is president of the Colt Lyceum bureau and of the Colt-Alber Chautauqua company. From Portland they will go for a brief visit in Los Angeles.

* * *

Miss Margaret DeYoe has returned from a trip through Eastern Oregon that included brief visits at Pendleton and other points in Umatilla county.

* * *

Mrs. E. M. Shutt, whose husband was formerly a law enforcing sheriff of Morrow county, with L. G. Shutt, is a guest of the Cornelius.

* * *

Among Condon people visiting in Portland are E. H. Kendall, Jack Sturgis and Mrs. C. H. Nellon.

* * *

Albany people, visitors in Portland, include Tom Powers, C. R. Edgar, Miss Lucile Chesman and Walter Worrell.

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Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Devine of Lexington, Morrow county, are registered at the Cornelius.

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John and Elizabeth Baker and G. G. Emery of Hood River are registered at the Seward.

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E. L. Campbell of Eugene is at the Imperial.

* * *

J. A. Churchill of Salem is a Portland business visitor.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Baker of Mill City are at the Imperial.

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Mr. and Mrs. Nelson P. Howell of Roseburg are guests of the Imperial.

* * *

H. M. Brownell of Eugene is a business visitor to the metropolis.

* * *

H. C. Atwell of Forest Grove is at the Imperial.

* * *

Frank J. Ward of Salem is a business visitor in Portland.

* * *

Mrs. N. A. Lockard of Astoria is sojourning at the Seward.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Griffin of Astoria are Portland visitors.

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Mrs. W. T. Carroll and Miss Lucille Carroll of Eugene are at the Seward.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The romantic story of Sacajawea is here once more told. Mr. Lockley having obtained from the most reliable source a document that provides numerous details of the lives of the "Bird Woman," her husband and her children.]

Stella M. Drumm is librarian of the Missouri Historical society. She lives in the historic old city of St. Louis. We have had considerable correspondence about historical matters, as the history of Oregon is closely interwoven with that of Missouri. Most of the emigrant trains for Oregon started from St. Joseph, Independence or Westport. Men from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana moved westward, settling in the "Platte" purchase, or at other points in Missouri, and from that vantage point formed the vanguard of that vast, slow-moving fleet of prairie schooners which made their way from the frontier of civilization ever westward to the borders of the western sea.

* * *

A day or so ago I received from Miss Drumm a book of intense interest to Oregon, entitled "Journal of a Fur Trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri in 1812-13." It is the "log," or daily record, of J. C. Luttig, the clerk of the Missouri Fur company. The journal has been edited by Miss Drumm and it gives a graphic picture of the incidents and accidents, the hardships and adventures, of those early day traders and travelers to and through the Indian country. The frontispiece is a picture of Sakakawea (the spelling is hers, not mine). Fascinating as is the journal, I am going to confine this article to but one subject, and that is the discussion in the volume of Sacajawea, her owner, Toussaint Charbonneau, and her son, Toussaint Charbonneau Jr. As the references to these three historic characters that mean so much to the student of Oregon history are too long to reproduce I will in my own language give a brief account of them from the many authorities quoted.

* * *

When Sacajawea was 10 years old she was captured by the Gros Ventre Indians. Charbonneau bought her from her Indian owners and she became his slave and the mother of his children. Charbonneau, the purchaser of the "Bird Woman," was born in Canada in 1759. In 1793-94 he was in the employ of the Northwest company at Pine Fort, on the Assiniboine. Two years later he was the trader for this same company at Metaharta, on Knife river, with the Minnetarees. The year before the coming of Lewis and Clark he was with Alexander Henry, in charge of Fort Pembina. When the Lewis and Clark party reached the central village of the Minnetarees on Knife river, in the winter of 1804-05, they found Charbonneau. Captain Lewis employed him as an interpreter at $25 a month. In speaking of him he says: "Charbonneau, though a man of no peculiar merit, was useful as an interpreter only, in which capacity he discharged his duties with good faith." Charbonneau lived among the Mandan Indians more than 35 years and during this time he was frequently employed by Indian traders, hunters and others, and seemed to give satisfaction.

* * *

From the old records in St. Louis much light is thrown upon Charbonneau. For example, Charbonneau decided to settle down and enjoy life in the settlements, and bought land in St. Ferdinand township, on the Missouri river. Tiring of civilization, he sold this land for $100 to William Clark, March 26, 1811. Three days prior to this sale he had purchased 50 pounds of "hard bisquit" of Auguste Chouteau. On the deed filed in St. Louis to the land sold to William Clark the name of Francois Rubidou appears. On August 21, 1839, Charbonneau, at that time 80 years old, arrived at St. Louis, without a dollar, to apply to Joshua Pilcher, commissioner of Indian affairs, for the payment of his quarterly salary as government interpreter to the Mandans. He had traveled 1600 miles to draw his salary of $50 a quarter, so Major Pilcher paid him $100 for six months' services and informed him his services would no longer be required. Smallpox had wiped out the Mandan tribe, so the government no longer needed an interpreter there.

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"Sakajawea" is a Shoshoni word meaning "boat-launcher," while "Sakakawea" means, in their tongue, "Bird Woman," so probably this is the correct form of spelling for the Indian girl whose statue stands in the City park in Portland. Luttig in his journal speaks of the Bird Woman as being "the best woman at the fort." Brackenridge, who made a trip up the Missouri in 1811, also met her and says the wife of the Frenchman who, with his squaw, accompanied Lewis and Clark, "is a good creature, of a mild and gentle disposition, greatly attached to the whites." She died December 20, 1812, leaving her son Toulsaint and a baby girl, Lizzette. Luttig, author of the journal, brought the baby girl to St. Louis in June, 1813. On August 11, 1813, Luttig applied to the orphans court at St. Louis for appointment as guardian of Toussaint Charbonneau Jr., a boy 10 years old, and Lizzette, a girl about one year old. Toussaint Charbonneau Jr., however, was only 8 years old at this time. The court appointed William Clark guardian of the two children of Clark's guide, the Bird Woman. Sacajawea was 25 years old at the time of her death. Toussaint, her son, was educated by the Rev. F. Neil, a Catholic priest, in St. Louis. In listing the expenses of his guardianship Captain William Clark mentions the purchase of "one Roman history, one dictionary, Scott's Lessons, paper, quills, slate and pencils."

The son of the Bird Woman was in Idaho in 1830 and was with Bridger at Fort Bridger in the summer of 1832. In 1842 he was employed by Bent and Vrain. Sage in his book, "Rocky Mountain Life," published in 1857, says Toussaint Charbonneau "proved to be a gentleman of superior information," and he further says that in addition to several Indian tongues he could converse in English, Spanish, French and German, and that his mind was well stored with choice reading. On April 23, 1843, at Westport, Mo., there was baptized Victoire Vertifeuille, daughter of Joseph Vertifeuille and Elizabeth Charbonneau, who, as a baby, had been called Lizzette by her young mother, the Bird Woman, the lover of the white race, the slave of Charbonneau and the guide of Lewis and Clark.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

Two and a half millions is the assessed valuation of West Linn and a 9 mill tax is proposed in the budget for next year.

The Yamhill County Public Health association was organized at McMinnville last week. Mrs. Jennie D. Miller of Newberg is president.

A big gold strike is reported on Soda creek near Huntington, free gold being found sticking out of the quartz ledge in nuggets and threads.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of an annex to the barn of Battery A at Clackamas for the horses of that organization.

Invading the alfalfa fields of ranchers in the Deschutes section 10 miles from Bend, deer were seen grazing among the cattle on several ranches last week.

A parcel post delivery service in the business district has been launched in Hood River. A clerk has been assigned four hours daily to the delivery of parcels.

Harvey Bice, a Lane county man accused of the theft of cattle valued at $500 at Eugene a year ago, has been located at Oakalla prison farm, Burnaby, B. C.

Not one case of tuberculosis was found among 1500 head of dairy cows tested in Western Lane county by Federal Tester Loder. This is regarded as a remarkable record.

The board of managers of Pacific college at Newberg has added to the faculty of the college Miss Mary E. Pennington, who will serve as assistant in English.

Mrs. A. C. Marsters of Roseburg has been elected president of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Southern Oregon conference, Methodist Episcopal church.

Ray Pruitt, a Medford young man, visiting in Oklahoma, writes that he, his wife and two children were injured in a train wreck near Guthrie, Okla., November 10. Mrs. Pruitt was badly hurt.

H. Cato, Deschutes county's oldest veteran of the World war, has received word from London that he is heir to a $20,000 estate left by a sister. He will start on his twelfth trip across the Atlantic in the next few weeks.

WASHINGTON

At an auction sale near Winona last week a bunch of unbroken horses was sold at the rate of $12 a dozen.

Frank Meldon, aged 63, is under arrest at Prosser, charged with a statutory offense against a 7-year-old girl.

Paving of the state highway link north of Colfax was finished last week and the road has been opened for travel.

Frank King, 25 years old, an ex-soldier, is in a Tacoma hospital suffering from a broken neck received nearly a month ago.

Plans have been completed for the erection of a corrugated iron warehouse at Aberdeen on the site of the old icehouse in F street.

The financial condition of Mason county is excellent, a recent report showing total assets of $168,745.17 and liabilities of only $78,506.23.

Albert C. Hughes, prominent pioneer merchant and lumberman of Eastern Washington, died at Almira last week, following a short illness.

The Puget Sound navy yard has issued a call for mechanics, stevedores, apprentices and laborers at Bremerton and at the Keyport torpedo station.

The first oil lease in Chelan county has just been placed on file, indicating a prospective campaign for oil. The lease covers about 1000 acres west of Wenatchee.

The Yakima County Community federation, composed of commercial bodies of Yakima, Benton and Kittitas counties, was organized at Grandview last Tuesday night.

Notwithstanding the slump in wheat prices, bank deposits